

July 31-2025

Mack-Test Islamic Studies

Part- II - Attempt any FOUR questions

Question: 3:

Elucidate major beliefs of Islam and their impact on Individual and Society?

Answer:-

Introduction:-

There are seven things which are essential for Muslim to believe in and is known as Iman Mufasssal. Without Iman, an individual's espousal of Islam as his religion would lack credibility. Famous narration of Holy Prophet (PBUH) states that;

(a) "Faith means to believe in Allah, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and the Divine Decree, both good and bad."

Thus, all of these concepts directly affect people's lives individually and professionally.

Major Islamic Beliefs:

(a) Belief in the Oneness of God:- (Tawhid)

This is a central belief in Islam. The main message of Islam is monotheism that Allah is above and (beyond) beyond anything that exists in the world, and that Allah is immanent, Omnipotent, Beneficent, Merciful and Just.

In the Quran Allah says; "Take not with Allah another object of worship; or thou (O man!) wilt sit in disgrace and destitution."

(Surah Al-Isra : 22 verse)

(b) Belief in His Angels:-

Muslims accept the existence of angels and that they are created from (of) light. These angels bring Allah's message to prophets and they are the followers of Allah's command. The angel Gabriel brought the divine revelation to the prophets.

(c) Belief in Divine Books:-

Muslims believe that Allah revealed certain messages to guide humanity and to teach them right from wrong. These messages were revealed to prophets and are known as Holy Books of Allah.

There are four Holy Books namely Torah, Psalms, Bible and The Holy Quran.

While The Holy Quran is the final and complete revelation received by last Holy Prophet (PBUH) of Islam.

(d) Belief in the Prophets of Allah:-

Muslim believe that prophet is the messenger (of) from Allah and the link between (p) Allah and humans.

There are 25 messengers mentioned in the Quran. Prophets and messengers were chose by Allah and were sent to every nation throughout history of mankind. Among Prophets, Muhammad (SAW) is the last prophet of Islam.

(e) Belief in the Day of Judgement (Hereafter):-

Muslims believe in the afterlife and that after death they will have to account for the actions. They accept that there will be day of Judgement when the whole world ends. This belief is important to all Muslims because it directs their behaviour in their lives on earth, knowing that their future life is dependent on this.

f) Belief in Divine Decree:-

Predestination is the idea that Allah

knows everything, and Muslim believes that although human beings have free will to make their own choices, Allah anticipates and knows what will happen.

Islamic Belief: Impact on Individuals:

(a) Spiritual Guidance: These beliefs provide a framework for understanding life, purpose, and the relationship with Allah, guiding individuals in their daily lives and moral choices.

(b) Moral Compass: Belief in the day of Judgement and divine decree encourages individuals to strive for righteousness and accountability in their actions.

(c) Sense of Purpose: The belief in a higher power and a life beyond this world provides a sense of meaning and purpose, encouraging believers to strive for spiritual growth.

(d) Emotional Stability:

Believing in oneness of Allah and that He is all knowing provide comfort and solace during difficult times.

(e) Fulfillment of Duties:-

Belief in Allah makes individual to fulfill their responsibilities to follow good and avoid evil. As well as treating others with fairness and respect thus contributing to a harmonious society.

Islamic Beliefs and their Impact on Society:-

(a) Social Justice:-

Islamic principles of justice and equality promotes fairness in social interactions and discourages exploitation and oppression.

(b) Community Building:-

The concept of Ummah emphasizes unity, brotherhood, and mutual support among believers, fostering a strong sense of community.

(c) Ethical Framework:-

Islamic beliefs and teachings provide a comprehensive ethical framework for various aspects of life.

(d) Economic Justice:-

In accordance with Islamic beliefs Allah is Supreme Owner of everything.

He maintains all natural values, properties and richness. All those capitalism related (is) disputes eradicated and principle of economic justice will finally be established.

(e) Cultural Influence:-

Islam significantly influenced various aspects of that culture, ^{in a} (including art) (architecture) (and) ^{way} the one (1) who is muslim will strive for the convenience of others and renders services to the society as well. The influence will not be limited to one part but will spread in different parts of the world.

Conclusion:-

The beliefs of Islam deeply shape both the individual and society. Through its spiritual guidance, ethical framework, and communal practices, Islam provides a comprehensive way of life that (extends) influences personal conduct, social justice, legal systems, education and cultural identity. The impact of these beliefs extends beyond religious practice, contributing to the moral and social fabric of Muslim communities and the broader world.

Question . 9.

Write short notes on the following.

(i) Responsibilities of Civil Servants

Answer:-

Introduction:-

Civil Servants are the public officials because they execute the public policies in which administrative ethical values (canx) make them a role model and an effective responsible concerning the execution of public policies in the best interest of collective life.

Significant Responsibilities of

Civil Servants:-

(1) Encouraging the Sense of Accountability and Responsibility:-

It assists to perform various duties with an appropriate way which can ensure effective delivery of services and it can motivate to work with constantly hard working to meet responsibilities. It can (dx) turn down self-aggrandizement, corruption, nepotism, favoritism, ethnocentric, xeno-centric, irrationality and administrative procrastination that can result to healthy work culture.

