

Q.2

Concept of Tawhid-Oneness of Allah

Tawhid means belief in the oneness of Allah that there is no deity worthy of worship except the Allah Almighty.

He alone is worthy of worship and all kinds of praise, has no partners, possess all power and supreme authority over the universe

"Say, O Prophet,"

He is Allah-One
and Indivisible"

(Al-Quran)

He has created everything from scratch without any help and he provide sustenance for all living creatures.

Categories of Tawhid

1) Tawhid
In Person

2) Tawhid in
Attributes

3) Tawhid in
Actions

1- Tawhid in Person

Belief that Allah is one in Being - He has no partner, no equal, and no child.

"Say: Allah is one, Unique, and Eternal, the self-sufficient one whom everyone needs. He has no children and was not born of anyone, and one is comparable to Him." (Al-Quran)

2- Tawhid in Attributes

~~But~~ Belief that all attributes; ~~things~~ perfect and beautiful, belong only to Allah.

"And to Allah belong the best names, so invoke him by them." (Al-Quran)

3- Tawhid in Actions

Belief that Allah alone is the Creator, Sustainer and Manager of the affairs of the universe.

"To Allah belongs the sovereignty of the heavens and the earth and what lies in them, and He has power over everything." (Al-Quran)

Impacts of Tawhid on an Individual

1- Gives a Purpose to Life

Believing that Allah created us (humans) and put on top of all other living beings. There must be a reason for our existence provides us with purpose and direction to life.

"I did not create the Jinns and the Humans except for the purpose that they should worship me."

(Al-Quran)

2- Boosts Self-Respect

Belief that Allah has honored human kind gives dignity and confidence.

"We have honored the Children of Adam, and carried them on land and sea, and provided them with good things, and greatly favored them over many of those we created"

(Al-Quran)

3- Builds Humility and Modesty

Recognizing Allah's greatness makes one humble and believing that Allah

is ~~watching~~ aware of ~~every~~ the
believer's every action and what
goes in their mind, make ~~the~~ one
more accountable and careful.

"Allah says: 'Pride is
my cloak and greatness my
robe, and whoever competes
with me with regard to
either of them, I shall
throw him into Hell.'
(Al-Hadith)

4- In stills self-Accountability

A believer believes he will be
answerable to Allah on the
Day of Judgement, becomes conscious
of his deeds.

"We will setup the scales
of justice on the Day of
Resurrection, so that no
soul will suffer the least
injustice. And even if it be
the weight of mustard seed
we will bring it up. Sufficient
as we are Recorders."
(Al-Quran)

5- Develops Trust in Allah

Believing that Allah, who is
capable of many great actions,
will take care of his affairs.

"And why should we not

trust in Allah, when he has guided us in our way? We will persevere in the face of your persecution. And upon Allah the reliant should rely."

(Al-Buran)

6 - Strengthens Hope in Allah

Tauhid instills in a person that he should never lose hope, giving hope even to the most sinful.

"O My servants who have transgressed against themselves: do not despair of Allah's mercy, for Allah forgives all sins. He is indeed the Forgiver, the Clement."

(Al-Buran)

7 - Instills Peace and Contentment

Faith in Allah brings peace, contentment and focus to the believer.

"Those who believe, and whose hearts find comfort in the remembrance of Allah. Surely it is in the remembrance of Allah that hearts find comfort."

(Al-Buran)

Impacts of Tauhid on

Collective life (Society)

The belief in Tawhid not only refines one character but also uplifts the entire society by promoting brotherhood, peace, equality, and harmony.

1- Strengthen the Concept of Equality

Believe that everyone is equal and no one is superior on the basis of colour, race and creed in the eyes of Allah.

"Surely, the most honorable of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you."

(Al-Quran)

2- Promotes the Concept of Brotherhood

The belief in one Allah creates a sense of uniformity and unites Muslims as one Ummah.

"Certainly all Muslims are brothers"

(Al-Quran)

3- Create a Society with Purpose

Belief in one Allah gives life meaning and direction.

"I did not create the Jinn and the Humans except for the purpose

that they should worship
me".

(Al-Quran)

4- Helps in Building a Humble and Modest Society

Tawhid removes arrogance and fosters mutual respect

"And do not walk
upon the Earth
arrogantly."

(Al-Quran)

5- Brings Peace and order

when people believe in one God and follow His principles of life, justice ensures and conflicts diminish.

"Indeed, Allah ordains
justice, grace, as well
as generosity to relatives."

(Al-Quran)

Conclusion

Tawhid is not just a concept but a way of life. Belief in one Allah

is the foundation upon which the entire structure of Islam stands.

guiding both individual and collective life towards peace, unity and success.



Q.6

Zakat

- In literal sense, Zakat carries two meanings, to purify and increase/growth.
- In terminology, Zakat is the amount given out from a Muslim wealth ^{every} year when a person's wealth reaches the prescribed amount (Nisab), which is equivalent to 52.5 tolas of silver. Allah commands,

(And perform the prayer,
and give alms.)

