



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2021**  
**FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17**  
**UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**ISLAMIC STUDIES**

Roll Number

<b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>	<b>PART-I (MCQS)</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b>
<b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>PART-II</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b>

**NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.  
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.  
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.  
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.  
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.  
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

**PART-II**

- Q. No. 2. What is belief in the Day of Judgment? Explore its effects on individual and collective lives of human beings. (20)
- Q. No. 3. Islam provides better rights to men and women than all other religions. Explore with arguments. (20)
- Q. No. 4. Comment on the teachings of Islam regarding co-existence in a multi-faith society. (20)
- Q. No. 5. Islamophobia is a sign of extremism. Give suggestions for its remedy. (20)
- Q. No. 6. Express the principles of accountability of rulers according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah. (20)
- Q. No. 7. Explore the importance of Sufism to spread out Islam. Is the amelioration of current deviation possible through Sufism? (20)
- Q. No. 8. Write notes on the following: (10 marks each) (20)
- (a) Treaty of Hudaibiyya as a pact of peace.
- (b) Benefits acquired from Battle of Khayber.

**URDU VERSION**

- سوال نمبر 2: عقیدہ آخرت کی وضاحت کریں۔ اس کے انسانوں کی انفرادی و اجتماعی زندگی پر اثرات کا جائزہ لیں۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 3: اسلام مرد و خواتین کو تمام مذاہب سے بہتر حقوق مہیا کرتا ہے۔ دلائل سے ثابت کریں۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 4: کثیر المذہبی معاشرے میں بقائے باہمی کی اسلامی تعلیمات کا خلاصہ پیش کریں۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 5: اسلام فوہیہ انتہا پسندی کی علامت ہے اس کے تدارک کے لیے تجاویز پیش کریں۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 6: اسلام نے حکمرانوں کے احتساب کے جو اصول وضع کیے ہیں قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں بیان کریں۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 7: فروغ اسلام میں تصوف کی اہمیت بیان کریں، کیا موجودہ ہے راہ روی کا علاج تصوف میں ممکن ہے؟ (20)
- سوال نمبر 8: درج ذیل پر نوٹ لکھیں۔ (10 marks each) (20)



# 1 Introduction

## Answers to Question no: 2

"Verily, the Hour is coming - my design is to keep it hidden - for you every soul to receive its reward by the measure of its endeavor."

Surah Ta-Ha 80:45

In Islam the belief in the day of judgement is fundamental concept. After "Tawheed" and "Rasoolullah" its important to keep from belief in the "day of judgement" the day of ultimate accountability. Allah will give reward or punishment every living on the day of judgement. Its effects on individual and collective lives are like, people morally improve themselves.

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Its help in shaping the character of people and responsibility. Moreover, humans more rightly perform social norms and collective responsibility. Its also shape the society responsible.

## 2. The Concept Of the Day of Judgement In Islam

(a) Death (Mawt)

"Every soul shall taste death."

Quran (3:185)

try to add the arabic of quranic ayats.

(b) Barzakh (Interim life in grave)

"A barrier until resurrection"

Quran (23:100)

(c) Resurrection (Ba'ath)

All will be raised from their graves

Quran (36:51)



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Blowing of the Trumpet (Sur)

"Everything will perish at the first blow"

Quran (39:68)

(d) Cratering (Hashar)

"Mankind assembled for judgement"

Quran 18:47

(f) Presentation of deeds

"Every action recorded"

Quran (17:13-14)

(g) Judgment (Hisab)

"Deeds weighed on the scale"

Quran (21:47)

(I) Crossing the sirat bridge

"The righteous will pass, sinners will fall"

Hadith: Bukhari

(i) Final destination

"Paradise (Jannah) for the righteous"

