

Instructions

Arecha Aiman.

1. Give numbering to headings

Islamiat

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.

Introduction:

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. Should be reasonable.

14. Avoid writing wrong references.

15. Give more weightage to expressedly asked parts of the question.

16. Avoid writing wrong Quran/Hadith references. It puts extremely negative impression.

below in the light of commandments of Allah Almighty in Suran and Sunnah of Holy Prophet (SAW).

Elucidation of Doctrine of Tauheed:

Tauheed depicts that there is No God but Allah and He is the most powerful and all the creative and destructive authorities lie with Him. As it is said in Surah Ikhlas

قل هو الله احد. الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد ولم يكن له كفوا احد.

Say! there is Allah the one. Allah is eternal and absolute. None is born of him and nor was He born. And there is none like Him.

The Surah of Quran is the testament to the truth that Allah Almighty is unique and no one is as supreme as Him.

Dr Hamid Ullah's view about Tauheed:

"Islam is a monotheist deen revealed upon Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW)." said doctor Hamid.

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for proving that Islam is not a pluralistic deen rather a deen of unity.

Proof from Tawheed by

Kalima e-Taiba:

As the ~~first~~ kalima says:

لا اله الا الله محمد الرسل الله

There is no God except Allah and Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is the last Prophet of Allah.

Oneness in Essence:

An orientalist John Clover says, "The evidence of God in an expanding world" that Allah Almighty is the Creator of the whole world and He along with His miracles can be seen and felt everywhere.

Oneness in Attributes:

Allah Almighty is unique in His traits and rich in His bounties. As it is said in Quran Surah Al-Teen.

لقد خلقنا الانسان في احسن تقويم

He created man in the best way.

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Oneness in worship:

Allah worships acts including prayer, fasting, supplication, etc are for Allah Almighty. Allah Almighty orders human being from associating any other God to Him.

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لِمَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

Allah is the lord of the whole world-

Importance of Tauheed in Individual life:

1. Ensures self respects:

Tauheed liberates individuals from opting for other prohibited (Haram) way. A true believer always believe in Allah' Almighty's plans and ask from Him all sorts of help. As Iqbal once said:

وہ ایک سیرہ جسے نول گراں سمجھتا ہے
بزار سجدوں سے دیتا ہے آدمی کو نجات

2. Strengthen moral frameworks:

A muslim who believe in Oneness of Allah Almighty rely on the depiction of Dues verse of Quran hence fostering moral strength:

فَأَنِيعَ الْعَمَلِ

5- Gives purpose and direction -

Tauheed provides the clarity of mind and life. If muslim with this in mind works for the betterment of society and provide others with happiness -

6- Augments love for humanity.

With kind reliance on oneness of Allah Almighty the love and care for human beings multiplies and a societal harmony comes into play.

7 Nourishes accountability.

As it is rightly said in Holy Quran:

لَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ

"Verily we have honoured the children of Adam."

with the concept of tauheed Allah Almighty has instilled a sense of accountability in human being.

Importance of Tauheed
in Collective Life:

1) Equality

Allah Almighty has created all human beings as equal no one can be judged on the basis of colour, caste, creed or religion. But the above in level from all is the one who is performer of Iqwa.

2- Brotherhood:

As it is said in

Surah al Hujarat:

"Certainly all Muslims are brother." So believe in oneness of Allah also foster brotherhood among Muslim ummah.

3- Inter-religion harmony:

The orders of Islam and even the conduct of Holy Prophet (SAW) is axiomatic to all Muslims in their behaviour with non-Muslims. So Tauheed provides the conduct of harmony.

4- Right and duties -

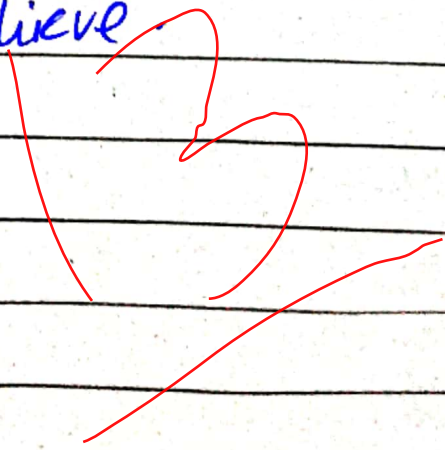
Islam teaches all Muslims about their right and duties. Muslims are bound to worship Allah Almighty as well as they have to dispense the rights of humans as well.

