

Aoa, Sir I'm disabled boy who lives in rural Boluchistan, I have been fighting FSHd. Please sir , it is requested to point out all mistakes in the paper. Enlist my positive and negative area. Comment on paper presentation. Please suggest me for further improvement . Kindly, go through full paper. Don't just mark with red pen. This platform is the only source of guidance . My admission expires in the coming week , I will not be able to upload my assessments. It might be the last one . Please give me full feedback.





**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2016
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

ISLAMIC STUDIES

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.		
(ii) Attempt 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) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

Q. No. 2. What is meant by culture and civilization? Describe the characteristics of Islamic culture. (20)

Q. No. 3. What is the difference between Deen and Religion? Describe the importance of Deen in human life with arguments. (20)

Q. No. 4. Describe the characteristics of Military strategist in the light of Sirah of Muhammad (PBUH) with arguments. (20)

Q. No. 5. Define the meaning of prayer and its different categories. Also describe the spiritual, moral and social impact of prayers. (20)

Q. No. 6. Highlight the concept of Public Administration in Islam. Explain the responsibilities of Civil Servants. (20)

Q. No. 7. Discuss the salient features of Islamic political system in the light of governance under pious Khilafat-i-Rashida. (20)

Q. No. 8. What are the contemporary challenges of Muslim world? Suggest its solutions in the light of Quran and Sunnah? (20)

URDU VERSION

سوال نمبر 2: تہذیب و تمدن سے کیا مراد ہے؟ اسلامی تہذیب کی خصوصیات بیان کیجیئے۔ (20)

سوال نمبر 3: دین اور مذہب میں کیا فرق ہے؟ انسانی زندگی میں دین کی اہمیت کو دلائل سے واضح کیجیئے۔ (20)

سوال نمبر 4: سیرتِ طیبہ محمدؐ کی روشنی میں عظیم سپہ سالار کی خوبیاں بیان کیجیئے۔ (20)

سوال نمبر 5: نماز کا مفہوم اور اس کی مختلف انواع لکھیں۔ نیز اس کی روحانی، اخلاقی اور سماجی اثرات بیان کیجیئے۔ (20)

سوال نمبر 6: اسلام میں پبلک ایمینسٹریشن پر روشنی ڈالتے ہوئے سرکاری ملازمین کی ذمہ داریوں کی وضاحت کیجیئے؟ (20)

سوال نمبر 7: خلافتِ راشدہ کی طرزِ حکمرانی کی روشنی میں اسلام کے سیاسی نظام کی نمایاں خوبیاں بیان کریں۔ (20)

سوال نمبر 8: عصرِ حاضر میں امتِ مسلمہ کو کونسے مسائل در پیش ہیں۔ قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں ان کا حل تجویز کیجیئے؟ (20)

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CSS 2016

Islamic Studies

Part 1

MCQ

- (1) b ✓
- (2) a ✓
- (3) c ✓
- (4) b ✓
- (5) a ✓
- (6) a ✓
- (7) c ✓
- (8) b ✓
- (9) c ✓
- (10) c ✓
- (11) c ✓
- (12) d ✓
- (13) b ✓
- (14) c ✓
- (15) d ✓
- (16) b ✓
- (17) b ✓
- (18) c ✓
- (19) c ✓
- (20) c ✓

20
20

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Part - II

Q. No. 2

Culture and civilization/ Islamic culture

1. Introduction:

"Culture means what we are"
(MacIver)

Culture includes norms, values, material aspects such as food, dresses and arts.

Contrarily, civilization is extensive in nature which includes religion, culture, political system so on and so forth. Moreover, Islamic culture also contains tremendous features like culture around the world.

Islamic culture is faith based and modesty, balanced and moderate, equality among its members, justice and accountability. Islamic culture is an open culture which

opts the positive features of other cultures. Therefore, one of the most prominent authors,

Syed Amer Ali truly said, "Islamic culture is unique culture"

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2. Understanding the meaning of culture and civilizations

Culture and civilization are two different aspects. These aspects can be understood from the following ideas.

2.1 Understanding culture:

Culture refers food, ideas, dance, music and arts. Culture contains norms, values and sanctions which regulate the behaviours of the individuals.

