

General Instructions

Q2,

1. Give numbering to headings
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions.
4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.
5. Start new question from fresh page.
6. Give around 15 headings for 20 marks question.
7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs.
8. Add Quran/Hadees references wherever possible.
9. Narrate incidents from the life of Holy Prophet (SAWW) and Khulafa-e-Rashideen.
10. Add one quotation of famous religious scholar in each question.
11. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.
12. Manage time
13. ~~Wide page borders are discouraged.~~
14. Avoid writing wrong references.
15. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

2.

IMPORTANCE OF ZAKAT IN ISLAM

1. Spiritual cleansing

Zakat is seen as a means of spiritual purification. By giving a portion of their

43

wealth to those in need, Muslims cleanse their souls from greed and materialism, drawing closer to Allah and demonstrating their devotion. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught that Zakat purifies the soul and wealth, allowing the giver to draw closer to Allah. The Quran says, "Take, (O, Muhammad), from their wealth a charity by which you purify them and cause them increase, and invoke (Allah's blessings) upon them." (Quran 9:103)

b, Fulfillment of Religious Duty

Zakat is one of the five Pillars of Islam, making it a fundamental religious obligation for all financially capable Muslims. It serves as a clear marker of a person's commitment to their faith. The Prophet (PBUH) referred to Zakat as a right that the wealthy owe to the poor and stressed its obligatory nature.

c, Economic Equilibrium

Zakat helps maintain economic balance within society by preventing wealth from accumulating disproportionately among the affluent, ensuring that resources are redistributed to the benefit of the entire

community. The Quran says, "So that it will not be a perpetual distribution among the rich from among you." (Quran 57:7)

d, Social Welfare and Justice

Through Zakat, Muslims support the less fortunate and address social inequalities in a practical way of ensuring that everyone has access to basic necessities, promoting social welfare and justice. The Prophet (PBUH) actively encouraged the distribution of Zakat to those in need, thereby promoting social justice and welfare.

"Zakat expenditures are only for the poor and for the needy and for those employed to collect (Zakat) and for bringing hearts together (for Islam) -" (Quran 9:60)

e, Test of Sincerity and Gratitude

Giving Zakat is a test of one's sincerity and gratitude. It challenges Muslims to demonstrate their faith not just through words but through action, by helping those in need and expressing gratitude for the

blessings they have received. The Quran says, "And those who are patient, seeking the countenance of their Lord, and establish prayer and spend from what We have provided for them secretly and publicly and prevent evil with good - those will have the good consequences of (their) home." (Quran 13:21)

3. PHILOSOPHY OF ZAKAT IN ISLAM

a, Redistribution of Wealth

Zakat ensures the equitable distribution of wealth by transferring resources from the affluent to the less fortunate, addressing economic disparities.

b, Compassion and Solidarity

Zakat fosters compassion and solidarity within the Muslim community, as it obliges the financially capable to support their less fortunate brethren.

c, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation

Zakat is a mechanism for alleviating poverty and providing essential support to

vulnerable individuals and families.

d, Accountability and Responsibility

Zakat teaches Muslims to be accountable for their wealth and encourages them to fulfill their moral and religious responsibilities toward society.

4. SPIRITUAL BENEFITS OF ZAKAT

a, Purification of Wealth and Soul

Giving Zakat purifies one's wealth and soul by removing the negative influences of greed and materialism, drawing Muslims closer to Allah. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said, "Allah said, 'O son of Adam, spend. I shall spend on you.'"

b, Gratitude and Contentment

The Prophet (PBUH) said, "Look at those who are less fortunate than you and do not look at those who are more fortunate, as this is more likely to keep you from forgetting Allah's favor." Zakat encourages Muslims to be content with what they have

c. Selflessness and Generosity

Zakat encourages selflessness and generosity, reminding Muslims of the importance of helping those in need. The Prophet (PBUH) said that Muslims and believers shade on the Day of Resurrection will be his charity.

5. MORAL BENEFITS OF ZAKAT

a. Empathy and Compassion

Zakat fosters empathy and compassion by obliging the financially capable to support those in need, encouraging moral virtues. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said that the believer in their kindness, ^{mutual} compassion, and sympathy are just like one body.

b. Fulfilment of Duty

Zakat is a religious obligation (Quran 2:43) and fulfilling this duty is a moral imperative for Muslims.

c. Accountability

Giving Zakat teaches Muslims to be accountable for their wealth and fulfill their moral responsibility toward society. The Prophet (PBUH) said that a person's wealth is not decreased by giving charity.

