

Instructions

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(137)

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.

QUESTION No. 2:

Tauheed/Tawheed (Allah):

In Islam, the basic and fundamental concept is Tauheed (monotheism) that is to believe in the unity of Allah. It is the cornerstone

of Islam and is considered the most important article of faith.

the Holy Prophet (SAWW) said:

Islam has been built on five (pillars), testifying that there is no deity except Allah and Mohammed (SAW) is the messenger of Allah, establishing the Salah (Prayer), paying Zakat (Obligatory charity), making the Hajj pilgrimage to House and fasting in Ramadan. (Al-Hadith)

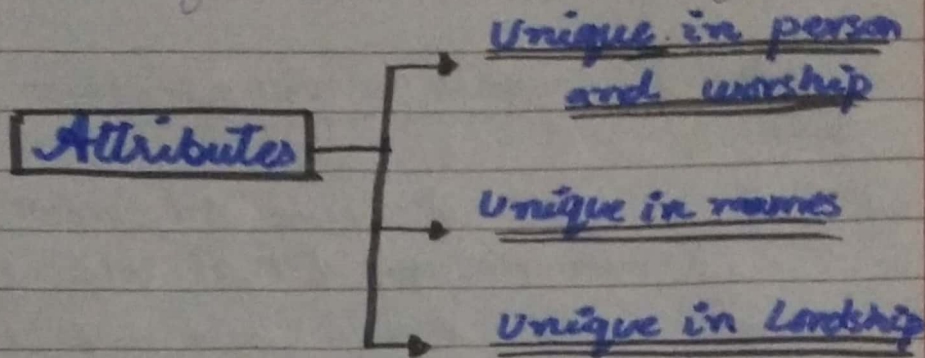
It was the revolutionary concept during the

time when it was revealed and starting concept

of Islam. It means that Allah has no partners

in His deity and no one shares His worship and no

similarities with others. Following are the attributes of Allah in the doctrine of Tauheed.



Moreover, Allah is sovereign and divine authority. He is Omnipotent that is He is all knowing whatever a person shows and whatever he hides in his heart, the worldly affairs, the life hereafter, He is aware of all. He is Almighty, eternal and perfect. In the Holy Quran Allah said:

**Allah is the creator of
all the things and He
is the Guardian and
Disposer of All affairs.
(AR-Quran)**

The above ayah is a proof that Allah is unique in all of His attributes whether names, actions and lordships.

In another verse in Holy Quran, Allah has revealed about the people who themselves have made their gods, denying the concept

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of Tauheed

"Yet they have taken besides Him, gods that can create nothing but are themselves created."

(AL-QURAN)

Importance of Tauheed in individual and collective life:

The importance of Tauheed on an individual and collective life cannot be overstated. It has huge impact on both individual and society.

a. Impacts on individual:

Spiritual purification:

Tauheed helps individuals to focus on the worship of one God, purifying their intentions and actions. It inculcates self-esteem and self-respect among the individuals as Allah is the only one who provides and maintains life of a person.

Guidance and direction:

Tauheed provides a person with a clear sense of purpose and direction, guiding them to live a righteous life. An individual became dutiful and virtuous because he knows that in order to succeed he has to follow the

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path of Allah

Inner peace and contentment:

Belief in Tauheed brings inner peace and contentment among individuals as the person knows that he is only accountable to Allah. Man realizes that how powerless and modest he is, because Allah can give and take.

"There is no God but Allah."

(AL-Ghurab)

Impacts on society / collective life:

Social cohesion:

The concept of Tauheed emphasizes the concept of social cohesion by emphasizing the equality and unity of all Muslims regardless of their background or social status. As it ~~con~~ inculcates among them that All are created by One God, from same material and are son of Adam.

Moral Accountability:

Tauheed fosters a sense of moral accountability among individuals, encouraging them to work together for the betterment of society.

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Justice and fairness:

The concept of Tauheed promotes justice and fairness as individuals recognize that they will be held accountable by one God for their actions. It instills the concept of All Muslims belonging to one Ummah irrespective of geographical distance.

قل هو الله احد. الله الصمد.

لم يلد ولم يولد. ولم يكن له كفواً

احد.

"Say, He is Allah, the One,
Allah, the Eternal. He neither
begets nor is born. Nor is
there to Him any equivalent."

(Al-Quran)

Add conclusion heading

This revelation of Holy Quran truly portrays the concept of Tauheed.

The doctrine of Tauheed is the foundation of Islamic ideology and practice. Its importance in individual and collective life cannot be overstated, as it promotes spiritual purification, guidance, inner peace, social cohesion, moral accountability, justice and fairness.



