

Instructions to Get Good Marks in Islamiyat Paper

Part II

1- Try adding at least 2-3 Arabic version of ayah

2- Go for diversification of resources e.g. From Hadith, Quran, Books, Islamic Philosophers etc.

3- Add Surah name for the Relatable Question e.g. you can add name of Surah Anzab and Nisa in women related question.

1. Religion

Where is the word "Religion" derived from Latin term "Religare" which

4- The sermon of Prophet PBUH can be added in any of the question as a reference as it encompasses points of all aspects.

5- Use the verdicts or incidents and case studies of Khilafat Era in Political Economic and Social system of Islam.

According to Edward Tylor,

"Religion means to believe in spiritual

6- Balance all parts, if the question has 2 or 3 parts give equal weightage

According to Emile Durkheim,

"To practice certain faiths related to God is religion."

5- Add flowcharts or Graph where you can

Dr. Asrar Ahmad defines religion as

7- Focus more the asked part than to write irrelevant material.... read question 2-3 times so that you cannot deviate

8- Write 10-11 headings for each question

2. Deen

Deen is ~~an Arabic word which~~ means "to attain superior status" and it means 'complete code of life'. In Shariah deen is defined as admitting the sovereignty of Allah, to follow commands of Allah and believe in reward and punishment, as stated in Sura Al Fatihah: "يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّحْمَنُ"

"The Master of the day of judgment"

According to Dr. Asrar Ahmad:

"Deen is the combination of faiths, worships, social functions, political and financial system and justice".

It explains that ~~religion~~ is component of deen. Religion is more of an individual priorities but deen is individual and collective system.

• Difference between Deen and Religion:

- i. Religion is usually man-made while Deen is a divine thing and is a bless for people by Almighty.

Not the academic way to present the differences

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ii. Religion focuses mainly on God to man relation while Deen explains God to Man and man to man relation as well.

iii. In a religion faith and worships are man-made and they vary with time while in Deen the faith, worships are revealed by God, gifted by God so they do not change.

iv. Social functions in religion are man-made while in a Deen God Himself provides with the function of joy.

v. Religion example is Hinduism
Deen is "Islam"

• Need of Deen:

Islam is a Deen and Deen is always a complete code of life. Every age and time needs Deen which gives them set rules of life and regulations ^{according to} ~~through~~ which people can spend their lives.

i. Individual Level

Deen like Islam gives guidance on all matters of human life.

a. Satisfaction of Soul:

Present age is the age of science and technology. Even all this progress failed to provide human beings the satisfaction in their lives. Deen is important for these times. Islam gives a person reason of life and meaning of life. Allah says in Quran.

"Unquestionably, by the Grace and Remembrance of Allah, (your) hearts are reassured"

(13: 28)

Suicide in present age is the major problem. It is haram in Islam and the person will face harsh punishment in afterlife. For this purpose Allah Almighty says,

"And don't throw with your own hands (with hands) into destruction."

(Sura Al Baqarah)

b. Purpose of Life.

Allah Almighty gave human beings a purpose to spend their lives. Deen like Islam gives success in this world and hereafter. Allah states in Quran.

"Our Lord: give us in this world good and in hereafter good and protect us from the punishment of fire."

This is the guarantee to live a meaningful life and Allah will grant good to you in this world & hereafter

c. Hope for Humans,

Deen gives hope to human beings. The basic difference between people who believe in hereafter and who do not is the assurance of reward and punishment. Hope is the driver of many individual's lives. Allah states in Quran:

"For indeed, with hardships will be ease"

(Sura Alm Nashrah)

d: Ethics and Morality:

Deen teaches us the basic principles of life. It includes ethical and moral issues. Islam impose on a person to be truthful & avoid

lying. Moreover breaking promises is a serious sin in Islam.

