

Instructions

1. Give numbering to headings

[Part - II]

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

Q. No. 2:

Answer:

3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

The doctrine of Akhirat (Life after Death)

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.

With physical death; rather, it continues

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.

The world is temporary (dār-ul-fanā) while

11. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

The doctrine of Akhirat does not merely describe

12. Manage time

13. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

of Islam. A believer's entire worldview,

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.

only be given your full recompense on the Day

of Resurrection." (Surah Aal-Imran 3:185)

Doctrine of Akhirat: Meaning and Components

The doctrine of Akhirat consists of a complete metaphysical system explaining the Journey of the Soul and divine Plan of Justice.

1. Life in Barzakh

After death, the soul enters Barzakh a transitional state where it experiences Peace or torment based on its deeds. It is a prelude to final accountability.

"Before them is Barzakh until the Day they are resurrected." (Surah Al-Mu'minun 23:100)

2. Resurrection

The Quran asserts that all humans will be resurrected physically and spiritually.

The dead will rise from their graves on the command of Allah.

"Then surely you will be raised up."
(Surah At-Taghabun 64:7)

Resurrection refutes materialistic worldviews and affirms divine purpose in human life.

3. Accountability

Every Individual will stand before Allah and answer for beliefs, intentions, actions, and responsibilities.

"And we will set up the scales of justice on the Day of Judgment".

(Surah Al-Anbiya 21:47)

Nothing will remain hidden this is the core of Islamic moral philosophy.

Day

4. Reward and Punishment

The righteous will enter Jannah, a place of eternal peace, honor, and divine pleasure; the wrongdoers will face Jahannam, which represents the consequences of injustice, arrogance, and denial of truth.

The Qur'an describes Jannah as

"that which no eye has seen and no heart has imagined"

Punishment is not revenge; it is perfect Justice.

5. Divine Justice and Mercy

Akhirat represents the perfection of Allah's Justice, where even the smallest deed good or evil is accounted for.

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

(Surah Az-Zalzalah 99:7-8)

But it also represents divine mercy for no one enters paradise merely through deeds but by Allah's grace.

Importance of Akhirat in Human Life

Akhirat is not only a metaphysical doctrine; it profoundly shapes the conduct, psychology, ethics, and civilization building role of Muslims. Its impact is visible in both individual transformation and collective societal order.

A. Importance of Individual Life

1. Source of Moral Accountability

Belief in the Hereafter creates an internal court of conscience. A believer refrains from injustice even when no worldly authority can see him.

A person avoids lies, fraud, arrogance, oppression, and cruelty because he knows he will stand before Allah.

2. Development of Taqwa

Constant awareness of accountability cultivates righteousness, humility, and spiritual discipline.

It transforms rituals into genuine worship and conduct into ethical excellence.

3. Psychological Stability and Hope

Belief in Akhirat provides profound emotional and psychological strength:

- Pain becomes temporary
- Loss becomes meaningful

- Life becomes purposeful.

It protects from depression, hopelessness, and nihilism the crisis of modern humanity.

"Do not lose hope or fall into despair; you shall be superior if you are believers."
(Surah Aal-Imran 3: 139)

4. Control over Desires

The Qur'an describes worldly life as a test. Belief in Akhirat enables a believer to regulate desires, avoid temptations, and live a principled life.

It prevents moral corruption and spiritual decay.

B. Importance in collective and Social Life

1. Foundation of Social Justice

Akhirat ensures that society is built on fairness, not exploitation.

- Rulers are accountable.
- Judges are accountable.
- Wealthy are accountable.

• citizens are accountable.

No ideology achieves this internalized moral control as effectively as the belief in the Hereafter.

2. Establishment of Peace and Conflict Resolution

A person who fears divine Justice avoids oppression, backbiting, injustice, and bloodshed. Most crimes occur when people think they will not be held accountable. Akhirat eliminates this mindset.

3. Promotion of Human Dignity and Equality

All humans stand equal before Allah on the Day of Judgement, so worldly hierarchies lose their arrogance. Akhirat destroys racism, elitism, tribalism, and class oppression.

4. Encouragement of Charity and Welfare

Sadaqat, Zakat, kindness, and service to

humanity gain meaning when linked with divine reward.

A society that believes in Akhirat automatically becomes welfare oriented, compassionate, and egalitarian.

5. Prevention of corruption and Tyranny

A leader who believes in divine accountability cannot be a tyrant.

The era of khilafat-e-Rashida demonstrates how belief in the Hereafter produced the most honest and transparent system in human history.

Conclusion

The doctrine of Akhirat is the backbone of Islamic Worldview. It is not merely a belief in life after death; it is a comprehensive moral, spiritual, social, political, and civilizational philosophy. Akhirat transforms humans from self-centered beings into responsible vicegerents of Allah, aware

that every intention and action carries eternal consequences.

Akhiraat gives purpose to life, dignity to humanity, direction to morality, discipline to society, and meaning to existence.

