

General Instructions

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/Hadith 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.

Should be reasonable.

14. Avoid writing wrong references.

15. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

Quran (Surah Al-Hadid, 57:7): "Believe in Allah and His

Messenger and spend out of that in which He has made you

successors. For those who have believed among you and spent,

there will be a great reward."

2. Purification of Wealth and Soul: The very essence of Zakat

lies in its Arabic root word "Zaka," which means "to purify" or

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"to cleanse." By giving away a portion of their wealth, Muslims purify both their wealth and their souls. The Quran emphasizes this aspect in Surah At-Tawbah (9:103): "Take, [O, Muhammad], from their wealth a charity by which you purify them and cause them increase, and invoke [Allah's blessings] upon them. Indeed, your invocations are reassurance for them."

3. Gratitude and Dependence on Allah: Zakat serves as a reminder of one's dependence on Allah's blessings. By sharing their wealth with those in need, Muslims acknowledge the source of their prosperity and express gratitude. The Quran reinforces this concept in Surah Ibrahim (14:7): "And [remember] when your Lord proclaimed, 'If you are grateful, I will surely increase your favor; but if you deny, indeed, My punishment is severe.'"

Moral Significance:

1. Compassion and Empathy: Giving Zakat fosters compassion and empathy for the less fortunate. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized this moral aspect when he said, "The believer's shade on the Day of Resurrection will be his charity" (Ibn Mubarak). This metaphorical shade suggests that

Zakat provides solace and protection to the giver in the Hereafter.

2. *Responsibility to Society:* Paying Zakat is not just a financial transaction; it is a moral responsibility. It reflects a Muslim's duty to society and a commitment to social welfare.

The Quran underscores this ethical obligation in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:267): "Those who spend their wealth [in Allah's way] by night and by day, secretly and publicly – they will have their reward with their Lord."

3. *Wealth as a Divine Trust:* Zakat reminds Muslims that their wealth is a divine trust to be used for the betterment of society. This perspective instills a sense of accountability and ethical stewardship. It aligns with the Hadith of the Prophet (peace be upon him): "The son of Adam claims: 'My wealth, my wealth!' But, O son of Adam, is there anything belonging to you, except that which you consumed, which you utilized, or which you wore and then it was worn out or you gave as charity and sent it forward?" (Shih Muslim).

Social Significance:

1. *Wealth Redistribution:* One of the primary social benefits of Zakat is wealth redistribution. It addresses economic

disparities by channeling wealth from the affluent to the needy. This concept aligns with the Quranic directive in Surah Al-Hashr (59:7): "And [they are] those who give preference over themselves, even though they are in need." This act of prioritizing the needs of others over one's own desires helps bridge the wealth gap.

2. **Social Safety Net:** Zakat serves as a robust social safety net, providing financial support to the marginalized, including orphans, widows, and the impoverished. The Hadith affirms this function: "Zakat is a means of purification for the rich and a source of wealth for the poor" (En Majah). It ensures that those facing economic hardship receive necessary assistance.

3. **Community Cohesion:** The collection and distribution of Zakat foster community cohesion and solidarity. Mosques and charitable organizations play a vital role in this process, reinforcing the sense of communal responsibility. This reflects the Hadith of the Prophet (peace be upon him): "The parable of the believers in their affection, mercy, and compassion for each other is that of a body. When any limb aches, the whole body reacts with sleeplessness and fever."

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Zakat is not a mere financial transaction but a profound expression of faith and ethical responsibility. Its spiritual significance lies in its role as an act of worship, purifying both wealth and souls. Morally, it encourages compassion and a sense of duty to society, while socially, it addresses wealth inequality and provides a safety net for the less fortunate. By embracing the philosophy of Zakat, Muslims not only fulfill a religious obligation but also contribute to a just and compassionate society, guided by the teachings of the Quran and the example of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Answer to Q3

Introduction:

Justice is a fundamental concept in Islam, deeply embedded in its teachings and practices. It represents fairness, equity, and the upholding of rights and responsibilities. In this essay, we will explore the meaning of justice, the Islamic system of justice, and its paramount importance in Islam. Quranic verses and Ahadith will be used to support and elucidate these points.