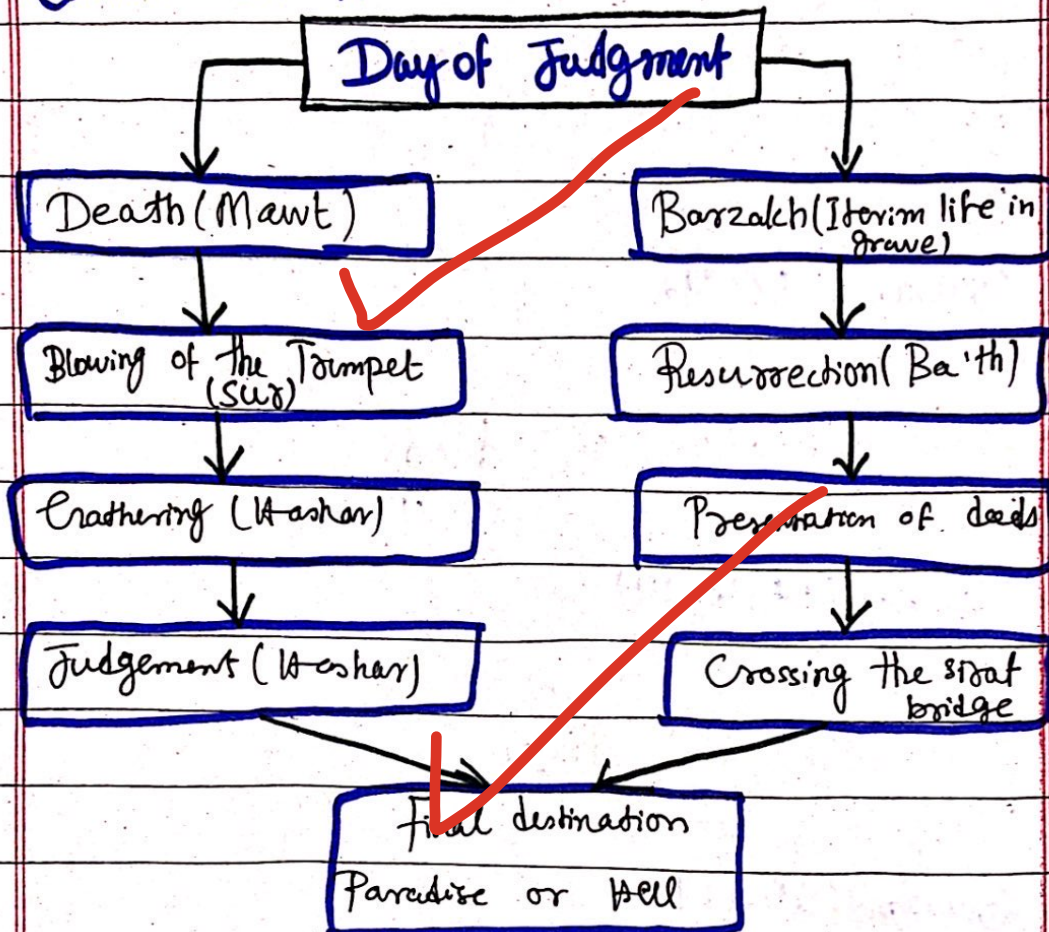


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**Qur'an (39:73)**

"Hell (Jahannam) for the the sinners"

**Qur'an 39:71**



**2(b) Understanding the importance of the Day of Judgment**

**Encourages good deeds**

**2-a-i**

**2-a-ii**

**Deters evil actions**



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Provides meaning to life

2-a-iii

2-a-iv

Strengthens faith and patience

2-a-(i) The belief of the Day  
Of Judgment encourages  
for good deeds  
Believers

"Believers strive for righteousness"  
Quran 16:97

2-a-(ii) The belief of the Day  
Of Judgment deter from  
doing evil actions

"Fear of punishment and sin prevents  
from wrongdoing"

Quran 3:30

first add description of atleast 5 lines and then add references.

2-a-(iii) The belief of the  
Day of Judgment provides  
the meaning to the life



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

“Ensures justice for all, including oppressed people”

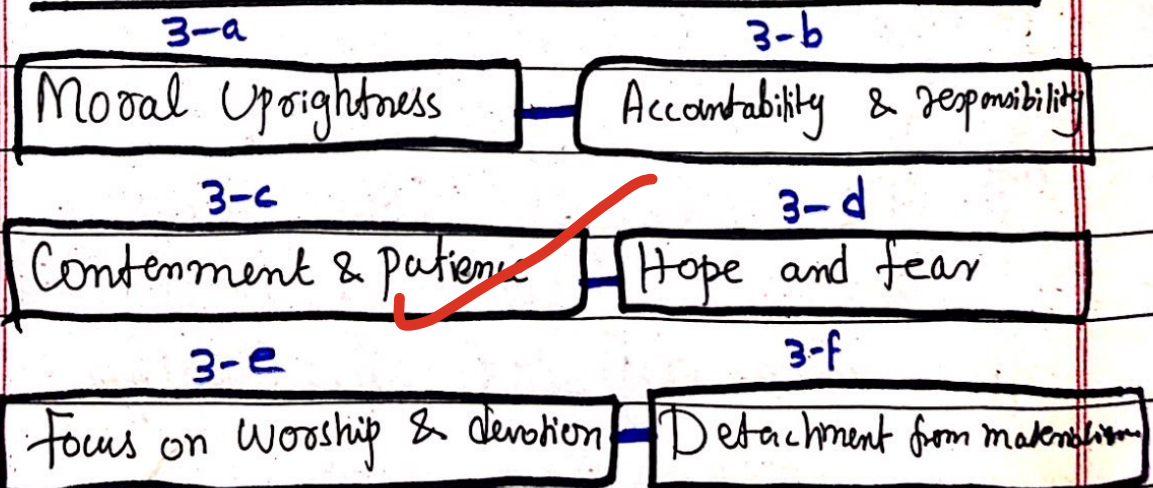
Quran 45: 21 ✓

2-a (iv) The belief in the Day of Judgment strengthens the faith and the patience

