

Mock Test Series

Islamic Studies Final

Date: 21-11-2025

Question No: 03

Define Shariah and its different sources. Highlight the importance of Ijma in the light of the Quran and Sunnah.

(I) Shariah:

Shariah (Islamic Law) is a divine law of life revealed by Allah to Muslims so as to guide them regarding all aspects of life such as social, economic, political or religious.

It is not limited to punishment but also covers family matters, personal conduct, criminal law and

governance. It aims to provide justice, equality and public welfare to all.

(II) Sources of Shariah:

Shariah has primary sources such as Quran and Sunnah (Hadith) and secondary sources such as Ijma, Qiyas, Ijtihad and many others.

1) Qurani:

It is the first and authentic source of Shariah. It covers all aspects of life and all other sources must agree with the Quran.

2) Sunnah/Hadith:

It is the sayings, actions and approvals of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). It explains

the Quran in practice. For example, Quran orders Muslims to pray, and sunnah teaches how to pray.

3) Ijma

Ijma means an unanimous agreement of Muslim/Islamic scholars on a legal issue. When scholars reach consensus, it becomes a binding source of shariah. It helps in addressing the issues not explicitly mentioned in Quran and Hadith. For instance, Riba (Interest) is prohibited in all forms.

4) Qiyas

Qiyas (Analogical Reasoning) extends Islamic law to new problems by comparing them with existing rules. The illustration

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of Qiyas is that wine is prohibited due to intoxication and therefore; other drugs are also forbidden.

5) Ijtihad:

Ijtihad (Independent Reasoning) is the judgement of a qualified jurist using deep understanding of Islamic principles to solve new issues. For example, the organ donation and the banking system are the issues discussed in Ijtihad.

III) Importance of Ijma in the Light of Quran and Sunnah:

Ijma is considered the third source of Islamic law, following the Quran and Sunnah. It is an unanimous agreement of

qualified Islamic scholars on a particular legal issue. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said:

"My Ummah will never agree on misguidance."

The literal meaning of Arabic word, Ijma means to 'determine a matter' 'resolving a matter' or 'reaching an agreement'.

The Islamic meaning of Ijma is the consensus of Islamic qualified scholars on a legal issue.

1) Legality of Ijma and Significance in Quran:

Ijma is strongly supported by Quran by the idea of collective consultation,

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obedience to authority
and following the path of
the community.

"O you, who believe, obey
Allah, obey the Messenger
and those in authority among
you." (Al-Quran).

This verse emphasises
on the obedience to authority
in collective decisions.

"...and conduct their affairs
by mutual consultation (shura)."

This verse encourages
collective decision-making.

2) Significance of Ijma in the Light of Hadith:

The Holy Prophet (PBUH)
strongly emphasized the

importance of unity, agreement of scholars and the correctness of the Muslim community, which forms the basis of Ijma. *It is all based on...*

"Allah will not cause my Ummah to agree upon an error." (Hadith)

The Prophet (PBUH) clearly states that the consensus of Islamic qualified scholars will be in favour of Muslim community as guided by the Quran and Hadith.

"If any problem comes to you, solve according to the book of Allah, if not, then according to the Sunnah of Holy Prophet (PBUH), if not, then according to what people unanimously agree upon." (Hadith)

In this Hadith, importance is clearly given to Ijma after a judgement not explicitly present in Quran and Hadith.

3) Importance of Ijma in Islamic Law (Shariah):

Ijma plays a vital role in Shariah as:

- i) Third source of Islamic law
- ii) Preservation of Muslim unity
- iii) Adaptation to changing circumstances
- iv) Protection from misguidance
- v) Strengthening of scholarly consensus

(IV) Conclusion

Shariah is a complete divine law which guides Muslim life in all aspects. It has the basic sources, Quran and Hadith, and Ijma as a third source. Ijma covers all those issues not explicitly mentioned in Quran and Hadith. In this way, it brings unity among Muslims and keep them away from misguidance.



Question No : 01

What is the difference between Deen and Religion? Describe the importance of Deen in human life with arguments.

(I) Introduction:

Islam is a complete code of life which covers the relationship of an individual to God and an individual to society. It emphasizes on keeping balance all aspects of life such as social, political, economic and religious in the light of Quran and Hadith. Thus, deen covers all aspects of life, whereas religion is limited to worship and rituals, Islam is a Deen, not religion.

(II) Difference Deen and Religion:

The fundamental difference between Deen and religion is that Deen is a complete divine way of life while religion is a set of beliefs and rituals about God.

1) Definition and Meaning:

⊛ Deen:

Deen is a complete code of life. It is a system given by Allah that covers beliefs, worship, moral conduct, social dealings, political principles, economic rules, family laws and overall human behaviour. Quran says:

“Truly, the Deen with Allah is Islam”

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Religion:

Religion is defined as a set of beliefs and rituals that explain the relationship between humans and God, usually limited to spiritual and worship-related matters. Quran says:

"For you is your religion and for me is my religion."

