

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.

Q.2:-

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.
Elucidate the doctrine of Tauheed
(unity of god) in Islam.
5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Give around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

Introductions:-

7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs. There are different religions based on different types of doctrines, ideas and principles. Some of them are mono-
8. Add Quran/Hadees references wherever possible.
9. Narrate incidents from the life of Holy Prophet (SAWW) and Khulafa-e-Rashideen. theistic, others polytheistic. However, describing Islam, there comes true mono-
10. Add one quotation of famous religious scholar in each question. theism, with a strong faith in one
11. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility. God, (Allah). At the center and foundation of Islam, Allah is the

12. Manage time

Doctrine of Tauheed:-

13. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable. The unity of God is central and most fundamental tenet of Islam.
14. Avoid writing wrong references. It is derived from Arabic root
15. Give more weightage to expressedly asked part/s of the question. word "Wahada" meaning "to unite"
16. Avoid writing wrong Quran/Hadith references. It puts extremely negative impression.

or "to make one." Tauheed Affirms the oneness, singularity, and indivisibility of Allah. It is encapsulated in declaration of Faith, the Shahada, which states;

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

"There is no God but Allah"

Core Principles of Tauheed:

1. Only Allah is the Creator:

Belief in oneness of Allah's lordship, recognizing Him as the sole creator, sustainer, and provider of universe.

This is also called "Tauheed al-Rububiyyah"

In surah Hajj Allah says;

"Varily! Those on whom you call besides Allah, can not create even a fly, even though they combine together for his purpose" (22:73)

2. Allah alone is Eternal and supremely powerful:

Affirmation of Allah's unique names and attributes, acknowledging His perfect qualities without comparison.

Acknowledging that He is the sovereign sustainer of the world. This is also called *Tauheed al-Asma wa Sifat*.

3. Allah Alone is worthy of worship:

Acceptance of Allah as sole deity, worthy of worship, rejecting idolatry, polytheism, or association with him.

“Say, He is Allah, (who is) One,
Allah, the eternal Refuge,
He neither begets nor is born,
Nor is there to him any
equivalent”

Concept of Tauheed:

As elaborated in the principles tauheed is the first part of Kalimah or Shahaadah. It is called the gateway of Islam, as someone if wants to enter into Islam has to accept the doctrine of Tauheed first.

It is the core pillar of Islam that emphasizes the singularity of Allah. Moreover, It is the source the basic and primary source from where Shariah and Islamic principles come.

Importance in Individual Life:

1. Self Respect and dignity:

Tauheed fosters self respect and dignity by emphasizing individual values as a purposeful creation of Allah. It creates independence by shifting reliance only on Allah, freeing

individuals from social validation. This belief promotes ethical integrity, enhancing self-worth and discouraging inferiority. Ultimately, it empowers individuals to live with integrity and purpose, recognizing their inherent dignity in alignment with divine principles.

2. Accountability:

The doctrine of Tawheed emphasizes that Allah is the omnipresent, and ultimate judge of human actions. This belief instills a deep sense of accountability in individual life by making one conscious of Allah's constant presence and knowledge of every action, word and intention. Tawheed also fosters sincerity. This divine accountability shapes a disciplined, morally upright character, promoting fairness, justice, and integrity in all aspects of life.

3. Hope

Tauheed fosters hope in human life by emphasizing Allah's attributes of mercy, compassion and forgiveness. Believers understand that Allah is always aware of their struggles. This belief nurtures optimism, as individuals trust that their prayers are heard. It assures that no situation is beyond Allah's control.

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

"Indeed, with hardship
will be ease" (94:6)

4. Combating narrowmindedness

Tauheed broadens perspectives by emphasizing Allah's universality and equality among all humans. It discourages biases and rigid thinking, promoting empathy and appreciation for diversity. By recognizing Allah as creator of all, Tauheed fosters tolerance and inclusivity, helping individuals overcome narrow-mindedness.

7

Date: _____

Day: _____

5. Concept of equality

Tauheed emphasizes Allah's oneness and His role as the Creator of all, highlighting the intrinsic equality of all humans. It rejects distinctions based on race, wealth, or status, asserting that dignity lies only in piety and good character. This belief fosters humility and mutual respect.

Importance in Collective life:

1. Unity and equality:

Tauheed by emphasizing the Oneness of Allah, asserts that all human beings are equal in His sight, irrespective of their race, nationality, or social status.

"O mankind, fear your Lord who created you from one soul and created from it, its mate and dispersed from both of them many men and women."

2. Brotherhood:

Tauheed promotes the idea of universal brotherhood among all Muslims, as all are created by same creator. This shared belief encourages solidarity and co-operation across the ummah, despite differences, it is united in devotion to Allah.

