

Instructions

② 2.
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.

7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs.

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.

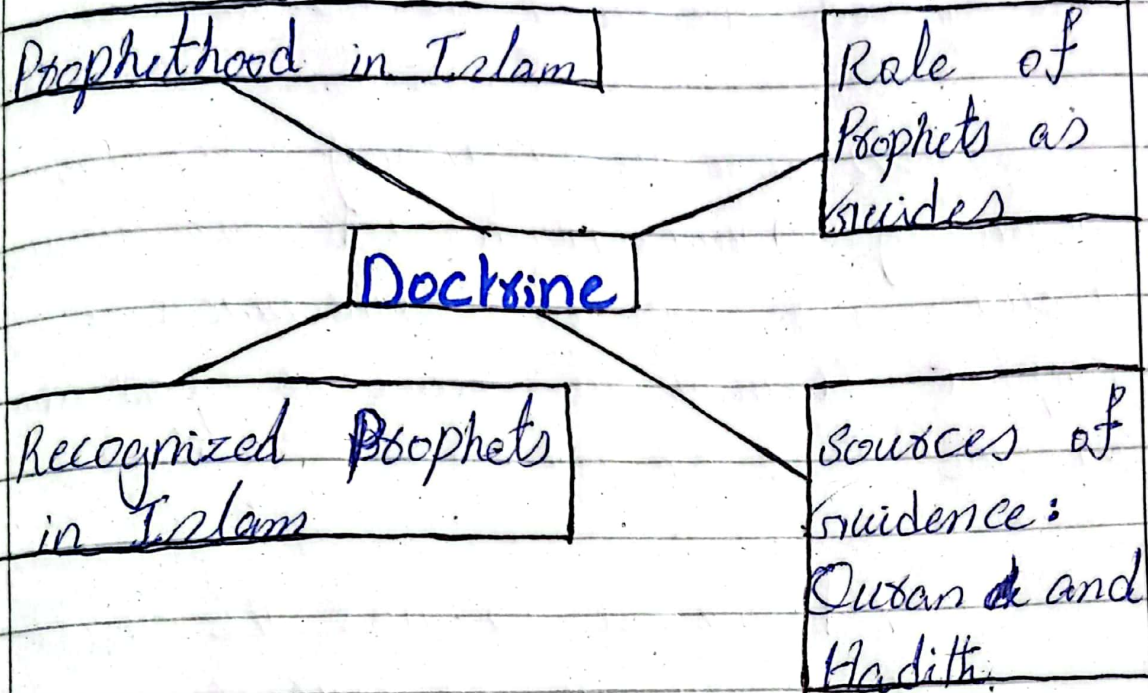
15. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

16. Avoid writing wrong Quran/Hadith references. It puts extremely negative impression.

"And we did not send any messenger except with the language of his people to clarify for them" (Quran, 14:4)

The doctrine of prophethood is a key belief in Islam. Prophets are individuals chosen by Allah to guide people towards righteousness. They act as messengers, delivering Allah's messages and demonstrating how to live virtuous lives. This belief is vital to understanding Islamic faith as it shapes religious, moral, and social teachings. Prophethood impacts both personal and community life, influencing conduct and societal values.

Understanding the Doctrine of Prophethood



a) What is Prophethood in Islam:

Prophethood means believing in individuals chosen by Allah to convey His message to humanity. They are messengers who guide people.

b) Role of Prophets as Guides:

Prophets guide people, teach monotheism, and provide moral and ethical directions, they show

how to live a righteous lives.

c) Recognized Prophets in Islam:

Islam recognizes many prophets, including Adam, Noah, Moses, Abraham, Jesus and prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H). Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the last prophet.

"Muhammad is not the father of any one of your men, but he is the messenger of Allah and the Seal of Prophets".
- (Qur'an, 33:40)

d) Sources of Guidance: Qur'an and Hadith

Prophetic teachings come from Qur'an and Hadith. The Qur'an is Allah's word, and Hadith are the teachings and actions of Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H).

