

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.

1: Introduction

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.

2: Doctrine of Tauheed.

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 wrong Quran/Hadith references. It puts extremely negative impression.

2.1. - Belief In Monotheism:

Tauheed or oneness of God refers to believe in the unity of one God that he is the only one in his attributes and actions.

لا اله الا الله

There is no God but Allah.

There are three basic divine religions who believe in monotheist religion.

I Islam

II Christianity

III Judaism

2.2. - Unity in Self (God), (Tauheed-Fi-Zaat)

He is the only one in His self. no one could be compareable to Him.

Allah says;

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
هُوَ كَلِمَةُ الْإِسْمِ
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
هُوَ كَلِمَةُ الْإِسْمِ

"Say, He is the Only One Allah. The Omnipresent the Eternal. He neither begets nor begotten. No one is comparable to Him."

(Quran - chapter Alkahaf)

2.3. Unity in Attributes:

(Tauheed-Fi-Safaat)

He is the only One in His attributes. No one can have His attributes.

He is **Ghaffar**.

He is **Khaleeq**

He is **Moezo**

He is **Mozilo**

He has many attributes and titles;

- * Wahab , * Razaako
- * Sameeo , * Baseero
- * Nazeero , * Basheero
- * Al-Qawiyoo , * Mohemino
- * Azizo , * Jabbaro

2.4: Unity in Actions

(Tauheed Fil Amar)

He is the Only one in actions. What he can do no other one can do that He says;

كن

Be

فيلون

Done.

He says and that thing happens.

He is the one and only in his attributes and actions no one could be comparable to him.

3: Belief in Polytheism (Shirk) :

To consider anyone comparable to him is Shirk. Polytheism means believe in more than one God. Man-made religions such as Hinduism and Sikhism believe in Polytheism. They have multiple Gods.

In Islam we only believe in One Allah.

"There is no God but Allah."

To not to obey His

commandments is also shirk.
 Iblees did not obeyed him and
 was arrogant so he was
 expelled from Heaven and
 named as Shetan.

4: Importance of Tauheed in Individual life:

Oneness of Allah impacts our individual's life in many ways;

4.1: Self-Respect and Dignity gain:

When one believes only in One God he has not to beg in front of others, yet he gains self-respect and dignity.

وہ ایک سو سے زائد اللہ سے سجدے کرتا ہے
 ہزار سجدوں سے دنیا ہے اور کوفات

If one bows down before God

and surrenders before him he will save himself from bowing down in front of others.

4.2. - Bravery and Contentment in character:

Belief in One God makes a man Content and Brave. He who follow the Allah's commandments will not need to follow others instructions. He became so brave that he has fear of nothing.

وَلَا تَجْعَلُوا لِلذَّيْنِ وَالْبَنَاتِ
 وَالْبَنَاتِ وَالْبَنَاتِ وَالْبَنَاتِ

4.3 One-ness belief makes one characterful:

One who believes in Tauheed of Allah follows his commandments and become a strong character human being.

- Allah says in Quran;

انك لعلى خلق العظيمة

"And you are hired
at the highest
rank of character."

Prophet said; The best among
ye is who is best in his
character.

S: Importance of Tauheed in Collective life:

Believe in Tauheed imparts many
important characteristics collectively
in ummah.

S:1: Lesson of Equality and unity:

Believers of one Allah
unite five times a day in

the mosque which creates the sense of unity, discipline and equality.

"Allah has created All of you from one soul."

Quran

5.2: Prevalance of Justice in the Society:

Tauheed spreads the justice in the society because Allah orders to judge between them with Justice.

"When you Judge between them, judge with justice."

(Surah Nissa)

5.3: Tauheed Promotes Discipline and Charity:

Believers of one Allah became

disciplined due to five time regular prayers and to pay zakat.

Allah forbids usury and promotes charity." Quran

Along with the establishment of prayer, offering zakat is also mandatory.

واقموا الصلوة واؤا الزكوة

"Offer prayer, give zakat."

6. Conclusion:-

Tauheed is the gate of Islam. To surrender before one Allah imparts many characteristics such as morality, character, unity, discipline and equality. It is equally important in our individual lives as well as in collective life.

Q.No.4 :-

Salat (prayer)

1: Introduction.

Salat (prayer) is the basic pillar of worship in Islam. Salat mean to pray to Allah. It is made mandatory for muslims five times a day. Socially it brings unity, discipline and punctuality, morally it causes equality, brotherhood, Humbleness. Its spiritual effects also exist such as contentment, peity, belief in one God and His messenger and specially a strong bond between Allah and his sub-sevient.

