

Instructions

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.

Introduction:

7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs. The doctrine of prophethood (Nubuwwat) is central to Islamic faith, representing Allah's system of guidance for humanity. Prophets are chosen individuals entrusted with delivering divine revelations, guiding people to righteousness and reforming societies through moral and spiritual teachings. Islam teaches that prophethood is link between Allah and humankind meant to convey Allah's will to ensure human lives in harmony and according to His Commands. The Quran repeatedly emphasizes the role of prophets, affirming their essential status. The final prophet, Muhammad (P.B.U.H.), is considered the "Seal of the Prophets" (Khatam an Nabiyin).
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.

DOCTRINE OF PROPHETHOOD IN ISLAM

The Islamic doctrine of prophethood includes several key concepts:

1) Role of Prophets as Messengers:

Prophets convey Allah's message and instruct humanity in how to worship Him and uphold justice. The Quran says,

We sent a messenger to every community saying, 'Worship Allah and shun false gods' (Quran)

This concept means the guidance given by Prophets of Allah is eternally relevant and provides a righteous path to every nation including before Muhammad (PBUH)

2) Finality of prophethood with Muhammad (PBUH):

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is acknowledged as the last prophet with no prophet to follow

him: Allah Says in Quran

"Muhammad

is not the father of any of your men,
but he is the Messenger of Allah and
the last prophet."

(Al-Quran)

The verse is give clarity that guidance Muham-
mad (PBUH) is eternally relevant and
universally applicable.

3)

Infallibility of Prophets

Prophets are free
from sin in delivering Allah's message
and their actions are exemplary for
believer to follow. Allah mention in
Quran,

"We made them leader guiding
by Our Command" (Al-Quran)

4)

Unity of Message

All pro-
phets preached the same fundamental
belief, including Tawhid (the oneness of
Allah) and accountability in hereafter.

The Quran states " Indeed, We sent

Noah and Abraham and placed in their
descendants prophethood and scripture"..... (Al-Quran)
showing a continuity in the prophetic mission

IMPORTANCE OF PROPHETHOOD IN INDIVIDUAL LIFE:

The doctrine of prophethood plays significant role in an individual's spiritual and moral development.

1)

Guidance in Worship and Morality:

Prophets teach individuals the correct form of worship and offer a model of virtuous conduct. Following their teaching brings individual closer to Allah. The prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said:

"Pray as you have seen me
Pray" (Sahih Bukhari)

underscoring the importance of emulating prophetic practices.

2)

Moral Compass and Character development:

Prophet exemplify the highest standards of moral character and inspiring believers to strive for these ideals. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is described in the Quran as "an excellent example - Al Quran"

encouraging believers to model his kindness, honesty and patience.

Sense of Purpose and Accountability;

Belief in prophethood help individuals live peacefully understanding that they will be accountable for their actions. This aligns them with virtues of sincerity, truthfulness, and compassion as taught by prophet.

IMPORTANCE OF PROPHETHOOD IN COLLECTIVE LIFE

The teaching foundation of prophethood shape the ethical framework and social norms in Islamic society.

1,

Foundation of Social Justice:

Prophet taught that principle of justice and equality, essential for the collective well-being of society. Every prophet emphasize on social justice among his nation.

Source of law and Governance

The Sumrah (action of the prophet) forms the basis of Islamic Sharia (Islamic laws), guiding governance and societal regulations. The Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) governance in Madina is a model of an Islamic social and political structure emphasizing justice, consultation and mercy.

Promoting Unity and Brotherhood

Prophecy emphasizes unity encouraging Muslims to act as a single community (Ummah).

The Quran enjoins believers to follow the prophet's teaching collectively, saying "Hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together and do not divided" (Al-Quran)

Encouraging Moral and Spiritual welfare

Prophetic teaching encourages compassion, clarity, and responsibility towards others, nurturing a morally and spiritually enriched society.