Importance of Prophethood in Personal Life

Guidance for daily living

Strengthening Faith

Importance

Moral and Ethical lessons

Spiritual growth and worship

a) Guidance for Daily Living:

Prophets provide examples for righteous living. Muslim follow their teachings to live lives that please Allah.

"The best among you are those who have the best manners and character."
— (Hadith)

b) Strengthening Faith:

Believing in prophets strengthens a muslim's believe, faith, giving purpose and direction.

"And we did not send any messengers except to be obeyed by permission of Allah."

— (Qur'an, 4:64)

c) Moral and Ethical Lessons:

Prophetic teachings offer a framework for morality and ethics, addressing justice, compassion, and integrity.

d) Spiritual Growth and Worship:

Following prophetic examples aids spiritual growth. It encourages prayer, worship, and adherence to Islamic principles,

"I have left among you two things, you will never go astray as long as you hold fast to them."

— (Hadith)

Importance of Prophethood in Society.

Building just
societies

promoting
social harmony
and unity

Importance

Shaping legal
and political
systems

Influencing
culture and
education

a) Building Just Societies:

Prophets preached justice, equality, and welfare, forming the basis for fair and just societies.

b) Promoting Social Harmony and Unity:

Prophetic messages emphasize compassion, forgiveness, and cooperation, fostering social harmony and unity.

c) Shaping Legal and Political Systems:

Islamic legal and political systems are based on prophetic teachings, including sharia law derived from the Qur'an and Hadith.

d) Influencing Culture and Education:

Prophetic teachings shape cultural practices and education. They promote knowledge, wisdom, and continuous learning.

Conclusion

The doctrine of prophethood is central to Islamic belief, deeply

affecting both individual and collective life. Prophets guide people on living righteously and building just societies. Their teachings shape personal behaviors, strengthen faiths, and influence legal and social systems. Following prophetic guidance helps Muslims adhere to Allah's will, promoting spiritual and moral development.

Q 4.

Introduction

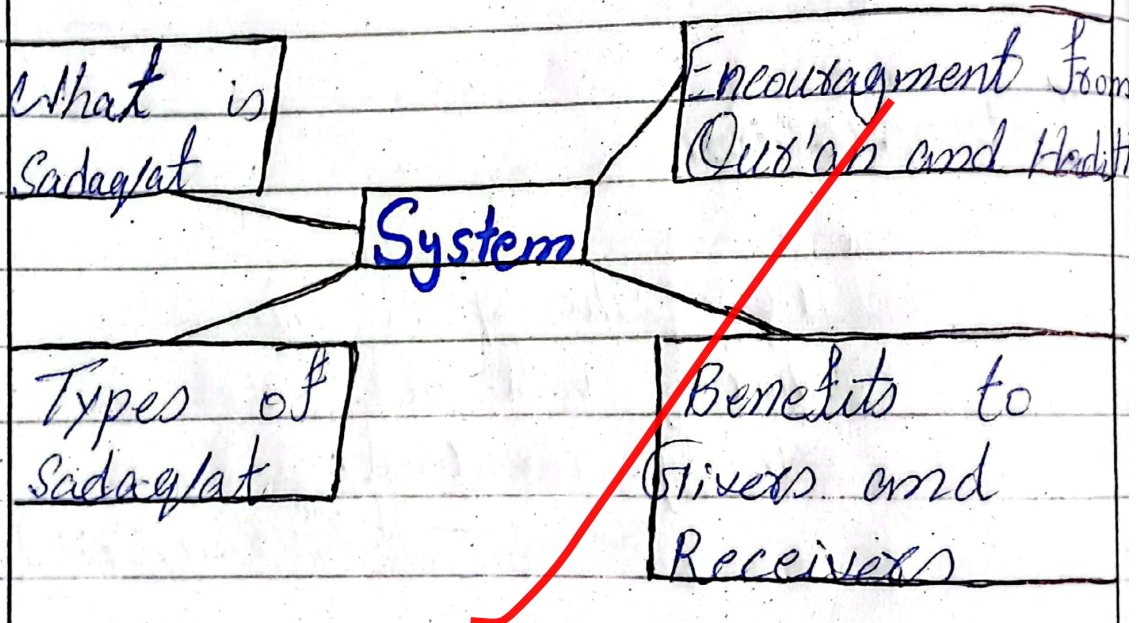
Those who spend in
charity will be
richly rewarded.