2: Salat (prayer) is the Basic Pillar of Islam.

Salat means to pray to God. It was

made mandatory five times a day in 10th of Nabvi During prophet's accession to Muntaha. Allah has ordered more than hundred times to offer prayer.

وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ
 "And offer prayer"
 (Quran)

In another place in Quran Allah says;

"O who believed, Recite what has been revealed on you and offer prayers

Quran (29:45)

3: Social Effects of Salat:

Salat has revolutionized the lives of muslims it socially imparted many effects such as;

3.1. Creation of unity and discipline.

Prayer creates the sense of unity among all muslims when they stand before Allah in the mosque five times a day.

ہر ایک مسلمان کو پانچ بار روزانہ
پندرہ گونے نماز پڑھنی ہوتی ہے۔

All muslims stand-up before God equally five times a day creating a sense of unity and discipline. All are united and equal.

Five times prayers make a person more disciplined.

3.2. - Salat Differentiate between Muslim and Non-Muslims:

The major difference between muslims and

no muslims is the establishment of prayers. Only muslims offer five time prayer.

Hadith:

'The difference between a muslim and a non-muslim is only due to prayer.'

3.3: Creation of sense of Punctuality:

Salat creates punctuality because daily one has to offer prayers at fixed times so the muslim gets punctual.

4: Moral Effects of Salat.

Prayers makes muslims perfect in morality and character.

4.1: Equality and Creation of Equity by Salat Practice.

When muslims stand-up before God equally the equality prevails and every one feels inner peace and satisfaction.

"Allah has created you from one soul."

Quran.

4.2: Characteristics of Brotherhood flourish by Salat:

Prayer creates a sense of brotherhood. All muslims are brothers to each other. During Madina-packet prophet made Muslims and christians and jews brothers to each other.

"Certainly, all
muslims are
brothers to each other."

Quran

4.3 Creation of Humbleness:

Salat
creates humbleness in muslims.
It is the main moral effect
of salat because all has
disliked arrogance.

Allah says;

"Do not walk on
earth arrogantly."

5: Spiritual Effects of Salat:

There are following certain
spiritual effects on muslims due
to salat.

S.1: Belief in One Allah and His messenger.

Prayer makes us belief in one God and His messenger.

Allah says in Quran;

"O who believed, Believe in Allah, His messengers, His Angels and Books revealed on His messengers."

S.2: Attainment of Contentment and Piety.

Prayers make us content and pious.

Prophet said;

"Piety is nearer to Allah."

S.3:- Creation of Strong Bond between man and Allah.

Prayers and regular prayers specially makes a strong connection between Allah. Muslim shares all his hardships and sorrows only with Allah and bows down only before Him.

S.4. Prayer refrains from bad and orders good.

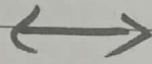
Prayer refrains us from sins and bad habits and offers the establishment of good deeds.

"ان السلوۃ تنهى عن الفحشاء والمنكر"

"prayer refrains us from sins and evil doings."

6. Conclusion:

Prayer is the basic worship pillar of Islam. It affects our individual and collective lives morally, spiritually and socially.



Q.No.5.

Good Governance

1. Introduction:

According to world bank;

"Good Governance is the set of policies and rules made to run the state such as equality, transparency, participation and accountability."

Good Governance means the policies made to run the state. In Islamic concept it means the following of rules of governance practiced by prophet Muhammad and his four caliphs. Main principles of good governance are; public participation and consultation, transparency, accountability, justice, zakat collection and Jihad.

2: Concept of Good Governance in Islam:

Good governance in Islam means the principles and rules made by prophet Muhammad himself or his four caliphs should be followed.

Holy Prophet said;

There will be Caliphate after me for only 30 years.

He predicted so well.

3: Principles of Good Governance according to Pious Caliphate In Islam.

Some major principles of muslim state followed for good governance according to Islam are;

3.1: Public Participation and Consultation.

Holy prophet promoted consultation before any decision making with public and masses. In other words he promoted democracy.

Allah also orders to consult with them.

”وَشَاوِرْهُمْ فِي الْأَمْرِ”

And, consult them in

matters. (Quran)

This shows the importance of public

participation in decision making.

3.2. - Accountability :-

Second major principal of Islamic good governance is accountability.

The vicegerent of Allah is accountable before Allah, Shura and masses.

There is a famous ~~incident~~ of Prophet - Prophet received some clothing sheets as gift and He distributed these sheets to all. After some days Prophet Muhammad was wearing two clothing sheets, his companion questioned him that every-one got one clothing sheet how could you get two sheets.

