

Question No.1

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.

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.

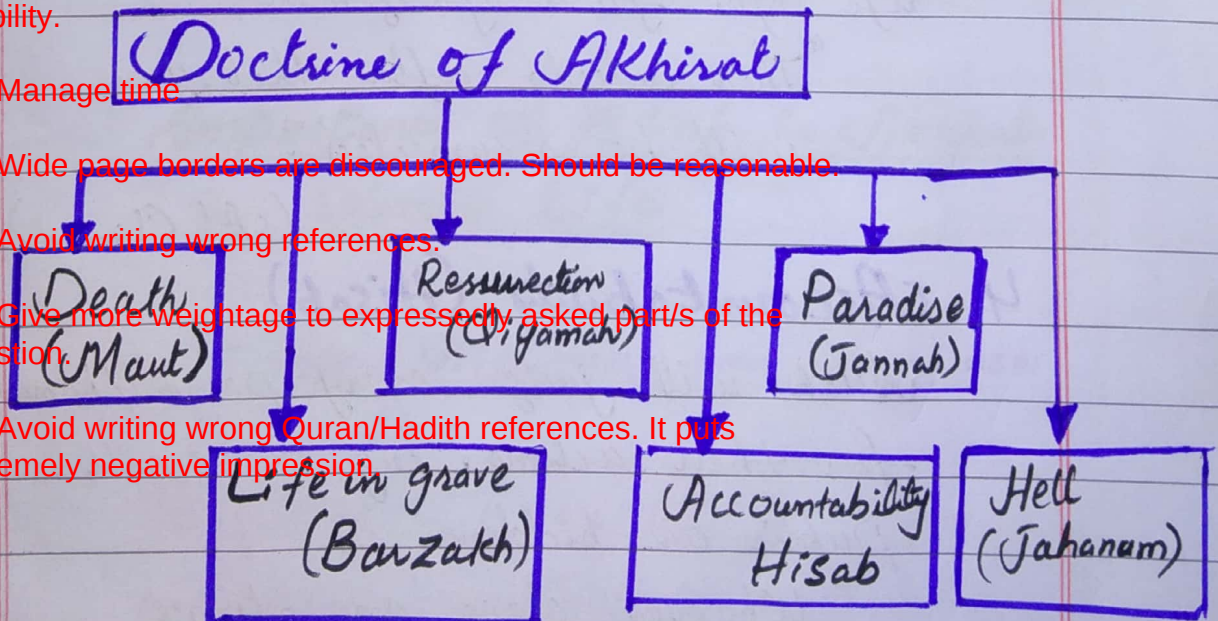
12. Manage time

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.



1. Death (Maut)

Human life in this world is temporary and ends with death.

"Every soul shall taste death".

(Al-Quran)

2. Life in grave (Barzakh)

After death soul awaits in grave (Barzakh) ^{for} the day of Judgement.

"Behind them is a barrier (Barzakh) until the day they are resurrected."

(Al-Quran)

3. Resurrection (Qiyamah)

All humans will be brought back to life for final judgement.

"Then indeed, after that you will be resurrected."

(Al-Quran)

4. Accountability (Hisab)

Allah will judge every person/human for their actions, big or small, public or hidden.

"Whoever does an atom's weight of good, will see it, and whoever does an atom's weight of evil, will see it."

(Al-Quran)

5. Paradise (Jannah)

Those who do good deeds will be rewarded with paradise, the eternal home for righteous, filled with joy, peace and rewards.

"For those who believe and do righteous deeds are gardens beneath which rivers flow"

(Al-Quran)

6. Hell (Jahannam)

Those who are wrongdoers will be punished in Hell.

"Indeed, the criminals will be in the punishment of Hell, abiding eternally."

(Al-Quran)

Importance of Belief in Akhirat in Human Life

1. Provide Meaning and Purpose To life:

To believe that this life is temporary and every human will be accountable before Allah for his actions, this belief motivates humans to live responsibly.

"Did you think we created you without purpose?"

(Al-Quran)

2. Encourage Moral and Ethical Conduct

Knowing that actions are recorded promotes honesty, kindness, justice, responsibility, and self control.

