

Instructions to Get Good Marks in Islamiyat Paper

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

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Batch: 77

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,

ISLAMIC STUDIES
PART - II

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

Q.no2.

Answer

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

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

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

8- Write 10-11 headings for each question

9- Go for 7-8 sides answer

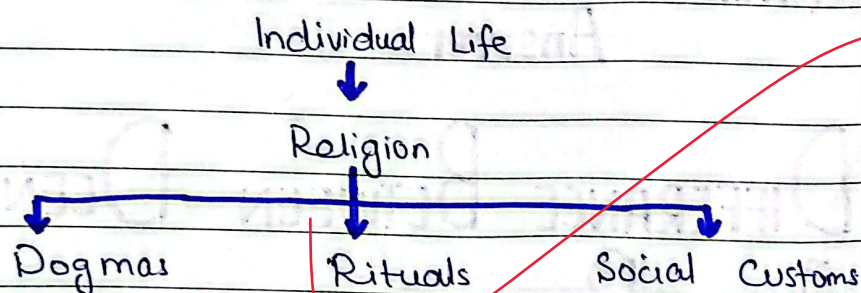
10- Contemporary relevant question must be attempted by giving the examples and case studies of past to make it Islamiyat paper

The term 'Deen' and 'Religion' are often used interchangeably in common discourse, but they carry different meanings and connotations, especially when considering the context of Islam. Understanding the distinction between 'Deen' and Religion is essential for a deeper understanding of Islam's worldview, its spiritual framework and its guiding principles.

Length of introduction should be increased

Religion

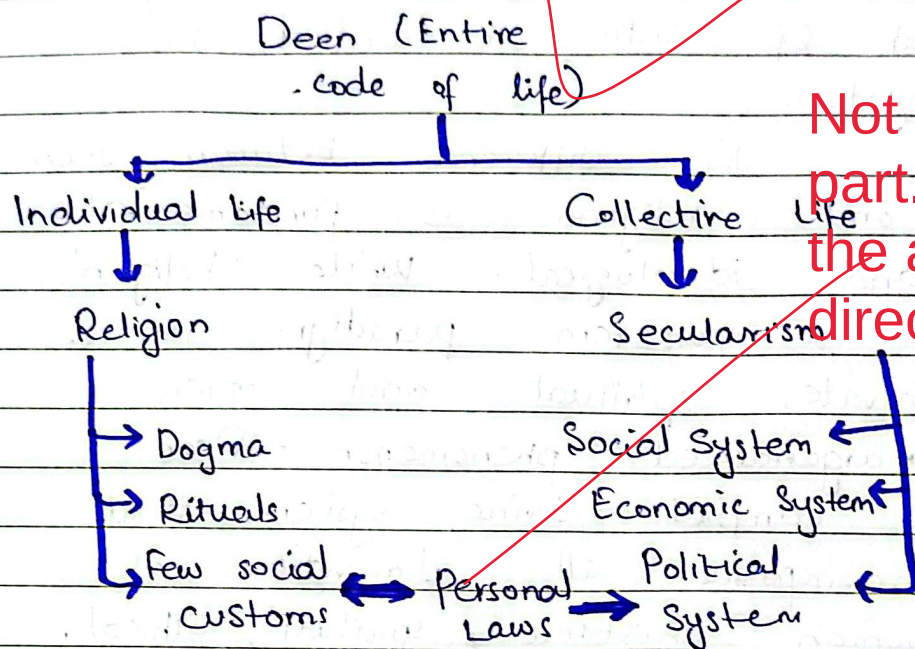
word 'religio' meaning to bind or to tie. In the Western context, religion typically refers to a set of beliefs, rituals and spiritual practices focused on the worship of the highest power. It is often seen as something related to personal belief systems and afterlife concerns, and it usually includes rituals, dogmas and social customs.



Deen:

Deen in Islam refers to a complete, all encompassing system of life that includes not only religious beliefs but also personal conduct, social relations, laws, morality, and spiritual guidance. The term Deen is derived from Arabic root 'D A L' which implies the concepts like submission, obedience, judgement, and way of life. In Islamic context, Deen encompasses all areas of human existence. It signifies a complete

way of life that is based on the guidance of Allah.



Not the asked part. Try to hit the asked part directly

Key Difference Between Deen and Religion:

While religion offers often refers to spiritual beliefs and rituals, 'Deen' in Islam denotes a broader framework:

1. Scope: Religion may focus on personal spirituality and rituals, Deen encompasses social, political, economic, and legal aspects along side faith.