The Meaning of Justice:

Justice in Islam is known as "Adl" or "Qist." It encompasses several key principles:

1. *Fairness*: Justice requires treating all individuals fairly, regardless of their background, beliefs, or social status. The Quran emphasizes this principle in Surah Al-Hujurat (49:11), "O you who have believed, let not a people ridicule [another] people; perhaps they may be better than them."

2. *Equity*: Islamic justice is about equitable distribution of rights, resources, and opportunities. It ensures that no one is unjustly privileged or disadvantaged. The Quran supports this in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:188), "And do not consume one another's wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order [that they might aid] [in acquiring] the [best] thereof [for themselves]."

3. *Accountability*: Justice holds individuals accountable for their actions and decisions. It promotes the idea that no one is above the law. Surah An-Nisa (4:135) states, "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."

The System of Justice in Islam:

The Islamic system of justice is comprehensive, encompassing both individual and societal aspects. Key components of this system include:

1. **Shariah (Islamic Law):** Islamic jurisprudence, known as Shariah, forms the basis of the legal system in Islam. It derives from the Quran and the Hadith (sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him). It provides guidance on personal ethics, family law, contracts, and criminal justice.

2. **Qadi (Judge):** Qualified judges, known as Qadis, are responsible for interpreting and applying Shariah law. They ensure that justice is served in accordance with Islamic principles. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized the importance of just judges when he said, "The judges are of three types, and one of them will go to Paradise, and two will go to Hell. The one who will go to Paradise is a man who knows what is right and gives the right judgment, and refrains from giving a judgment in favor of an oppressor."

3. **Equality before the Law:** In Islamic justice, everyone is equal before the law, regardless of their social or economic status. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) stressed this

equality when he said, "Your blood, your property, and your honor are inviolable." This principle protects the rights and dignity of all individuals.

4. Restitution and Compensation: Islamic justice places a strong emphasis on restitution and compensation for victims of injustice or harm. This ensures that those who have suffered receive appropriate redress. The Quran addresses this in Surah An-Nisa (4:85), "And whoever intercedes for a good cause will have a share [of the reward]. And whoever intercedes for an evil cause will have a portion [of the burden]."

Importance of Justice in Islam:

Justice holds paramount importance in Islam for several reasons, deeply rooted in its teachings and values:

1. Divine Command: Justice is not a mere human construct in Islam; it is a divine command. The Quran states in Surah An-Nahl (16:90), "Indeed, Allah commands justice and good conduct and giving to relatives. And He forbids immorality and bad conduct and oppression. He admonishes you that perhaps you will be reminded."

2. Foundation of a Just Society: Justice is the foundation of a

just and harmonious society. It ensures that individuals' rights and freedoms are protected, fostering social cohesion and stability. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized this when he said, "The nations before you were destroyed because they used to inflict the legal punishments on the poor and forgive the rich."

3. Moral Character: Upholding justice is not only a legal obligation but a moral imperative in Islam. It is a reflection of a person's character and faith. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) stated, "No one is truly a believer until he desires for his brother what he desires for himself."

4. Balance and Moderation: Justice in Islam is balanced and moderate. It avoids extremes and seeks fairness in all matters. The Quran underscores this balance in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:143), "And thus We have made you a just community that you will be witnesses over the people and the Messenger will be a witness over you."

5. Accountability in the Hereafter: Islam teaches that individuals will be held accountable for their actions on the Day of Judgment. Justice is a key aspect of this accountability, as emphasized in Surah Al-Infitar (82:7-8), "Indeed, he is to

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his Lord, seeing. And indeed, he is, in that, a witness.”

Conclusion:

In conclusion, justice in Islam is a comprehensive concept, encompassing fairness, equity, and accountability. It is deeply embedded in the religion's teachings and practices, forming the foundation of a just society. The Islamic system of justice, guided by Shariah, ensures that individuals are equal before the law and emphasizes restitution and compensation for victims. Justice is not just a legal obligation but a moral imperative, reflecting a person's character and faith. It is a divine command and a key aspect of accountability in the Hereafter. In essence, justice is an integral part of Islamic ethics and the path to a just and righteous society, as envisioned in the Quran and exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Answer to Q4

Introduction:

In Islam, economic principles and the role of the state in economic affairs are guided by a set of values that prioritize justice, equity, and the well-being of society. This essay explores the economic responsibilities of the state in Islam and

highlights key economic principles that can address contemporary economic issues. Quranic verses and Ahadith will be used to support and elucidate these principles.