2.1.1 Characteristics of culture:

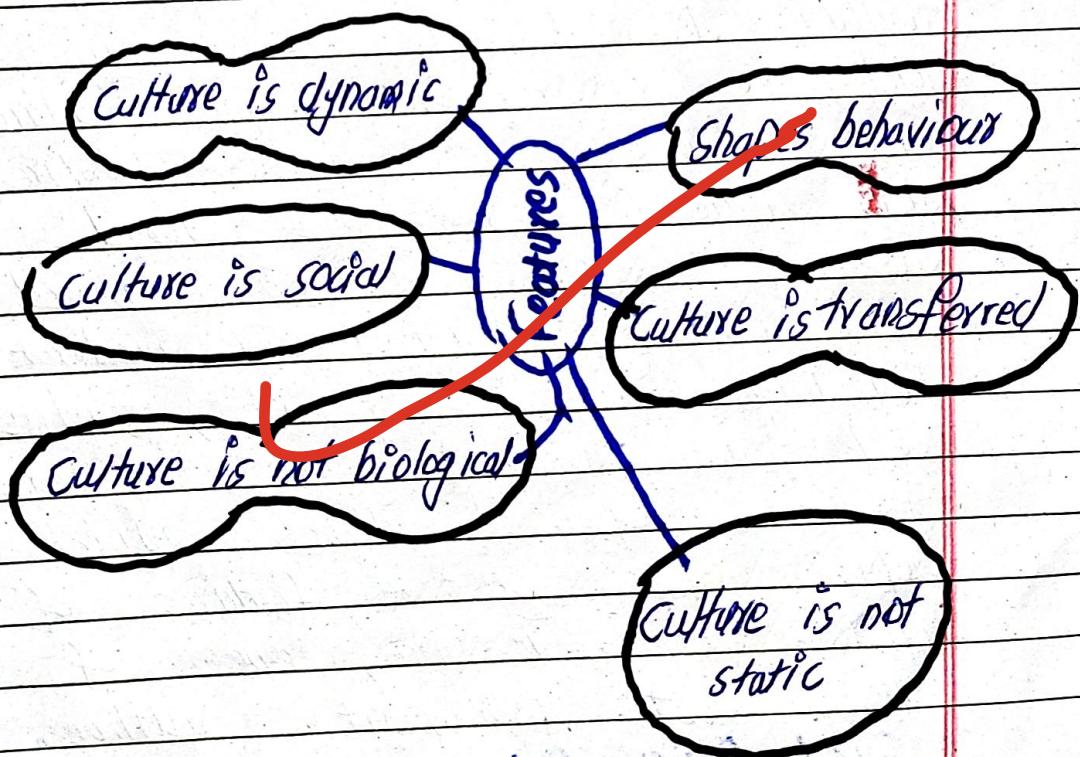


Figure 0.1 features of culture

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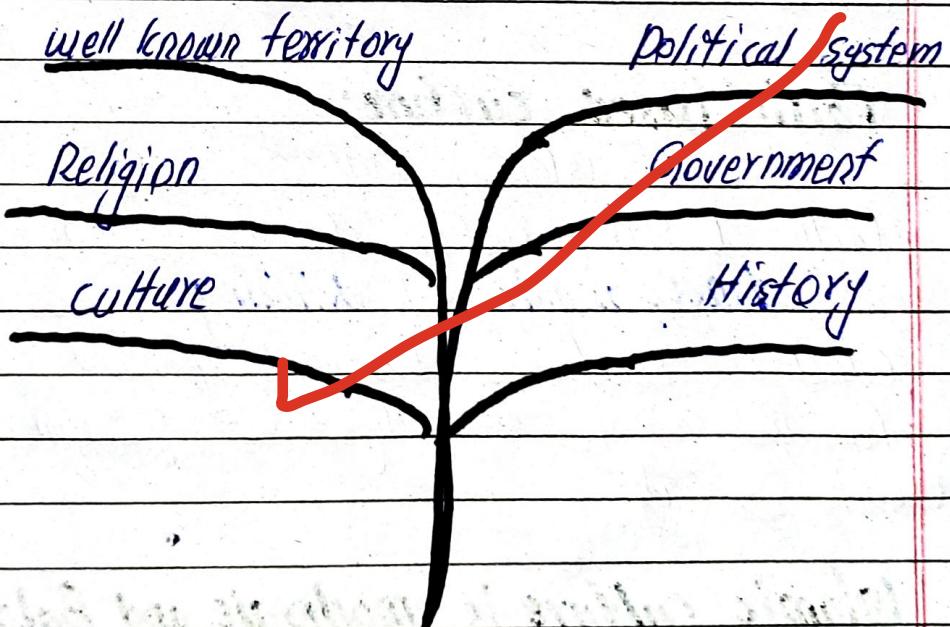
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2.2 Understanding civilization:

According to John Macions, a sociologist, Civilization refers to a profound concept which poses culture, religion, government, art, technology so on and so forth. The followings are the examples of civilization.

- o Islamic Civilization
- o Western Civilization
- o Chinese Civilization

2.2.2 Features of Civilization:



Feature 0.2 Features of Civilization

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2.3 Importance of culture and civilization:

Culture and civilization go hand in hand. Culture and civilization provide individuals knowledge, social benefit, religion and identity. Thus, the importance of culture and civilization is enormous.

3. Characteristics of Islamic culture:

Around the millions of Muslims live. They speak different languages, eat different foods, wear different dresses. They all follow the respective characteristics of Islamic culture which are given below:

3.1 Faith based culture:

Islamic culture is faith based culture. Things such as dance, music, and drinking are entirely sanctioned. Every thing is followed in the light of Quran and Sunnah.

3.2 Islamic culture is moderate and Balanced:

Islamic culture is balanced and moderate. Everything is being followed in limitation.

"We have made you a moderate community"

try to add the arabic of Quranic ayats.

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3.3 Justice and equality in Islamic culture:

Justice and equality are the basic aspects of Islamic culture. Muslims are well known for justice in the world. Islamic culture enhances equality among all individuals.

"A nearer person to Allah is the one who pious"

(Al-Quran)

3.4 Sense of accountability as the provision of Islamic culture:

Islamic culture values accountability and justice. Islamic culture encourages goodness.

"Whoever did an atom of bad act will see it, whoever did an atom of good deed will see it"

(Al-Quran)

use specific and self explanatory headings.

3.5 Open culture:

Islamic culture is an open culture. It opts the positive features of other cultures. It does not shy of opting the

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positive features of other culture.

add more arguments.

4. Critical analysis: a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.

Islamic culture is a perfect code of life. It has tremendous features such as equality, rights of people, rules and rights of Allah. It is like a map of tourist. Islamic culture is unlike other cultures which lack proper rules associated with their religions. Therefore, Islamic culture is a unique culture that regulates the lives of Muslims in the light of Quran and Sunnah.

5. Conclusion:

In short, culture and civilizations are two different aspects. Islamic culture is also one of the parts of Islamic civilization. Therefore, Islamic culture ensures the regulation of equality, justice so on and so forth.

attempt and upload a single qs at a time for evaluation.

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Q. NO. 7

Salient features of Islamic political system :

1. Introduction:

Syed Ameer Ali, an author "The Spirit of Islam" urged that Islamic political system was one of the most successful systems under the pious Caliphs. The Islamic political system under Caliphs included tremendous features.

The sovereignty belonged to Allah, Shura, accountability of leaders, Justice and equality were valued. Also, Protection, welfare of individuals, unemployment issues were ensured under the rules of Islamic Caliphs.

2. Understanding Khilafat-i-Rashida:

Prophet Muhammad
PBUH

Abu Bakr (R.A)

Umar R.R

Usman R.A

Ali R.A

Image of the Khilafat-i-Rashida

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3. Salient Features of Islamic political System in the light of governance under pious Khilafat-i-Rashida:

1. Sovereignty of Allah:

Islamic political system under pious Caliphs was based on the supremacy of Allah, Quran and Sunnah. The Caliphs never violated the sovereignty of Allah.

