

Part - II

Q. No. 2.

Tauheed:

Tauheed is Islamic doctrine that there is one God (Allah). Allah - Creator and Sustainer. This is the central belief in Islam. Muslims accept that Allah is one, transcendent and is above of all. Every thing in this world is the will of Allah. Muslims surrender themselves to Allah. This is the most fundamental idea of Islam accepted by all muslims.

In Quran it is given as;

- "Say: He is Allah, the One" Surah Ikhlas 112:14.
- "Your God is one God; there is no God but he." Al-Baqarah 2:163.
- "And we did not send any messenger except (to confirm) that there is no deity except me. Surah Al-Anbiyah 21:25

Influence Of Tauheed on Individual Life.

Belief in Tauheed gives the believer inner peace, sincerity and confidence.

Knowing that all power belongs to Allah removes fear of worldly forces and fosters reliance (Tawakeel) and gratitude. It builds moral responsibility as the believer recognizes that Allah alone will judge human actions.

This awareness ensures honesty, humility and consistency.

Influence Of Tauheed on Collective life.

On a collective level, Tauheed unites all muslims under one God and one faith, promoting brotherhood and equality among them. It rejects divisions based on race or status and establish the foundation for a just and moral society. Since sovereignty belongs to Allah alone, Tauheed ensures that social and legal systems operate on principles of justice, equality, and accountability.

Thus, Tauheed is both a theological and social framework that harmonizes belief, worship, and ethical conduct.

Q.No.3.

Islam as a pioneer of Human Rights.

Human Rights in Islam

Islam introduced universal human rights long before modern declarations. The Quran Affirms human dignity:

"And we have certainly honored the children of Adam" (Al-Isra 17:70.)

It upholds the sanctity of life,

"Whoever kills a person, it is as if he has killed all mankind, and whoever saves one is as if he has saved all mankind" (Al-Maida 5:32)

Justice is a core value

"Indeed Allah commands you to render trusts to whom they are due and when you judge between

people, to judge with justice". (An-Nisa 4:58).

Islam also guarantees property and inheritance rights. (An-Nisa 4:7, 4:11)

Freedom of belief

"There is no God compulsion in religion"
(Al-Baqarah 2:256)

and care for the poor orphans and needy. (An-Nisa-4:2)

Women were given social rights, such as dowry, inheritance, centuries before similar rights were recognized elsewhere.

Comparison with Modern Humanitarian Rights.

Islamic human rights share many similarities with modern international rights, such as those in the

universal declaration of human rights (UDHR). Both uphold life, dignity, freedom, and justice. The difference lies in their sources: Islamic rights are divinely ordained and connected with duties to God, while modern rights are secular and based on human consensus.

In Islam, every rights comes with a moral responsibility, freedom is balanced by accountability, and justice is guided by divine laws. Despite contextual differences, Islam remains a pioneer of human rights, emphasizing equality and dignity for all humanity.

Q. No. 8.

(a)

Amr bil Ma'ruf wa Nahy' anil

Munkar (Enjoining Good and evil)

It is a fundamental moral principle that guides muslims to promote virtue and prevent vice. The Quran commands "let there arise from you a community inviting to all that is good, enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong, these will be successful" (aal-Imran 3:104). It also praises believers who support one another in righteousness.

"The believing men and believing women are allies of one another; they enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong." (Al-Fawbah 9:71).

This duty is applied at personal, social and state level. Individuals should correct wrong gently within their capacity. Communities should promote education, morality, justice and government should ensure law reflect ethical values.

(b)

Afw (Forgiveness)

Afw means forgiveness or pardoning others for their faults. It is one of the most noble virtues in Islam, reflecting Allah's attributes of being the most forgiving. The Quran teaches, "let them pardon and overlook. Would you not like that Allah should forgive you?" (An-Noor 24:22). and praises those "who restrain anger and pardon others, and Allah loves the doers of good" (Al-Imran 3:134). Forgiveness is encouraged even one has the power to take revenge: "The recompense of an evil is an evil equal to it, but whoever forgives and makes reconciliation, his reward is with Allah". (Ash-Shura 42:40).

Forgiveness purifies soul, reduces hatred and promotes peace. It is a sign of strength, not weakness and earn divine reward.

Part - I

1. c - 3 A.H
2. d - Hazrat Harram bin Malik
3. a - Hazrat Musab
4. c - Kitab al Ahar
5. d - Hazrat Zainab
6. a - Hakeem bin Alkhatab
7. c - Tarjumanul Quran
8. b - Mudashabiha
9. b - Earthquake
10. b - Hazrat Ruffaida
11. b - Hazrat Usman
12. c - Six
13. c - 47
14. d - All of these
15. a - 1st Caliph
16. b c - Hazrat Ismail
17. b - Hazrat Abdullah
18. b - Masjid-e-Taawa
19. b - 286
20. b - Al-Haseeb