

could not attend the whole paper bcz
my thumb was injured.

Day: _____

Date: _____

Amara Malik

377

Islamic Studies

(Mock)

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PART-II

Q. NO. 8

Short Note:

(a) Accountability in Islam:

Introduction:

→ Accountability in Islam is a fundamental principle that emphasizes individual responsibility for one's actions. It signifies that every person will be held accountable before ALLAH (SWT) for his actions, both good and bad. Following illustrate the importance of accountability in Islam →

(1) Divine Oversight:

→ Allah is all aware of our actions and which intentions, which establishes a framework of accountability. As stated in Quran;

ان الله بما تعملون بصير •

Translation:

“Surely Allah is All-Seeing of what you do.”

(Al-Baqrah; 2:110)

(2) Day of Judgement:

→ Belief in day of judgement reinforces accountability, as everyone will face consequences for their actions.

Translation:

“And fear the Day of Judgement when you will be returned to

Allah. Then every soul
will be compensated for
what it earned, and
they will not be treated
unjustly.”

(Al-Baqarah, 2:281)

(3) Personal Responsibility:

→ Islam emphasizes individual accountability,
where each person is accountable for
their choices. As stated in Surah
Al-An'am;

“No soul burdened
with sin will bear
the burden of another.”

(6:164)

(4) Accountability in Leadership:

→ Leaders in Islam are held to a higher
standard of accountability due to their

roles and influence over others. As upon being asked the second Caliph Hazrat Umar (RA) stated that;

“Even if a baby goat dies at the bank of Euphrates, I will be held accountable for it on the day of Judgement.”

(5) Recording of Deeds:

→ Angel record human deeds, ensuring that every smallest action is accounted for. As ALLAH (SWT) states;

وان عليكم الحفظين • كراماكتبين

“While you are certainly observed by vigilant, honorable angels, recording (everything).”

(Al-Infitar, 82:10-11)

(6) Encouragement of Good Deeds:

→ The notion of accountability motivates individuals to engage in righteous actions and avoid wrongdoing.

“Whatever good they do -
will never be removed
from them.”

(3: 120)

(7) Repentance and Forgiveness:

→ Islam allows repentance (Tawbah), emphasizing accountability while offering a path to forgiveness. It is narrated;

“Allah the Almighty has
said: O son of Adam, so
long as you call upon Me,
and hope in Me, I shall

forgive you, and I shall

not mind.” (Al-Taqwidhi)

(8) Community Accountability:

→ Muslims are encouraged to hold each other accountable within the community, fostering a culture of responsibility.

“The believers are but brothers, so make settlement between you brothers.”

(49 : 10)

(9) Justice in Accountability:

→ Accountability in Islam ensures justice prevails and fair assessments of one's deeds.

“And We will set up scales of justice on the day of Resurrection.”

(21 : 47)

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(10) Moral and Ethical Development:

→ Accountability encourages moral and ethical development leading to a righteous society.

(b) Characteristics of Islamic Civilization:

Introduction:

→ Islamic Civilization has a rich and diverse history, marked by unique characteristics that reflect its values, beliefs, and contributions to the world. Following are the characteristics of an Islamic Civilization;

(1) Unity in Diversity:

→ Islamic Civilization unites diverse cultures and ethnicities under a common faith.

→

“ O. mankind, indeed
 We created you from
 male and female and
 made you peoples and
 tribes that you may
 know one another.”

(49:13)

(2) Emphasis on knowledge:

→ The pursuit of knowledge is a
 hallmark in Islamic civilization, as
 the first revelation also started with
 “اقرأ” means “Read”. Also, Prophet (SAW)
 stated;

“ Seeking knowledge
 is obligatory for
 every Muslim.”

(Ibn Majah)

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(3) Commitment to Justice:

→ Justice is of pivotal significance in Islamic Civilization, influencing governance, legal systems, and interpersonal relationships.

“...When you judge between people to judge with justice.”

(4:58)

(4) Cultural flourishing:

→ The Islamic Civilization has historically been a centre for cultural exchange, art, and architecture. And,

“The intricate designs and architecture of mosques, like Alhambra and the Great Mosque of Samarra, showcase their cultural richness.”

(5) Promotion of Ethical values:

→ Islamic teachings emphasize ethical conduct, impacting personal and societal behaviour.

“The most perfect believer in faith is the one who is best in conduct.”

(Abi Dawood)

(6) Advancement in Sciences:

→ It contributed significantly to sciences, including mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy.

“Scholars like Al-Khwarizmi (mathematics) and Ibn-al-Haytham (optics) made groundbreaking advancements that laid foundations for modern Sciences.”

(7) Social welfare:

→ The principle of zakāṭ reflects commitment of Islamic civilization to social welfare and community support.

“And establish prayer and give zakah and obey messenger....”

(24:56)

Conclusion:

→ Both accountability in Islam and Islamic Civilization illustrate the rich tapestry of Islamic teaching and their application in individual and societal contexts.