2. Purpose: Religion often aims at individual salvation and spiritual connection, Deen strives for both personal and collective submission to Allah's will.

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3. Integration:

Religion might be compartmentalized in certain cultures but Deen integrates in every aspect of life into a unified divine system.

The difference between Deen and religion is fundamental and ideological. While 'Religion' is a western paradigm in a private, spiritual and often marginalized phenomenon - Deen is a complete divine system that encompasses all dimensions of human existence, spiritual, ethical, legal, political and social.

NEED OF RELIGION IN SCIENTIFIC AGE:

Religion plays a fundamental role in shaping human life and behavior. For Muslims, Islam is not just a religion in the traditional sense, it is a comprehensive way of life that provides answers to questions regarding existence, morality, the afterlife, social justice and the relationship between human being and Allah. Islam is an essential guide that impacts both the personal and

Provide proper headings.
Besides, number of headings
should be increased

References are missing. Must provide references

spiritual aspects of Muslim's life. The need and importance of religion, particularly Islam, can be explored through several critical lens: spiritual fulfillment, ethical guidance, social cohesion, mental wellbeing and personal development.

1. Spiritual Fulfillment and Connection with Allah:

At its core, Islam is a religion of submission to the will of Allah. The ultimate goal of Islam is to foster a relationship between the individual and the creator, cultivating a life that pleases Allah, which in turn leads to eternal peace in the Hereafter.

Spiritual Importance of Islam:

Islam's central tenet is the belief in oneness of Allah. Every thing in existence is connected to Him, and only by recognizing this connection can a Muslim experience true spiritual peace.

Surah Al-Ikhlās:

"Indeed Allah is the creator, Sustainer, and Master of All that exists." (112:1-4)

The primary purpose of life in Islam is to worship Allah and submit to His will.

Worship is not limited to rituals like prayer, or fasting but extends to all actions that are in accordance with the divine commandments.

Sahih Muslim:

"The world is a place of worship for the believer and a place of degradation for the disbeliever"

The Psychological Effect:

- Inner Peace and Satisfaction
- Alleviating Stress

2. Ethical Guidance and Moral Framework:

One of the most important role of religion especially Islam, is its provision of ethical guidance.

Moral and Ethical Teachings in Islam:

Islam emphasizes honesty and truthfulness in all dealings including speech, business, and personal relationships. Lying, cheating and deceit is strictly prohibited in Islam.

Surah Al-Baqarah:

"And don't mix the truth with falsehood or conceal the truth while you know." (2-42)

Islam teaches the justice and equality that all people are equal in the eye of Allah and justice should be upheld for all individuals, irrespective of race, ethnicity or social status.

Hadith:

"The best of people are those who are most beneficial to others".

Islam's emphasis on the social responsibility. Islam calls for the fair treatment of all individuals, advocating for alleviation of poverty and the eradication of social injustice.

Surah Al-Baqarah:

"The example of those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah is like that of grain of wheat which produces seven ears and each ear holds a hundred grain". 2:261

3. Personal Development & Self Discipline:

Islam places a significant emphasis on the development of character, discipline and the cultivation of virtuous habits. The Five Pillars of Islam are not merely rituals but also serves as

mechanisms for personal growth and moral enhancement. Key aspects of personal development in Islam are self-discipline, patience and gratitude.

"If you are grateful, I will surely increase favor upon you." 14=7

4. Need of Religion in Modern Scientific World:

In today's world, where secularism and materialism are becoming increasingly prevalent, the role of religion is overlooked or downplayed. However, the need for religion, more particularly Islam, is more pronounced than ever due to several global challenges such as:

Moral Crises: The decline of traditional values and the rise of individualism have led to moral confusion. Islam provides clear ethical guidelines and principles that address modern moral dilemmas.

Social Inequality: The gap between rich and poor continues to widen. Islam's emphasis on social justice, charity and equitable distribution of wealth offers a solution to address poverty and social inequality.

Psychological Struggle: In the age of fast paced living, materialism and disconnection from spiritual practices, many individuals face depression, stress, and existential confusion. Islam offers solace through prayer, faith in Allah and sense of purpose in life.