CONCLUSIONS

The doctrine of prophethood in Islam is a fundamental concept that impact both individual and collective aspect of life. Prophets act as Allah's messenger, guiding individuals towards moral integrity and societal harmony. Their teachings provide a framework for personal development and community welfare, ensuring that each believer align with the principles of Tawhid, justice and compassion. At final prophet the Muhammad (PBUH) embodies the ultimate model for Muslims whose teaching continue to offer timeless guidance for leading a life pleasing to Allah.

Add a flowchart.

Add quotes of scholar in Introduction.

QUESTION NO: 04

SADQAT AND ZAKAT IN ISLAM

Introduction:

The concept of Sadqat (voluntary alms) and Zakat (obligatory charity) in Islam form the foundation of the Islamic economic system and embody the principle of wealth distribution, promoting social justice and reducing economic disparities. These two systems are not only financial obligations but also moral and spiritual exercises that emphasize empathy, community welfare, and devotion to Allah. Both Sadqat and Zakat encourage believers to act as caretakers of their wealth, using it for the betterment of society and fulfilling Allah's commandments.

DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ZAKAT AND SADQAT

Zakat:

Zakat, one of five pillars of Islam, is an obligatory charity imposed on eligible Muslims to purify their wealth and support those in need.

The Quran mandates it as an essential duty, as stated:

"Take, [O Muhammad], from their wealth a charity which purify them and cause them increase and invoke [Allah's Blessings] upon them."

(Al-Quran)

Sadqat:

Sadqat refers to voluntary alms given by Muslims to seek Allah's pleasure and help the less fortunate without any compulsion or specified amount. This act is encouraged to promote goodwill and show empathy towards those suffering from poverty and hardship.

Allah says in Quran: And whatever you spend of good - it will be fully repaid to you, and

and you will not be wronged" (Al-Quran)

THE SOCIAL, MORAL, AND SPIRITUAL EFFECT OF SAQAT AND ZAKAT

Social Effect

1) Poverty Alleviation and Economic Balance:

Zakat provides a direct solution for poverty by redistribution of wealth, ensuring that the basic needs of every individual in society are met. The recipients of Zakat include the poor, needy, and other specified categories mentioned in the Quran:

"Zakat expenditures are only for the poor, the needy, those employed to collect (Zakat) bringing hearts together [for Islam], for freeing captives, for those in debt, for the cause of Allah and the [Stranded] traveler" (Al-Quran)

2) Community Solidarity and Social Harmony:

Zakat fosters community by encouraging Muslims

to willingly contribute to the welfare of others.

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said:

"The Believer's Shade on the Day of Recurrection will be his Charity." (Al-Tirmidhi)

2) Moral Effects:

1) Promoting Generosity and Reducing Greed:

By giving Zakat and Sadaqat, Muslims learn to detach from material possessions and develop generosity. It softens the heart, reduces the temptations of greed, and curbs the love for wealth. The Prophet (PBUH) said:

Guard yourselves against the fire even if it be only with half a date in charity; and if you cannot afford even that, you should at least say good word. (Al-Muslim)

2) Encouraging Responsibility and Compassion:

Zakat reminds wealthy Muslims of their responsibility towards the less fortunate.

while Sadqat promotes empathy and concern for others. The concept reinforces moral obligations, teaching Muslims that wealth should be a means for supporting society, not for self-indulgence.

Spiritual Effects:

1) Attaining Allah's Pleasure and Forgiveness:

Zakat and sadqat are acts of worship and obedience that bring believers closer to Allah, as they demonstrate reflectiveness and submission to His commands. Allah promises spiritual rewards for those who give in His name.

"The example of those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah is like a seed (of gain) that sprouts seven spikes in every spike is a hundred grains."

2) Purification of wealth and souls:

Giving Zakat purifies the wealth of believers, removing any ill feeling or impurity associated with

hoarding and selfishness. By fulfilling this obligation, Muslims cleanse both their wealth and soul, making their resources bleed and spiritually fulfilling. Prophet Muhammad PBUH said, "Charity does not decrease your wealth" (Muslim)

CONCLUSION:

The system of Zakat and Sadqat are diverse mechanisms designed to create social equality, moral excellence and spiritual growth in society. They reminded Muslims of their role as custodians of Allah's blessing instilling humility, compassion, and sense of duty toward humanity. Thus Zakat and Sadqat are not mere acts of charity but profound reflection of faith and communal responsibility in Islam.