(Ad-duran)

Similarly, Sadaqat (voluntary charity) is an extension of the spirit of generosity and compassion.

Importance of Zakat and Sadaqat in Development of an Egalitarian Society

1- Ensures Circulation and Redistribution of wealth

Zakat prevents concentration of wealth and ensures economic balance.

"Receive contributions from
their wealth, to purify them
and sanctify them with it;
and pray from them."

(Ad-duran)

2- Reduces Poverty

When implemented correctly, Zakat

and Sadaqa ensures that everyone's basic needs - food, shelter, and clothing - are met, helping to eradicate poverty from society.

~~3 - Creates a Balanced and Just~~

During the Caliphate of Umar (RA), poverty was nearly eliminated; Zakat collectors struggled to find anyone eligible to receive it.

3 - Creates a Balanced and Just Society
By narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor, Zakat and Sadaqa promote equality, fairness and harmony.

"Charities are for the poor and the destitute...."

God is All-knowing, Most Wise."

(Al-Quran)

4 - Eliminates Social Evils

When people's basic needs are fulfilled, social evils decrease, resulting in a peaceful and stable society.

"None of you will have faith till he wishes for his (Muslim) brothers what he likes for himself."

~~(Al-Hadith)~~

(Al-Hadith)

5 - Strengthens Brotherhood and Unity

Zakat fosters cooperation and mutual understanding between the rich and the poor.

"He is not a believer whose stomach is filled while his neighbor goes hungry."
(Al-Hadith)

Conclusion

In essence, Zakat and Sadaqat are not mere acts of charity - They are mechanisms for justice, purification, and social balance.

Their effective implementation ensures wealth circulation, removes poverty, and fosters unity and compassion.

Thus Zakat and Sadaqat together make way for an egalitarian society, where an individual lives with dignity, peace and equality under the mercy of Allah (SWT).



Q.3

Introduction

Islam is not merely a religion; it is a complete code of life that guarantees justice, equality, and dignity for all human beings long before the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, Islam had laid down the foundation of human rights more than 1400 years ago through the Quran, Hadith, and the Farewell sermon of the Holy Prophet (SAW).

These rights ensure respect for every individual regardless of gender, race, or status.

Comparison Between Islamic and Modern International Humanitarian Rights

- 1- Equality in the Sight of Allah (SWT)
Islam upholds equality, rejecting discrimination based on color, race, or social status.

"O people! We created you from a male and a female, and made you races and tribes, that you may know one another. The best among you in the sight of Allah is the one who is the most righteous."

(Al-Quran)

- Comparison: The UDHR Article 1 states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Islam introduced this principle centuries ago, linking equality with piety and righteousness, not material or social standing.

2- Sanctity of Life

The Quran strictly prohibits unjust killing and upholds the sanctity of life.

"Whoever kills a person.. it is as if he killed the whole mankind; and whoever saves, it is as if he saved the whole mankind."

(Al-Quran)

Comparison: UDHR Article 3 protects the right to life, liberty, and security. Islam extends this by equating one life with the entire humanity.

3- Right to Basic Needs

Islam emphasizes economic justice, charity, and social welfare, ensuring that no individual is deprived of necessities.

~~Comparison:~~ "And give the relative his rights, and the poor, and the wayfarer, and do not squander wastefully" (Al-Quran)

- Comparison: UDHR Article 25 recognizes the right to an adequate standard of living.

Islam made the fulfillment of basic needs a religious duty not just a social obligation.

4- Sanctity of Property

Islam protects individuals from fraud or exploitation, establishing the foundation for ethical economic dealings.

"O you who believe! Do not consume each other's wealth illicitly, but trade by mutual consent."

(Al-Quran)

- Comparison: UADR Article 17 guarantees the right to own property.

Islam not only recognizes this right but also regulates fair means of acquisition and prohibits wrong and deception.

5- Religious Freedom

Islam allows individuals to choose and practice their faith freely without force.

"There shall be no compulsion in religion, the right way has become distinct from the wrong way"

(Al-Quran)

- Comparison + UDAR Article 18 ensures freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.

Islam introduced this principle during a time when forced conversions were common elsewhere.

6- Right of Inheritance (Gender-neutral)

Islam was the first system to legally recognize women's inheritance rights, ensuring financial independence.

- Surah Misa (verse 11-12)

prescribes inheritance for both genders.

- Comparison: Modern law adopted such equality much later; Islam institutionalized it centuries ago.

7- Right to Education

Islam mandates education regardless of gender as a duty.

"Seeking knowledge is obligatory on every Muslim."

(Al-Hadith)

- Comparison: UDAR Article 26 recognizes education as a universal right.

Islam declared it a religious obligation long before.