6. SOCIAL BENEFITS OF ZAKAT

a. Community Solidarity

Zakat fosters solidarity within the Muslim community, promoting a sense of unity and mutual support among its members. The Prophet (PBUH) emphasized the unity and mutual support of believers.

b. Social Welfare and Justice

Zakat plays a crucial role in promoting social welfare and justice by supporting various vulnerable groups in society, such as the poor, needy, and those in debt, ensuring a more equitable and compassionate community.

7. CONCLUSION

In summary, Zakat is not merely a financial obligation but a comprehensive system rooted in spirituality, morality, and social justice. It serves to purify one's wealth, fulfill religious duties, promote social welfare and justice, strengthen community bonds, and contribute to economic stability and prosperity. Islamic verses and the teachings of the Prophet (PBUH) emphasize its pivotal role in the life of a practicing Muslim and the betterment of society at large.

03,

1. INTRODUCTION

Justice is a fundamental concept that refers to the fair and equitable treatment of individuals and the distribution of rights, resources, and opportunities in society. Justice in Islam embodies the principles of fairness, impartiality, and the protection of rights, guided by the Quran and Hadith. The Islamic system of justice includes Sharia law, a qadi system, and a preference of arbitration and mediation. Its importance in Islam is rooted in its divine mandate, promoting equality, fostering social harmony, and serving as a means of moral accountability, both in this world and in the hereafter.

"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. Indeed, Allah is ever hearing and seeing." (Surah Al-Nisa, 4:58)

2. WHAT IS JUSTICE?

In Islam, justice is a central theme, and the system of justice in Islam is designed to uphold these principles.

a, Fairness and Equity

Justice involves treating all individuals with fairness and equity, ensuring that they receive what they are entitled to without discrimination or bias.

"O you who have believed, let not people ridicule (awful) people, perhaps they may be better than them." (Surah Al-Hajrat, 49:11)

b, Impartiality

It requires impartial judgment and decision-making, where judgments are not influenced by personal interests, prejudices, or external pressure.

c, Protection of Rights

Justice entails safeguarding the rights of individuals, including the right to life,

property, dignity, and religious freedom.

d, Restitution and Correction

It includes mechanisms for rectifying wrongs and ensuring that those who commit injustices are held accountable and that victims are compensated or granted redress.

3. SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN ISLAM

a, Quran and Hadith

The foundation of justice in Islam is derived from the Quran, and the Hadith. These sources provide guidance on ethical behavior and the principles of justice.

b, Sharia Law

Islamic jurisprudence, known as Sharia, is a comprehensive legal framework that covers various aspects of life, including civil, criminal, and personal matters. It is based on Islamic principles and promotes justice.

c, Qadi (Judge) System

Islamic societies historically had a system of judges (qadi) responsible for resolving disputes and upholding justice. These judges were expected to be knowledgeable in Islamic law and maintain fairness in their judgement.

d, Arbitration and Mediation

Islam encourages arbitration and mediation as peaceful means to resolve conflicts and disputes. This approach aims to promote reconciliation and avoid lengthy legal proceedings.

4. IMPORTANCE OF JUSTICE IN ISLAM

a, Divine Mandate

Justice is considered as a divine mandate in Islam. The Quran emphasizes that Allah is just and expects humans to uphold justice in all their actions and decisions.

The Quran says, "Indeed, Allah commands justice, good conduct, and giving to relatives. And He forbids immorality, bad conduct, and oppression. He admonishes you and perhaps you will be reminded."

(Surah An-Nahl, 16:90)

b, Equality and Fairness

Islam values the equality of all individuals before the law and stresses the importance of treating everyone with fairness, regardless of their background.

"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."

(Surah Al-Hujrat, 49:13)

c, Social Harmony

Justice contributes to social harmony and cohesion. It helps maintain peace and stability within society by addressing

grievances and every great dispute
are resolved justly.

"And do not consume one another's
wealth unjustly or send them bribery to see
unless in order that they might aid you
(to) consume a portion of the wealth of
the people in sin, which you know (it
is unlawful)."

