

Instructions

Mon		Wed		Fri		Sun
	Tue		Thu		Sat	

Date: Dec 20, 2024

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

Islamiat (Mock)

Question no. (2)

Doctrine of Tauheed in Islam

Tauheed is the basic principle of Islam. It is the belief in the oneness of God. Tauheed refers to believing that there is one God who is worthy of worship. He is the Supreme, the Lord of the universe, the omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscience and the creator of this universe and mankind. Tauheed in Islam signifies the oneness of lordship and his authority in the universe. It is the belief that there is no other creator and sustainer of this world. He is accountable for all the things from life, sustenance, food, death etc. are under his absolute control.

It is said in Surah Iqra (Chapter number 1-4)

say: He is Allah
The one and only
Allah the eternal, Absolute
He begot not
Nor is he begotten,
And there is none
like unto Him

Transcription of Allah means he is unique in his attributes and his action.

Unique in Person signifies that Allah is only one, the creator and master of his grand universe and that there is no plurality of gods.

Unique in attributes mean that he is omni-potent, omni-present, omni-science and omni-benovolent and there is no ^{one} like him.

Unique in action means that Allah alone is capable of creating and destroying everything that happens in this universe.

"Importance of Tauheed in individual life"

Tauheed has important implications in individual life

① Guidance

Tauheed serves as a guiding principle for every muslim and provides a pathway to live a righteous life. It encourages muslims to follow the path of Allah, do righteous deeds and refrain from the wrong deeds.

② Inner peace

Tauheed Believing in Tauheed helps create a sense of submission and reliance on the decisions of Allah. It gives peace and contentment to all the believers who submit to the will of Allah and stay content and patient with whatever is bestowed upon them and whatever is taken away from them. Because they know that Allah Almighty will do what best for them.

③ **Creates a sense of modesty and humbleness**

Believing in Tauheed creates a sense of modesty and humbleness in an individual life. ~~He/she is~~ It enable individuals to focus on the life after death and the hereafter instead of running away after wealth, fame, power and influence.

④ **Believing in resurrection**

Tauheed teaches us that this world is a test and real life will begin after death. Every individual will be raised from the grave and will be held accountable for his/her deed in this world. Therefore, muslims should prepare for the hereafter.

"Importance of Tauheed in collective life"

The principle of Tauheed also guide muslims to live collectively in a society free from wrongdoings.

① **Equal rights to all human beings**

The principle of Tauheed assigns equal rights to all human beings. This means there should be no discrimination on the basis of ethnic, racial, geographical or even ideological grounds.

Answer is incomplete. Conclusion is missing.

② **The right way to live in a society**

Tauheed enables muslims to live collectively and peacefully in a society. It tells about the rights of every individual to live and follow the path of Allah Almighty.

Question no. (4)

Introduction

Salat (Namaz) is one of the most important pillars of Islam. It is a profound act of devotion that has significant **spiritual, moral and social impacts** on individuals and on the society as a whole.

"Spiritual impact of Salat"

① Direct communication with Allah

Salat (Namaz) is a direct communication between a believer and Allah Almighty. It provides an opportunity to a believer to express his gratitude, seek guidance, repent, ask for forgiveness, to share the issues and grievances and to strengthen the bond between the worshipper and his creator.

② Presence of mind

The act of standing, bowing and prostrating in Salat fosters a state of concentration and mindfulness. It helps clear the negative thoughts and escape the worldly worries as well.

③ Spiritual discipline (Regularity and Routine)

The five daily prayers at five different times of the day instill a sense of discipline and regularity in the lives of Muslims. This routine also helps the

believers to organize their daily activities around their spiritual obligations.

④ Inner peace and tranquility

Engaging in regular prayers provides a sense of inner peace and tranquility. Moreover, the rhythmic motions and recitation of Quranic verses have a calming effect and result in reducing stress.

⑤ Purification of the soul

Salah offers a repeated opportunity for Muslims to repent for their sins and seek Allah's forgiveness, leading to a sense of spiritual purification.

⑥ Purification of the body

Offering Salah five times a day presents the opportunity to clean oneself and remove impurities.

Prophet (PBUH) in his regard said,

"Allah wipes away sins of with the five daily prayers"

"Moral Impact of Salah"

① Restraint from sins

The regular intervals of prayers act as moral checkpoints, helping believers to refrain from shameful deeds and stray on the path of righteousness.

② Reminds of moral values

Salah serves as a constant reminder of moral values

Such as honesty, kindness and justice. This reinforcement enable muslims to internalize these values and apply them in their daily lives.

③ Promotion of Humility and Gratitude

The physical act of bowing and prostrating in Salah symbolizes submission and humility before Allah. It nurtures modesty, reduces arrogance and cultivates a sense of gratitude. It encourage muslims to appreciate the blessing in their lives and stay content.

④ Strengthening of moral integrity

Regular Salah also instill a sense of accountability. Believers are constantly reminded that they are in the presence of Allah ^{and} their actions are being observed. Therefore, they need to be upright and be righteous.

"Social impacts of Salah"

① Community building

Salah, when performed in congregation, fosters a sense of community and unity among muslims. It strengthens the social bond and promotes a sense of belongingness. Similarly, regular interaction provides support and cooperation among the community.

② Promotion of social justice and equality

During Salah, muslims stand shoulder to shoulder,

irrespective of their colour, cast, social, economic or racial background. This practice reinforces principle of equality and the fact that all believers are equal in front of God.