Economic Responsibilities of the State in Islam:

1. *Wealth Redistribution:* Islam places a strong emphasis on wealth redistribution to ensure that economic resources are shared equitably among society's members. The state has a responsibility to collect and distribute wealth through mechanisms like Zakat (obligatory alms) and Sadaqah (voluntary charity). These funds are meant to support the poor and needy, as well as finance public projects for the common good. The Quran underscores this principle in Surah Al-Hashr (59:7): "And [they are] those who give preference over themselves, even though they are in need."

2. *Protection of Property Rights:* The state in Islam is tasked with safeguarding property rights and ensuring that individuals' wealth is protected. Theft and fraud are strictly prohibited, and the state's legal system is responsible for upholding these rights. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized the sanctity of property rights when he said, "Your property has a right over you." This protection of

property encourages investment and economic activity.

3. **Prohibition of Usury (Riba):** Islam strictly forbids usury or interest-based transactions. The state is responsible for regulating financial systems to ensure that usurious practices are eliminated. This prohibition aims to prevent wealth concentration and exploitation. The Quran states in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:275): "Those who devour usury will not stand except as stand one whom the Devil has driven to madness by [the touch of] insanity. That is because they say, 'Trade is [just] like usury,' while Allah has permitted trade and has forbidden usury."

4. **Promotion of Ethical Business Practices:** The state plays a role in promoting ethical business practices that align with Islamic values. Honesty, transparency, and fairness in trade and commerce are encouraged. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said, "The buyer and the seller have the option of canceling or confirming the bargain unless they separate, and if they spoke the truth and made clear the defects of the goods, then they would be blessed in their bargain, and if they told lies and hid some facts, their bargain would be deprived of Allah's blessings."

5. *Social Welfare and Safety Nets*: Islam places a strong emphasis on social welfare and the provision of safety nets for vulnerable segments of society. The state is responsible for ensuring that orphans, widows, the poor, and those in need receive the necessary support. This is exemplified in the Quran in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:267): "Those who spend their wealth [in Allah's way] by night and by day, secretly and publicly – they will have their reward with their Lord."

Economic Principles for Contemporary Issues:

1. *Fair Wealth Distribution*: The principle of fair wealth distribution in Islam can address contemporary issues of income inequality and wealth concentration. By implementing policies that ensure a more equitable distribution of wealth, governments can promote economic stability and social harmony.

2. *Ethical Finance and Banking*: The prohibition of usury (Riba) in Islam provides a framework for ethical finance and banking. Contemporary economies can adopt interest-free or Sharia-compliant financial instruments to mitigate the negative effects of debt-driven financial systems and reduce financial crises.

3. *Environmental Sustainability: Islam emphasizes the concept of stewardship (Amanah) over the Earth's resources.*

Governments can incorporate this principle into economic policies to address environmental challenges, such as climate change and resource depletion, by promoting sustainable practices and responsible consumption.

4. *Social Safety Nets: Islamic principles of social welfare and support for the needy can guide the establishment of comprehensive social safety nets. These safety nets can provide assistance to the unemployed, disabled, and disadvantaged segments of society, reducing poverty and inequality.*

5. *Islamic Philanthropy: Encouraging voluntary charity (Sadaqah) and community-driven philanthropy can alleviate poverty and address social issues. Governments can facilitate charitable activities and provide tax incentives to promote a culture of giving.*

6. *Equity in Trade: Islamic principles of honesty and fairness in trade can help address issues related to unethical business practices, fraud, and consumer protection. Governments can implement regulations that ensure transparent and ethical commerce.*

7. *Inclusive Economic Growth: Islam encourages inclusive economic growth that benefits all members of society.*

Governments can prioritize policies that promote access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, particularly for marginalized communities.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Islam provides a set of economic principles and responsibilities for the state that prioritize justice, equity, and the well-being of society. These principles can offer valuable guidance for addressing contemporary economic issues, including income inequality, environmental sustainability, and ethical finance. By implementing policies rooted in these principles, governments can work toward creating more just and equitable societies, in line with Islamic values and teachings.

