

# Islamic - Final Mock

## Q2- Introduction

Fasting in Islam is an essential part of faith. Mandatory fasting in fact has been a core pillar of Islam. Many religions in the world including Ahl-e-kitaab / Abrahamic religions observe fasting. Fasting has great importance in Islamic sphere. It has various impacts on an individual and the society. On Individual level, it strengthens faith, increases patience, improves health and stimulates gratitude. On societal level, it increases social welfare of you, strengthen brotherhood and reduce deviance.

## The Concept of Fasting in Islam

Fasting was made mandatory in 2 A.H. It is particularly practiced during the month of Ramadan every lunar year. It is held from dusk till dawn and certain conditions are applied. Non-compulsory fasting is encouraged on Mondays and Thursday during Muharram and is not allowed during Eid.

## Restrictions during the Fasting ~~and~~ eligibility

There are certain restrictions applied when a person is fasting. A person cannot eat, drink or have sexual

intercourse during fasting. The prophet (SAW) has encouraged patience during fasting and ordered abstention of ill speech. According to one Hadith, during a conflict, a person should convey that he is fasting.

Who can and who cannot fast:

Fasting is obligatory on Muslims reaching puberty. However, if a person is ill or on journey, he should not fast and compensate the days. This has been clearly mentioned in Quran. A woman who is pregnant or has menstruation is unable to fast. In case if someone's obligatory breaks fast, penalty of feeding poor or fasting for 60 days is imposed on him (in case of obligatory fasting).

Importance of Fasting:

Fasting has a great significance in Islam. Allah has promised great reward to those who fast. In Hadith-e-Qudsi, Allah Says,

"Fasting is for me, and I shall reward it"

It is an obligatory pillar of Islam that must be followed. Observing Fast means obeying Allah's order. The person who fasts knows that he cannot hid from Allah, and thus he shows sincerity in fasting. Moreover, Fasting in Ramadan is

equivalent to fasting for 60 days in other months.

## Impact of fasting on individuals and societies

### Impact of fasting on individuals:

#### i) Strengthens faith in Allah

Fasting solidify faith in Allah through sincere devotion. The individual comes back to Allah during this month and refreshes his religion. Since prayers are done more frequently, he reflects upon the significance of Islam in his life. Increased efforts are made when a person abstains from activities that are may not be sinful. Hence, he becomes more pious and moral.

#### ii) Increases Patience in a person

Fasting involves abstaining from food, drink and sexual acts. According to sociological theory, 'Id' is ~~sex~~ involves eating and reproduction. When a person fasts, he controls his 'Id' which is basic human instincts. As a result, his 'super ego' (moral judgement) strengthens. Moreover, A increase resilience patience in other aspects such as hardship, failure and scarcity.

#### iii) Improves health

According to doctors and scientists, fasting has many health-positive effects. Firstly, it gives stomach rest from eating. Secondly, it prevents a person from unnecessary eating habits. Finally, it strengthens mental capabilities in a person.

iv) it makes a person grateful.

Fasting increases gratitude in a person for all the blessings that Allah has bestowed on Him.

"Which Favours of Allah will you deny" (Ar Rahman)

A person can relate to a poor, inducing him to help those in need. It generates a sense of responsibility to treat poor with kindness, breaking his pride.

Impact of fasting on society:

i) Increased social welfare

Fasting incites positive sentiments for needy. People provide sufficient food, clothing and other basic necessities to poor. Zakat is more frequently paid to the people. Local communities collectively uplift aid to uplift conditions of those in need.

ii) Greater cohesiveness among Muslims

Muslim, collectively, abstain from eating, drinking and ill activities. This has positive psychological impact as people relate to each other. Moreover,

more frequent gathering in Mosques enable them to strengthen bonds. Hence, it helps in uniting Muslims.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, fasting is an essential pillar of Islam and Allah has promised great reward for it. There are certain conditions to holding fast. Moreover, it has several collective and individual impacts.

## Q3: Introduction

Treaty of Hudaibiyah is a historic treaty in Islam that later onwards proved to benefit Muslims. It was a treaty of peace between Quraysh and Muslims.

Although many Muslims objected the unfavorable clause of treaty, it proved fruitful in later days during the conquest of Makkah. It ignited spread of Islam, highlighting its in-depth diplomatic strategy by Prophet (SAW).