QUESTION NO:07

PRINCIPLES OF STATE AFFAIRS IN LIGHT OF ISLAM

Introduction:

The concepts of governance and the welfare of society are central themes in Islamic teachings, which offer a comprehensive framework for establishing justice, equity and prosperity. Islam emphasizes moral and social responsibilities that rulers and citizens alike should uphold to foster a flourishing, ethical and harmonious society. In light of ongoing challenges faced by Muslim ummah, understanding and implementing these Islamic principles can a pathways towards reviving the ummah's former strength and dignity. The model of governance, ethics and public welfare that Islam advocates has potential to inspire unity, social justice and mutual respect within the ummah, thereby paving the way for its renaissance.

ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES OF STATE AFFAIRS AND GOVERNANCE

1) Justice (Adl)

Justice is a foundational principle in Islamic governance, emphasized repeatedly in Quran and Hadith. Allah command justice as an essential aspect of statecraft, guiding leaders to make fair and unbiased decisions.

In the Quran, Allah says,

Indeed, Allah command you to render justice to whom they are due and when you judge between people to judge with justice."

(Al-Quran)

Justice in governance means ensuring fairness in lawmaking, administration, and judgement. It comprises economic justice, legal equality and the elimination of corruption, all of which contribute to social stability.

2) Consultation (Shura):

Consultation, or Shura, is a principle that emphasizes

collective decisions, making reflecting the importance of public involvement and counsel in governance.

According to the Quranic verses:

And consulted them in the matter. And when you have decided; rely upon Allah.

(Al-Quran)

Practicing Shura promotes accountability, reduced the likelihood of autocracy, and ensures that decisions are made for the collective welfare of society, aligning with the principles of transparency and inclusivity.

Public Welfare (Maslaha):

In Islam, governance should prioritize the welfare of the people. The concept of Maslaha refers to actions and policies that benefit society and prevent harm. Allah instructs in Quran:

"Help one another in righteousness and piety, but do not help one another in sin and transgression."

(Al-Quran)

By focusing on public welfare, Islamic governance ensures that policies and

practices promote the common good, whether in healthcare, education, economic stability or social justice. This principle is vital for creating a healthy, thriving society.

Equality and Brotherhood

Islam

promotes social equality and fraternity, recognizing that all individuals are equal regardless of their race, ethnicity, or social status. These principles are for fostering a unified Ummah. This principle fosters a culture of mutual respect, tolerance and unity within the society, reducing discrimination and prejudice.

PATHWAY TO THE RENAISSANCE OF THE MUSLIM UMMAH

The

revival of Muslim Ummah lies in understanding and implementing these principles. Uphold justice, consultation and accountability will not only lead to good governance but also cultivate public trust and social cohesion. Furthermore, by fostering equality, fraternity and a focus on public welfare, the Muslim

Ummah can overcome internal deviations and present a united front in addressing global challenges. A society based on Islamic values will inspire others, ensuring that the community

CONCLUSION :

Islamic teaching on governance and social ethics offer a robust framework for establishing a just and prosperous society. By aligning state affairs and social principles with these values, the Muslim Ummah can overcome current challenges and work toward a unified, resilient and respected presence in the world.

QUESTION NO: 08(a)

ACCOUNTABILITY IN ISLAM

Introduction:

In Islam, accountability, or ^{Im}hisb is a core principle that underpins every aspect of a believer's life. It is the responsibility one has towards God, themselves and society at large. The concept of accountability is deeply rooted in Quran and Hadiths serving as a reminder that all actions both good and bad will be recorded and by Allah on the day of judgment. This belief encourages Muslims to live with integrity honesty and sense of responsibility.