— (Qur'an, 57:12)

Sadaqat and Zakat are important parts of Islamic teachings. Zakat is one of the five pillars of Islam, making it mandatory for all Muslims. Sadaqat is voluntary charity given out of

Kindness. Both practices help support those in need and redistribute wealth. They have significant social, moral, and spiritual effects on people and communities. Understanding these systems shows their role in promoting justice and spiritual growth in Islam.

The System of Sadaqat in Islam



a) What is Sadaqat?

Sadaqat means voluntary charity given out of kindness. It can include money, food or any kind of help.

b) Encouragement from Qur'an and Hadith:

The Qur'an and Hadith encourage Muslims to give sadaqat to help the needy.

"Those who spend in charity will be richly rewarded."

- (Qur'an, 57:10)

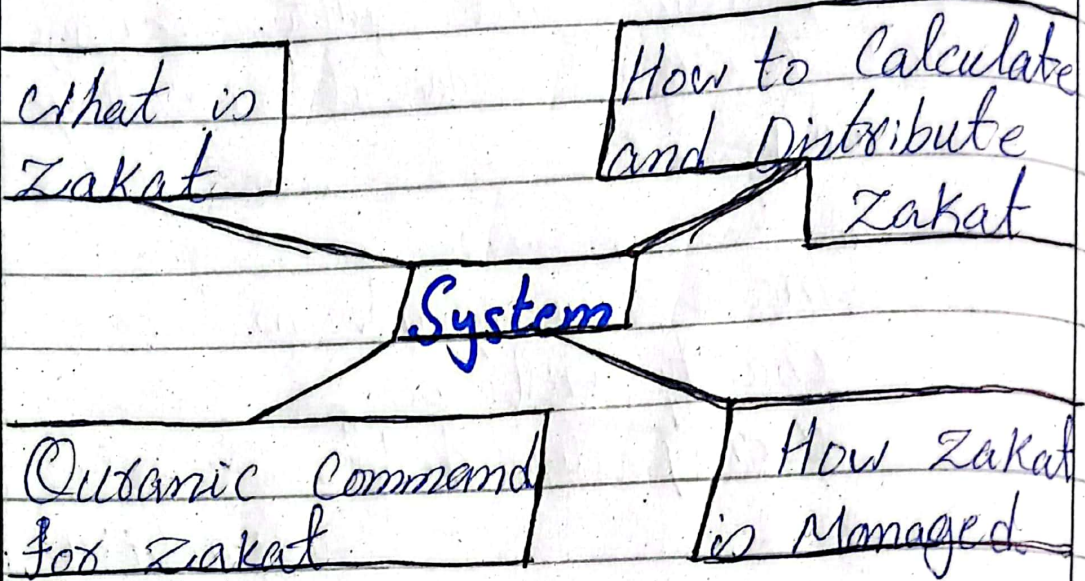
c) Types of Sadaqat:

Sadaqat can be money, food or any form of help to those in need.

d) Benefits to Givers and Receivers:

Giving sadaqat helps both the giver and receiver. It brings relief to those in need and blessings to the giver.

The System of Zakat in Islam



a) What is Zakat?

Zakat is a mandatory form of giving and one of the five pillars of Islam. Muslims must give a fixed portion of their wealth to the needy.

b) How to Calculate and Distribute Zakat?

Zakat is 2.5% of one's savings held for a year. It is given to specific groups of people.

defined in the Qur'an.

c) Qur'anic Command for Zakat?

The Qur'an instructs Muslims to give Zakat,

"And establish prayer and give Zakat, and whatever good you put forward for yourselves, you will find it with Allah."