Dual Concept of Accountability:

As a collective living member of both a modern society and Islamic society. The concept of Tauheed has taught the muslim to remain true in their dealings and fairness should be the first priority of all muslim. This is because Allah is known to everything in the world.

Conclusion:

Hence it is proved from the above mentioned debate that Tauheed is a basic concept of Islam. With true believe in Allah Almighty the true strength in real life is individual and collective ~~one~~ is impossible to achieve.



Q4:

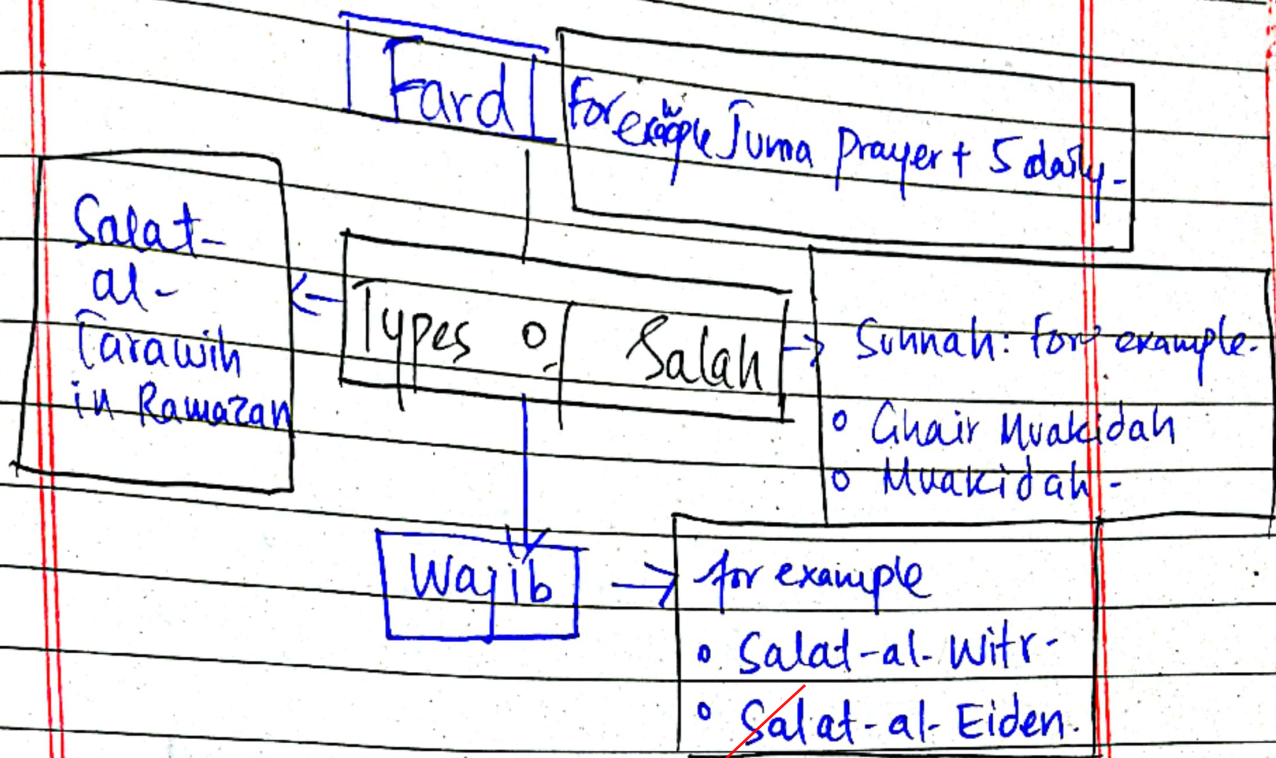
Salat (prayer) is the basic pillar of worship in Islam. Analyze its social, moral and spiritual effects.

Introduction:

Salat (prayer) is the obligatory worship in Islam. It was made obligatory after the night of ascension (Shab-e-Miraj) in 10th Nabwi on 27 Rajab. Allah Almighty enjoined 50 prayers earlier but reduced them to five prayers a day. Following are the names of the prayer that are obligatory to perform: Fajar, Zuhr, Asar, Magrib and Is ha. The discourse below will delve deeper into the details of obligatory prayer and its social and spiritual effects.