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Scope

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Deen:

It covers every part of life: Individual, social, legal, economic and spiritual.

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Religion:

It focuses mainly

on (D-1A)

on beliefs, worship and morality.

3) Origin of the Concept:

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Deen

A Quranic concept; Islam calls itself Deen-ul-Haq (the true way of life).

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Religion

A western concept which is generally restricted to spiritual practices.

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Change

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Deen

It is flexible where ideas are introduced and modified based on the

Knowledge of Quran and Hadith.

⊕ Religion

The beliefs are fixed and no change occurs.

(III) Importance of Deen in Human Life:

Deen plays a pivotal role in the human life in the following ways:

1) Complete Code of Life:

Islam (Deen) covers all dimensions of life and gives comprehensive knowledge regarding every issue. Quran says:

"This day, I have perfected

for you your religion and completed My favour upon you and I have approved for you Islam as a Deen."

2) Guiding Humanity: (1)

Deen guides human beings on right path. It shows sympathy for others. Quran states:

"This book (Quran) guides to that which is most right."

3) Establishing Moral Values: (2)

Deen teaches the lessons of honesty, loyalty and kindness which are the distinct qualities of a true Muslim.

"The most beloved of people

to Allah and the closest to Him on the Day of Judgement will be a just leader." (Hadith)

4) Upholding Justice:

Deen emphasizes on the provision of justice to all regardless any discriminations.

"We have sent down to you the book (Quran) in truth to judge between men." (Al-Quran)

5) Defining Right and Wrong

Deen clarifies the boundaries of right and wrong acts of individuals or prevailing in a society.

"These are the clear signs to Judgement between right and

wrong."

6) Promoting Equality:

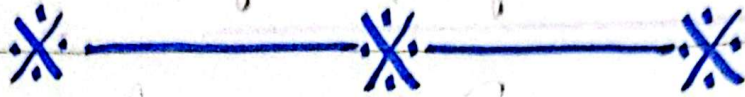
Deen promotes equality among all regardless of race, caste or religion. Quran says:

"O believers, We have created you from a male and a female and made you into nations and tribes so that you may know one another. Indeed, the most honoured of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you."

IV) Conclusion:

Deen guides about all aspects of human life; whereas religion covers spiritual and worship-related matters. It is, therefore, clearly stated that

Islam is a Deen, not a religion.



Question No : 06

Human rights are important because they protect every individual's inherent dignity, ensure freedom and equality, and promote peace and prosperity. Elaborate how Islam gives paramount importance to human rights?

(I) Introduction:

Islam gives importance to human rights and treats humans as superior creatures on Earth. It emphasizes on human rights and dignity.

so as to ensure the provision of justice and promotion of equality. It enforces the freedom of religion and maintains peace and brings prosperity to human life.

(II) Islamic Principles of Human Rights and Dignity:

To promote peace, provide religious freedom and promote equality are the key aspects of Islam to human beings. Some of the important aspects are as:

1) Inherent Human Dignity:

Human beings are created superior than all other beings. As it is stated in the Holy Quran:

"We have certainly honoured the children of Adam and carried them on land and sea and provided for them of the good things."

2) Equality of All Humans:

Islam clearly states that all humans are equal regardless of any discrimination based on race, religion or caste. The Prophet (PBUH) said:

"All of you are from Adam and Adam was from dust."

3) Ensuring Religious Freedom:

Islam gives right to adhere any religion and there should be no use of force to convert one from one's religion. As Quran says:

"There shall be no compulsion in religion as the truth stands out clearly from falsehood."

4) Brotherhood and Social Ethics:

Islam orders Muslims to stay as brothers and prefer for your brother what you prefer for yourself. As mentioned in Quran:

"The believers are but brothers, so make peace between them and fear Allah that you may receive mercy."

5) Prophetic Practice of Human Rights and Dignity:

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) ensured the provision of human rights and dignity

in the following ways:

i) Promotion of Racial Discrimination:

The Prophet (PBUH) ended the racial discrimination by appointing Hazrat Bilal (RA) as first Muzzin of Islam. He was a black African slave in Arabia.

ii) Compassion, Justice and Protection of the Vulnerables:

The Prophet (PBUH) emphasized on the protection of orphans against innocents and particularly to stay loving and calm with women and orphans.

"The best among you are those who are best to their wives and I am the best among you to

my wives." (Hadith)

"I and the One who cares for an orphan will be together in paradise." (Hadith)

6) Human Dignity and Greatness:

Human beings are considered the most superior creatures on the Earth. As stated in Quran:

"Indeed, I will make upon the Earth a successive authority."

7) Respect for Life, Property and Honour:

Islam values the life, protects the property and respects the honour for all. Quran says:

"Do not kill the soul which Allah has forbidden except by right."

