

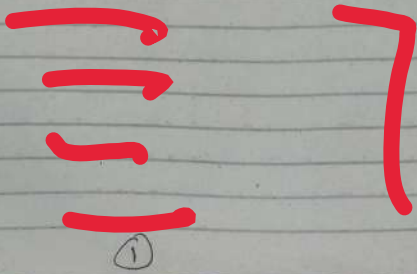
Islamic  
Studies  
Mock-2  
exam

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, Prophet (P.B.U.H) ﷺ Allah gave rights to the people that all humans are equal. The rights are numerous. Let's look at them one by one.



1) Equality

Do not use one word readings. They should be elaborate and self explanatory

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

Add and highlight references/examples against your arguments

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 relations 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 woman to acquire knowledge."

## 6) Right to Justice

Reference:

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

## 7) Right in Property

Reference:

From what is left by parents or 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) Social rights

One's right is a responsibility of the other.

Reference: Sur. Al-Isra, 10.

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

Duties

## 9) Right of Spouse

All 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 is against the will of Allah. She should protect herself from any illicit act as well as protect her husband's properties in home.

Use specific headings

## 10) Rights of Children

Children are entitled just and equality. No child should be given priority or any type of preference over the other 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 over each other. If any of them try to break the relation.

Reference: Hadith  
"Do not ever sever your relationship with a member of your family even if he loses 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 he is in need, we must help 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

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

## 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  
customs and they perform  
like other people

## Islam says about minorities:

- 1) Political rights
- 2) Religious rights
- 3) Social rights
- 4) Constitutional rights
- 5)
- 6)

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 over debt between two Muslim people. An Islamic law expert as adjudicator by a person with knowledge and experience to make legal decisions, who will mediate between the two by making a decision that best addresses the public need. (also best set out by the Quraan & Hadith)

### Types of Ijtihad

- 1) Sunnah
- 2) Quraan
- 3) Ijmal
- 4) Istinbath
- 5) Madhabs
- 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:

Surah Al-Baqah

"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 Quraan

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



that there is a great distance  
between "in of his will"  
Surat Al-Iman Verse 30

(02)

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 economic order 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 which He hath made you trustees.
- 2) The government is the guardian of anyone who has no guardian.
- 3) And in 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 rich, some are poorest. But Islam has maintained a system whereby it believes in well being of its individuals without distinction 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 levels.

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, and so on have been prohibited by Islam. Women before the advent of Islam were not given rights in property, but now they have in property, but now they have allowed to work, earn their livelihood.

Q4. Explain the doctrine of Akhirat.

Discuss the importance in human life.

### Introduction.

A term used in Islam to describe the belief in everlasting life after death. Akhirat derived from Akhir is an Arabic term for "the hereafter".

There are 5 stages of Akhirat

- 1) Death
- 2) Grave
- 3) Intermediate stage
- 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.

### Al-Akhirah 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 Akhirat

a) Literal Meaning.

Def: The Akhirat 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 Saffa
- 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) Borzakh
- d) Resurrection

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

f) Heaven  
" A likeness of garden which the righteous are promised there flow rivers & its shade."

g) Hell  
" Al-Lahab - Non-believers have to eat Zaqum (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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