“Helps believers endure hardships, trusting in Allah's justice”

Quran 2:155-157 ✓

### 3. Impacts of the belief in the Day of Judgment on an individual level





3-9

Inner Peace & Tranquility

3 (a) The belief in the Day of Judgment instills moral values

Belief in hereafter and in the Day of Judgment instills honesty, kindness, and ethical conduct in Muslims

The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) said:  
"The most complete of the believers in faith are those with the best character,"

Tirmidhi 1162

3 (b) The belief in the Day of Judgment Promotes the sense of accountability that every deed will be judged



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Knowing that every deed will be judged prevents Muslims from doing sinful actions.

"Whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it, and whoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it."

Surah Az-Zalzalah 99: 7-8

3 (c) The belief in the Day of Judgment promotes patience, it is seen as a trials from Allah leading to reward in afterlife

Hardships and trials are seen as tests from Allah, leading to rewards in hereafter.

Patience is a virtue leading to spiritual success

Imam Al-Ghazali



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

3 (d) The belief in the Day of Judgment make the balance in the hope of Jannah and fear of Jahannam drives believers towards righteousness

The hope of Jannat and fear of Jahannam helps believer in doing righteous deeds and bow before to Allah

“They used to call on Us in hope and fear and were humble before Us,”

Surah Al-Ankabut <sup>biya</sup> 29:90

3 (e) The belief in the Day of Judgment encourages believers to prioritise the worships

The belief in the Day of Judgment make believers to prioritize the



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Salah, fasting, Quran, charity, and good deeds to get reward in hereafter.

Establish prayer, for prayer restrains from immorality and wrongdoing.

Surah Al-Ankabut 29:45

3 (f) The belief in the Day of Judgment helps in detaching from materialist things

The Day of Judgment is belief that helps a believer to put his eternal life on priority instead of materialist world.

Be in this world as if you were a stranger or a traveler.

Sahih Bukhari 6416

3 (g) The belief in the Day of Judgment provides



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inner Peace and tranquility  
that Allah will does  
Justice

Faith in the Allah, about the Day  
of Judgment. ~~that~~ He will does  
Justice about every deed and hardships.  
Promotes the inner peace and tranquility.

“No fear shall be upon them, nor  
shall they grieve.”

Surah Al-Baqarah 2:62

#### 4. Impacts of the belief in the Day of Judgment on the Collective lives of humans

4-a

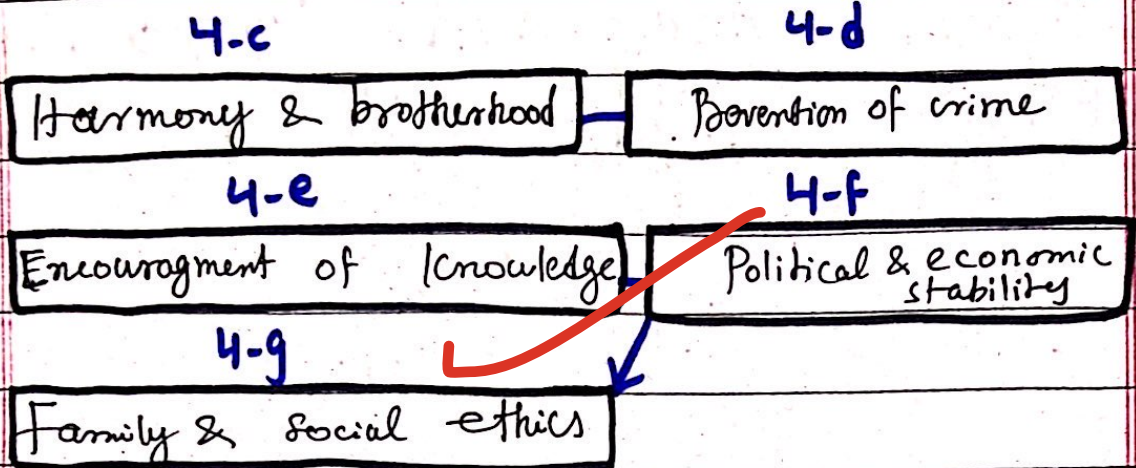
Justice & fairness

4-b

Social welfare & charity



Date: \_\_\_\_\_



4(a) The belief in the Day of Judgment emphasizes on justice and fairness a society fear divine judgment and promotes justice

- A society with the believers of divine justice and life after death,
- fear Allah and ensure justice and fairness in the society.