This was the height of accountability that

any one from the masses can enquire caliph. Hazrat Umar established Ombudsman Courts for accountability of govt. employees.

3.3. Provision of Fundamental Rights to every-one:

Provision of fundamental rights to everyone was responsibility of state.

Once ~~Hazrat Umar (R.A)~~ was weeping. On asking, he told that I am worried that if a dog dies ^{third of} at the bank of Farat River I will be responsible for it.

3.4. Transparency of Policies:

All policies and agreements should be transparent and accessible to all.

Holy Prophet made all the pacts either it was pact of Hudaibiyah or packet of Madinah

transparent and accessible to all.

3.4. Justice, Equality and Equity:

Justice was the main principle of good governance in Islam. All were equal before law and no one is above law.

Prophet said;

"Verily if the daughter of Muhammad commits theft, I will cut her hands."

Hazrat Umar (R.A) established Qazi Courts for immediate justice provision.

Allah says in Quran;

"When you judge between them, judge with Justice."

(Surah Nissa)

3.5:- Zakat Collection

Zakat collection was mandatory from a well-established muslim by 2.5% of his income or savings. This amount was used to feed the poor and needy by Bait-ul-mall.

Hazrat Abu-Bakar forcefully collected zakat from well-off persons of Islamic state.

4: Conclusion

Today's good governance takes dictation from the good governance of prophet Muhammad and his four caliphates practiced in Islamic state. The main principles of good governance was justice, transparency, equality, zakat collection.

Q No. 6.

Rights and Rule of Women In Islam

1: Introduction.

In Islam, 1400 years ago, muslim women enjoyed the rights and privileges no other non-muslim woman enjoyed. Prophet said paradise lies under the feet of your mother. Women has its role as mother, wife and daughter. Islam gave rights of life, property, consent to marriage, inheritance, education and work permission and equality. These are rights were given to muslim women naturally some 1400 years ago.

2: Status of Women in Islam:

Before Islam the new-born girls were buried alive and Islam gave them the right to life and raised her rank to such an extent that paradise placed under her feet.

Hadith:

"Allah has placed your paradise under the feet of your mother."

So the status of women was ranked high by Islam.

3: Role of Women in Islam:

Woman plays an important role in our lives;

3.1: Woman as Mother:

Allah placed paradise under her feet. As a

mother she is merciful and loves her children.

One companion of Prophet asked him who has most right to my love? Prophet said; "your mother". He asked again who is most righteous and eligible for my love? Prophet said; "your mother". He asked third time the answer was same. When he inquired fourth time then Prophet said; "your Father". This incidence shows the importance of woman as mother.

3:2: Women As Wife:-

Holy Prophet set an example by loving his wife. He worked together with her wives.

Once a person asked Prophet, "whom you love the most in this world?" Prophet said; "Ayesha (R.A)".

This shows the importance of woman as wife.

Prophet said;

The best among you is one who is best in behaviour with his wife.

3.3. Woman As Daughter.

Before Islam the women were buried alive, Islam provided them with right to life.

Quran;

"Don't kill your off-springs with the fear of poverty."

As daughter a woman enjoys the same rights just as that of a son. She is called Rehmat in the form of daughter.

4: Rights of Woman According to Islam:

Islam provided women with following rights which were not practiced among Arabs.

4.1: Right to life in Islam:

Before Islam, women were buried alive. Islam gave the right to life and forbids to kill daughters.

"And when the female buried alive is questioned, for what crime she was buried"

(Quran)

4.2 Right to Education and Work:

Islam gave the right of education to the woman.

طالب العلم فریفة علی کل مسلم و مسلمة
 "Greeting education is mandatory for both men and women."

Holy Prophet also hired a lady teacher to teach his wife (Hafsa R.A)

They were also allowed to work. Hazrat Khadija used to do trading in clothes.

4:3 : Right to Property :

Before Islam woman cannot own money and property.

Islam provided this right to all muslim women. They can earn and own money and property.

Quran;

"For women there is what they earn and for men there is that they earn."

4.4. Right to Inheritance

Islam gave them the right of inheritance. Woman can inherit money and property from his father, husband, brother and son.

The right of inheritance of property from his husband is $\frac{1}{4}$ th without children and with children he has $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of his husband's property.

Every daughter has the right of inheritance half to her brother.

5. Conclusion: Islam gave a high status to women. Her role being mother, wife and daughter is appreciated and right to life, property education and inheritance was given by Islam.