

Final Mock

ISLAMIC STUDIES

PART - II

Question #2

Basic beliefs of Islam and doctrine of Akirat in Particular

Introduction

Islam is a Comprehensive way of life that provides a Coherent framework for belief, conduct and social organization. At a Core of Islamic teachings lie a set of fundamental belief that shape a Muslim's worldview, moral compass and sense of accountability. This beliefs that shape a Muslim's worldview, moral compass and sense of accountability relationship between human beings and Allah but also regulate social interaction, justice and collective responsibility. Among these, the doctrine of Akirat (Hereafter) occupies a central position, as it links worldly actions with external consequences.

Basic Belief of Islam (Articles of Faith)

Belief in Tawheed (Allah)

The belief in the oneness of Allah is the foundation of Islam. It establish Allah as the sole creator, sustainer and lawgiver. This belief liberates human beings from servitude to other humans, ideologies or material force, instilling dignity, equality and moral responsibility. The Quran declare;

“Say: He is Allah, the One” (Quran 112:1)

Belief in Angels

Muslims believe in angels as obedient servants of Allah who perform specific duties, such as delivering revelation, recording deeds and executing divine commands. This belief reinforces the idea that human actions are constantly observed and recorded.

Belief in Revealed Books

Islam affirms belief in all divine scripture, with the Quran as the final and preserved revelation.

"This book, there is no doubt in it, is guidance for the righteous."

As it provides moral, legal and social guidance.

Belief in Prophets

Belief in all prophets ensures continuity of divine guidance. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) is the final messenger. Muslims believe that all prophets conveyed the same core message of monotheism, morality and accountability.

"Muhammad is the messenger of Allah and the seal of the prophets."

Belief in the Day of Judgement

The belief in Akhirat asserts that life does not end with death. Every individual will be resurrected and held accountable for their deeds. Justice, often delayed or denied in this world, will be administered in the hereafter.

Belief in Divine Decree (Qadr)

Belief in Qadr affirms that Allah has ultimate knowledge and control over all affairs, while humans are granted free

within moral responsibility. This balance fosters, patience, resilience and accountability.

Doctrine of Akhirat (Hereafter) in Islam

The doctrine of Akhirat is the moral engine of Islamic life.

Concept of Accountability

Islam teaches that every action good or bad will be judged by Allah. Even minor deeds will be weighed.

"Every soul will be held in the Pledge for what it earned" (74:38)

Justice beyond the world

Akhirat ensures absolute justice. Oppression, exploitation and injustice that escape punishment in the world will be addressed in the Hereafter, offering hope to the oppressed & warnings to wrongdoers.

"And your Lord is not unjust to His servants".

Reward and Punishment

Belief in Paradise (Jannah) and Hell (Jahannam) motivates righteous conduct and deters ~~into~~ immoral behavior.

Reform of Individual Life Through Islamic Belief

The Prophet (S.A.W) said;

"The wise person is the one who holds himself accountable and works for that which comes after death".

Moral Discipline and Self-accountability

Belief in Allah and Akhirat develops inner moral restraint. A Muslim restrains from wrongdoings not merely due to fear of law but due to consciousness of divine ~~account~~ accountability.

~~Phy~~ Psychological Balance & Purpose

Islam beliefs provides meaning to life, reducing anxiety, despair and hopelessness. The belief in divine wisdom and Akhirat offers comfort during hardship ~~and~~.

Character building

Traits such as honesty, humility, patience, justice and compassion are nurtured through belief in accountability and divine reward.

as the prophet stated; "I was sent to perfect noble character".
(Musnad Ahmad).

Reform of Society through Islamic Belief

Establishment of Social Justice:

Belief in Akhirat ensures that social justice is not optional but obligatory. Exploitation, corruption and oppression are condemned as grave moral crimes.

"O you who believe! Stand firmly for justice."

Promotion of social responsibility

Islam beliefs encourage charity (Zakat, Sadaqah), care for the poor and protection of vulnerable groups, fostering social solidarity.

Rule of law & Ethical Governance

Belief in divine accountability restrains abuse of power. Leaders are reminded that authority is a trust (Amanah) for which they will be accountable in Hereafter.

"Indeed, Allah commands you to ~~refer~~ render right to whom they are due".

~~Collective~~ Collective Moral Orders

Belief Akhīr discourages corruption and exploitation
& ensuring societal harmony.

Conclusion

The basic belief of Islam, especially the doctrine of Akhīr, provide a comprehensive framework for moral accountability, justice and social harmony. By linking worldly conduct with ~~et~~ eternal consequences, Islam reforms individual character and establish a just and compassionate society.