“And establish weight in justice and do not make the balance deficient,”  
Surah Al-Rahman 55:19



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

4 (b) The belief in the Day of Judgment promotes social welfare and charity because believers get reward in hereafter

This belief helps in promoting social welfare for society through Zakat and other means. ~~But~~ Believers do good deeds for reward in hereafter.

"Charity extinguishes sin just as water extinguishes fire."

Hadith Tirmidhi 614

4 (c) The believers see each other as the unified Ummah, all believe in the Day of Judgment, Allah, and prophethood



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Believers see each other as to a unified Ummah. It promotes harmony and brotherhood. Everyone believes on some faith and practices. It promotes harmony in the society.

“The believers are but brothers, so make peace between your brothers.”

**Surah Al-Hujrat 49:10**

**4 (d) The belief in the Day of Judgment prevents believers from doing crimes and corruption and strengthens the peace among society**

The awareness of the divine punishment prevents believers from doing crimes and corruption. It helps in promoting peace in society.

“And do not commit abuse on the Earth, spreading corruption.” **Surah-Baqarah 2:60**



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

4 (e) The Islamic societies historically flourished due to faith-driven education, the belief in the Day of Judgment helps believers in pursuing knowledge

The belief in the Day of Judgment helps believers in pursuing of knowledge. It promotes the sense of faith. people try to educate themselves about religious divine laws, right and wrong, Hadith Ibad and rights of Allah.

Imam Ghazali emphasized the pursuit of knowledge as a means of spiritual elevation-1).

Imam Ghazali

4 (f) The belief in the Day of Judgment promotes honesty in political and economic matters, because



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Allah will reward or punish every action

Belief in the Day of Judgment promotes political and economic stability and accountability in believers. They are aware that Allah will judge their every deed.

The best leaders are those whom the people love and who love the people))

Hadith: Musnad Ahmad 23408

4 (9) The belief in the Day of Judgment sparks the sense of responsibility about family and social ethics

It promotes the strong bond of the family and respect towards parents and relatives. Also it



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

encourage believers for social stability and ethical behavior.

“And We have enjoined upon man [care] for his parents”

Surah Luqman 31:14

## 5. Critical Analysis.

The belief in hereafter and in the Day of Judgment is profound motivator for doing good deeds and ethical conduct.

It helps in making society better living place for every individual. Each individual focuses on his deeds to get reward in hereafter, and by combining individuals collective society is made. The true spirit of Islam is the teachings of Islam. But it depends on personal integrity.



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## 6. Conclusion

To cut it short, belief in the Day of Judgment profoundly influence both individual and collective societies. It helps in promoting honesty, justice, unity, accountability, patience, and helps in doing good deeds for reward in afterlife.

Whoever does righteousness, it is for his own soul, and whoever does evil, it is ~~for~~ against it.

Buah al-Jathiyah 45:15

good attempt!!

but the answer is very lengthy and will badly affect your time management.

so, shorten it a bit.