(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:188)

d. Moral Accountability

In Islam, Muslims will be held accountable
for their actions in the Hereafter. Upholding
justice is not only a social responsibility
but also a means of attaining spiritual
purity and salvation.

"O you who ~~are~~ believed, be persistently
standing firm in justice, witness 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, but you must be just —"

(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:177)

e. Example of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

The life and actions of Prophet (PBUH)
serve as a model for Muslims. He was
known for his impeccable sense of justice
and fairness, setting a powerful example
for his followers.

f. Human Dignity

Islam places a high value on the
dignity of every individual. Justice ensures
that people are treated with respect and
that rights are protected, preserving their
dignity and honor.

g. Deterrence of Crime

A just legal system in Islam is seen
as a deterrent against crime. Knowing
that they will face consequences for
unjust actions encourages individuals to
adhere to ethical and lawful behavior.
For example, Islam emphasizes punishments
for crimes such as theft, as a result
the hands of the thief are to be
amputated to serve as an example.

h. Promotion of Peace

Justice is closely linked to the promotion of peace. When individuals and communities feel that they are treated fairly, it reduces grievances and the likelihood of conflict or violence.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, justice in Islam refers to the fair and equitable treatment of individuals, and it is deeply rooted in Islamic teachings. The system of justice in Islam is based on Islamic principles, Sharia law, and the implementation of qadis and arbitrators. Its importance lies in its divine mandate, promotion of equality, contribution to social harmony, and its role in individual and collective moral accountability.

OS,

1. INTRODUCTION

A caliphate is a historical form of governance combining political and religious authority, with the caliph serving as both the political and religious leader of the Muslim world and ummah. The caliph is seen as the successor to the Prophet (PBUH) and is accountable to Islamic law (Sharia), emphasizing justice and adherence to Islamic principles. Traditional caliphates involved consultative governance, territorial expansion, dynastic succession, and support for knowledge and learning.

2. SALIENT FEATURES OF CALIPH'S GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

a. Religious and Political Authority

The caliph serves as both the political and religious leader of the Muslim community. The caliph is often viewed as the successor to the Prophet (PBUH) and is responsible for interpreting and upholding Islamic law while also governing the state.

b, Symbol of Islamic Unity

The caliph is considered a unifying force and figure for Muslims worldwide, representing the unity of the Islamic community. This symbolic role helps foster a sense of cohesion and identity among Muslims.

c, Accountability to Islamic Principles

In a traditional caliphate, the caliph is accountable to Islamic law and principles. This means that their actions and decisions must align with Islamic teachings, emphasizing justice, equity, and adherence to Sharia.

d, Consultative Governance (Shura)

Early caliphates often practiced a consultative form of governance through a Shura council. This council comprised respected members of the Muslim community who provide advice and input to ensure that the caliph's decisions are in the best interests of the ummah.

e, Territorial Expansion and Administration

Caliphs historically played a vital role in the expansion of Islam, establishing administrative systems, appointing governors, and collecting taxes in newly conquered territories.

f, Upholding Islamic Law

The caliph is responsible for interpreting and enforcing Islamic law to ensure that state actions align with Islamic principles.

g, Justice and Fairness

Ensuring justice and fairness is a central duty. The caliph must work to resolve disputes, protect the rights of individuals, and ensure equitable distribution of resources.

h) Defending the Faith

The caliphate is responsible for defending the Muslim community and the Islamic faith from external threats. This could involve military leadership and diplomacy.

i) Charity and Welfare

The caliphate is expected to oversee the distribution of charity (Zakat) and the welfare of the Muslim community, particularly to support the less fortunate.

j) Promotion of Knowledge and Learning

Supporting educational institutions, scholarship, and the pursuit of knowledge is an important duty of the caliphate. Islam emphasizes the importance of education and makes it obligatory for every Muslim to seek knowledge.

3. WHAT DOES CALIPHATE MEAN?

The term caliphate itself comes from the Arabic word "caliph" which means "successor" or "representative". A caliphate refers to:

a) Islamic Governance

A system of political and religious leadership within the Islamic tradition where a caliph serves as the central authority, embodying both political and religious roles.

b) Successorship

The term "caliph" is derived from the Arabic word "khalifah". A caliph is the successor to the Prophet (PBUH).

c) Political and Religious Authority

A caliph holds significant political power as the head of the Islamic state, responsible for governance and upholding Sharia. Additionally, the caliph is a religious leader, providing

Governance and accountability?

