

Islamic
Studies
Mock-2
exam

Q5) How does Islam highlight dignity of human and greatness of human rights for all? Discuss

Introduction:-
Def:-

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status.

Islam is a complete religion. Almost 1400 yrs ago Holy Prophet (P. b. U.H) $\frac{1}{2}$ Allah gave rights to the people that all humans are equal. The rights are numerous. Let's look at them one by one.

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1) Equality

It says that all humans are equal irrespective of their religion, race, caste.

Reference:-

"All mankind is from Adam & Eve, an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over white except by piety and good action."

2) Right to Live:-

All humans have right to live in accordance to their way.

Reference:- Surah Al Maida
"Therefore we ordained for the children of Israel that he who slays a soul unless it be for murder or for spreading mischief on earth shall be as

if he had slain all mankind;
and he who saves a life shall
be as if he had given life
to all mankind!

3) Right of religions:-

Any person belonging to any
religion has a right to
practice his religion with
freedom in Islam. One cannot
force or punish him from
doing this.

reference-
"Surah Kafiroon":

"I worship not that which
you worship" Nor will you
worship that which I worship.
And I shall not worship that
which you are worshipping.
"Nor will you worship that
which I worship."

4) The dignity of humanity:-

Humans are given respect
by Allah and their respect
is also protected.

reference- "Surah Yousaf"

"Because everyone is created
by God Almighty, the relation
of all humans must treat
one another with full honour,
respect and loving-kindness."

5) Education rights:-

reference - Hadith

"It is obligatory for every
muslim man and women to
acquire knowledge."

6) "Right to Justice"

Reference:-

"O you who believe, be persistently standing firm in justice, as witnesses before God, even if it be against you."

7) Right in Property:-

Reference:- Surah Nisa:

"From what is left by parents and those nearest related there is a share for men and a share for women, whether the property be small or large, a determinate share."

8) Societal rights:-

One's right is a responsibility of the other.

Reference:- Surah Al-Isra, 70.

"Now, indeed, we have conferred dignity on the children of Adam."

Duties

9) Right of Spouse:-

All men and women being spouse have right and some duties which they must follow.

Reference:- (Surah Nisa):

"The women should not deny her husband sexual pleasure for no genuine reason." She should not disobey him in any way except that which runs against the will of Allah. "She should protect herself from any illicit act as well as protect her husband's properties in home."

10) Rights of Children:-

Children are entitled just and equality. No child should be given priority or any type of preference over the others in terms of gift, grant, ownership, or inheritance.

Reference:-

"Children are God's blessings, not our possessions."

11) Rights of Relatives-

All relatives have rights never cut off even they try to break the relation.

Reference: Hadith

"Do not ever sever your relationship with a member of your family even if he severs his relationship with you."

12) Rights of Neighbours-

neighbours rights include that if he falls sick, we must visit him, if he dies, you follow his funeral procession, if a visitor or loan we lend him. If he is in need, we must assist him. If good befalls him, we must congratulate him. If misfortune befalls him, you console him.

Reference: Hadith

Prophet (P.B.U.I) Angel Jibril advised me said

continuously to take care of the neighbour till I thought that Allah is to make him an inheritor.

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13) Rights of Sick people-

Reference: Hadith

"For every misfortune, illness, anxiety, grief, or hurt... that afflicts a Muslim - even the hurt caused by pricking of a thorn - Allah removes some of his sins."

Quran: "And when I am ill, it is He who cures me."

14) Rights of Prisoners-

Islam holds that prisoners must be fed and not ill-treated. They must be well-treated.

Reference: Surah-Anfal

it is not proper for a prophet to have any prisoners until he has subdued (every one) on earth.

Right of Minorities

They are recognized by them
customs and practices they perform
like Kalash people

Islam says about minorities

• Muslim rights

2) Political rights

3) Religion rights

4) Social rights

5) Constitutional rights

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Q8 Write short note on following

- 1) Ijtihad
- 2) Accountability in Islam

1) Ijtihad:

Def:-

"An arabic word for effort"
it describes the process of
independent thought, combined with
an understanding of the Quran,
required to make proper judicial
decisions.

Importance of Ijtihad:-

"it is considered necessary to
fulfill the requirements of society
and is associated with the
best understanding of the words
of Prophet Muhammad (P.b.u.h)

The practice of Ijtihad interprets
legal disputes through independent
thought and the traditional values
of the Quran. Knowledge of Quran
includes an understanding of the

significant aspects of the Prophet Muhammad's life and things that he said, which are called Hadith.

