

Date 22/10/25

Islamiat Mock Exam

2025-26

Q3 _____?

"Introduction"

Islam is deen, who introduce first time rights related to human in the world. Later on, views of the Islamic human rights other countries started making human right. The answer with highlight the human right in comparison of modern world.

A) "Human Rights In Islam"

Islam is a deen and complete code of life. In Islam, once the rights have been granted, can never be revoked.

1) "Types of Right"

There are two types of rights in Islam which are basic fundamental rights and social rights.

Concept of Basic fundamental Rights

The concept of Basic fundamental rights is defined by "Amnesty

International and in Human Rights Declaration.

"According to Amnesty International"

"The fundamental rights are those rights which we get by birth"

"According to Human Rights Declaration"

"The basic fundamental rights are those rights which entitled by a person without any discrimination like race, color, tribe, and religion."

i) "Fundamental Rights"

1) "Equality to mankind"

Islam promotes Equality. It is evident from "**Last Sermon**" of Holy prophet. Further, Allah stated in "**Surah-Bani-Israel**" and the explanation of those verses are:

"We honored the Children of Adam".

2) "Freedom of Religion"

Islam also provides freedom from religious point of view. Allah stated in "**Surah-Bakrah**" and the explanation of those verses are;

"There is no compulsion in deen"

3) "Dignity to Mankind"

Islam gives dignity to mankind as well. Allah stated in "**Surah-Teen**" and the explanation of those verses are;

"Humans are the best creations"

4) "Right to Life"

Islam Ensures Right to life as well. Allah stated in "**Surah-Maidah**" and the explanation of those verses are;

"Who save one life, save humanity"

ii) "Social Rights in Islam"

Islam also promotes social rights as well. The social rights in Islam are; right of spouses, parents, children,

rights and duties of neighbors, right to vote, economic rights, social rights etc.

"Human Rights In modern International world"

In modern world, there are also fundamental and ~~po~~ social rights.

a) "Fundamental Rights"

Fundamental Rights are also same in modern international humanitarian rights.

However, modern humanitarian rights are different from Islamic Rights on certain area.

Right to Divorce:-

In Islam:- The husband has the right of divorce, but consent is the key principle in marriage.

In West:- Both husband and wife can initiate a divorce. They can freely choose their partners.

"Right of Economy"

In Islam = Women have the right to earn, but husband will pay to his family. (**Surah Nissa**)

In West = Both women and men have the right of earning, but both will pay ~~cur~~ expenses.

"Conclusion"

In view of the above arguments, In Islam and modern international humanitarian have the same fundamental rights like, equality, right of life and religion and dignity to mankind. However, modern international humanitarian rights are different in term of right to divorce and economy.

Q6 _____?

"Introduction"

Zakat is one of the obligatory worship in Islam. The first Caliph of Islam says; Zakat can be collected by force as well.

The importance of Zakat is defined in Quran and Sunnah. However, the implementation ~~and~~ and Sadka will help of egalitarian in society.

"Concept of Zakat"

The meaning of Zakat is "To purify the wealth". The Zakat was made obligatory on 2nd Hijri.

"Philosophy of Zakat"

The philosophy of Zakat can be explained through Quran and Sunnah.

"According to the Quran"

Allah stated ⁱⁿ the Quran related to Quran. Allah explained it in "Surah Taqosir" and the explanation

of those verses are;

"Islamic state should be a welfare state"

"According to the Sunnah"

The prophet (P.B.U.H) stated that;

"poverty leads to disbelief."

"Conditions of Zakat"

There are several conditions must be met. Otherwise the person will not be eligible to pay Zakat. Those conditions are; "a person must be a Muslim, must be a mature, must be a sound minded, and must be financially stable." ("debt free, able to pay home expenses). If all these conditions should be met, then person is a liable to pay Zakat otherwise not.

"Head of Zakat"

The heads of Zakat is defined in Quran (**Surah-Toba**).

According to the Quran, there

"8" heads of Zakat which are; "poor, needy, administrator, sympathers, the cause of Allah, wayfare, to free slave, and to pay debt".

"Not Eligible For Zakat"

There are certain conditions in which the person is not eligible to get Zakat which are; "spouses cannot give Zakat to each other, parents to each other, grand parents, and grand children. Most importantly, Zakat cannot be spend on mosque, hospitals, Muhammad, and Al-e-Muhammad.

"Percentage of Zakat"

The percentage of Zakat varies from item to item.

i) "Annual Wealth"

The Zakat on annual wealth is 2.5 %.

ii) "Trade Stock"

The Zakat on trade stock is also 2.5% annually.

iii) "Rare Metals"

The Zakat is on rare earth's metals on 7.5 tola of gold or 52.5 r. of silver.

iv) "Live Stock"

The Zakat is on 5 camels is one goat, on 40 goats is also one goat, on 30 cows are also one goat.

"Role of Zakat on Societal Development"

Zakat and Sadka can help in development of an egalitarian society.

1) "Through Morality"

Zakat and Sadka can play a role in development of an egalitarian society. The reason behind this is that it is a shield against crime.

2) "Eradication of poverty"

Zakat plays an important role in eradication of poverty because with the help of Zakat wealth would circulate within the society. This also removes the class difference as well.

3) "Promotion of Economic Empowerment"

The funds of Zakat can be used for skill development, for the installation of small business, and education. This would lead to more balanced and self-reliant society.

4) "Encourage Solidarity"

Zakat could encourage solidarity because when the rich people support the poor through Zakat and Sadaqa, it creates a sense of unity and compassion in society. Resultantly, people feel more connected and responsible towards each other.

"Conclusion"

The Zakat is an obligatory worship in Islam because it can create an egalitarian society by reducing poverty, crime, and promote economic empowerment and encourage solidarity.