The need of religion can't be overstated. Islam serves not just as a spiritual guide, but as a comprehensive way of life, addressing the individual, society and the world at large. Islam provides an essential framework for spiritual fulfillment, ethical guidance, social justice and mental well-being. In the world increasingly devoid of meaning, Islam's comprehensive approach serves as a beacon of hope offering solutions for personal and societal transformation.

Heading of conclusion must be given.

Q.no.3

PHILOSOPHY OF ZAKAT

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The Arabic word Zakat assumes vast meanings. It means purification, growth and giving better part of thing. Zakat is considered as a way to purify one's income and wealth from sometimes worldly, impure ways of acquisition. According to Sachiko Murata and William Chittick, "Just as ablution purify the body and salt purifies the soul in Islam, so Zakat purifies possessions and makes them pleased to God." Zakat not just purifies the wealth of a person but also encourages the social security, cohesion and well being in the society.

1. SOCIAL IMPACTS OF ZAKAT:

Zakat is considered to be an act of piety through which one expresses concern for the well-being of fellow Muslims, as well as preserving social harmony between the wealthy and the poor. Zakat promotes a more equitable redistribution of wealth and fosters a sense of solidarity amongst members of the Ummah.

a. Individual Welfare Lies in Collective Welfare:

Zakat infuses in man the spirit of social welfare. This is the secret which Allah has described as;

Al-Bakarah:

"Allah has blighted usury and made almsgiving fruitful." (2: 276)

b. Material Assistance of Improverished:

Zakat provides basic necessities to the poor Muslims. The Quran has regarded Zakat as the right of the poor on the upper class of the society:

Al-Maarij:

"And in whose wealth there is a right acknowledge for the beggar and the destitute."

c. Defence of Religion:

Another important purpose and benefit of Zakat is that it is utilized for the defense of the religion.

d. Circulation of Wealth:

Zakat prevents the accumulation of the wealth in few hands. It aims at equal distribution of wealth in the society.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said to Muadh bin Jabal when he appointed him as a governor

“O Muadh! collect Zakat from the rich and distribute it among the poor and needy.”

Ultimately the circulation of wealth alliviate the poverty from the society.

2. MORAL IMPACT OF ZAKAT:

a. Zakat inculcates passion to strive in way of Allah,

The Muslims in the Quran are asked to spend in the way of Allah. Therefore spending of personal wealth for this purpose is greatly appreciated as it inculcates the passion to strive in the way of Allah

b. Zakat Creates Sense of generosity:

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Zakat creates a sense of generosity among the believers. They know that the wealth they give in the way of Allah is not wasted but its a real investment :

c. Zakat purifies Heart and Property:

Zakat not only purifies the property but also purifies the heart by lessening the love of wealth in the heart of people.

d. Humanitarian Spirit:

Zakat is an effective weapon against selfish greed and sound illustrations of humanitarian spirit.

3. INDIVIDUAL IMPACT OF ZAKAT:

a. Zakat removes greed and incucate piety:

Zakat removes the greed from the heart of the believers. It creates Tagwa among the believers.

b. Zakat removes the urge for unchecked materialism:

The real enemy of the man which keeps him away from religion is the love of this world. Zakat removes this by giving wealth to others.

c. Self - Purification:

Zakā relates to a person's

individual capacity. The alm giver clears his heart from greed and acquires the fear of Allah.

Zakat serves as a mechanism which has social, moral and individual impacts. It is a moral obligation that purifies both the soul of the giver and the wealth they possess, while simultaneously addressing poverty and inequality in the society. By fulfilling this pillar Muslims fulfill their duty to Allah and to society around them.

Q.no. 5.

ISLAM AND RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

Islam is the religion of peace, justice and universal brotherhood. Its teachings emphasize the dignity and rights of all human beings irrespective of race, religion or ethnicity. One of the most profound aspects of Islamic governance and ethics

is the fair and humane treatment of non-Muslim minorities living under Islamic rule. The Prophet (ﷺ) and the Caliphs set a shining example of protecting the rights of Dhimmis. However, in the modern world, the actual treatment of minorities in some Muslim majority countries contradicts these teachings, reflecting cultural and political failures rather than religious mandates.

Concept of Minorities in Islam:

In the Islamic terminology, non-Muslim who live under Muslim rule and agree to the law of land are known as Dhimmis, meaning 'protected people'. Islam guarantee them:

- Freedom of Religion
- Protection of life & property
- Freedom to practice and preserve their culture
- Right to educate, business and justice
- Exemption from military services (in return for paying jizyah, a tax paid in exchange for protection).

