

Instructions to Get Good Marks in Islamiyat Paper

Q2:- Difference between Deen & Religion:

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 Related Question e.g. you can add name of Surah Ahzab and Nisa in this case related question, introduction

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

- Defining "Deen" & "Religion"

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

(a) Deen: Deen is a complete code of life, which covers every aspect of life.

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

- Deen deals with man's relations with God & fellow human beings.
- Encompasses both individual & collective aspects of human life

5- Add flowcharts or Graph where you can

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

- Social
- Economic
- Political
- Religion
- Legal

8- Write 10-11 headings for each question

Indeed the religion in the sight of Allah is Islam"
(Al. Quran)

9- Go for 7-8 sides answer

10- Contemporary relevant question must be attempted by giving the examples and case studies of past to make it Islamiyat paper

b) Religion:

- Mazhab — Zahab which means "to go", Pass by or walk.
- Literal Meaning: Faith, Belief
- It is a private relationship between man and God.

* Difference between Deen & Religion:-

Deen	Religion
(1) Complete Code of life "This day I have completed/perfected your religion for you & completed my favour upon you, I have chosen Islam as your religion" (Al-Quran)	1) Private relation of man with God.
2) Objective of Deen is Salvation for all mankind. "We have sent you O Muhammad, a mercy for all mankind."	(2) Objective = only self salvation
3) Permanent for all time to come. Its universal "Say, O Muhammad) people I am a prophet for all of you"	3) Stands on ^x blind faith 3) Temporary for specific & limited time
4) Based on reason & encourage Scientific Investigation	4) Stands on blind faith & is hostile to scientific investigation & reason.

Not the academic way to present the differences between these two

5) Free from intermediaries to reach God

"I am closer to you than your jugular Veins"

6) Discourages asceticism & promotes socialization
"There is no asceticism in Islam" (Hadith)

7) Deen cannot be altered
"Verily, we are the protectors of this book" (Al-Quran)

8) Believes in Equality
- Last sermon
- No superiority of white over black, arab over non-arab.

5) Relies on Intermediaries to reach God

- Induces man domination over man
- Dark age of Europe
- Brahman in hinduism.

6) Induces Asceticism.

7) Subject to alteration by man
- Bible is altered
- Holy books are not Preserved.

8) Encourages apartheid
- Jews by birth
- Caste system in hinduism
- Supremacy of Pope.

Need of Religion in Scientific age:

1) Moral & ethical guidance:

- Discoveries of new inventions like machines, or Bombs, even AI, but for their use religion is needed, how to use it & whether its right or wrong.

2) Inner Peace / Comfort: In this era of Scientific age, Inner Peace & comfort can only be attained through the help of religion. Science has no

answers to anxiety, fear & depression

References are missing. Besides, must work on your Paper presentation

3) Unity among People:- In this rapid development of science and technology, Religion is the binding force which helps people unite in difficulties & sufferings.

4) Limits of Science:- Science only deals with material world, what we observe or tested. Religion answers the question beyond science, like, soul, life, after death, or the existence of God;

5) Give Purpose:- The scientific age is very much selfish & materialistic so religion provide the purpose of how to live a life.

Conclusion :-

Deen and Religion are two different terms often misunderstood. Deen covers complete aspect of life while religion is only about individual. However, the significance of religion is needed in contemporary world of science which cannot answers question beyond its limit

X ————— X

Q4: Introduction:- Muhammad (PBUH) was the last prophet sent to the people of Arab, but in true sense he was a prophet to all mankind. Even before the prophet-hood he would be called as "Saddiq" and "Ameen". Allah says in the Quran that life of prophet is a role model for all human beings. He showcased himself as diplomat & educator which will be discussed as follows:-

* Diplomatic Qualities / Principles of Muhammad (PBUH)

A) Preferred treaties & Agreements:-

i) Treaty of Hudaibiyah (628 A.D)

- Muhammad (PBUH), with 1406 Companions traveled to Makkah for Umrah
- Confronted with 200 fighters of Quraysh
- He avoided the war by signing the treaty

B) Ensured Participation of Companions in Concluding Treaties:-

i) Treaty of Hudaibiyah

- USMAN - formulated
- Ali - wrote
- Umer - signed

ii) Pact of Madina

- Prophet took on board all the communities to draft the Pact

c) Provided diplomats with full mandates:-

- Usman had full mandate of the treaty of Hudaibiyah to analyze it.

d) Acted according to the needs/requirements of Political Scenario:-

- i) Treaty of Hudaibiyah: despite some of its clauses unfavourable, he accepted it.

ii) Pact of Madina

- Cause of collective security of Madina was added in the pact, because Madina was in danger of aggression.

Must work on your references.
Otherwise you won't get marks

e) Respected Envoys of other Areas:-

- i) The visit of Christian delegation
- He let them stay in Masjid-Nabvi.

f) Took strict action against the violators of treaties:-

- i) Action against Banu Baqir when it violated the terms of Treaty of Hudaibiyah.

g) Ensured Security of Diplomats:-

- foreign envoy, he let him go, if he were not of diplomat he would have been sentenced.

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As an Educator

"I have been sent as a teacher"
(Hadith)

* A) Education System under Prophet (PBUH)

- Mosques / schools: Center of knowledge or educational activities
- 9 Mosque schools in Madina.
- Quba was most important
- Women education was emphasized
- "Education is a duty on every man & women" (Hadith)
- Every small village had a elementary school.

B) Higher Center of Teaching:-

- Suffah → first Islamic University
- More than 80 scholars - dedicated to Quran - Hadith learning

C) Courses / subject of study:-

- Mosque schools
 - Quran - Arabic Grammar
 - Art of writing
- Higher education Institutes:
 - Arithmetic - Geometry

- Medicine
- Islamic law
- Physical education
 - Archery
 - Wrestling
 - Horse riding
 - Swordsman ship

d) Study of foreign languages

- For communication
- ↳ for treaties

— Zayd bin Sabit had learnt
 • Persian • Latin • Greek

e) Respect for teachers

"Verily, the teachers are the
 Successors of the prophets"
 (Hadith)

Conclusion:

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was a
 role model in every aspect of life
 but as a diplomat, he always stick to
 his words & treaties signed, never
 broke any pact, also as an educator
 he was a teacher for all mankind
~~Teach~~ Taught us about God,
 good, right & wrong.