## The Treaty of Hudaibiyah

Events that led to the treaty of Hudaibiyah:

Holy Prophet (SAW), along with 1400 Muslims, decided

to perform pilgrimage of Makkah in T.A.A. When the news reached Quraysh, they started preparing for attack. Therefore, Prophet (SAW) sent Hazrat Usman (R.A) as an ambassador. When the news of Usman (R.A) spread, Prophet (SAW) decided to fight. People took oath of allegiance (Bait-e-Rizwan) to prophet (SAW). When Usman (R.A) came back alive, it was decided that a treaty will be signed.

Clauses of the treaty:

- i) Muslims will go back this year and perform pilgrimage next year.
- ii) A Makkah who takes refuge in Madinah shall be returned but not the case in vice versa.
- iii) There will be no wars for 10 years.

Muslims were not satisfied with the terms of treaty. However, Prophet (SAW) accepted the treaty and upon returning, he was revealed the following verses of Surah Fath,

"Indeed, We have granted you a complete Victory."

Events that resulted in breach of treaty.

It was reported to Prophet (SAW) that the tribe of Khuza has killed men of Bani Bakr in the place of Ka'abah. Prophet (SAW) was allied by Bani Bakr while Quraish was allied by Banu Khuza. Therefore, Prophet (SAW) sent a message to Quraish with ~~these~~ conditions.

- i) Make Banu Khuza accountable
- ii) annul the treaty.

The Quraish selected the option of annulment of treaty. This enabled Prophet (SAW) to prepare a force towards Makkah.

Conquest of Makkah: the aftermath of ~~the~~ treaty

With In B.A.H, Prophet (SAW) with 20,000 men ~~immediately~~ went towards Makkah. A historic victory was achieved when Makkah was conquered with no major bloodshed. The people of Makkah were given general pardon.

A gamechanger for Muslims

Spread of Islam:

After the conquest, Islam rapidly spread in Arabian Peninsula & many tribes came forward to accept Islam. The people of Makkah who

severely persecuted Muslims were now their allies. The treaty, in itself, resulted in many people to come under the folds of Islam. This is because the treaty eased the movement of people between two cities. Notable companions like Khadij bin Waleed accepted Islam.

### Consolidation of Hejaz:

As the Islam spread, the Arabian Peninsula which was engulfed in tribal anarchy now formed a central power. Hence, it got consolidated into a strong Muslim region.

Many neighbouring empires like Persian and Roman empire were witnessing the growth of Islam and its power throughout the regions.

Letters were sent to various kings and invited to Islam in 9 A.H. The disunited Arabia became a strong Islamic force.

### Kaaba was purified from Idols:

Quraish had 360 idols in Kaaba which they worshipped. Prophet (SAW) upon entering Kaaba destroyed all 360 idols. Kaaba, hence, became the center of pilgrimage for Muslims. This was significant since it also serves as the direction of Qiblah for Muslims.



## Conclusion

Treaty of Hudaibiyah was indeed a diplomatic game changer which ~~not~~ enabled Muslims to consolidate power to Arabia. Many ~~circumstances~~ clauses in the treaty were not in favour of Muslims but ~~it~~ it proved to change the position of Muslims, emboldening them. Islamic spread rapidly and Ka'aba was purified. The force of Muslims, as a result, became immense.

## Q4. Introduction

The Last Sermon of Prophet (SAW) was held at Arafat during Hajj pilgrimage. In Islam, it has been declared as a charter of Human rights. ~~The~~ Prophet (SAW) established the rights of women <sup>and</sup> slaves, the right to life, brotherhood, equality and honour. Interestingly the modern era of 21st Century has made its own declaration of human rights. The gap between both the charters is 1300 years.

How is the Last sermon a comprehensive Charter of human rights

Equality :

In his last sermon, Prophet (SAW) emphasised on

equality. Either a person be black or white, Arab or non-Arab, the superiority is judged on the level of piety. It must be noted that the first M<sup>o</sup>azim of Islam was Hazrat Bilal Habshi, a black person. On other occasion, great preference was given to the suggestion of Hazrat Salman Farsi, who was Persian by origin. Hence, the social segregation on the basis of nationality, ethnicity, wealth and colour was blurred in Islam.

The dilemma of equality in the west:

West In According to the constitution of U.S and UN declaration of human rights, equality is a human right in absolute sense. However, West and U.S is filled with Racism and Xenophobia. A great example is the brutal death of George Floyd by police, sparking BLM Movement. Although the framework of equality exists, it took 1300 years & more to reach on this point.