Furthermore civil servant is accountable as accountability makes man potent (and) to deal one's affair according as it is a reflection of ethics to mold (or) the personality of (In) individual.

(2) Stimulating Knowledge and Be Disciplined:-

Public administration encompasses the intellectuality and discipline to implement the policies in order to assure the administrative public affairs in its true sense. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) declared a discipline and balanced proportion for all to respect the life, property, and human (or) honour.

(3) Trust and Moral Development of Public Officials:-

The ethical ingredients of public servants in Islam encourage the trust, moral development and an easy implementation of Islamic Shariah. Islam urges to maintain complete trust on God and people whom authority has been assigned in order to ensure sustainability of an efficient and effective administrative process as Holy Quran mentions; "Truly the best of men for thee to employ is the (man) who is strong and trustworthy" (Al-Qasas: 26 verse).

④ Making Social Justice as the Paragon of Administration:-

The goal of public administration in Islam is the just administration as the tradition of Holy Prophet also urges to maintain justice at any cost even it goes against one's own self.

"Speak the truth even if it goes against your own knismen" (Al-Hadith)

⑤ Stimulating Transparency and Fairness:-

Transparency was the occupied character in the preaching of Holy Prophet (PBUH) caring to stakeholders as prevails in the tradition of Holy Prophet Khairu al-nas anfa'uhum li al-nas; that the best humans are who gave advantages to humans. Moreover, Islam exterminates the fraud in order to sustain transparency as Holy Quran says; "Woe to those that deal in fraud!"

Q.9. Part (ii.)

Procedure of Ijma and Ijtihad

Answer:-

Introduction:-

The Quran and Sunnah are the primary sources of Islamic Law. The Sunnah is the second source of Islam, but its authority is derived from the text of Quran. The Quran says, "For you the life of the Prophet is a model of behaviour." (33:21)

The other sources of Islamic Law includes Ijma, Qiyas and Ijtihad.

Ijma and its Procedure:

Definition:-

Ijma or the consensus of scholars signifies the importance of delegated legislation to the Muslim community. The Muslim society requires such a rule making power to meet the practical problems for implementation of Islamic Shariah. Ijma has been technically defined as the consensus of jurists of a certain period over religious matter. Ijma is considered a sufficient evidence for action because the Prophet of Islam said, "Muslim majority will never agree on a wrong matter."

Conditions for the Validity of Ijma:-

(1) The agreement must take place among mujtahids. Mujtahids is a person who is qualified to exercise Ijtihad.

(2) The agreement must be unanimous.

(3) The mujtahids must belong to Islamic community.

(4) The agreement of mujtahids must be held after the death of Allah's Messenger (PBUH).

(5) The agreement must be among mujtahids of one period, even though some of subsequent periods may differ from them.

(6) The agreement should be held on rule of Islamic Law.

(7) The mujtahids should have relied upon a sanad for deriving their opinion.

Examples include that muslim woman can not marry non-muslim, compiling of Quran, prohibition of riba and validity of the Friday prayer.

Ijtihad and its Procedure:-

Ijtihad is the most important source of Islamic law next to the Quran and Sunnah. Being a derivation from root word jahad, ijtihad literally means striving or self-exertion in any activity which entails a measure of hardship. The Prophet has permitted Ijtihad that (i.e.) literally means "to exert." Technically it means to exert with a view to form an independent judgement on legal issue. Ijtihad is the Islamic method of facing the new situations and problems in the light of general principles of the book of Allah.

Conditions for Ijtihad:-

- (1) A competence in the Arabic language which allows him to have a correct understanding of the Quran.
- (2) An adequate knowledge of Meccan and Medina contents of the Quran, the events surrounding their revelation and the incidences of abrogation revealed therein.

(3) An adequate knowledge of sunnah, especially those related to his specialisation. He needs to know the relative reliability of the narrators of the hadith and be able to distinguish between the reliable from weak.

(4.) He should be able to verify consensus of Ijma of companions of Holy Prophet, the successors and the leading imams and mujtahidin of the past. He should be familiar with issues on which there is no consensus.

(5) He should have a thorough knowledge of the rules and procedures for reasoning by analogy (qiyas) so he can apply revealed law to an unprecedented case.

(6) He should understand the revealed purposes of shariah, which relate to "considerations of public interest", including Five Pillars: protection of life, religion, intellect, lineage and property.

(7) He must practice what he preaches, that is he must be an upright person whose judgement people can trust.

Patterns of Ijtihad:-

First specific problem will be thoroughly examined in the light of Quran. If no solution is found then consult the Sunnah. Should the Sunnah also not provide solution, the next step will be to seek consensus or ijma among scholars. If consensus can not be reached, we will apply analogical reasoning qiyas to find similar issues from the past for guidance. Finally if qiyas does not yield a solution, we will engage in independent reasoning i.e., (or) ijtihad.

Conclusion:-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) had given the basic principle only to the muslims which are in Holy Quran and Sunnah. He had directed muslims to use their judgement in working out details according to the changing circumstances and rising demands. For this as the benefit of whole muslim ummah lies in the activity of ijma, qiyas and particularly ijtihad and Allah promised (or) a reward to a mujtahid.