— (Qur'an, 2:110)

d) How Zakat is Managed?

Zakat is often collected and distributed by Islamic authorities or charities to ensure it reaches those in need.

**Social Effects of
Sadaqat and Zakat**

Reducing Poverty
and Inequality

Building Stronger
Communities

Effects

Promoting Social
Welfare

Improving
Economic Stability

a) Reducing Poverty and Inequality:

Sadaqat and Zakat help to reduce poverty and inequality by providing financial support to the poor.

b) Building Stronger Communities:

These practices build stronger communities by encouraging people to support each other.

c) Promoting Social Welfare:

Sadaqat and Zakat fund education, healthcare, and other

services for the needy.

4) Improving Economic stability:

By sharing wealth, these practices help to improve economic stability and reduce social tensions.

Moral and spiritual Effects of Sadaqat and Zakat

Encouraging Generosity
and Compassion

Purifying
wealth and
Soul

Effects

Strengthening Faith
and Trust in Allah

Fostering contentment
and Gratitude

2) Encouraging Generosity and Compassion:

Giving Sadaqat and Zakat encourages generosity and compassion,

making people more selfless.

b) Purifying wealth and soul:

Zakat purifies the giver's wealth and soul,

"Take (O, Muhammad), from their wealth a charity by which you purify them and cause them increase."
— (Quran, 9:103)

c) Strengthening Faith and Trust in Allah:

These practices strengthen faith and trust in Allah, reminding Muslims of their duty to help others.

d) Fostering Contentment and Gratitude:

Giving in charity fosters contentment and gratitude.

helping muslims appreciate their blessings and share them with others.

Conclusion

The system of sadaqat and Zakat are central to islamic teachings. They promote social justice, moral integrity, and spiritual growth. By redistributing wealth and supporting the needy, these practices reduce poverty, build stronger communities, and purify the giver's soul. Understanding the importance of sadaqat and zakat helps us appreciate their profound impact on lives and the broader community, fostering a society based on compassion, generosity, and faith.

Q 6.

Introduction

"There shall be no compulsion
in acceptance of the religion."
— (Qur'an, 2:256)

In Islam, there is a strong focus on justice, equality, and protecting the rights of everyone, including minorities. The Qur'an and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) ensure that minorities are treated with respect and fairness. Historically, Islamic governance has included various protections for minority groups, demonstrating a commitment to their well-being. By examining the principles of justice and equality in Islam, we can understand how the religion promotes social harmony and justice. The role and status of minorities in Islam are essential for appreciating the inclusive nature

of islamic teachings.

Role and status of Minorities in Islam

Equal Dignity
for all
humans

Inclusion in
Early Islamic
Society

Role and
Status

Protection of Life,
Property and Honor

Freedom of
Education

Equal Dignity for All Humans:

Islam teaches that all humans are equal and deserve respect, no matter their faith or background.

"We have certainly created man in the best of stature"
— (Quran, 95:4)

b) Inclusion in Early Islamic Society:

Prophet Muhammad's leadership in Medina included a charter that protected the rights of all religious communities.

c) Protection of Life, Property, and Honor:

Islam ensures that the life, property, and honor of everyone, including minorities, are protected.

d) Freedom of Religion:

The Qur'an promotes religious freedom,

"There shall be no compulsion in acceptance of the religion"
— (Qur'an, 2:256)

Ensuring Rights in Legal and Social Life

Legal Protection
For minorities

Right to Practice
Religion

Ensuring
Rights

Participation
in Society

Protection from
Discrimination

1) Legal Protection for Minorities:

Islamic law or shariah provides justice and fairness for minorities in legal matters.

2) Rights to Practice Religion:

Minorities have the right to practice their religion freely and maintain their places of worship.

c) Participation in Society:-

Islam encourages minorities to take part in social activities and governance.

d) Protection From Discrimination:

Islamic teachings forbid discrimination against minorities, ensuring they are treated equally in society.

