

Instructions

Mock Islamic Studies

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. Should be reasonable.

14. Avoid writing wrong references.

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

16. Avoid writing Muslim initials. It puts extremely negative impression.

Salat (Prayer):

Salat (Prayer) is the second

building block of Islam and is

the basic pillar of worship.

Everyone muslim must believe

in the pillars of Islam and is obligated by Allah to adopt them and practice them in daily life. Salat is the most basic form of prayer in Islam.

Obligatory Prayer:

Salat is an obligatory prayer and is essential for every Muslim to practice. There are five prayers, Fajr, Zuhri, Asr, Maghrib and Asha. These are the five prayers that are obligatory to offer.

* Salat has its positive benefits on the life of Muslims and those who practice them daily.

Social Effects:

Salats are advised by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to pray collectively in a mosque or

a common location. This practice is adopted in all muslim countries around the world. A call to prayer (Azan) is performed to call every male member of the society to the mosque to offer a Farz Namaz.

* Creates Unity:

The collective practice of Namaz creates unity and cohesion among the society. Creates the feeling of brotherhood and mutual respect towards each. It creates social integration within the society.

* Promotes Punctuality:

Salat (Namaz) promotes punctuality (By calling to). The call to prayer (Azan) are performed at their intended time and the performance of Namaz at the due time promotes punctuality. Offering Namaz five times a day allows a

person to keep on his time management. Thus he/she divides his work day into five segments according to five prayers. This helps to promote punctuality.

* Feelings of Brotherhood and mutual respect:

The collective offering of Namaz creates a warm and mutual feeling of respect and brotherhood towards fellow Muslims.

This promotes tolerance towards each and the social interaction before and after Namaz creates social cohesion within the society.

* Collective Learning by Khutba:

The prayers, both Fard and Nafl prayers allow learning for the society. The Khutba's at the end of Jumma prayer is a critical practice of educating the society and the masses as

a collective group. These 'khatbas' are an excellent way of shedding light on the ^{social} matters relating to the overall society. These promote awareness and sometimes lead to collective solution building. Thus it is a way of learning, critical thinking and collective problem solving.

Moral Impacts:

The Salat (prayer) have many beneficial ^{moral} impacts on the ~~moral~~ life of an individual practicing salat and offering them daily. The impacts are as follows

* Abstaining oneself from Sin

Offering 5 prayers daily allows a person to abstain from every day life sin. As

a person knows that he/she has to offer prayer in a few hours and stand in front of his lord, he keeps himself from indulging in any kind of sin. He abstains from abusing or anyone or from indulging in any thing against the principles of Islam

* High Accountability:

The society holds a person offering prayers on higher moral grounds and hold more accountable for his/her doings.

Thus Salat allows a person to keep away from the bad and practice only good deeds.

Spiritual Impacts:

There are a number of spiritual impacts on the life of

on individual practicing Salat on a daily basis. The beneficial impacts on the spirituality of an individual is as follows

* Peace of mind

By performing Namaz five times a day, (a person)^x and offering Sajda to his lord, it allows peace of mind. Namaz creates discipline in life and discipline brings peace of mind.

* Allah's blessings:

Allah has promised of immense blessings on the people performing Namaz. So, a person experiences God's protection and blessings when he begins to offer Namaz and ask for abundance, direction and help. Allah blesses him with everything

Conclusion is missing

that he prays for in his Salat. Thus Salat proves extremely beneficial to the Muslims adopting it.

QUESTION 6.

Status of Women in Islam:

Islam ensures has bestowed ^{to women} women as important status in society ~~Islam~~. In early times, women were considered second degree citizens and were even killed on birth. But Islam removed and abolished these pagan concept and promoted the status of women. It elevated women in the Islamic society and bestowed them with all and equal rights alongside men.

Role of Women in Islam:

Women have played a pivotal role in the history of Islam and have participated in every walk to promote and preach Islamic teachings.

Beginning from the wife of Holy Prophet (PBUH), Hazrat Khadija. She gave all of her wealth to Prophet (PBUH) to spend in the way of Islam. She was the first woman/person to have accepted Islam. She participated and helped Prophet (PBUH) to spread Islam across Makkah and other Arab areas.

* Women, as first learning centers:

Women are the first

learning centres for children. They learn all the good things from their mothers. Holy Prophet (PBUH) has said made the education of a female as mandatory as that of a male

Rights of Women in Islam:

Women have been granted all the rights in Islam by the Allah Almighty. Women have been provided with their (choice)^r equal rights in Islam.

r Right to education:

Women have the right to education in Islam. Holy Prophet (PBUH) said

"Grant education to every male and female"

* Right to property:

Women have the right to property in Islam. So, they can own their personal property and use it at their own will.

* Right to employment:

Women have the right to noble and decent employment and can earn their own livelihood.

* Right to marriage gift (Mahr):

In Islam, women have the right to marriage gift i.e. the mahr. Men have to pay their wives mahr at the time of Nikkah as a gift to them. It is fair and any man violating it commits a great sin.

* Right to inheritance:

Women have the right to inheritance and to have their independent property. Any property is divided among the children with 1/3 part belonging to the female and two to the male. Thus women have right to inheritance - Any one violating this right commits a great sin

* Right to divorce / Khula:

Islam has given women the right to divorce their spouses or to take khula from them through court proceedings. Women have been given this authority by Allah to end a marriage that is not working and causing harm.

* Right to Choice of Spouse:

Islam has given women the

right to chose their own spouse according to their own volition, Holy Prophet (PBUH) asked Hazrat Fatima (A.S) before giving her hand to Hazrat Ali (A.S). He set this as a precedent for everyone to follow at the time of marrying off their daughters.

Thus all of these and many such rights ensure women their status and equal role in society and in every sphere of life according to the teachings of Allah and Holy Prophet (PBUH)