Brotherhood in Islam:

Islam promotes brotherhood among Muslims. According to Prophet (SAW), each Muslim is the brother of another Muslim. Brother ensures blurs not only inequality but also racism and Xenophobia. People from all culture, societies and Nationalities are united. Hence, social welfare

and human right advocacy flourish.

Liberal values of individualism in West:

Liberal world order of the West focus on individual development and betterment. Individualistic-oriented approach may possibly narrow the mindset to selfishness. This could develop hedonistic, nihilistic, xenophobic tendencies. This could possibly cause threat to right to life, right to property, right to freedom and right to ethical work. Islamic sermon emphasizing brotherhood may create more tolerance and collectivism.

Women rights in Islam:

In the Last Sermon, Prophet (SAW) strongly emphasised on the rights of women. He stated that both husband and wife have rights over each other, emphasizing the sanctity of marriage. On the other hand, West has contaminated the right of married women. Where Islam emphasise sacred relations, West is indulging in facing marriage failure. This is because the given rights by Islam is not practiced in the West.

Right to life in Islam:

In his last Sermon, Prophet (SAW) declared

life, dignity and property sacred to a person. Quran mentions the importance of life by stating that killing of a ~~real~~ person unjustly is killing of entire humanity while saving a life constitutes to saving the humanity. He annulled any revenge of the tribes and emphasised on peace.

### Right to Property:

Right to property was emphasised by Prophets (SAW). Quran has clearly given stipulated guidelines to property. In the West, Women did not have rights to property until 19th century. The properties were transferred to their husbands. First Wave of Feminism paved legal ways for women to acquire property. Islam permit women to acquire property ~~also~~.

### Capitalist approach of West and Islamic Finance

West's capitalism has legalised Interest. This is a form of exploitation of human who may need financial amount for stipulated number of days. However, in last Sermon, Prophet (SAW) annulled interest payments. Quran has condemned Riba in various places. Therefore ~~provision~~ economic rights are ensured.

## Conclusion

The best sermon of Prophet (SAW) emphasised the rights in marriage, in life, in property, in economic. The Equality and Brotherhood are essential identities of Muslim Ummah. Although, West have compiled a list of Human rights, it came after various stages of enlightenment and conflict.

Q8-

### i) The Concept of Equality

Equality is greatly emphasised in Islam. Either it be the human rights or Women rights.

Quran, at various places has given references to humanity. There are many instances of it during the life of Prophet (SAW).

### Equality in human women rights

In Islam has enjoined equality among men and women in various fields of life. These rights include Equality in rights to life, marriage, property, education, etc, exist for both men and women. Any good deed and accountability exist the same for both the gender.

### Places where men has more autonomy

Islam has emphasised certain areas where men are more autonomous. In inheritance, women

receive half of what men receive. Two witnesses constituting females, equate one male. Men can cover lesser body parts as compared to women. However, it is to provide sanctity to women.

### Places where women have more rights

Women are absolved from obligation of fasting or Salah in menstruation or pregnancies. The rights of mother is emphasised 3 times by Prophet (SAW) before father. Daughters are considered blessing in Islam and has great reward in their upbringing.

### The best sermon

Prophet (SAW) said that no Black has superiority over a White, nor White has superiority over Black and no non-Arab is superior over Arabs and vice versa. Piety defines status of a person.

Q8.

ii) The importance of Rule of Law

Rule of law has significant place in Islam. A person is required to respect the rule of law. This ensures cohesion and stability of society. Law ensures that a person does not deviate from established legal norms.

Islam has given great importance to law because it has its own stipulated laws

in the form of Shariah. They are binding on Muslims such as the Hadood laws. This ensures Allah's command is being obeyed. Moreover, the saying of Prophet (SAW) also becomes a binding because he is the walking Quran. Ijma and Qiyas that are made valid also become a rule of law.

The importance of rule of law avoids anarchy. Everyone has to follow the given set of rulings. This ensures that law and order is under control, fraud and theft are deterred, accountability is ensured and peace is established.

Through Islamic rule of law, Muslims follow the teaching of Islam, ensure Islamic morality in fields of politics, economy, social and personal life. This avoids Muslim sin decision or sin.

### MCQs

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1- B  | 11- C |
| 2- B  | 12- A |
| 3- A  | 13- A |
| 4- A  | 14- B |
| 5- D  | 15- C |
| 6- A  | 16- A |
| 7- D  | 17- D |
| 8- A  | 18- B |
| 9- C  | 19- B |
| 10- B | 20- C |