QUESTION No. 4:

SALAT (Prayer):

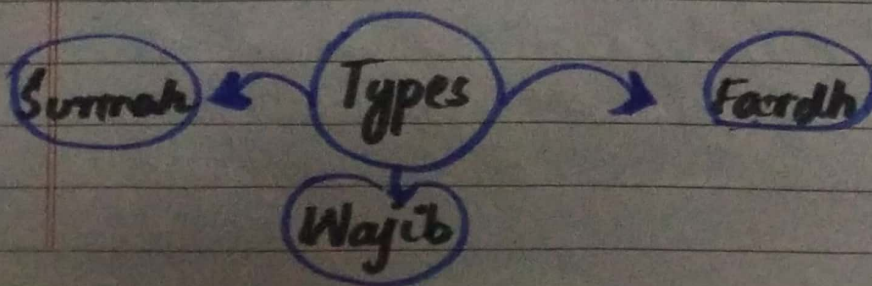
Salat or prayer is a fundamental pillars of worship in Islam, obligatory for every Muslim to perform five times a day.

Salat (ṣalāh) is an Arabic term used for prayer or worship in Islam. It involves the physical and spiritual act of worship where the Muslims feel connected to Allah. There are ~~70~~ places in the Holy Quran where Allah (SWT) has reminded the believers of prayer. It has profound social, moral and spiritual impacts on individuals and society as a whole.

"And keep up the prayer and give the stated alms and bow with those who bow."
 (AL-Quran)

Types of salat:

There are three types of salat.



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- i- Fardh are the obligatory prayers which Muslims perform five times a day.
- ii. Sunnah are the prophetic prayers, performed by Prophet and recommended to mankind.
- iii. Wajib are the optional or additional prayers.

Impacts of prayer:

Salat or prayer has numerous moral, spiritual and social impacts on individuals and society as a whole.

a. Social effects:

Promotes unity and equality:

Salat brings Muslims together, regardless of their social status, ethnicity, or background, fostering a sense of unity and equality. All the Muslims collectively bow before Allah promoting the sense of equality among all.

**EK hi saf me kharhy hogay mehmood o Ayez
Na koi bande raha na bande nawaz**

Develops a sense of community:

Regular congregational prayers help build strong community bonds encouraging mutual support, cooperation and social cohesion.

Moreover, it is a source of high reward for

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Congregational prayers

"Offering the prayer in congregation carries 27 times greater reward than offering it alone individually."
(Al-Hadith)

Encourages social responsibility:

Salat reminds Muslims of their responsibility towards their community, promoting a sense of social justice and compassion.

b. Moral effects:

Foster self-discipline and responsibility:

Performing Salat regularly helps individuals develop self-discipline, responsibility and a sense of accountability. It helps them grow morally.

Promotes moral values:

Salat reinforces moral values such as honesty, humility and compassion, helping individuals to develop a strong moral compass.

Encourages personal reflection and self-improvement:

Salaat provides individuals an opportunity to reflect their actions, seek forgiveness and strive for self-improvement.

Abu Huraira narrated:

I heard the messenger of Allah say: "If there was a river at the door of anyone of you and he took bath five times a day, would any dirt remain on him?" They said: "Not a trace of dirt would be left." The Prophet said: "That is the example of five daily prayers with which Allah removes evil deeds."

c. Spiritual effects:

Strengthens spiritual connection with Allah:

Salat helps individuals establish and maintain a strong spiritual connection with Allah, fostering a sense of closeness and devotion towards Almighty Allah.

Provides spiritual guidance and comfort:

Salat offers spiritual guidance, comfort, solace, helping individuals navigate life's challenges and difficulties. Allah Himself has mentioned in Quran to ask for help through Salat.

Purifies the soul and promotes spiritual growth

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Regular Salat helps purify the soul, promoting spiritual growth and enabling individuals to attain a higher level of spiritual consciousness.

**"A slave is nearer to Lord
in prostration so increase
supplication in prostration"
(Al-Quran)**

Salat has profound moral, social and spiritual impacts on individual and society. It promotes unity, equality and social responsibility while fostering self-discipline, moral values and personal reflection. Salat also strengthens spiritual connection with Allah and promotes spiritual growth and purification.



QUESTION No. 5:

Good governance under pious caliphates:

The pious caliphate which spanned from **632 to 661 CE**, was a period of remarkable governance in Islamic history. During this era the four caliphs Abu Bakar, Umar, Usman and Ali implemented a system that was characterized by justice, compassion and accountability. The caliphs, who were the companions of Holy Prophet (SAW) ensured that the Islamic state was governed in

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accordance with the principles of Quran and Sunnah.

The Pious Caliphate's governance was marked by consultation (Shura), justice (Adl), compassion (Rahma) and accountability. They achieved significant supremacy and milestones including the establishment of **Bayt-al-Mal**, robust education system, sophisticated infrastructure development, promotion of trade and commerce, leading to economic growth and prosperity.