It is this doctrine that elevates individuals and societies toward Justice, virtue, and eternal success.

Q. No. 3 : Answer :

The rise and enduring strength of Islamic civilization is rooted not merely in political or military achievements, but in its ethical and spiritual foundations. Among these, two virtues stand out as core driving forces :

Akhlas (Purity / Sincerity) and Rawadari (Tolerance). These values shaped the character of early Muslims, guided the governance of the Rightly Guided Caliphs, defined Muslims intellectual traditions, and enabled Islam to spread across

continents peacefully. The Quran and Sunnah emphasize the purification of intention and the cultivation of tolerance as prerequisites for the collective moral excellence that underpins a stable and progressive civilization.

1. Akhlaq and Its Role in Islamic Civilization

1. Meaning of Akhlaq

Akhlaq means purity of intention, sincerity of purpose, and absolute devotion to Allah without hypocrisy or ulterior motives.

"And they were commanded only to worship Allah, being sincere to Him in religion."

(Surah Al-Bayyinah 98:5)

Akhlaq purifies deeds from ego, pride, and worldly motives, ensuring that individual and collective efforts remain aligned with divine values.

2. Spiritual Foundation of Islamic Civilization

The earliest Muslims including the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions built a civilization

grounded in Sincerity:

- Worship was based on pure devotion
- Social Service was selfless
- Governance was transparent and accountable.

This purity cultivated trust, unity, and moral authority, essential for building a Just Society.

3. Akhlaq as a Force of Ethical Governance

The political integrity of Khilafat-e-Rashida was rooted in Sincerity:

- Hazrat Abu Bakr's humility
- Hazrat Umar's Justice
- Hazrat Uthman's generosity
- Hazrat Ali's wisdom

Their decisions were not driven by personal gain but by selfless adherence to Qur'anic principles a model of leadership unmatched in world history.

4. Purity in knowledge and Intellectual Tradition

Islamic scholarship in fiqh, hadith, philosophy,

medicine and Sciences flourished because scholars were sincere in their pursuit of truth, not recognition. This intellectual sincerity preserved the objectivity and authenticity of Islamic knowledge, supporting a robust civilizational framework.

II. Rawadari and Its Contribution to Islamic Civilization

1. Meaning of Rawadari

Rawadari means tolerance, mutual respect, and peaceful coexistence. It requires acknowledging the dignity of all humans regardless of faith or ethnicity.

Islam teaches tolerance as a divine principle:
"There is no compulsion in religion."

(Surah Al-Baqarah 2: 256)

"To you your religion, and to me mine".

(Surah Al-kafirun 109: 6)

2. Rawadari in the prophet's (PBUH) State of Madinah

The charter of Madinah institutionalised tolerance :

- Recognized religious freedom of Jews and other tribes
- Guaranteed equal citizenship
- Protection minority rights
- Established peaceful coexistence

This tolerance created a stable and pluralistic society the world's first multicultural constitutional order.

3. Expansion of Islam through Tolerance

Islam spread across Arabia, Africa, central Asia, and the Indo-Pak region not by coercion, but through :

- Just behaviour of Muslim traders
- Ethical conduct of Sufis
- Respect shown to local cultures
- Fair treatment of non-Muslims

Tolerance attracted hearts long before political authority expanded.

4. Rawadari as an Intellectual Force

The Islamic golden Age thrived because Muslims allowed open dialogue with:

- Greeks
- Persians
- Indians
- Jews and Christians

Libraries such as Bayt al-Hikmah flourished because scholars, despite theological differences, worked together for knowledge. This tolerant intellectual climate propelled advancements in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy.

III. Interconnected Role of Akhlaq and Rawadari in Civilizational Evolution

1. Purity Prevents Corruption

A society rooted in sincerity remains protected against:

- Political tyranny
- Economic exploitation
- Moral decline

This Purity Safeguards Justice the backbone
of civilization.

2. Tolerance Prevents Conflict

Tolerance reduces:

- Secterianism
 - Ethnic tensions
 - Religious hostility
- without Rawadari, no society can maintain
unity or long-term stability.

3. Combined Impact: A Balanced civilizational Model

Akhlas ensures internal moral excellence.

Rawadari ensures outward Social harmony.

Together, they produce:

- Virtuous individuals
- Fair governance
- Creative intellectual climate
- Peaceful Social order
- A humane Political System.

This is why Islamic civilization, at its peak, was

marked by Justice, Scholarship, innovation, and Pluralism.

Conclusion

Akhlas and Rawadari constitute the ethical DNA of Islamic Civilization. Sincerity purifies intentions, Strengthens moral character, and ensures Justice in governance. Tolerance sustains Social harmony, ensures peaceful coexistence, and Promotes intellectual flourishing. The combination of these virtues produced one of the most enlightened civilizations in human history a civilization rooted not in force, but in moral excellence, spiritual depth, and universal human dignity.

Without Akhlas civilization loses Purity; without Rawadari it loses Peace.

Together, they define the true spirit and strength of Islam.