"Obey me as long as I obey Allah and his beloved Prophet, if I fail to obey then you have right to disobey me"

(Abu Bakr R.A)

2. Enhanced the power of Shura:

At the time of Prophet the concept of Shura came into existence. Later, all the Caliphs promoted the Shura. For example: Hazrat Umar (R.A) approached the Shura as Amer-ul-Momeenin to grant permission to participate in the Battle of Qudissya 636 A.D. The Shura rejected his request.

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3. Unity among the people:

Islamic political system under all Caliphs ensured national integration and unity. Muslims were integrated in particular and pagans in general.

“All muslims are brothers”
(Al-Hadith)

4. Accountability of leadership:

Leaders were directly accountable to public. The public had direct access to their leaders. Hazrat Umar (R.A) openly welcomed criticism from the public.

“If I go wrong, correct me with even sword”
(Umar)

5. Enhanced justice and rule of law:

Justice and law were enormously ensured in the Islamic political system under the Caliphs. For example, Hazrat Umar (R.A)'s son (Abdullah bin Umar) violated local law. Hazrat Umar (R.A) himself scolded him.

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6. Equality among citizens:

Citizens were treated equal without the consideration of their religion, color, gender and ethnicity. For example; under the Islamic political system pagans such as Jews, Christians, and Polytheists had equal access to services.

7. Ensured protection and security of the people:

Citizens were provided enormous security. Non-muslims had to pay Jizya (Defense tax). Although, their properties and lives were tremendously protected.

8. Religious freedom to non-muslims:

Non-muslims such as Jews and Christians were free to practice their respective religions. There was no ban on their religion under the Islamic political system.

9. Creation of employment:

Amer Ali ascribed in his book "The Spirit of Islam" that Umar (R.A) employed thousands of Muslims and

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non-muslims in construction of
canals, roads, cities, and prisons.

10. Elimination of corruption:

Chalipps such as
Umar and Abu Bakr (R.A) tremendously
eliminated those who found in
corruption. For example, Umar (R.A) scolded
numerous governors who did corruption.
Also, Umar increased the
salaries of judges so that they
would not do corruption.

4. Critical analysis:

Islamic political system
under the chalipps was one
of the ideals for head of states.
Islamic political system under the
calipps was unlike the current
political systems of the world.
Islamic political system promoted
religious tolerance, equality, eliminated
corruption and worked for people.
The leaders of Islamic political
system were directly accountable
to public. Contrarily, the current political
systems of the world are based
on religious extremism, corruption,
discrimination against own citizens.
Thus, Islamic political system has

enormous features.

5. Conclusion:

In short, Islamic political system under the caliphs provided tremendous ideals for governance for head of states. The Islamic political system had not only provided all rights to its citizens but also protected them from foreign aggressions.

Q. No. 8

Contemporary Challenges of Muslims and Solutions

1. Introduction:

Marwan Bashra, an author of *Palestine-Israel: A peace or Apartheid* explored numerous challenges of the Muslims. Muslim nations face economic crisis, divisions on the basis of sect and ethnicity, environmental degradation, gender inequalities, and foreign aggressions. These challenges

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can encounter through the most enormous guidance of Quran and Sunnah.