Governance under Abu Bakar (R.A):

Abu Bakar is considered as one of the most superior man in Islamic history. He was the first caliph of Islam and closest companion of Holy Prophet (SAW). His superiority is evident in his exceptional character. Abu Bakar's (R.A) superiority is also reflected in his unwavering support for Holy Prophet (SAW) during the most challenging times. The Holy Prophet (SAW) said:

"If I were to take a friend, I would take Abu Bakar as a friend."
(AL-Hadith)

Prophet Mohammad (SAW) also married his two daughters Hazrat Rughayya (R.A) and Hazrat Ummu Rulloom (R.A) to Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) and

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Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) respectively. This was a testament to the strong bond of friendship and trust between Prophet (SAW) and his companions.

Salient features of Abu Bakar governance:

i- Election and nomination process:

Election and nomination process of the caliph was a significant aspect of the pious caliphate. Hazrat Abu Bakar was elected as a first caliph through a consultative process followed by companions of Holy Prophet (SAW).

ii. The Shura:

The Shura was a consultative body that played a vital role in executive and legislative functions of the governance during pious caliphate. It was composed of knowledgeable individuals who guide caliph on various matters. Its main function was to consult in affairs and have trust in Allah.

"And consult with them in the affair. Then when you have decided trust in Allah."

(AL-Quran)

iii - Central government and its departments:

There was a central government under pious caliphate with different departments obliged to perform their responsibilities such as Diwan ul Kharaj (finance department), Diwan ul Jurd (military department), Diwan ul Barid (post office and intelligence services) etc.

iv - Secretaries and Ministers:

The secretaries / Ministers were high ranking officials responsible for assisting the caliphs in governance process. They were appointed by the Caliphs and were responsible for their assigned tasks. For example **Abdullah bin Umar (RA)** was Secretary of finance, **Zaid bin Sabit (RA)** was secretary of Justice etc.

v - Provincial administrations:

The provincial administrations were responsible for governing various provinces of the Islamic state. The Wali was the chief executive of province. For example **Sahib-e-Kharaj**, **Sahib-e-Baitul Mal** etc.

Apart from these attributes there were certain other departments under the caliphate of

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Abu Bakur (RA) including judiciary, police, Revenue administration including jizya, zakat, khiraj, Ushar and military organizations

Salient features of Hazrat Umar's governance:

Hazrat Umar (RA) was the second caliph appointed by Hazrat Abu Bakur Siddique. He was not only the political leader but also the head of the state. The governance system under his caliphate was having following features

i- Establishment of Majlis e Shooras:

Hazrat Umar (RA) established Majlis e Shooras, a consultative council that advised him on different matters. This institution ensured that opinions of people are heard.

"Who respond to their Lord, establish prayer, conduct their affairs by mutual consultation and donate from what we have provided to them."

(Al-Quran)

ii- Central government:

Hazrat Umar established central government that was responsible for implementing policies

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and ensuring the smooth functioning of the state

iii. Revenue administration and Baitul Mal:

Hazrat Umar established a robust revenue administration system that collected taxes and managed state's finances effectively. He also established Bait-ul-Mal a public treasury that managed state's revenue and expenditure.

iv. Provincial administration:

Hazrat Umar (RA) established a provincial administration system that ensured the effective governance of various provinces of Islamic state.

v. Judiciary:

Hazrat Umar (RA) established an independent judiciary that ensured the rule of law and justice in Islamic state.

Apart from that he established accountability policy, land policy, special care of agriculture, merit policy, department of education, police department, health department, introduction to Islamic calendar. Moreover, he wrote letters to different authorities emphasizing the importance of justice and fair dealing.

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such as letter to Amr bin Al Aas ,
Abu Musa Ashari , Abu Ubaide , Saad
bin Abi Waqas etc

Salient features of Hazrat Ali's governance:

Hazrat Ali (RA) the first children to
embrace Islam was the fourth caliph of
Islam. The salient features of his governance
are as follows:

i. General administration:

He emphasized the importance of moral
character and accountability in governance. He
ensured that officers were appointed based
on merit and were held accountable for
their actions

ii. Revenue administration and Bait ul Mal:

He established a robust revenue administration
system which included the collection of
taxes, zakat and other revenues and also
established Bait ul - Mal

iii. Stipends from Bait ul Mal to poor:

He ensured that the poor and the needy
received stipends from Bait ul Mal,
which helped to reduce poverty and

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inequality

iv. Kindness to non-Muslims:

He emphasized the justice and rule of law in governance. He established a robust judicial system that ensured fairness and equality.

v. Preaching of Islam:

He preached Islam and lead by example demonstrating the importance of living a virtuous life. He encouraged others to follow Islamic teachings.

Apart from this he also wrote letters to different authorities promoting fairness and equality such as letters to Malik Al Ashtar, Ziyadh bin AbeeH etc.

The concept of caliphate governance exemplify the glorious history of Islam which is still followed in Islamic countries while dealing different matters