"Every soul will be accountable for what it has earned."

(Al-Quran)

3. Promotes patience and perseverance

Belief in Akhirat provides comfort during hardships. Trials are temporary and rewards awaits, which will be given in Akhirat.

"Surely, after hardships comes ease."

(Al-Quran 94-6)

4. Discourage Evil and Injustice

Belief in Akhirat discourages evil and injustice. Those who do wrong actions, corruptions cruelty, tyranny and oppression in this world, they cannot escape Allah's justice.

5. Inspires Social Responsibility

Belief in hereafter, motivates humans to help poor, support needy, stand against injustice, and uphold humility.

6. Gives Hope and Consolation

This belief gives hopes / comforts to those who lost their loved ones, and to those who faced injustice.

7. Develops Accountability & Self-Discipline

This belief develops accountability and self-discipline. Humans believe that in Akhirat they will be accountable before Allah.

8. Shapes world view and Priorities

Belief in hereafter teaches humans humility and gratitude.

Conclusion

The doctrine of Akhirat is a central pillar of Islamic faith and powerful force shaping human behaviour. It provides a moral compass, hope in difficulties and motivation for righteous living.

Question No. 7

Introduction

The Muslim world once a global leader in knowledge, science, governance, commerce and culture, has faced centuries of stagnation, divisions, and regression. There are multidimensional religious, political, socio-economic, intellectual, and moral causes of the decay of the status of Muslim Ummah. They can be addressed by acting on Islamic teachings.

Causes of the Decay of

Muslim Ummah

1. Decline in Religious Commitment and Moral Values

The major cause of the decay is the distance from Quranic principles of justice, unity, and accountability.

"Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they

change what is in themselves?"

Al-Quran (13:11)

2. Intellectual Stagnation and Decline of Ijtihad

After centuries of intellectual leadership, the Muslim world experienced stagnation in scientific inquiry and jurisprudential creativity.

Ibne Khaldun describes how civilizations decay when they lose intellectual vigor.

3. Political Fragmentation and Weak Leadership

The unity of the Ummah weakened due to the decline of the Abbasids, Mongol Invasions, colonial division of Muslim lands and authoritarian, corrupt leadership in many muslim-majority states.

The Hadith warns:

"When your rulers are the worst among you - and you abandon Jihad, then the afflictions will be upon you."

(Tirmidhi)

4. Economic Underdevelopment and Dependency

Despite vast natural resources, the Ummah faces technological backwardness, dependence on Western economies and unequal distribution of resources. Lack of self-sufficiency has made many Muslim countries vulnerable to external pressures.

5. Colonial Legacies and Neo-colonial Influence

European colonialism dismantled institutions, imposed foreign legal and economic systems, and fostered divisions along ethnic and sectarian lines.

Today neo-colonial influence persists through political interference, debt systems and proxy conflicts.

6. Social Disunity and Sectarianism

Sectarianism, nationalism, and ethnic rivalries fragment the Ummah and prevent unified action.

The Quran states:

"And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together and do not become divided."

Al-Quran (3:103)

Ways to Address these Causes

1. Revival of Islamic Values and Moral Reform

By strengthening spiritual education, reinstating justice, integrity, and accountability, emphasizing Quran and Sunnah as a source of guidance.

2. Reopening doors of Ijtihad and promoting Intellectual Renewal

By encouraging scientific research, critical thinking, integration of modern knowledge with Islamic principles.

3. Strengthening Unity of Ummah

By promoting the concept of Ummah before nationalism, reduction of sectarian conflict and pan-Islamic cooperation. (OIC reforms).

4. Reforming Political Structures and Leadership

By promoting transparency in governance, end to corruption, strengthening institutions.

The Prophet (P.B.U.H.) said:
"The leader of a people is their servant."
(Tirmidhi)

Conclusion

The decline of Muslim Ummah is not due to a single factor but a complex interplay of religious, political and socioeconomic weaknesses. However, the path to the revival lies in the same values that once brought global prominence: strong faith, unity, justice and moral leadership.