2. Contemporary challenges of the Muslim world:

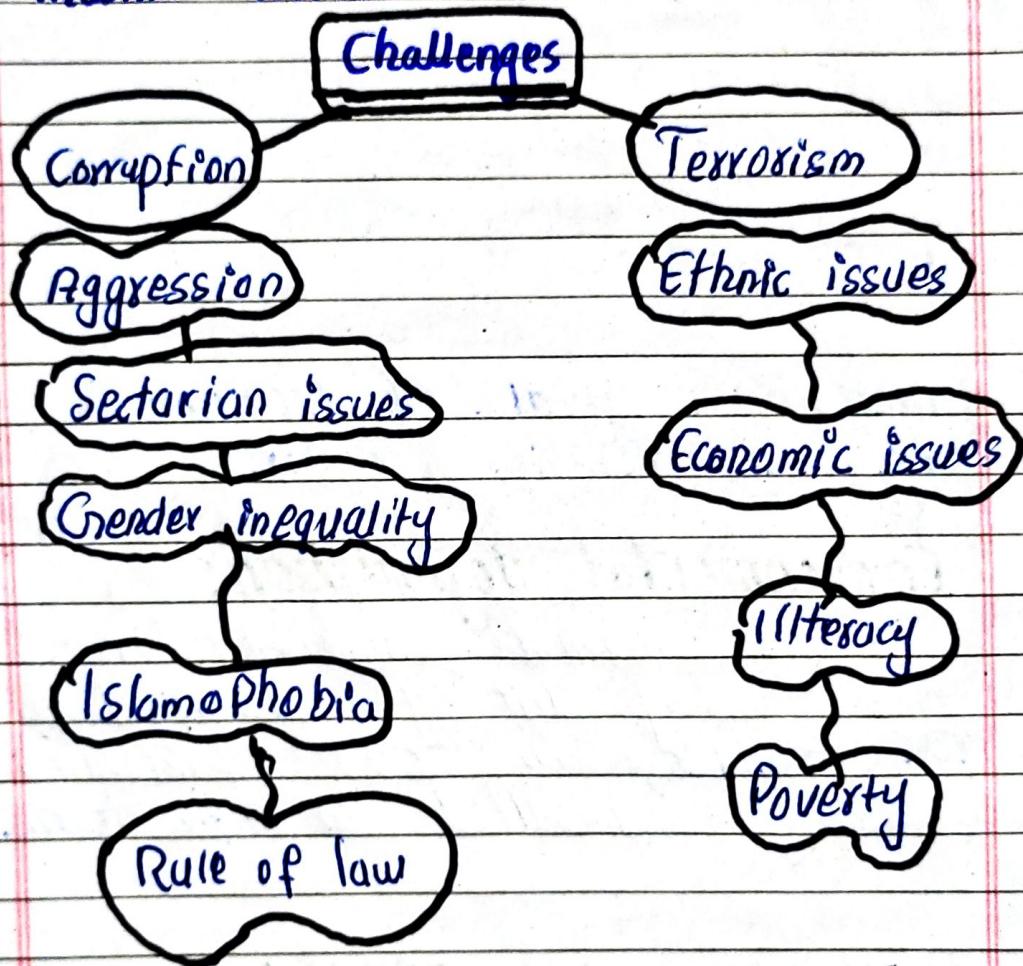


Figure 0.3 Contemporary challenges of Muslims:

1. Economic Crisis of the Muslims:

Muslim nations are facing tremendous economic issues. According to Human Development Index 2024

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60% Islamic countries are facing economic downfall. These Islamic countries are under the influence of IMF and WB policies.

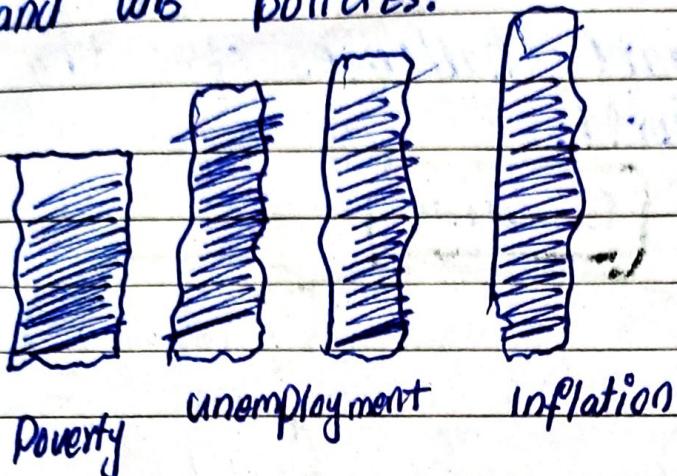


Figure 0.4 graph of economic crisis in Muslim countries

2. Environmental degradation:

Muslim countries have been badly hit by climate change. For example, in 2022, Pakistan's flooding resulted in 1700 deaths.

3. Divisions among ummah:

Muslim ummah is being divided on the basis of sect, ethnicity and nationalities.

For example, in Pakistan's Parachinar thousands of killed on the name of Shia vs. Sunni. Ummah is divided on every level such

local, national and international.