Allah has forbidden the killing of innocent soul and it further states:

"Do not consume one another's wealth unjustly." (Al-Quran)

8) Social and Economic Justice in Islam:

Islam emphasizes on giving social and economic justice so that everyone gets the opportunity to improve and have earning sources without any external pressure. Quran says:

"Allah has permitted trade and has forbidden usury."

The Prophet (PBUH) further stated:

"Give the worker his wages before his sweat dries."

7) Islamic Principles Highlight Contemporary Relevance of Human Rights:

Islam rejects the racial discrimination and ensures human equality. It proves the Article 01 of the United Nations Human Right, 1948.

⊛ Article 01:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. (UNHR 1948)

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Islam also emphasizes on gender justice by providing to all regardless of gender discrimination. It covers the Article 02 and Article 07 of United Nations Human Rights, 1948.

⊕ Article 02 and Article 07:

UNHR guarantees equal rights and protection under the law without distinction of sex.

III) Conclusion:

Islam gives religious freedom, socio-political rights, economic fairness and gender equality in all aspects of life to everyone. It brings peace, justice, equality and prosperity to the society. In

this way, Islam plays a unique role in ensuring the provision of human rights and progress to the society.



Question No: 08

Write notes on the following:

(I) Jihad: Its Types and Importance

(A) Jihad:

The term Jihad comes from the Arabic root j-h-d meaning to strive, struggle or exert efforts. In Islamic teachings, Jihad refers to striving in the way of Allah to uphold truth, justice and righteousness—spiritually, morally, socially and when

necessary, militarily. Quran says:

"Fight in the way of Allah those who fight you, but do not transgress. Indeed, Allah does not love the transgressors."

(B) Types of Jihad:

Jihad is not only about armed conflict but also for self-purification, societal reforms and defending the community from oppression.

1) Jihad al-Nafs (Struggle against the self):

It is often called the greater jihad. It is struggle against evil desires, arrogance, anger and greed. One has to develop sincerity,

patience and piety. This Jihah is continuous throughout the life and is the foundation of all other types.

2) Jihad bil-Lisan (Struggle by Speech):

It is about speaking the truth, calling people towards good and preventing people from evil with wise and honest words and educating the society about justice and morality.

3) Jihad bil-Qalam (Struggle through Writing):

It is done through writing and publishing scholarly research to spread truth and educate people regarding religion, Islam.

4) Jihad bil-Maal (Struggle with Wealth):

By supporting good causes financially such as helping the poor, funding education and assisting social welfare are main ways to sacrifice wealth for the cause of Allah.

5) Jihad bil-Amal (Struggle through Action):

The actions are taken to improve society by providing justice, equality and humanity.

6) Jihad al-Qital (Armed Struggle or Fighting):

This Jihad applies only under strict conditions such as:

- i) Defence against oppression
- ii) Protecting religious freedom
- iii) Fighting oppression and tyranny
- iv) Declared by legitimate authority

(C) Importance of Jihad in Islam:

Jihad contributes in many ways as:

1) Spiritual Purification:

Jihad purifies heart, strengthens faith and develops moral character through self-discipline and inner-struggle. In this way, it builds pure soul and disciplined figures in society.

2) Upholding Justice:

It motivates Muslims to stand against injustice, corruption and oppression in society.

3) Promotion of Good and Prevention of Evil:

Through speech, writing and action, Jihad ensures the moral uplift of individuals and communities.

4) Strengthening the Ummah:

The collective struggle for truth, justice and moral integrity unites Muslims and builds resilience.



(II) Importance of Circulation of Wealth in Islam:

Islam places great emphasis on just and balanced circulation of wealth so that economic resources do not remain in few hands. It ensures that wealth flows throughout society, promoting justice, equality and social welfare. The concentration of wealth in Islam is important due to following reasons:

1) Prevents Concentration of Wealth:

Islam forbids wealth in few hands and encourages its movement so as to prevent economic inequality and excessive wealth accumulation by a small elite.

2) Promotes Social Justice:

Circulation of wealth ensures the fulfillment of basic needs of the most vulnerable class such as women, orphans, widows. It can be done through Zakat, Sadaga and Charity and inheritance laws.

3) Boosts Economic Activity:

The circulation of wealth can surely boost economic activities by movement of money from one hand to another. The economic activities gets strengthened by having more contributors and participants.

4) Purifies Wealth and Soul:

By giving Zakat, Sadaga and Charity, the wealth gets purified and it also lessens greed and selfishness. Quran says:

"Take some amount from their wealth so that you purify and sanctify it."

5) Establishes a Welfare State:

The distribution of wealth leads towards social unity and makes a sense of brotherhood. It ultimately builds a society into a welfare state by ensuring economic justice and financial support to all, especially to the needy ones.

6) Reduces Poverty and Inequality:

The circulation of wealth reduces poverty and bestows masses with opportunities to improve their economic positions. Moreover, the fair distribution of wealth will also lessen the economic inequality in the society.



The distribution of income and wealth towards social justice and welfare of the community is a primary objective of the state. The state has a duty to ensure that the economic and financial system is fair and just.