Types of Prayer:

Following are the types of prayers.



Social effects of Salah:

Salah (prayer) has following social effect on human life.

1. Promotes unity and brotherhood:

The unity and performance of Salah in Mosques became the reason for daily interaction of muslim. This practice foster a sense of unity in them.

2. Encourages discipline

Messenger of Allah said, "When any one of you stand to pray, he is communicating with his Lord." This makes a person disciplined to pray five times.

3- Shield against evil.

A person who offer prayer daily is free from sin. He fears Allah whenever he and his soul thinks of committing any sin.

4- Enrichment of Soul.

A muslim who bond with Allah Almighty finds solace. As is said in Holy Quran:

الاذكار التي ترفع عن القلب

The calling of names of Allah relieve the heart.

5- Removal of Sins.

All the bad acts of a person got removed when he ask for forgiveness in prayers from Allah Almighty. Thus prayer removes sin.

6- Cure for all worries.

All human being feel unfeared when they connect their hopes with Allah Almighty through the medium of prayer.

7- Direct communication with Allah:

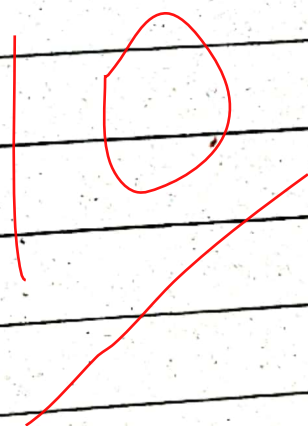
Holy Prophet SAW said that the first of the deed for

which a man will be called to account on the day of judgement will be the prayer."

It is the direct contact between a muslim and Allah Almighty-

Conclusion:

Salat is more than a ritual, it is a transformative practice that creates and imbues a sense of inculcation and strength in human being both individually and collectively to muslim ummah as well.



Introduction:-

The concept of human rights in Islam is as old as the religion of Islam was revealed on Holy Prophet (SAW). The Quranic injunctions sent by Allah Almighty for the betterment of human beings were also oriented with human rights and its implementation. In modern day, Human rights is defined as a set of social, political and religious rules that keeps a person out from the shackles of ill prevalent customary and religious norms. In Islamic school of thought Man and women are created equally, bearing the sole purpose of worshipping Allah Almighty. As it is justified in Holy Quran:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّ الَّذِي خَلَقَ مِنْ
نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ فخلق منها زوجها -

Mankind fear your Guardian Lord, who created you from single person.

Concept of Rights of Muslim Women in Islam:-

Date: _____

Islam is a religion of peace which liberated women from all the chains of detestable customs.

Example of Women before the advent of Islam:-

In Arab, women were treated as a commodity that bears no worth in a society and were denied almost all kind of rights, before the appearance of Islam as a holistic religion on the Arab world stage. The Arabs practice

burial of their newly born daughters.

But afterwards, this practice reduced to zero when the conscience of hundreds of Arabs were awakened after entering into the circle of Islam.

Following are the rights granted by Islam to the women:-

As enunciated in the paragraph above, Islam guaranteed a right to life to the women.

As stated in Holy Quran

وَإِذَا قُلْتُمْ فَاعْدِلُوا

"And kill not the soul Allah has made sacred except in the courses of justice..."

Right to Equality:-

of Islam in his farewell sermon
declared

Day: M T W T F S

"Righteous actions are the
only mark of distinction,
and not wealth, birth,
or status in life."

This clearly shows that Islam
has never barred a woman from equal
participation in any walk of life,
provided that she ordain the limits set
for her keeping in view the moral,
social, religious ethics of the Muslim
society.

Right to Education:-

Islam has made the seeking
of knowledge obligator on both men and
women in Islam. As there is a
Hadith that states:-

طلب العلم فریضة علی کل مسلم و مسلمة

Seeking of knowledge is obligatory
for every Muslim man and Muslim
women.

Right to Marry:-

In the olden times
the ignorant people of Arab use to
marry their step mother after the
death of their father. But, Islam
introduced the rights to sanctity of marriage

and prohibited them to marry, in Surah Nisa.