Main points:

Divine Accountability:

Allah

emphasizes in the Quran that every individual will be held accountable for

their action. The Quran says: Then surely we shall question those to whom [the Message] was sent and we shall question the Messenger. (Al-Quran)

The verse indicated that both prophets and ordinary people will be asked about their deeds, reflecting the universal nature and accountability in Islam.

2) Accountability for every actions

Muslims are taught that every one matter how small is recorded and will be accounted for. Allah says in Quran:

"And whoever does an atom's weight of good shall see it, and whoever does an atom's weight of evil shall see it." (Al-Quran)

This verse serves as a powerful reminder of personal accountability, encouraging believers to perform righteous deeds and avoid sins.

3) Moral & Ethical Responsibility:

Accountability also includes ethical conduct in

QUESTION NO: 08(b)

CHARACTERISTIC OF ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

Introduction:

Islamic Civilization, one of the most influential and advanced civilizations in history, is characterized by a unique blend of spiritual, moral and intellectual values. Rooted in the teaching of Quran and Sunnah, Islamic Civilization embodies principles of equality, justice and tolerance that have contributed significantly to human. Its impact on various fields including science, art, architecture, law and education has left an enduring legacy.

Main points:

1) Unity and Brotherhood

Islamic Civilization emphasizes unity among all Muslims, regardless of race, ethnicity or nationality. This concept of unity is derived from the Quran verse,

Indeed, this nation of yours is one nation, and I am

relationships, business and social interactions. The prophet Muhammad (PBUH) emphasized honesty and integrity, saying,

"Each of you is shepherd and each of you is responsible for his flock" (Al-Bukhari)

This Hadith shows that every individual has a role and responsibility in society, and they will be accountable for fulfilling it.

4) Self-Accountability

Islam encourages regular self-assessment, where believers reflect on their actions and intentions. Umar ibn Al-Khattab (RA) is known to have said,

"Hold yourself accountable before you are held accountable"

Self-accountability is considered a tool for personal growth and improvement, aligning a person's actions with Islamic values.

Conclusion: Accountability in Islam serves as a guiding principle for ethical and moral living, urging Muslims to act with awareness of Allah's constant observation. By instilling a strong sense of personal and responsibility.

your lord, so worship Me

(Quran)

This emphasize on unity foster a sense of brotherhood and collective responsibility among Muslim creating cohesive society

2) Justice and Equality;

Justice is a foundational characteristic of Islamic civilization. The Quran commands

"O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm in justice, witnesses for Allah"

(Al-Quran)

This principle has guided Islamic societies to treat all individuals fairly and to established laws that protect human rights. The prophet Muhammad (PBUH) also said:

"There is no of an Arab over a non-Arab, nor of a non-Arab over an Arab" (Last-Sunman)

This teaching promoted equality and discouraged discrimination, which become a hallmark of Islamic civilization.

3) Advancement of Knowledge

Islam places a high value on seeking knowledge. The prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said:

"Seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim" (Sunan Ibn Majah)

Islamic civilization was at the forefront of scientific and intellectual progress, contributing to fields such as medicine, astronomy, mathematics and philosophy. This emphasizes a learning and discovery, fostered culture of academic pursuit and innovation.

4) Tolerance and Coexistence

Islamic civilization is known for its tolerance towards people of other faiths as exemplified by treaties made by prophet Muhammad (PBUH) with the Jews and Christians in Madinah.

The Quran advises:

"There shall be no compulsion in [acceptance of] the religion" (Al-Quran)

S/Moral and Ethical Conducts

Islam promotes a high standard of personal and social ethics, with emphasis on honesty, humility, charity and compassion. These moral values are reflected in all aspects of life civilization, reinforcing the teachings of the Prophet (PBUH) who said

"The best among you are those who have the best manners and character (Al-Bukhari)"

Conclusion:

The characteristics of Islamic civilization demonstrate a harmonious blend of spiritual and temporal values, promoting a balancing life that contributed to both personal development and societal well-being. By fostering unity, knowledge, tolerance and ethical conduct Islamic civilization has left a lasting impact on the world, influencing various aspects of modern society and offering a model of virtuous living that remains relevant to this day.