8- Right to Privacy

Islam strictly prohibits invasion of privacy, backbiting, or spreading rumors.

"And do not spy upon each other, and do not listen to the evil talk of the people about others' affairs."

(Al-Hadith)

- Comparison: UDHR Article 12 protects privacy and reputation, mirroring this Islamic principle.

9- Protection of Chastity

Islam safeguards the dignity of individuals and punishes false accusations.

"Those who accuse chaste women, then cannot bring four witnesses, whip them eighty lashes..."

(Al-Baqara)

- Comparison: International laws similarly protect individuals from defamation and sexual harassment, but Islam treats modesty as a moral and social value, not just a legal matter.

10- Protection of a Child's Identity

Islam protects lineage and family structure through the institution of Nikah and prohibits adultery.

Giving a newborn a name is the first right of a child, ensuring recognition and identity.

- Comparison: UN convention on the

DATE: ___/___/___

Rights of the child (1989) echoes these rights centuries after Islam instituted them.

Conclusion

Islam emerged as the pioneer of human rights, establishing equality, justice, and dignity for all long before modern humanitarian laws. The Quran and sunnah form a complete code safeguarding every aspect of life.

While both Islamic and international systems share common ideals, Islam's rights are divine, timeless, and comprehensive, ensuring both worldly justice and spiritual accountability.

Islam's vision of human rights surpasses modern humanitarian charters by integrating moral, social, and spiritual dimensions, ensuring a just and dignified life for all.

Q.4



Causes of Extremism in the Muslim world and the Application of Islamic Teachings to Promote Peace, Tolerance, and Moderation

Introduction

Extremism in the Muslim world has become one of the most serious challenges confronting the Muslim world today. Despite Islam's emphasis on peace, tolerance, and moderation, political, socio-economic, and religious factors have contributed to the distortion of its true spirit. A critical examination of these causes is vital to understanding how Islamic teachings can guide societies back to the path of balance and harmony.

Causes of Extremism in the Muslim world

1- Misinterpretation of Religion:-

A major cause of extremism is the selective and literal interpretation of Islamic texts without understanding their historical and contextual relevance. Extremist groups misuse religion to justify violence and exclusion.

2- Political Instability:-

The absence of democratic governance, corruption, and lack of representation have created frustration among youth, making at risk to extremist ideologies.

3- Global Injustice:-

Wars in Muslim regions such as Palestine,

Syria, and Iraq, have fueled resentment and encouraged anti-Western extremism,

4- Socio-Economic Deprivation :-

Poverty, unemployment and lack of opportunities provide fertile ground for extremist groups that exploit them by offering purpose and financial incentives.

5- Decline in Quality Education :-

An imbalance between religious and modern education has resulted in intellectual and moral stagnation.

Outdated curricula in seminaries often promote sectarian bias rather than critical and moral reasoning.

6- Negative Role of Media :-

Media sensationalism and biased portrayal of Islam have intensified polarization and Islamophobia, which, in turn, fuel radical tendencies and reactionary extremism within Muslim societies.

Islamic Teachings for Promoting Peace, Tolerance

1- Religion of Peace

Islam forbids aggression and promotes peace as the fundamental principle of human relations.

"If the enemy is melted

towards peace, make peace
with them."

(Al-Quran)

- 2- Concept of Moderation (Wasatiyyah)
Allah (SWT) describes Muslims in
the Quran (Surah Al-Baqarah) as
"Ummatan Wasatan" - a balanced
and moderate community.

- 3- Respect for Human Life

"Whoever kills a person, ... it is
as if he killed the whole
mankind."

(Al-Quran)

This verse underscores the sanctity of life
and categorically rejects, terrorism,
murder, and all forms of violence.

- 4- Promotion of Religious Tolerance

Islam grants full freedom of faith and
discourages coercion or persecution on
religious grounds.

"Let there be no compulsion
in religion."

(Al-Quran)

- 5- Exemplary Life of the Prophet (SAW)

The Seerah of the Prophet (SAW)
emphasizes compassion, forgiveness, and
coexistence, as seen in the Treaty of
Hudaybiyah and the Charter of Madinah,
both of which reflect inclusivity and

peace-building.

6- Reforming Religious Education

Incorporating Quranic principles of peace, ethics, and critical reasoning into curricula can counter extremist thought and ~~prevent~~ prevent ideological manipulation.

7- Role of Scholars and Media

Authentic religious scholars and responsible media must jointly counter extremist propaganda, promote accurate Islamic narratives and highlight unity, tolerance, and humanitarian values.

Conclusion

Extremism in the world is not rooted in Islam but in the distortion of its message. The solution lies in reviving true Islamic values - peace (Salam), moderation (Wasatiyyah), and justice (Adl). By reforming education, strengthening governance, and following the Prophet's example of tolerance, the Muslim Ummah can restore its unity and present Islam as a global model of compassion and balance.

←————→
'The End'