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# Answer to Question no 3

## 1. Introduction

O mankind: Reverence your Guardian  
Lord who created you from a single  
Person

Al-Quran : 4:1

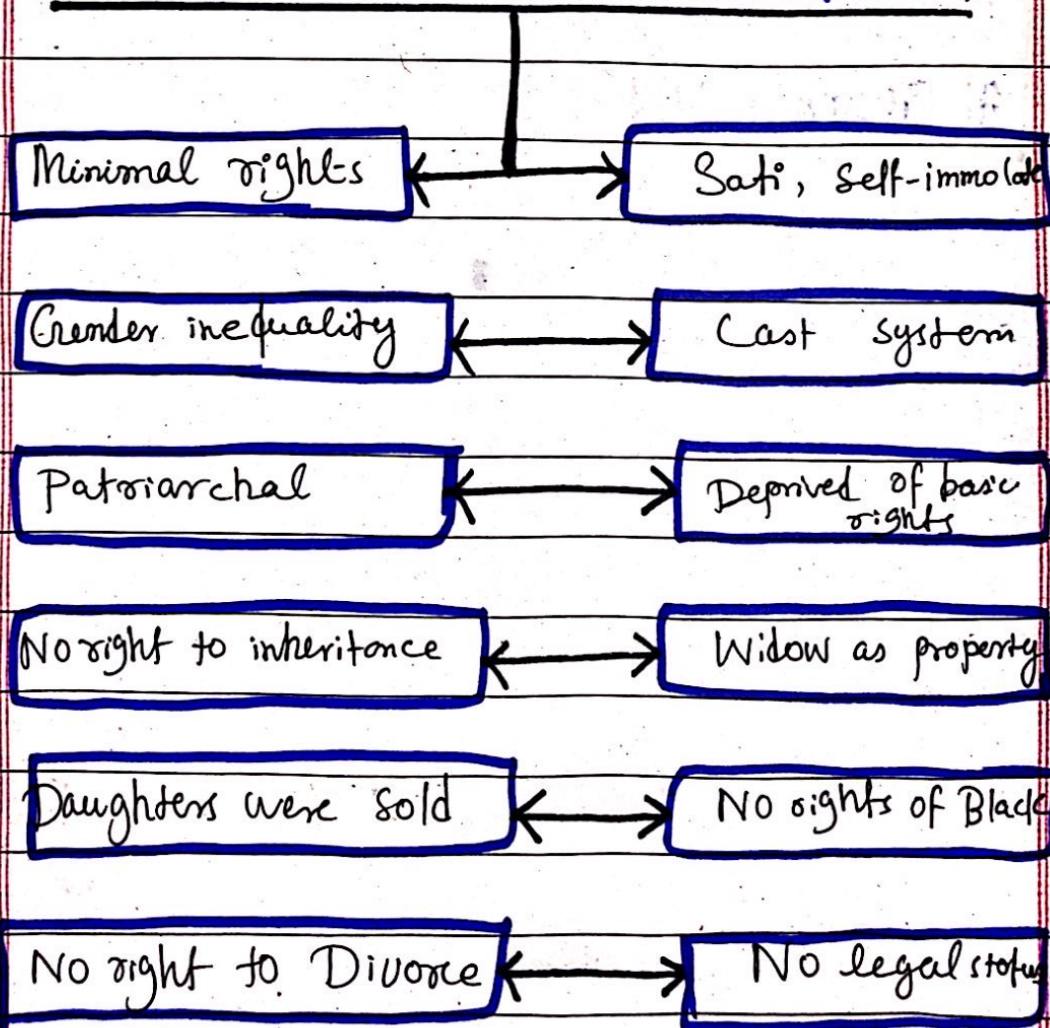
In Islam, rights  
of men and women are established  
on the principle of equality. By  
reading above verse from Quran it  
is visible. Men and women are treated  
equally in Quran. Allah has always  
mentioned in Quran as "Children  
of Adam", "O believer.", "O mankind",  
that means both have equal rights.  
Islam provided rights to men and



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1400 years ago from now. In many other religion men and women do not have right except from a specific group of peoples.

## 2 The rights of men and women before the advent of Islam





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In pre-Islamic period, societal norms were predominantly patriarchal, with women often deprived of basic rights. Marriages were typically arranged without consent of women. The right of divorce was only skewed to men. In Hindu culture widow woman was set on fire with her husband's funeral on Chita. Acts used to bury ~~women~~ new born daughters alive. Black men and women was considered as slave. The period of pre-Islamic was full of ~~int~~ inequalities and injustice. Roman and Greeks often seen women as a secondary <sup>were</sup> citizen with little or legal rights.

And when the girl [who was] buried alive is asked, for what sin she was killed,  
Quran 81:8-9

3. The better rights of



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## men and women provided by Islam

3-a	Spiritual rights	3-b	Right to education
3-c	Economic rights	3-d	Marriage and divorce
3-e	Protection from Harm	3-f	Political participation
3-g	Legal rights	3-h	Right to Mahr
3-i	Custody of children	3-j	Modesty dress code
3-k	Freedom of expression	3-l	Right to privacy
3-m	Equal rights	3-n	Right of inheritance

3 (a) Islam has provided right of spiritual equality to both by giving equal reward



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Islam provided equal spiritual rights to men and women. In Islam the reward of deeds and punishment is equal for both.

“Indeed, the Muslim men and Muslim women Allah has prepared for them forgiveness and a great reward.”

Quran 33:35

3 (b) Islam provided right to education both men and women and emphasized on seeking knowledge

Islam has provided right to education both men and women and made it obligatory for both men and women to pursue education

“Seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim.”

Hadith: Ibn Majah 224



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### 3 (c) Islam provided right of owning property and engaging in business

Islam has provided right of owning property and engaging in business. Both men and women are allowed to own property and business in Islam.