③ Creates a sense of brotherhood

The collective worship experience during congregational prayers (salah) fosters a sense of brotherhood and mutual respect for each other.

④ Charity and support

Interaction via salah inspires Muslims to engage in charitable acts and support those in need. The prayer environment produces a platform for community service and charity drives.



Question no. ⑥

"Status and role of Women in Islam"

Before the advent of Islam, the women in the Arabic Peninsula were looked at as objects. They had no rights, they were married to whomever possible and female infants were buried alive. However, after the arrival of Islam, Muslim women enjoyed an equal status to men. They were respected, cared for and they were no longer treated as objects.

Islam changed the status of women in various aspects including spiritual aspect, social, economic as well as political aspect.

① Spiritual aspect

In regards to the spiritual aspect, women have been granted an equal position to that of men. Such that both men and women are equal in front of Allah and have the same duties such as believing in Allah and following all five pillars of Islam. Both men and women have the same religious obligations. Women even enjoy a few advantages in this regard, such as exemption from daily prayers during menstruation, upto 40 days of childbirth and even during Ramadan. Similarly, women's presence in the congregational prayers is also optional while it is mandatory for men to offer all five prayers in congregation.

② Social aspect

(i) As a child and an adolescent

The Holy Quran forbade the custom of female infanticide and considered it as murder. Islam requires kind and just treatment of females. Regarding female children, the Prophet (PBUH) said

"Whoever has a daughter and does not bury her alive, does not insult her and does not favour his son over her, God will enter him into Paradise".

On another occasion, the prophet (PBUH) said,
 "Whoever supports two daughters till they mature,
 he and I will come together like this [and
 he pointed at his two fingers held together]."

Similarly, Islam granted women an equal right to
 seek knowledge ^{and} get education and without any sort of
 discrimination.

(ii) As a wife

Islam has granted free will to women to choose their
 life partners. They cannot be forced to marry anyone
 without their consent and can also take khula in case
 of an unsuccessful marriage.

Similarly, a woman has a right to Mahr (her marriage
 gift), has a right to own property (which is not
 transferred to her father or her husband in any way).

Quran states that

"And they (women) have rights similar to those
 (of men) over them and men are degree above
 them"

[Al Quran, chapter 2, verse: 228]

Here, degree means Qiwama [which means
 maintenance and protection of women]

(iii) As a mother

Islam has granted a high status to mothers. A
 famous saying of prophet (PBUH) is
 "Paradise lies at the feet of mothers"

③ Economic aspect

- (i) Islam has granted women the right to have **independent ownership** of money, real estate. This right remains whether a woman is single or married.
- (ii) Women have a right to **seek employment**. Although Islam regards women's role as a wife and a mother, yet it grants the right to seek employment (especially in positions that fit her nature, such as **teaching, medicine, nursing, caretaker etc.**
- (iii) Islam gave the right to **inheritance to women**. Her share of inheritance is only half and no one can claim that in most cases, her share is one half of that of a man.
- (iv) Islam grants financial security to women such that they can own property and it does not transfer to her father or her husband. She has no obligation to spend on her family out of her **property or income** from her employment. She is also entitled to **Mahr** after marriage and can also get alimony or in case of a divorce.

④ Political aspect

Islam gives women the **right to election** as well as the **right to public nomination**. They also have a **right to vote** as well as the **right to hold public office**.

Question no. ②

"Socio-economic system of Islam"

The socio-economic system of Islam is based on Quran and Sunnah, and is designed to promote moral development, social justice and fair distribution of wealth. The postulates and functioning of the socio-economic system of Islam is given below.

① Concept of Halal and Haram

Islam has defined the concept of Halal and Haram. Halal are all those that are allowed in Islam such as marriage, trade etc. Whereas Islam condemns ~~norms~~ begging, theft and discourages corruption and bribery and considers all unfair means in the category of Haram.

② Ethics of Trade

Islam states that trade should take place with mutual consent. Only Halal goods can be traded. Items such as Alcohol are forbidden to trade. Similarly, Islam discourages hoarding and profiteering. Great importance has been given to accurate measurement of goods and products.

③ Sources of revenue

Islam only promotes direct taxes and considers indirect taxes (such as GST on daily commodities) to be cruel. Similarly, Islam focuses on Zakat (income tax), Jizya (tax paid by minorities), Khairaj (land

tax ^{paid} by the minorities and ushr (land tax paid by the muslims).

④ Provision of social security

The poor people living in an Islamic state should be helped to meet their basic needs and should not be exploited in any way.

⑤ Interest free economy

Interest / Riba is considered haram in Islam. Allah himself has stated that whoever indulges in interest will wage a war with him and his messenger.

⑥ Ensuring circulation of wealth

To ensure circulation of wealth, muslims are bound to pay zakat, encouraged to give charity and to give inheritance. All of this reduces class differences, controls inflation, reduces employment ratio, decreases poverty as well as social crimes.

"Socio-economic system of Islam eradicates poverty"

The socioeconomic system of Islam is designed in a way that it collects zakat and charity from the wealthy people of the community and distributes it amongst the poor people of the community. This way a cycle of transfer of wealth is created that decreases class differences, discrimination and reduces poverty. It also enables the poor to break free from poverty.

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and live peacefully. Similarly, an interest free economy doesn't overburden the poor and needy