4. Gender inequality is one of the issues:

Muslim countries have been facing profound gender issues. Women are tortured, raped and sanctioned from education. According to Global Gender Gap Report (GGGR) women face the worst conditions in Muslim countries such as Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, Libya and Pakistan.

5. Foreign aggressions:

Muslims from Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, Sudan to occupied Kashmir have been facing genocides. Israel's Geocide in Gaza killed 48000 people and injured thousands of people. There is also profound casualties in Lebanon and Yemen.

3. Solutions to the problems in the light of Quran and Sunnah:

1. Promoting ^{unity} among Muslims:

Muslims must promote unity among themselves before it gets too late. The

Scholars, leaders and elders of ummah must promote the unity. The holy Quran also guides muslims to become united.

"And firmly hold to the rope of Allah all together, do not become divided"

(Al-Quran)

2. Enhancing gender equality:

Islam provides equal value and status to everyone. There is difference among all genders. Muslim nations must enhance gender equality. This is the responsibility of a Muslim state to provide education, employment, health and security to genders.

"A nearer to Allah is the one who is proud"

(Al-Quran)

3. Encouraging sustainable practices:

Muslim countries must practice sustainable energy. This will not only reduce Islamic states dependence on hydrocarbon but

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eliminate climate related issues.

“And do not abuse on the earth...”
(Al-Quran)

4. Standing with oppressed muslims:

Muslim countries must establish Islamic peacekeeping military under the OIC. All the muslim countries must encourage the establishment of the military. This military must be deployed to war zones where innocent muslims are killed, burnt alike.

“Muslims are like one body whenever any part of the body suffers all the body hurts”

(Al- ffadith)

5. Promoting mutual trade:

Muslim countries must establish free trades agreements under OIC. This will enable the nations of Islamic states to overcome the economic issues.

“Muslims are the best community”
(Al-Quran)

4. Critical analysis:

The contemporary challenges of the Islamic countries are associated with the world order. Muslims are entirely influenced due to the policies of West. The economic stability of the Muslim countries is jeopardized by the interest of giant powers such as China, the U.S.A and EU. Similarly, these giant powers have geostrategically harmed the Muslim nations. Thus, Muslim nations face tremendous challenges.

5. Conclusion:

In short, Muslim world is full of challenges. The challenges can be overcome through unity, equality and following the Quran and Sunnah. Thus, challenges will be eliminated.

Q NO.4

Prophet as a military Strategist

1. Introduction:

"you have indeed in the Messenger of Allah a beautiful conduct of life"
(Al-Quran)

Undoubtedly, Prophet Muhammad is role model for every individual. Prophet Muhammad is an ideal for every profession. Dr. Hammaidullah ascribed in his journal "Prophet as a military strategist in his lifetime" several characteristics of Prophet Allah as a military strategist. He taught different strategies to his followers. The strategies included economic blockage, tricks, surprise attack, secretive plans so on and so forth. Thus, Prophet of Allah was a role model for military leaders.