Economic Rights and Contributions

Economic Opportunities for minorities

Support through Zakat and Charity

Rights and Contributions

Historical Economic Contributions

Fair Treatment in Business

a) Economic Opportunities for Minorities:

Minorities have the right to economic opportunities, including jobs and business ventures.

b) Support Through Zakat and Charity:

Islamic principles of zakat and sadaqat include helping minority communities in need.

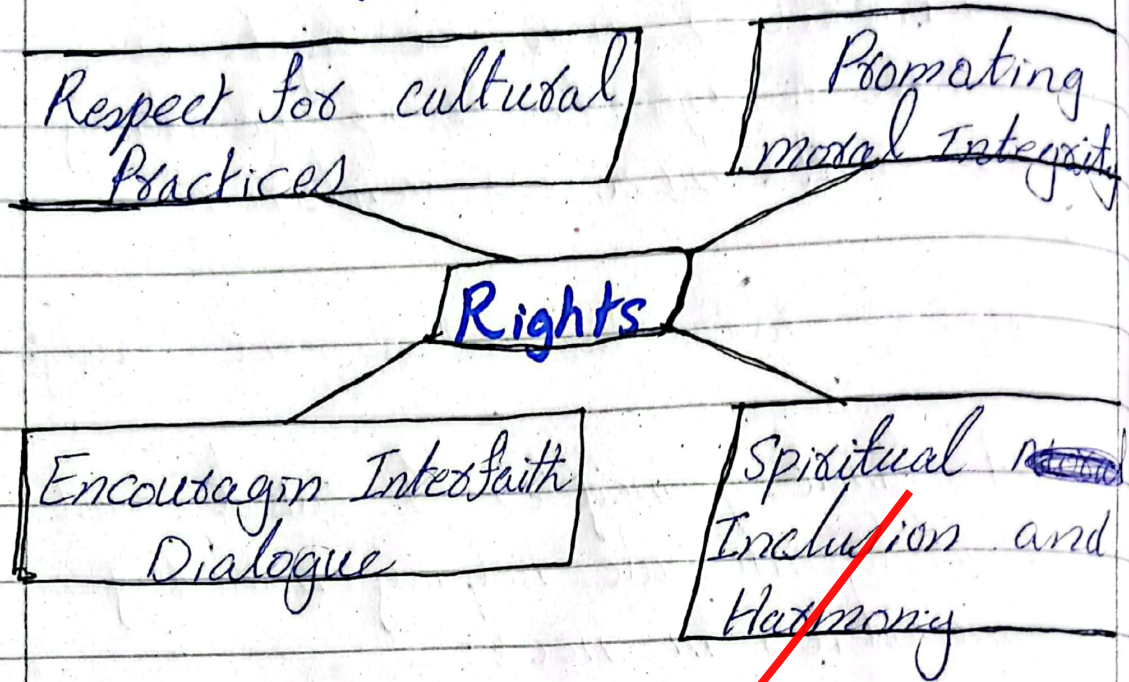
c) Historical Economic Contributions:

Throughout history, minorities have contributed significantly to the economy and culture of muslim society.

d) Fair Treatment in Business:

Islam teaches fairness and honesty in business, protecting minority business owners and traders.

Moral and Spiritual Rights



a) Respect for cultural Practices:

Islam respects the cultural practices of minorities as long as they do not contradict Islamic principles.

b) Promoting Moral Integrity:

Islam encourages good moral behavior and ethical dealings with everyone.

c) Encouraging Interfaith Dialogue:

Islam promotes talking and understanding between different faiths, encouraging peace and learning.

d) Spiritual Inclusion and Harmony:

Islamic teachings emphasize spiritual inclusion and harmony, recognizing the shared human experience.

Conclusion

Islam places great importance on the rights and protection of minorities, emphasizing justice, equality, and respect for all individuals. By providing legal, social, economic, and moral protections, Islam ensures that minorities can live ~~without~~ with dignity and contribute to society. Understanding

these principles highlights the inclusive and just nature of islamic teachings, promoting social harmony and mutual respect.