Spiritual guidance and interpretation of the religious doctrine.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a caliphate represents a unique system of governance in Islam, combining political and religious leadership under the caliph's authority. It symbolizes the Muslims' relationship to the Prophet (PBUH) and entails responsibilities for upholding Islamic law, governing the state, and providing spiritual guidance.

06,

1. INTRODUCTION

The rights granted to women within Islamic teachings include, education, work inheritance, consent in marriage, and protection. While legal reforms in many Muslim-majority nations have aligned with these principles, challenges remain due to conservative interpretations and cultural barriers. There is an emphasis on the importance of ongoing efforts to ensure the full realization of women's rights in accordance with Islamic principles, calling for a shared responsibility among Muslims and the global community to promote and protect these rights.

2. ISLAM AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

a. Historical context

Islam emerged in the 7th century in the Arabian Peninsula, and its teachings represented a significant improvement in women's rights to the prevailing customs of that time.

b, Islamic Principles

i, Equality

Islamic teaches the fundamental equality of all individuals, regardless of gender, emphasizing that both men and women are created by Allah and are accountable for their actions.

"O mankind, fear your Lord, who created you from one soul and created from it its mate and dispersed from both of them many men and women." (Quran, 4:31)

ii, Dignity and Respect

Islamic teachings promote the dignity and respect of women, recognizing their crucial roles in families and society.

5. RIGHTS GRANTED TO WOMEN IN ISLAM

a, Right to Education

In Islam, women have the right to

seek knowledge, and the Prophet (SAW) famously encouraged the education of women. This right has been the basis for Muslim women's participation in various fields of study.

b, Right to Work

Islam allows women to work and engage in economic activities, provided that work aligns with Islamic principles and does not conflict with their familial responsibilities.

c, Right to Inheritance

Islamic law grants women the right to inherit property and wealth, ensuring economic security for them. This right is enshrined in the Quran.

"For men is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave, and for women is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave, be it little or much - an obligatory share." (Quran, 4:7)

d, Right to Consent in Marriage

Islam recognizes a woman's right to choose her spouse and gives her the right to consent to a marriage proposal. Forced marriages are explicitly forbidden.

"And do not compel you slave girls to prostitution if they desire chastity, to seek (thereby) the highway interests of worldly life."

(Quran, 24:33)

e, Right to Dignity and Protection

Islam emphasizes the importance of safeguarding women's dignity and protecting them from harm. Abuse or mistreatment of women is strictly condemned.

"O you who have believed, you are forbidden to inherit women against their will. ~~And~~ And do not make difficulties for them. And live with them in kindness."

(Quran, 4:19)

Economic rights
Political rights
Social rights
Family rights

4. CURRENT SCENARIO IN LIGHT OF ISLAMIC TEACHINGS

a, Legal Reforms

Many Muslim-majority countries have made legal reforms in recent decades to align their laws with Islamic principles regarding women's rights. These reforms often include changes in family law, inheritance, and marriage practices. Tunisia is an example that has undertaken substantial legal reforms to promote women's rights in alignment with Islamic principles, such as the Code of Personal Status (CPS), which made groundbreaking changes in family law.

b, Challenges Persist

Despite progress, challenges remain. Some conservative interpretations of Islamic law continue to restrict women's rights in certain regions. Social and cultural factors can also hinder the full realization of women's rights in practice.

An example is Saudi Arabia, where there have been changes, challenges still persist. While the ban ^{on} women driving was lifted in 2018, there are still challenges related to women's mobility, including societal pressure, some women still rely on male relatives for transportation.

5. CONCLUSION

Women's rights in Islam are deeply rooted in the religion's teachings, emphasizing equality, dignity, and respect for women. While Islam grants women a range of rights, there is a need for ongoing efforts to ensure that these rights are fully realized in practice. Promoting women's rights in Islam is not just a matter of law but also a matter of interpretation, education, and cultural change. It is a shared responsibility for Muslims and the broader global community to ensure that women's rights are upheld and protected.