Right to dower:-

In the age of ignorance, dower was not in vogue. Islam directed that the wealth, you give to your wives should not be taken back. "If you want to change a wife with another one, you should not take back whatever you have given her."

Right to bread and butter:-

Islam has designated man as the bread-winner for women -

الرجال قوامون على النساء

"Men are the protectors and maintainers of women." (Al-Nisa) -

Right to better treatment:-

Allah Mighty has ordained in Surah Nisa:

وعاشروهن بالمعروف

"Live with them (women) on a footing of kindness and equality."

Right to inherit from Property:-

للرجال نصيب مما اكتسبوا وللنساء نصيب مما اكتسبن

Men is allotted what they earn, and to women what

Cases:-

- 1- The Holy Prophet (saw) would take pledge of allegiance from women also.
- 2- Election Commission formed by Hazrat Umer (RA), where a companion naming Hazrat Abdur Rehman went from door to door and took suggestion from women and they voted for Hazrat Uthman (RA).

Status of wives of Holy Prophet (saw)

Wives of Prophet are given special status in Quran in Surah Al Ahzab

"The prophet is more worthy of the believers than themselves, and his wives are in the position of their mothers."

Conclusion:

Thus in the light of a forementioned discussion it can be said that rights of women are universally as well as Islamically recognized. The religion Islam is a diverse religion and no one can say that it denies the rights of women.

The Concept of Good Governance in Islam.

Introduction:

Good governance refers to the system of administration and leadership based on justice, accountability, transparency, and welfare of the people. Rooted in Quran and Sunnah, the governance emphasized on serving the community while upholding the principles of moral and ethical standards. The era of pious Caliphs (632-661) CE - the leadership of Hazrat Abu Bakr, Hazrat Umar, Hazrat Usman and Hazrat Ali - is concerned an exemplary period of good governance in Islamic history.

1) Era of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

The title of Hazrat Abu Bakr is Siddique. means the most truthful. After the demise of Holy Prophet (SMW) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

was named to become the Caliph by majority of Muslims. He held his Bait in Safifah Bani-Saida and promised to follow.

Works of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

- He fought against those who falsely claim to be prophets of Islam. The man among them was Muselmah Kizab against whom **Battle of Yamama** was fought.
- 1200 Hafiz-e-Quran embraced shahadah in the battle of Yamama. So Hazrat Abu Bakr advised to compile the Quran. It was the most important form during his times.

→ Establishment of stipend for poor:

Being the head of the state Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was allowed to take stipend. He kept the amount bare minimum. He left his business of clothes and hold his life needs in a barley received from Baitul-mal.

Hazrat UMER (RA)

The title of Hazrat Umer (RA) was Farooq. He belonged to Banu Adi tribe.

Major reform in His time:

The major reforms during the tenure of Hazrat Umar (RA) were following - to improve governance -

- 1- Establishment of Institution:
He made Bait-ul-mal for the help of needy.
- 2- Establishment of military forces:
For capturing areas and fighting against enemies he established military as asked his governors to build ships for navy.
- 3- Construction of Mosques:
4000 mosques were made
- 4- Construction of Islamic calendar:
The formation of muslim calendar with Islamic months mentioned in it -
- 5- Police forces and judicial system:
He focused on the transparent system of judiciary to run a just system that is separate from executive.

6- Wrote letters

He wrote letters to Abu Musa Al Ash'ari the Qazi to maintain transparency in his dealings.

7- Appointed women as inspection officers

He appointed a lady officer for inspection of market.

8- Gave women right to vote:

He appointed a lady officers and considered the role of women to vote as well.

9- Construction of buildings:

He made naval, armed contingents and refuge centres for welfare of the state.

→ Tenure of Hazrat Usman (RA)

Hazrat Usman ordered the naval force to head jihad in oceans. This is made for the security of muslim states to counter the conspiracies of the jews.

→ Hazrat Ali: During his tenure the battle against the Khawarij

Date: _____

were fought to protect Islam from harm.

Conclusion:

The concept of good governance in Islam as demonstrated during the caliphate of pious muslim heads is deeply rooted in justice, Islamic governance, accountability and fairness along with public service delivery. The service remains a model of good governance emphasized on ethical and diplomatic leadership.