2- Collective Life:

a- Equality and Dignity:

Deen provides us with instructions of collective life. Islam teaches us equality as Prophet PBUH said in His last Hajj sermon:

"All of you are the sons of Adam... Neither an Arab is superior to non-Arab nor a non-Arab over an Arab..."

This equality is the basis of peaceful and Perfect society. Moreover Islam gives every human being respect. Humans have dignity and Islam suggest to respect each other.

b- System by Deen:

Deen gives whole system of rules of individual and community as well as state. Islam gives a proper political, Judicial and economic system to run a state.

c. Rights and Duties

Deen Islam gives responsibilities and rights to every individual. Islam gives rights from human being to relations and even minorities. Deen is not just for a community or a group of people but whole mankind.

Must increase the number of references

d. Concept of Accountability.

This concept holds man accountable for his good and bad deeds before Almighty. It protects man from committing actions which are sinful or against morality or ethics.

Conclusion,

Deen is a complete code of life for whole world and all humans. Islam gives directions for living a life that is more peaceful and protectable. The individuals the present age is more in chaos and hustle. Islam's rules can make up the losses a person have in the life.

Q. No. 3

• Introduction:

"Zakat" is an Arabic word which means "to clean" or "To purify". **Purification of wealth and belongings** is called Zakat. It is one of the obligatory worships and was made obligatory in 2 A.H. Zakat is an important worship that it is ordered to collect by force if people negate. Hazrat Abu Bakr announced and performed Jihad against those who decided to not pay Zakat during his rule.

• Philosophy of Zakat:

Islam gives us a complete code of life and the model of state it gives is a welfare state model. According to this model the state is responsible for its people and provides welfare to them. Poverty is the common problem of all countries and to cope up this

problem Islam brings about the concept of Zakat. Holy Prophet (PBUH) said, That poverty leads a person to disbelief. So when a states' responsibility is to provide its people, state does this through Zakat.

• Conditions to Give Zakat:

Following are some conditions to give Zakat.

- 1- Payer must be a Muslim
- 2- Person must be mature and sound minded
- 3- He must be a free person. Slaves can't give Zakat
- 4- He must be financially capable and the one who can fulfil his financial domestic needs
- 5- He must have no debt or due credits

These conditions explain that Islam does not burden a person

Not the asked part
who is incapable. Only Muslims pay Zakat, non Muslims can't pay Zakat either they are in minority or majority. Moreover a person with capability can

give zakat when he has fulfilled his own & family's needs.

Heads of Zakat.

Allah Almighty clearly states in Quran:

"Zakah are only for poor, for the needy, for those employed to get zakat, for bringing hearts together, and for freeing captives and for those in debt and for the cause of Allah & for the traveller - an obligation by Allah."

(Sura Al Taubah: 60)

Other than the above mentioned people, no one can have zakat.

Islam clearly gave the limitations for the ~~humans~~ beings don't stage conflict over it. zakat cannot be given to Mosques, Prophet (PBUH) or descendants of Prophet (PBUH), spouses, parents, grandparents, children and grandchildren.

Impacts of Zakat:

a. Social Impacts:

i. Circulation of Wealth:

Zakat is a complete system through which wealth is not accumulated in few hands but circulate to those who are in need.

ii. Reduces Class Difference:

When money is travelled to those who don't have it class difference will be minimum or almost no. It will protect the distinction and inferiority complex.

iii. Controls Inflation:

Circulation and access of money is always necessary to manage the inflation problems.

iv. Poverty and Crime Reduction:

Crime usually increases when poverty dominates or exceeds. The system of Zakat will protect one from committing crime when he will have food and basic needs fulfilled by state.