Q _____?

"Introduction"

In modern day, the element of extremist has increased in the Muslim world due to several issues like Socio-economic and ideological factors. However, these issues can be solved with the help of Islamic teachings.

"Causes of Extremism in the Muslim world"

There are several causes of extremism in the Muslim world.

1) "Poverty"

Poverty is one of the main reason behind extremism in the ~~muslim~~ Muslim world. The reason behind this is that, due to poverty the people are ready to do anything in exchange of money, food, and clothes for their families. According to "Hamid Mir" the agents of Mossad catch the poorest people from Pakistan, then washed their brains and used them in extremist activities.

2) "Influence of West"

The crucial reason behind the causes of extremism in the Muslim world is the influence of the West. The West's involvement in Muslim countries deepened division and encouraged militant responses. **Example: the influence of the USA in "Libya" and "Syria".**

3) "Sectarian Divisions"

Sectarian divisions play an essential role in the cause of extremism in the Muslim world. The reason behind this is that, the sectarian division create conflicts and spread hatred and intolerance. **Example; (Saudi-Iran conflict) and violence in Northern part of Pakistan.**

4) "Misinterpretation of Religion"

Misinterpretation of religion is another reason behind extremism in the Muslim world because extremist groups distort Islamic teachings for political or sectarian motives, promoting violence instead of peace.

"Islamic Teaching in Modern Islamic Society"

In modern Islamic Society, the Islamic teaching can promote peace, tolerance and moderation.

1) "Promoting True spirit of Islam"

The promotion of true spirit of Islam can be promoted peace, tolerance, and moderation. The reason is that this principle ensures respect for diversity and freedom of belief. Allah stated in "Surah-Kafirun" and the explanation of those verses are;

"I have my own way, you have your own way".

2) "Example of Prophet" (P.B.U.H)

The biography of prophet (P.B.U.H) promotes unity, tolerance, and peace. The prophet (P.B.U.H) preached forgiveness, patience, and co-existence.

Examples:- Journey of Taff, (Treaty Hudoblah).

3) "Education and Awareness"

Peace, tolerance, and moderation can be promoted through education and awareness. Teaching the true Islamic values of justice, equality, and mercy would counter radical narratives, and promote critical thng.

"According to the Sunnah"

The Holy prophet (S.A.W) said that;

"Seeking education is an obligatory on every man and woman".

a) Role of Religious Scholars"

The religious scholars could play their role to promote peace, tolerance, and moderation. However authentic scholars must actively refute extremist interpretation and guide youth towards peaceful and constructive engagement.

5) "Promote Moderation"

With the help of promoting moderation, peace, ^{and} tolerance, ~~and~~ could be promoted. Allah defined Muslims as a "Moderate Nation in Quran (2:143)" - The reason behind this is that, it would encourage balance view and prevent extremism and tolerance.

"Conclusion"

Hence, the cause of extremism in the muslim world are; poverty, influence of west, sectarian division, and misinterpretation.

However, peace, tolerance, and moderation can be promoted by promoting true spirit of Islam, Seerat-Nabi, education and awareness, role of religious scholars, and by promoting moderation.

Q7 | _____?

"Introduction"

The Islamic political system is based on justice, consultation, equality, accountability, and rule of law. This answer will highlight concept of Shura (consultation), Khilafat (caliphate), source of law (Shariat) in the political system and will align it with modern democracy.

"Concept of Politics"

Politics means to organize the people and society. Politics is the name of gaining power and exercise that power according to the political science.

"According to Aristotle"

"He stated that politics is the name of two things which are; Law making (Legislation) and making citizens happy.

"Principles of Islamic Political System"

There are several principles of

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Islamic political system are; Implementation of Shariah ("Suraah-Hajj:41"), welfare of people without any discrimination. Most importantly, the major principle of Islamic political system is that the "Sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty".

1) Sovereignty of Allah

In Islamic, the sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty because he is the Creator of the universe. His laws are defined in Quran and Sunnah.

2) Equality and Justice

In Islamic political system everyone is equal before the law, regardless of race, caste, sex, and religion. (Suraah-Sad:26).

3) Accountability of Rulers

Rulers are answerable to Allah and people. The concept of Hisbah and public consultation ensures that leadership remains responsible and transparent.

"According to Hazrat Ali"

"A Caliph is the person who

curbs the evil of corruption and after that implements good governance".

"Key concept of Islamic Political System"

1) "Consultation"

Shura means consultation in decision making. It promotes collective wisdom, prevents dictatorship, and ensures public participation. It is similar to modern parliamentary consultation. Further, Allah stated in Quran and the explanation of those verses are;

"Conduct your affairs by mutual consultation".

"According to the Hazrat Umar"

He stated that "There is no caliph without consultation".

2) "Khilafat"

Khilafat means caliphate. He works as the trustee of Allah to enforce justice and shariah.

Moreover, Caliph is chosen by the consent of people and is accountable to them. It resembles the electoral and representative principle in modern democracies.

"According to Hazrat Usman"

"A Caliph is somebody who works for the welfare of the public".

31" Shariah as Source of Law"

Islam's political system is based on Shariah law. There are two sources of law in Islamic political system which are; Primary and Secondary source of law. The primary source of law is Quran and Sunnah. Whereas, the Secondary source of law is Ijma, Ijtihad, and Qiyas.

"Alignment with Modern Democracy"

Islamic principle

Modern principles

1) Shura

Participatory decision-making

2) Khilifa

Representative government

Equality and
Justice

Fundamental Human
Rights.

This shows that the Islamic political
is the spirit of democracy.

"Conclusion"

The Islamic political system is
compatible with the spirit of
democracy because both are
emphasizing justice, consultation,
accountability, and equality.