

## 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.

Name: Muhammad Amin

6. Give around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

Batch: 006-MOC25-NOA-ISB1

7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs.

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8. Add Quran/Hadees references wherever possible.

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9. Narrate incidents from the life of Holy Prophet (SAWW) and Khulafa-e-Rashideen.

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10. Add one quotation of famous religious scholar in each question.

Date: 30/10/24

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.

## \* PART-II \*

### ✧ Question #05 ✧

#### I. Introduction

Ijtihad literally means 'to strive' or 'to exert effort'. In Islamic jurisprudence, it is the process of deriving legal rulings from the primary sources of Islam - Quran and the Ahadiths of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). In its basic principles it includes Adherence to basic sources, competency of the Mujtahid, and the avoiding of contradiction with established principles. In the importance of Ijtihad in the modern times, includes modernization of Islam in complacent to modern issues, Adaptation of rapid change, and encouraging legal growth.

## II. The Concept of Ijtihad:

Ijtihad is the process of independent reasoning used by qualified scholars, who have deep knowledge of the Holy Quran and the Sunnah. Moreover, he must have knowledge of Ijma and Qiyas.

### How Ijtihad works?

Ijtihad basically focuses on contemporary issues of the modern world.

For example,

- Pre-recognition of Child Gender
- Recitation of the Holy Quran on Mobile Phones

These types of issues are addressed by Ijtihad to find legality in Islam.

### III. The Basic Principles of Ijtihad :

The key principles of Ijtihad are described below:

i. Ijtihad must be Compliant to Core Principles of Islam

— Primary Sources

↳ The Quran

↳ Sunnah

— Secondary sources

↳ Ijma

↳ Qiyas

The Ijtihad must be in adherence to these Sources on any ruling of the Contemporary issue.

## ii. Competency of Mujtahid

A person who exerts effort on a contemporary issue is known as Mujtahid.

According to Islamic Jurisprudence a Mujtahid must be competent in the following areas:

- i. Deep Knowledge of the Holy Quran
- ii. A strong grasp of Arabic language
- iii. Deep insight of Ahadiths
- iv. Possess understanding of Ijma and Qiya (logics)
- v. Must be sane

### iii. Ijtihad's Contextual Relevancy is Pivotal

The Ijtihad must have relevancy with the contemporary issues.

For instance,

Extremism,  
Terrorism,  
Sectarianism.

The Ijtihad must have contextual relevancy with the issues that find no clear guidance in the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

### IV Importance of Ijtihad in Modern times:

There are numerous points that show the importance of Ijtihad in modern times are outlined below:

## i. Ijtihad Keeps Islam Modern in all times

The Ijtihad is one of the important characteristic of Islam. It keeps Islam alive in all the times. It address all the emerging issues of the time. It gives space to scholars to find the solution of the issue from the Quran and the Sunnah.

“Ijtihad keeps Islam Relevant in all every era.”

— Irshad Manji

Hence, this shows that Ijtihad is the key aspect of Islam.

## ii. Ijtihad is the Key Source of Consensus building

Ijtihad can be the important source of consensus building. It gives space to scholars to address the issues that divide the muslim Ummah. The issues like,

Taraweeh Namaaz,  
Milad-un-Nabi  
celebrations

can be addressed through the source of Ijtihad.

iii. Ijtihad Promotes Progressive Understanding

As muslim societies evolve, issues like women Rights, Social justice, and governance need fresh interpretations. Through Ijtihad, Scholar can reinterpret traditional rulings to align with modern values.

V

## Conclusion

In a nutshell, Ijtihad is the important source of Islamic Fiqh. In which, a Mujtahid can address the issues that find no addressal in the Holy Quran and Sunnah. Adherence to Primary and Secondary sources of Islamic Fiqh and competency of the Mujtahid are among its basic principles. In its importance in modern times, Ijtihad keeps Islam modern, never outdated, and the promotion of progressivism.

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## ➤ (Question #8) ➤

### \* Short Note \*

Q.8(a)

### 'Accountability in Islam'

#### I. Introduction

Accountability or Hisab is a core principle of Islam. It emphasizes that every individual is responsible for its actions not only in life but also in hereafter. Islam teaches that each person is accountable to Allah. This belief in divine accountability encourages muslims to live ethically, fulfill their obligations and refrain from wrongdoings.

#### II. Accountability in Islam:

The key aspects of accountability in Islam.

i. Individuals are Accountable for their Personal Conduct

According to Islam, each individual is responsible for his conduct. From prayers to everyday action of life, each action is recorded. The person will be rewarded accordingly in hereafter.

Every Individual is responsible for his deeds, good or bad.

— The Holy Quran

ii. Muslims are Accountable for Upholding the Rights of others.

Islam also holds accountable a person who holds the rights of other person.

It does not matter  
either he is muslim  
or not. According  
to Islamic beliefs,

The people do  
dishonesty in  
social dealing  
will be hold  
accountable at  
the day of  
Judgement.

### iii. Accountability of Leaders

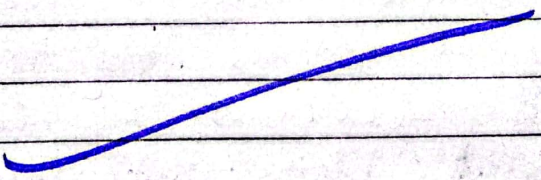
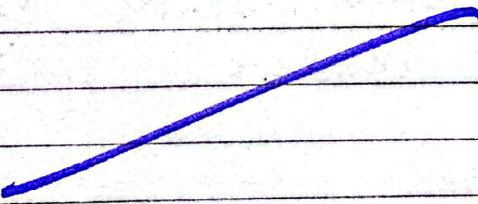
In Islamic beliefs,  
the leaders will also be  
held accountable ~~not~~ They  
are not only accountable  
to people they serve, but  
also to Allah for their  
responsibilities. As famously  
Hazrat Umar (R.A) said,

“If a dog were to die of  
hunger by the river  
Euphrates, Umar would be  
responsible for it.”