References are missing

a. Moral Impacts,

i. Shield against Sins,

When a person is poor and do not have fundamental needs, he commits crime. Theft, burglary etc are common in the countries where capitalism prevails. The system of Zakat prevents poor from committing crimes and bring peace.

ii. Humility,

Zakat teaches a person that the money does not belong to him and he is not the owner of it all. This brings humility in a person and he understands the philosophy behind it.

iii. Humanitarian Spirit,

Zakat system involves the arousal of sympathy for those who are in need. A person becomes aware of others' needs.

c. Individual Impacts,

i. Removal of Greed,

A person's greed of

Provide proper headings

collecting worldly pleasure stops when he gives an amount to help others.

Allah Almighty says:

"Competence in worldly increases diverts you. Until you visit grave."

(Sura Al Takabut)

ii- Closeness to Allah:

Zakat gives a feeling of closeness to Allah when a person does right for others.

Conclusion:

Zakat system that Islam provides is important for individuals as well as collective life. It gives a society peace and brotherhood, when gives and head of Zakat takes that. The mutual relation of brotherhood and benevolence is build.

Q. No. 4

Introduction:

"Sirat" is an Arabic word meaning 'path' or 'way'. Its literal meaning is 'to travel or to be at journey'. We can define it as:

"From birth to death, the study of life of Holy Prophet PBUH is called Sirat un Nabi."

It includes lifestyle, sayings, actions, character study and deeds approved by Prophet Muhammad PBUH. According to Shibli Nomani, Sirat is the combination of three things; saying of Holy Prophet PBUH, Actions of Prophet PBUH and Character of Prophet PBUH."

i- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Role Model for a Diplomat

Prophet Muhammad PBUH was a successful diplomat. He (PBUH) drove the state of Madinah with a strong

~~No references~~

~~diplomacy and build the city as a model city. Prophet PBUH performed two types of diplomacies.~~

- ~~i- He was the ambassador of Allah Almighty and brought Quran to Ummah.~~
- ~~ii- He was the ambassador of state.~~

Diplomacy: Before Prophethood:

~~Prophet PBUH has always been a great leader even before Prophethood.~~

1. Fajjar Wars or Secreligious Wars:

~~This~~

~~is the time when Prophethood was not granted to Prophet Muhammad PBUH.~~

~~When Hazrat Ibrahim AS built Ka'aba~~

~~Allah Almighty ordered to declare that~~

~~plate and four months as sacred where fights and wars were prohibited~~

~~The months were Muharram, Rajab, Zil Qadd and Zil Hajjah.~~

~~Arabs broke the trade law in those months so Umrah was not performed that year. Clash increased and led~~

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led to extreme. Banu Hashim resolved that conflict. Prophet Muhammad PBUH along with Zubair bin Abdul Muttib carried out the plan and helped in negotiations. As a result 'Truce of Fadhul' was agreed upon and peace was restored.

ii- Fixation of Hajre Aswad.

Prophet Muhammad^ﷺ helped in the resolution of fixation of black stone by devising a plan for heads of all tribes who fought for right of fixing Hajr e Aswad near Kabah. Dr. Hamidullah says,

"The Prophet of Islam demonstrated one of the earliest models of international relations with peace at its core."

Diplomacy After Prophet hood,

1. Migration of Muslim Slaves,

When Prophet^ﷺ preached Islam, a large number of slaves accepted Islam. To protect their

lives. Prophet PBUH suggested them to migrate to Abyssinia. People of Makkah advised the Abyssinians to not give any place to slaves. Prophet PBUH sent a letter of request to Najashi, the ~~king~~ ruler of Abyssinia, to give place to slaves.

i. Prophet's Journey to Taif:

When Prophet PBUH went to Taif to preach Islam, the people misbehaved but Prophet PBUH decided to forgive them.

c. Diplomacy after Establishment of state of Madinah:

1. Pact of Madinah:

Prophet PBUH convinced all stakeholders to agree upon the pact of Madinah.

2. Diplomatic Ties:

Prophet PBUH accepted other states to be recognized by other states through exchange of ambassadors.

iii Dar ul Zayfa:

Prophet PBUH : built a house for stay of diplomats & ambassadors.