Examples
An example of Ijtihad can be made of a disagreement or a debt between two Muslim people. An Islamic law, disputes are adjudicated by a pious, who is a person entitled through knowledge and experience to make legal decisions, & who will mediate between the two by making a decision that best addresses expectation set out by the Qura & that also best suits public need.

Types of Ijtihad

- 1) Sunnah
- 2) Quraan
- 3) Qiyas
- 4) Istinbath
- 5) Maslahah
- 6) Custom

b) Accountability in Islam.

Introduction

Islam teaches that each person has been given free will to choose between right & wrong, & that they will be held accountable for choices they make.

References:

Surat - Al-Kahf.

"Whoever wills may remember it & take heed".

Muslims are accountable to God individually for their actions & intentions.

Concept of Accountability:

Every Muslim has an account with Allah, in which is recorded all good & all bad actions & continue after until death.

In Quran:

On the day of when every person will be confronted with all the good he has done, and all the evil he has done, he will wish

that there were a great distance
between him & his will"
Surah Al-Imran Verse 30

Q3) The main purpose of Islamic

Economic order is to ensure an
equitable distribution of resources
in a just society. Elaborate.

Ans:-

Introduction

Islam being religion of nature,
understands that human beings are born
with varying gifts. Thus the
existence of economic inequalities
among the human beings is but
natural. It is there because Islam
allows individual in earning wealth,
& right of private ownership of
property. The elements of social
justice of economicity includes
"equitable distribution of wealth,
provision of social security, and
protection of weak against the
strong".

Foundation of Islam Justice.

Different references are given:

- 1) Believe in Allah and his messengers, & spend of that where of He hath made you trustee.
- 2) The government is the guardian of anyone who has no guardian.
- 3) And no whose wealth there is a right acknowledged. For the beggar and the destitute.

Elements of Economic justice system is:

1) Equitable Distribution of Wealth

No doubt, there is well uneven distribution of wealth among the people some are richer, some are poorest. But Islam has maintained a system whereby it believes in well being of its individuals without difference of class, so ensures fair and equitable distribution of income & wealth among them.

Measures like Zakat and Sadaqat, laws of inheritance and bequest, monetary abatement, voluntary charity and compulsory contributions in the form of taxes at various level.

But on the same way, for measures like prohibitive ones, abolition of interest, prohibition of acquisition of wealth through illegal & unfair means, prohibition of hoarding of wealth etc.

2) Provision of Social Security:

Islamic economic system guarantees back human needs to all citizens of Islamic state.

Reference: "The poor & needy have share in wealth of the rich."

Protection of the weak against the strong.

Elimination of economic exploitation of weak by the strong and another class of Islamists justice. Riba or usury, bribery, gambling, speculative transaction, prostitution, embezzlement have been prohibited by Islam. Women before the advent of Islam were not given rights in property, but now they have allowed to work, earn their livelihood.

Q4. Explain the doctrine of Akhiraat.

Discuss the importance in human life.

Introduction.

A term used in Islam to describe the belief in everlasting life after death. Akhiraat derived from Akhira if an Arabic term for "the hereafter".

There are 5 stages of Akhiraat

- 1) Death
- 2) Grave
- 3) Intermediate stage
- 4) Resurrection
- 4) Hell or Paradise.

Acc to Islamic doctrine "I have is no God but God, & Muhammad is the messenger of God" is central to Islam.

Akhiraat Belief/Doctrine.

Al-Quran

"Every soul shall have to taste death & we test you by evil & by good by way of trial. To us you must return."

Interpretation of term Akhiraat

a) Literal Meaning.

Def: The Akhiraat means the day of judgement when all people will be raised after their death.

Salient features of Akhirat:

- a) Disbelief among men
- b) Spread of immorality
- c) Scandal of immorality
- d) Great distress in world
- e) Rising of Sun in West
- f) A monster emerge from mount Saba
- g) Coming of Dajjal
- h) A smoke shall bill the earth
- i) Three eclipses of moon
- j) Coming of Imam Mehdi

Stages of life after death:

- a) AS-Saah.
 - Sughra
 - Wusta
 - Kubra
- b) Questioning by Angels
- c) Borzokh
stage b/w death & resurrection

- d) Hour of Resurrection
- e) Day of Judgment

f) Heaven

"A likeness of garden which the righteous are promised there flow rivers, fruits are everlasting & its shade."

g) Hell

Al-Durrah - Non-believers have to eat Zaqqam (a tree) & taste the pain of burning.

References:-

"Surah Taha
"From the earth we created you, & into it we will return you, & from it we will extract you another time."

Surah Kosal

"Indeed, We have granted
you, (O Muhammad), al Kawthar"

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