3. Interreligious harmony:

Tauheed encourages respect for all people, including those of different faiths, by stressing the importance of moral values, shared human dignity and peace. It calls for dialogue and understanding rather than division, fostering interfaith co-operation and tolerance.

4. Rights and duties:

Tauheed teaches every individual has rights guaranteed by Allah, but also some duties towards others, such as helping those in need and promoting justice. This concept ensures social relationships are built on mutual respect and responsibility.

Conclusion is missing.

5. Dual Concept of Accountability:

The belief reinforces a sense that individuals are accountable to both Allah for their actions and society for fulfilling their duties and responsibilities. This ensures people not only act ethically but also adhere to social norms, creating a just and ethical society.

Q-4:

Salāt (Prayer) is the basic pillar of worship in Islam ----- ?

Introduction:

Salāt or prayer is one of the five pillars of Islam and the most fundamental act of worship. Salāt is an arabic word meaning prayer or worship. Muslims throughout the world are called to worship five times each day. It signifies a direct personal connection between individual and Allah.

Salat is more than a ritual, it is a comprehensive system that nurtures spiritual and social well-being.

Importance?

Effects of Salat in Individual Life:

1. Spiritual growth:

Salat deepens the individual's connection with Allah, fostering mindfulness, humility, and inner peace. Regular prayer serves as a moment for self-reflection, gratitude, and seeking divine guidance, which enriches spiritual fulfillment & purpose in life.

2. Moral Development:

Prayer instills discipline and ethical behaviour, reminding individuals of Allah's constant presence. It helps cultivate self-control, honesty, and integrity in actions. In both private and public life, the act of standing before Allah promotes accountability, and deters sinful behaviour.

Prophet declared;

"He whose Salah doesn't stop him from committing indecencies, has no prayer"

3. Emotional Stability:

Salat offers solace during difficult times, reducing stress and anxiety. The rhythm of prayer provides a structured routine, bringing calmness, clarity to the mind. It nurtures hope, resilience and optimism, fostering a balanced emotional state.

"O those who believe! Seek help in steadfastness and prayer."

(02:153)

4. Physical Benefits:-

The physical postures of Salat, such as bowing and prostration, contribute to physical well-being by improving flexibility and circulation. The ablution also fosters hygiene and sense of personal care.

5. Sense of Purpose:

Salat anchors an individual's day around worship, creating a purposeful routine. It aligns life-priorities with spiritual goals, offering a framework to live meaningful and productivity.

Effects of Salah on Collective Life:

1. Promoting unity and Brotherhood.

Salat in congregation, bring people together regardless of social, economic or racial distinctions, the act of standing shoulder to shoulder in prayer fosters sense of equality and mutual respect.

2. Encouraging social responsibility:

Salat reminds individuals of their duties towards others and reinforces values like compassion, justice and empathy. By aligning hearts with Allah's guidance, it inspires collective action towards helping needy, resolving disputes and creating harmonious society.

3. Establishing Discipline and order:

Through regular gatherings for prayers, especially in mosques, Salah creates opportunities for people to interact, share concerns, and support each other. These connections build a strong cohesive community rooted in shared values of mutual care.

4. Encouraging collective accountability:

Salah reinforces the idea that all members of society are accountable for their actions to Allah. This shared sense of accountability promotes collective integrity and adherence to ethical principles, contributing to a just and peaceful community.

Introduction to Good Governance

Good governance in Islam revolves around justice, accountability, consultation, equality, adherence to the law and the welfare of all citizens. Effective and efficient implementation of public administration is called good governance.

Principles of Good Governance:

1. Attainment of Piety:

Piety ensures the leader governs with integrity, humility and moral discipline.

The era of Pious Caliphate exemplifies this principle. For instance, Abu Bakar

(RA) declared at his inauguration,

"Obey me as long as I obey Allah and His Messenger. If I disobey Allah and His Messenger, you owe me no obedience".

This reflects piety as cornerstone of governance.

2. Authority as Trust from Allah:

Authority in Islam is considered as a sacred trust from Allah, not an entitlement. The sole authority belongs to Allah and sovereignty belongs to him. He has the supreme power and authority; man or leader is just to serve the people and uphold divine commandments.

3. Caliph is the head of executive:

Caliph serves as the head of executive, responsible for implementing laws, monetary justice and ensuring the welfare of people according to Quran and Sunnah. For example; Umar ibn al-Khattab established administrative reforms and welfare systems, while Abu Bakr (RA) established stability in times of upheaval.

"Everyone of you is like a guardian and is accountable for his charge" Said Prophet (PBUH)