Principles of Foreign Policy of Prophet

1. Preaching of Islam by writing letters to other states' heads eg Byzantine, Persia, Arab, Abyssinia etc.
2. Peaceful negotiation was the rule of Prophet PBUH like Treaty of Hudaibiya. was violated by Quraish but Prophet PBUH didn't retaliate.
3. Prophet ^ﷺ insisted on speaking for the problems of whole Ummah.
4. Treaties were always fulfilled by Prophet.

Holy Prophet PBUH as an Educator

Prophet Muhammad SAW didn't get any formal education yet he was an ardent supporter of education.

Don't provide all the materials that you have learnt in your classes.
Answer accordingly

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Prophet saw Said,

"The ink of a scholar is sacred than the blood of a martyr."

Prophet saw Started Teaching after Prophethood.

When Jibril As came to Prophet PBUH and brought first revelation Prophet clearly said:

"I can't read or write"

But Prophet PBUH became a greatest scholar and ^{teacher} well and Prophet said:

"Verily I've been sent as a teacher to mankind."

Prophet PBUH established various schools like.

- Dar e Argam, the house of Zaid bin Argam was declared as a school.
- Dar al Hijr which was the house of Hazrat Khadija RA.

In those schools basic faith and Quran was taught. Main focus was on character building. Ethics, Moralities were taught by Prophet PBUH. Moreover Calligraphy

was taught by specialists and Prophet PBUH insisted to understand human's psychology

Education after Establishment of State:

Prophet established state of Madinah which had the responsibility of imparting knowledge.

1. Masjid e Nabwi was the first Islamic university where Quran, Hadith, law & ethics were taught.
2. Suffah: A special platform in Masjid e Nabwi for poor companions. Abu Huraira RA was the one who learned at suffah directly from Prophet.
3. Teachers and Education for all: Education for both men & women was insisted. Teachers were hired from different tribes and techniques were taught.

Conclusion:

Prophet Muhammad PBUH was a great role Model for whole mankind. Both as diplomat and as an educator

Prophet ^ﷺ gave a full system to mankind. A welfare state must follow these rules to make every state peaceful.

Q. # 5.

Introduction:

According to UDHR

"Human rights are moral principles that everyone is entitled regardless of caste, creed, state, race, ethnicity and religion".

Islam is a deen and gives every individual rights and duties. Every human is entitled to these rights from the birth to death. These rights are God-gifted not obtained through struggle or sacrifice. They came as a set of rules in Islam by Almighty Allah.

Rights of Minorities in Islam:

Islam provides minorities or ^{non} Muslims in a Muslim state equal rights as for majority.

1. Zimmis

In Islamic law they are non-Muslim including Christians, Jews etc. They are given basic fundamental rights.

a. Basic Fundamental Rights:

There are 8

basic fundamental rights in Islam and they are all given to minorities.

1. Right of life
2. Right of Equality
3. Right of Justice
4. Right of Freedom of Belief
5. Freedom of property and earning
6. Freedom of privacy and owner
7. Freedom of Education & knowledge
8. Protection from oppression

b. Political Rights:

1. Right to vote; Non Muslims are given right to vote without any discrimination.
2. Representatives: They can represent their community freely.

c

c. Financial Rights:

- i. Profession & Job: They can opt any profession unless it is against Islam or unlawful.
- ii. Bait ul Mal: They will get the share in Baitul Mal like other Muslims.

d. Religious Rights:

- i. Freedom of Religion:

Allah clearly states

In Quran

"There's no compulsion in Religion".

- ii. Protection of worship places:

In sura Hajj

Allah orders to protect church, monasteries and mosques.

e. Legal Rights:

1. They are equal before law of country.
2. They can get legal assistance according to their religion if they want.

Conclusion:

Allah Almighty gave minorities rights equal to muslim without any discrimination however they have some

duties like respect for leaders, Muslims
and do the same respect to mosques.
as their own worship places.