For men there is a share in what their parents and close relatives leave, and for women there is a share in what their parents and close relatives leave - whether it is little or much. (There are obligatory shares.)

An-Nisa 4:7

### 3 (d) Islam has provided rights of marriage and divorce to both men and women

Islam has provided rights of divorce and marriage. Women have right to



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

consent to marriage and seek divorce.

وان عزفوا الطلق فان الله سميع عليم

But if they settle on divorce, then Allah is indeed All-hearing, All-knowing.

Al-Baqarah 2:227

3(e) Islam provided rights of protection from doing harm

Islam emphasizes on doing right behavior and fulfilling the rights of husband and wife to protect both from doing harm things.

“The best among you are those who are best to their women.”

Hadith: Tirmidhi

3(f) Islam has provided right of political and public participation



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

“And take as witness two just persons from among you.”

Al-Quran 65:2

3 (H) Islam has granted right of taking Mahr from husband and made it mandatory for men to give mahr to women

Islam has granted a wife right of Mahr. To take gift from his husband for financial security. Obligated husband for giving mahr to wife.

And give the women [upon marriage] their [bridal gifts] graciously.

Surah An-Nisa 4:4

3 (I) Islam provided right get the custody of children regarding upbringing

Islam granted the right of custody



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

of children regarding upbringing of their children especially in early years.

3 (E) Islam instructed both men and women to dress modestly it promotes dignity and respect of both and it is right of both

Islam commands both men and women dress modestly and provided dress code.

To avail respect and dignity it is important for both wear modest cloth. The dignity and respect is right of both, provided by Islam.

“O children of Adam, We have bestowed upon you clothing to conceal your private parts and as an adornment. But the clothing of righteousness—that is best.”

**Al-Quran 7:26**



3 (K) Islam allowed both men and women to work and gave the right to earn for themselves

Both men and women can work and earn for their livelihood. They both can contribute to society to keep the balance in responsibilities among families.

"For men is a share of what they have earned, and for women is a share of what they have earned,"

Al-Quran 4:32

3 (L) The Islam has granted the right of freedom of speech to both women and men

Islam has given the right of freedom of speech to both men and women. Both have right to express the free speech.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

“Consult them in matters. And when you have decided them rely upon Allah”

Al-Quran 3:159

3 (m) Islam has provided right of privacy to both genders to keep their matters in between both

Islam has granted the right of privacy to both men and women. Both have right to keep their things private from others

And do not spy or backbite each other. Would one of you like to eat the flesh of this brother when dead?

Surah Al-Hujrat 12

(m) Islam has provided equal right of reward to both men and women



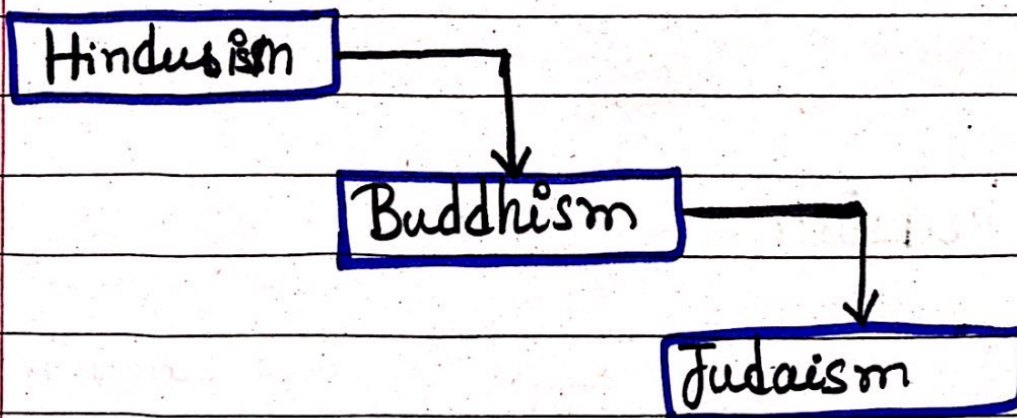
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Islam has granted both men and women equal rights of rewards. Both genders have equal right to get reward from Allah

Whoever does righteousness, whether male or female, while being a believer — we will surely cause them to live a good life,

Surah Al-Nahl : 97

#### 4. Comparative analysis with Other religions



Hinduism :



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Historically, practices like "Sati" compelled widows to self-immolate on their husband's funeral pyre, reflecting severe gender inequalities. In contrast Islam prohibited such practices and emphasized the sanctity of life. provides gender equality.

## Buddhism

While acknowledging women's spiritual potential, the monastic system often favored male monks over female monks, nuns, whereas Islam granted women rights in both spiritual and worldly affairs.