2. Characteristics of Prophet Muhammad as a military Strategist:

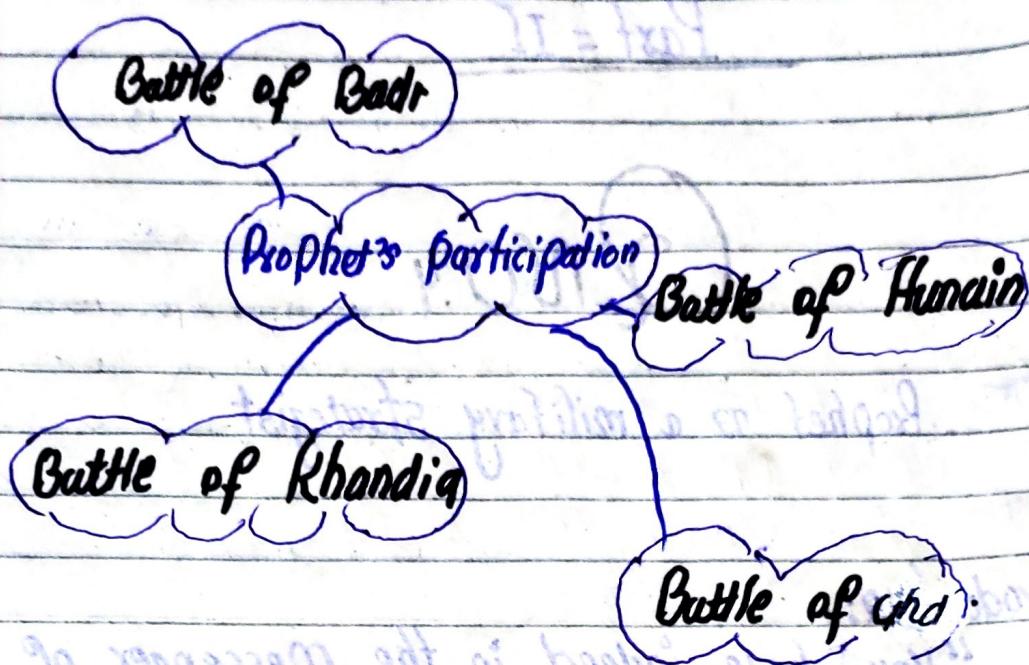


Figure: 0.1 Prophet's Participation in battles

The Prophet of Allah introduced numerous strategies in the above mentioned battles.

1. Economic blockage:

Prophet Muhammad used to block the goods entering to the enemies' region. This provided tremendous success to defeat the enemies. For example, Muslims blocked the trade of Polytheists of Makkah during battle of Badr.

2. Ensured meritocracy in the Islamic Army:

Prophet of Allah believed in merit. He selected the individuals on

the basis of abilities. For example, Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) was made the commander of Islamic Army on the basis of his experience. Moreover, Usama's Expedition to Syria, Usama (R.A) was 18 years old when he was made the commander of Muslim troops to Syria.

3. Extremely secretive in the planning:

Prophet Muhammad was secretive in every planning. He shared his plans only with those who were near to him. This shows the tremendous feature of his personality as military strategist.

4. Encourage tricks in war to be valid:

Prophet Muhammad accepted and valued tricks such as digging trenches in Khandaq, Economic blockage etc. The Prophet (PBUH) used to say "War is deception" (Al-Hadith)

5. Consultation with followers:

Followers' guidance was valued. He used to consult his followers. For example; Prophet asked the followers whether to fight Battle of Badr or not. Also, the Prophet of Allah consulted followers whether to fight inside Madina or outside on the

time of Uhud.

6. Taught rules of war to followers:

Montgomery Watt ascribed in his book "Muhammad at Madina" that the Prophet of Allah used to tell the following manners of war to his followers:

- Do not burn trees
- Do not confront women
- Do not disrespect the bodies of death
- Do not kill animals
- Do not kill old, sick, children and disabled persons
- Do not poison water
- Do not fight for wealth

7. Encouraged compulsions during war:

The Prophet of Allah used to encourage his followers during wars.

"O Saad throw (arrows) my mother and father be sacrificed for you"

(Ri-Hadith)

8. Valued preparation for war:

The Prophet of Allah encouraged muslims to prepare for war.

The Prophet of Allah encouraged muslims for the Jihads. For example, He encouraged muslims to contribute to donate for Battle of Badr.

9. Respect for treaties:

Prophet had never violated any treaty signed at the time of war. For example, He signed Charter of Madina, Treaty of Hudibiyah 628 AD so on and so forth.

10. Espionage in wars:

He acted himself as spy in Battle of Badr. He also sent Hazrat Hazifa as a spy in the Battle of Khandaq to collect information for him.

3. Critical analysis:

Martin Hart ascribed Prophet Muhammad in his book "Hundred Great Personalities" Prophet Muhammad was the most successful person in every walk of life. Prophet of Allah has proved to be a role model not only for military commanders but also for common men. Thus, He was the most successful person in the world.

4. Conclusion:

In short, Prophet of Allah

was the most successful in the world. He proved to be best friend, statesman and military commander. Truly, Montgomery Watt said

"Prophet was a role model for every rational mind"