III.

## Conclusion

In Islam, the concept of accountability is the responsibility of our committed deeds. In the return to Allah, we will be rewarded or punished accordingly.



Q. 8(b)

## "Characteristics of Islamic Civilization"

I.

### Introduction

Islamic Civilization is known for its rich contributions, and distinct characteristics, throughout the history. In its characteristics, it includes Monotheism, justice, Tolerance, cultural diversity, and the art and architecture, among others.

II.

### The Characteristics of Islamic Civilization :-

The important characteristics are outlined below:-

#### i. The concept of Monotheism

The muslim believe that there is

only one God and  
he is to worship.  
The muslims do not  
believe man made  
gods. They view them  
man-made stones. In  
the Holy Quran,

"He is Allah, He  
neither begets nor  
is born, Nor is there  
to Him any  
equivalent."

— The Holy Quran

## ii. The Dispensation of Justice

In Islamic  
civilization, the dispensation  
of justice is of foremost  
importance. It is pivotal  
characteristic. All the Islamic  
leaders in the Caliph  
Era, spared no effort to  
dispense of justice.

### iii. Art and ~~Arts~~ Architecture

Islamic Art and Architecture is also one of the significant characteristics of Islamic civilization. From mosques to places, showcase distinct features like domes, minarets, and courtyards.

For example,

The Blue Mosque,  
Turkey

Hence, this shows the famous Art and Architectures.

### III. Conclusion:

In the characteristic of Islamic civilization, Art, Culture, justice and Monotheism are notable.

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## (Question #04)

### I. Introduction

In Islam, Sadagah and Zakat are forms of charitable giving. Both systems play essential roles in the Islamic economic structure. Both foster a sense of responsibility and compassion within the community. However, Zakat is "obligatory charity" and Sadagah is "voluntary charity." In their social, moral and spiritual effects, it ranges from poverty elevation to social cohesion, among others.

### II. The System of Sadagah:

Sadagah is a voluntary form of charity and any act of giving for the sake of Allah.

It has no fixed time or amount.  
It can be financial or non-material.

### Types of Sadakah:-

- Help some one in need
- Offering smile or kind word
- Providing food, clothing to the needy
- Conducting public facilities like Tubewells, schools, etcetera.

### III. The System of Zakat:

Zakat is one of the five pillars of Islam. It is an obligatory form of charity for eligible muslims. It is a

fixed percentage of wealth that muslims are required to give annually to those in need.

### i. Zakat Calculations

- 2.5% of muslims accumulated wealth

- 40 sheep

- 30 Cows

- Gold 85 grams

These above conditions are eligibility for a muslim to pay Zakat.

### ii. The Recipients of Zakat

There are eight people outlined in the Surah Al-Tawbah.

- (i) The poor
- (ii) The Needy

- (iii) Administrator (Collector)
- (iv) People in Debt-
- (v) = = Bondage
- (vi) In the cause of Allah
- (vii) New Muslims
- (viii) Travelers

#### IV. The Social Impacts of Zakat and Sadqah:-

- Poverty Erosion
- Redistribution of Wealth
- Reduce income Inequality
- Increases love among muslims
- Safety net for those in need

#### V Moral Impacts:

- Both Zakat and Sadqah encourage Selflessness,
- Spiritual growth
- Discipline,
- Gratitude

## VI Spiritual Impacts

- Spiritual Growth
- Peace of Mind
- Satisfaction of Soul

## VI Conclusion:

In Islam, both Sadqah and Zakat are two different forms of charity giving. Both have numerous social, moral and spiritual effects.

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## Question #02

### I. Introduction

The doctrine of prophethood is a fundamental concept in Islam that emphasizes the role of prophets as messengers of Allah. They convey the guidance of Allah to humanity. In individual importance of this doctrine, includes Guidance, spiritual growth and Accountability. In collective importance, it includes social cohesion, promotion of justice and rules of leaderships.

### II. Definition of Prophet:

In Islam, prophet (Nabi) is a person chosen by Allah. It serves as an intermediary between Allah and the humanity.

## II. The Doctrine of Prophet in Islam:

### 1. Types of Prophets

There are two types of prophets in Islam.

(i) Nabis

(ii) Rasuls

### 2. The concept of Finality of Prophethood in Islam

In Islam, there are total 124000 prophets have been sent to Earth. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the last and final among all.

### 3. Characteristics of The Prophets in Doctrine

⇒ Trustworthiness

⇒ Intelligence

⇒ Morality

⇒ Well-orator

⇒ Sadiq

⇒ Honest

### 4. The Purpose of the Prophethood

⇒ Guidance for Humanity

⇒ Correction of the beliefs

⇒ To provide divine knowledge

⇒ Revelation of Divine laws

### III. The Social Impacts of the Doctrine of Prophethood:

- i. Social cohesion  
among the  
people
- ii. Promote unity  
in the collective  
life of people
- iii. Promotion of  
Justice
- iv. Moral Standards

### IV Benefits for Individual life:

- i. Guidance
- ii. ~~Was~~ Right Direction
- iii. Spiritual Growth
- iv. Sense of Reward  
in Hereafter
- v. Accountability

V.

## Conclusion

In a nutshell, the concept of the Doctrine of Prophethood is a person chosen by Allah for the guidance of humanity. It has importance not only individual life but also for collective life.

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