## Judaism

This religion introduced moral framework, but certain interpretations led to patriarchal structures, limiting women's rights. In contrast Islamic teachings



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provided explicit rights and protections for women and men both.

## 5. Critical Analysis

Islam's introduction of rights of men and women was revolutionary for its time, addressing many injustices prevalent in pre-Islamic societies. Many societies just were only supposed to grant rights to specific kind of people. The caste system was common. The teachings of Islam provided equal rights to both and dignified both men and women by showing respect.

## 6. Conclusion

To cut it short, Islam established a framework of rights for both men and women that emphasized equality. By granting



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right of education, right of inheritance,  
right of freedom of expressions, right  
of privacy, right of economic, right  
of public affairs and politics etc. to  
both genders. By ensuring these rights  
any society can improve.

“Indeed, I will make upon the earth a  
successive authority (Khalifah).”  
Al-Quram 2:30



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## Answers to Question: no: 4

### 1. Introduction

"Come, Come, whoever you are. Wanderer, worshiper, lover of leaving — it does not matter. Ours is not a caravan of despair."

Jalal al-Din Rumi

Islam is a universal religion, provides lessons of co-existence and clear guidelines with living in multi-faith people.

The Quran, Sunnah, and Islamic scholars emphasize on justice, equality and tolerance.

Moreover, Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) also lived his many years living co-existently with different faith. Even Islam emphasizes on rights of minority. It is the duty of caliph in Islam to take care of



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everyone. Islam promotes harmony and coexistence.

## a. The Islamic teachings on coexistence

Respect for Religious freedom

2-a

Justice for All

2-b

Peaceful Dialogue and Engagement

2-c

Protection of non-Muslims

2-d

The charter of Medina

2-e

Treaties with non-Muslims

2-f

Respect for places of Worship

2-g

Brotherhood in humanity

2-h



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Rights of non-Muslims under Islamic rule 2-i

Ethical conduct towards non-Muslims 2-j

Forgiveness and Mercy 2-k

Prohibition of religious insults 2-l

Working together for common good 2-m

The Role of Muslim Scholars 2-n

2 (a) Islam upholds religious freedom as a fundamental principle

Islam emphasizes on respecting every faith. It is a fundamental principle of Islam.

لا إكراه في الدين

"There is no compulsion in religion."

Quran 2:256



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This verse of Quran establishes, that faith cannot be imposed, allowing people to practice their religion freely.

2 (b) Islam emphasizes for justice, it is the central value of Islam perspective of any faith.

Justice is central value of Islam. Islam encourages for doing justice to everyone regardless of faith.

Do not let the hatred of a people prevent you from being just.

Al-Quran 5:8

This verse of Quran highlights that justice and impartiality in matters is important dealing with any kind of faith.

2 (c) Islam Promotes peaceful



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and respectful dialogue and engagement with non-Muslims

The Quran emphasizes on respectful dialogue and peaceful engagement with non-Muslims. Islam encourages for showing kindness towards everyone.

"Do not the argue with the people of the Book except in a way that is best."

Quran 29: 46

Islam promotes interfaith harmony and discussions based on wisdom and good manners.

"Imam Al-Ghazali"

2 (d) Islam emphasizes on protecting the non-Muslim to ensure their rights

Islam emphasizes on



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Protection of non-Muslim. Further, Islam protects the rights of non-Muslim.

Prophet (P.B.U.H) ensured the right of non-Muslim. He stated:

"Whoever harms a dhimmi (non-Muslim under Muslim protection) has harmed me."

Sunan Abu Dawood, 3052

Above hadith demonstrates the Islamic commitment to safeguarding the right of non-Muslims.

2(e) In Islam one of the earliest models of coexistence was the charter of Madinah

One of the earliest model of Islamic models of coexistence is Charter of Madina.

"The Jews of Ban Auf are one



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community with the believers. The Jews have their religion, and the Muslims have theirs 1)

### Charter of Madina : Article-25-

The charter of Madina serves a historical precedent for interfaith harmony.

2(f) In Islamic history Muslims formed treaties with non-Muslims and these were used to foster the sense of coexistence

Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) and the companions of prophet formed many treaties to ensure coexistence with non-Muslims.

The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah (628 CE) was a peace agreement between Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) and the Quraish of Mecca.



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It is the example of peaceful agreement between different religious groups.