Answer to Q6

Introduction:

Women's rights in Islam have been a topic of discussion and debate for many years. Islam, as a religion, has clear teachings and principles regarding the rights and status of women. In this essay, we will provide a comprehensive overview

of women's rights in Islam, addressing key aspects such as education, work, legal rights, social rights, and family life.

Quranic verses and Ahadith (sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him) will be cited to support these principles.

1. Education and Knowledge:

In Islam, education is highly valued, and this principle applies equally to both men and women. The Quran promotes the pursuit of knowledge for all believers, regardless of gender.

Surah Al-Zumar (39:9) states: "Say, 'Are those who know equal to those who do not know?'" This verse underscores the importance of acquiring knowledge.

The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized the significance of education when he said: "Seeking knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim." This Hadith makes it clear that both men and women have a responsibility to seek knowledge.

2. Work and Economic Rights:

Women in Islam have the right to work and engage in economic activities. They are not only permitted to work but encouraged to do so, especially if their work aligns with Islamic ethics. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)

acknowledged women's economic rights when he said: "The woman is not to be scorned when she earns or gives in charity, for she is among the helpers of the community."

3. Legal Rights:

Islamic law, known as Shariah, provides women with a range of legal rights. Some key legal rights of women in Islam include:

Right to Inheritance: Islamic law ensures that women have the right to inherit from their deceased relatives. The Quran addresses this in Surah An-Nisa (4:7): "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."

Right to Legal Representation: Women have the right to seek legal representation and defend their rights in court. They can act as witnesses, and their testimonies are valid in legal matters. The Quran mentions this in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:282): "And bring to witness two witnesses from among your men. And if there are not two men [available], then a man and two women from those whom you accept as witnesses."

Right to Consent in Marriage: Islam emphasizes the importance of mutual consent in marriage. A woman cannot be forced into a marriage against her will. The Prophet

Muhammad (peace be upon him) said: "A woman's consent is [a valid] element of her marriage."

4. Social Rights:

Women in Islam enjoy various social rights, including:

Dignity and Respect: Islam teaches that every individual, regardless of gender, is deserving of dignity and respect. The Quran highlights the importance of respect for women in Surah Al-Ahzab (33:35): "Indeed, the Muslim men and Muslim women, the believing men and believing women, the obedient men and obedient women, the truthful men and truthful women, the patient men and patient women, the humble men and humble women, the charitable men and charitable women, the fasting men and fasting women, and the men who guard their private parts and the women who do so."

Participation in Community Affairs: Women in early Islamic history actively participated in community affairs. They played roles as scholars, teachers, and even warriors when necessary. For example, Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her), one of the Prophet's wives, was a renowned scholar and source of knowledge for many.

5. Family Life:

Women's rights in Islam extend to family life, where they are accorded respect and protection. Some key aspects of women's rights in family life include:

Choice of Spouse: As mentioned earlier, consent is vital in marriage in Islam. Women have the right to choose their spouses, and no one can force them into a marriage against their will.

Financial Rights: In Islam, a woman's financial rights are protected. She is not obligated to spend her wealth on her family, as her husband is responsible for providing for her. The Quran states in Surah An-Nisa (4:34): "Men are in charge of women by [right of] what Allah has given one over the other and what they spend [for maintenance] from their wealth."

Right to Maintenance: A husband is obligated to provide for the financial needs of his wife, including shelter, food, and clothing. This obligation is a fundamental aspect of family life in Islam.

Conclusion:

Women's rights in Islam are firmly rooted in the religion's teachings and principles. Women have the right to education, work, legal protection, and active participation in society. They

are entitled to dignity and respect, and their rights in family life, including choice of spouse and financial protection, are safeguarded. These rights are based on the Quranic verses and Hadith that emphasize the equality and dignity of all individuals, regardless of gender. While there may be cultural variations in the practice of these rights in different Muslim-majority regions, the core principles of women's rights in Islam remain consistent and provide a strong foundation for gender equality within the framework of Islamic teachings.

Attempted well. You need to use blue marker for headings and black pen/ball point for your references so that they may stand out.