Rights of Minorities in

ISLAM:

a. Right of Life and Protection:

Islam strictly forbids aggression against non-Muslims. Hadith (Abu Dawood):
"Whoever kills a person under covenant will not smell the fragrance of Paradise."

b. Freedom of Religion:

Islam recognises religious diversity as a part of divine will
"There is no compulsion in Religion" (2:256)

c. Right to worship:

Non-Muslims could build and maintain their places of worship in Islamic state.

d. Legal Rights:

Non-Muslims have access to justice and could settle disputes based on their own religious laws.

e. Economic and Social Rights:

Minorities had right to
- Trade and own property
- Receive state welfare (as practiced under Hazrat Umar's era)

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High public position in some cases.

Historical Examples of Tolerance:

a. Charter of Madinah:

The first written constitution granted equal citizenship to Muslim, Jews, and other tribes. Each group had religious freedom and collective security.

b. Treaty of Umar

When Jerusalem was conquered, Caliph Umar guaranteed religious freedom and protection to Christians.

c. Spain (Al-Andalus):

During Islamic rule, Jews and Christians lived in relative harmony contributing to science, philosophy and the arts.

Modern World Links

In the age of globalization and human rights discourse, Islam's timeless teachings on pluralism offer a universal framework for:

- Peaceful coexistence
- Interfaith harmony
- Civic equality
- Islam can provide a model

for modern pluralistic democracies, but only if its principles are properly implemented.

Islam laid down a progressive and humane framework for the treatment of minorities long before modern human right laws were conceived. The Quran and Sunnah emphasize justice, tolerance and peaceful coexistence. However, the gap between Islamic ideals and modern practice in some Muslim societies is alarming. Restoring the rights of minorities is not only a religious obligation but also crucial for social harmony, international credibility and internal peace. The need of hour is for Muslim societies to revive the true spirit of Islamic justice and stand firmly against all forms of discrimination and injustice.

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QURANIC GUIDANCE ON

Good Governance:

Good governance in Islam is deeply rooted in Quranic principles emphasizing justice (Adl), accountability (mas'ooliyyah), consultation (Shura), transparency, welfare and the rule of law. Governance in Islam is not merely about ruling over people but about serving them fairly and justly in accordance with divine guidance.

Concept of Governance in Quran:

The Quran provides a comprehensive framework for governance ensuring the rulers and the administrators act as trustees of Allah's will. The Quran establishes governance as a responsibility entrusted by Allah to ensure justice, prosperity and accountability.

Key Quranic verses on Governance:

1. Sovereignty belongs to Allah:

"The decision is only for Allah. He has commanded that you worship him. That is

the right religion, but most people don't know." (12:40)

2. Governance must be based on Justice:

O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm for Allah, witness in justice and don't let the hatred of a people prevent you from being just. Be just; that is nearer to righteousness. (5:08)

Quranic Principles of Good Governance:

Islamic governance is based on six fundamental quranic principles:

a. Justice and Rule of Law:

Governance must be free from oppression, bias and corruption.

e.g; 'And establish weight in justice and don't make deficient the balance' (55:09)

b. Consultation in Decision making:

Leader must consult with people before making policies

e.g; "And those who have responded to their leader, establish prayer and whose

affairs are by consultation among themselves." (42:38)

c. Accountability and Transparency:

Leader must be accountable to Allah and people.

e.g: "Every soul is a pledge for what it has earned," (74:38)

d. Protection of Public Welfare:

The state must work for the social and economic welfare of the people.

e.g: "And we have not send you, except as a mercy to the world?" 21:107

e. Equality and Human Dignity:

Governance must ensure no racial, gender or social discrimination.

e.g: Indeed, the most notable of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. (49:13)

f. No corruption or Exploitation:

Leader must not misuse power for personal gains.

e.g: "And don't consume one another's wealth unjustly or sent it to the rulers in order that you" (2:188)

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The Quranic guidance on Good governance can be adopted in this era by addressing the challenges like political corruption, lack of proper Shura and balancing Shariah with modern governance.

The Quran provides a perfect framework of ethical, just and accountable governance. If implemented correctly, it ensures peace, prosperity and stability in any society. The challenge today is to apply Quranic principles in modern political structure while ensuring justice, equality and transparency.

A governance system based on Quranic teachings can eliminate corruption, ensure human dignity, and create a just and prosperous society for all.