2 (9) Islam strictly prohibits from destroying religious sites, Islam commands the protection of religious irrespective of religion

Islam commands the protection of religious sites of every religion. Islam prohibits from hurting the sentiments of any non-Muslim

"Had Allah not repelled some people by means of others, monasteries, churches, synagogues, and mosques—Allah's name is <sup>where</sup> mentioned often—would have been destroyed,"

**Al-Quran 22:40**

Allah says in Quran to protect sacred places and commands not to destroy them.



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2 (h) Islam promotes brotherhood in humanity, regardless of faith

Islam gives the message of unity and brotherhood. No matter what faith people belong, Islam commands for unity.

O mankind! We created you from a male and a female and made you into a nations and tribes so that you may know one another,

Al-Quran 49:13

This verse of Quran emphasizes unity despite religious differences.

2 (I) Islam is the first that protected the rights of non-Muslim under its rule

Islam protected the



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rights of non-Muslims. Also commanded the Caliph and Muslim kings to protect the rights of non-Muslims.

"Non-Muslims living in Muslim lands were granted protection, (Ahl-al-Dhimma status)"

Imam Abu Yusuf, Kitab al-Kharaj

Scholar Abu Yusuf elaborated on fair governance for non-Muslim in his book "Kitab al-Kharaj"

2 (i) Islam promotes the ethical conduct towards non-Muslims and encourages to treat them respectfully

Islam put emphasis on treating non-Muslims ethically and encourage for respecting them.

"The Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) set an



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example by treating non-Muslim with kindness. He visited his Jewish neighbor when he was sick, showing compassion regardless of faith. 1)

### Seerat al nabih

Above action of prophet highlights that Islam promotes respectful and ethical conduct of non-Muslims.

2 (K) Islam promotes mercy over the vengeance regardless of faith

Islam is a religion of peace and mercy. Islam promotes mercy over revenge.

When Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) conquered Makkah he forgave them.

"No blame shall be upon you today. May Allah forgive you. Go, for you are free." Ibn Hisham, Sirah



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This act of forgiveness ensured that Islam encourages for mercy and forgiveness.

2 (L) Islam discourages the insult of other religions, Islam commands to respect every religion

Islam encourages the respect of other religions and promotes the respect of faiths of others.

"And do not insult those who invoke besides Allah, lest they insult Allah in enmity without knowledge"

**Al-Quran 6:108**

This verse of Quran encourages mutual respect of different faiths.

2 (m) Islam encourages for working together for good purposes and



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Promotes engaging in social betterments.

Islam promotes the collaboration of Muslim and non-Muslim for working in common goods and betterment of the society.

"Help one another in righteousness and piety"

Al-Quran 5:2

Islam allows Muslims for engaging in humanitarian and social efforts alongside other communities.

2(n) Scholars of Islam has also promoted rights and unity among muslims about interfaith

Islamic scholars like Imam Al-Ghazali and Ibn Taymiyyah



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emphasized harmonious relations with non-Muslims. They advocated justice and engagement rather than conflict.

"A virtuous city is one where all inhabitants, regardless of faith, work together to achieve happiness and justice"

**Al-Farabi**

Above quote from Al-Farabi reveals that scholars of Islam also promoted the coexistence.

### 3. Historical examples of Coexistence in Islam

The charter of Madina

3-a

Islamic Spain (Al-Andalus)

3-b

Ottoman Millet system

3-c



## Mughal India under Akbar

3-d

### 3 (a) The Charter of Madina

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) established a multi-religious society, ensuring religious rights for all.

(The charter of Madina, Historical Document.)

### 3 (b) Islamic Spain (Al-Andalus)

Muslims, Christians, and Jews coexisted, contributing to a golden age of science and culture.

(Historical account of Al-Andalus)

### 3 (c) Ottoman Millet System

The Ottoman empire allowed religious communities autonomy in their legal and social affairs.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(Ottoman Historical records)

### 3 (d) Mughal India under Akbar

Emperor Akbar promoted interfaith dialogue and abolished discriminatory taxes on non-Muslims.

(Mughal Historical Sources)

## 4. Critical Analysis

The teachings of Islam have advocated peaceful coexistence and unity. The Islam is the religion of peace and mercy. However, in contemporary world extremist groups have started misinterpreting the knowledge of Quran and fueled the sectarianism. Nonetheless, by doing some efforts the real spirit of Islam can be revived again in its original principles of coexistence.

## 5. Conclusion



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

To cut it short,  
Islamic teachings give the lesson of  
coexistence and harmony in multi-faith society.  
Islam encourages its believers to engage  
in peaceful coexistence. This historical  
precedent demonstrates successful models of  
coexistence in Islam.

"Tolerance, patience, and justice are the  
foundations of peace, and a society that  
upholds these virtues will thrive in  
harmony." Imam Al-Ghazali