Question #2

Concept of Salat (Prayer)

Introduction

Salat is the most central act of worship in Islam after the declaration of faith. It represents a direct and continuous link between believer and Allah and serve as a comprehensive system of spiritual purification, moral discipline and social cohesion. The Quran repeatedly emphasizes Salat as the cornerstone of righteous living, making it a transformative force in both personal and collective life.

Concept of salat in Islam

Salat refers to the prescribed acts of worship performed five times daily at specific times, involving recitation of the Quran, physical movement and supplication, all directed toward Allah alone.

"Establish prayer for my remembrance".

Salat is not merely a ritual but a comprehensive act of obedience that integrates belief, action & consciousness of Allah.

Obligation of Salat

Salat is an obligatory Pillar of Islam and the first act for which a person will be held accountable on the Day of Judgement.

"The first matter that the servants will be brought to account for on the day of Judgement is the prayer".

Its regularity ensures continuous moral and spiritual discipline.

Components of Salat

Spiritual Impact of Salat

~~Salat creates a direct bond between the~~
Strengthening relationship with Allah

Salat creates a direct bond between the believer & Allah, fostering humility, reliance and spiritual closeness.

"Prostrate and draw near" (96:19)

Inner Peace and Tranquility

Regular prayer brings mental peace and emotional stability by connecting the heart with divine remembrance. Regular prayer helps to clear your heart from any negative thoughts and its kind of giving clear way to your problems.

"Verily, in the remembrance of Allah do hearts find rest".

Development of God-Consciousness (Taqwa).

By ~~reap~~ repeatedly reminding individuals of Allah's

Presence, Salat nurtures mindfulness and spiritual awareness.

Moral Impact of Salat

Prevention of Immorality and Sin

Salat restrains individuals from unethical behavior by strengthening self-accountability. It creates an inner moral check that operates even in the absence of external enforcements.

"Indeed, prayer restrains from shameful and unjust deeds."

Self Discipline and Character Building

Observing prayer at fixed times instills punctuality, Patience, Sincerity and consistency in daily life. This discipline gradually shapes a responsible and Principled personality.

Accountability and Ethical Conduct

Salat constantly reminds believers of ultimate accountability before Allah, discouraging dishonesty and corruption. It nurtures integrity by linking everyday conduct with divine judgement.

Social Impact of Salat

Promotion of Equality and Brotherhood

Congregational prayers eliminate social distinctions as poor and rich stand together before Allah. This practical equality weakens class barriers and strengthens social cohesion.

"The believers are but brothers."

Strengthening Social Unity
Mosques function as centers of social interaction, cooperation and collective responsibility, fostering unity and mutual care. Regular interaction builds trust, empathy and a shared sense of belonging.

Social Discipline and order
Following a Imam in congregational prayer teaches, obedience, coordination and respect for collective order. This habit reinforces respect for leadership & laws in broader social life.

Psychological & Behavioral Impact

Salat provides emotional resilience, reduce stress and offers moral strengths to face life's challenges through reliance on Allah. It provides individuals from anxiety, despair and moral confusion in time of crisis. By offering regular moments of reflection and spiritual grounding, salat helps individuals manage anger, frustration and impulsive behavior.

Conclusion

Salat is far more than a ritual obligation. It is a comprehensive system of spiritual elevation and moral purification and social integration. By strengthening the relationship between humans and Allah, refining individual character and fostering social unity, salat play a decisive role in transforming both personal and societal life.

Question #3

Introduction

Human dignity is a central principle of Islamic teachings. Islam views every human being as a ~~rep~~ respected creation of Allah, endowed with inherent honor regardless of race, color or gender. In a society where women were historically marginalized and denied basic rights, Islam emerged as a revolutionary force that restored their dignity, status and social recognition. Through divine commandments, legal protections and moral reforms, Islam established a framework to recognize, protect and sustain human dignity, with special emphasis on women.

Concept of Human Dignity in Islam

Islam affirms the inherent honor of all human beings;
"Indeed, we have honored the children of ~~Allah~~ Adam".

This verse establishes dignity as a God-given right, not a social privilege, making discrimination and exploitation morally unacceptable.

Equality of Human beings

Islam rejects superiority based on race, lineage, wealth or gender.

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

This principle forms the foundation of universal human dignity.

Status of Women Before Islam

Before the advent of Islam, women were subjected to severe social, economic and moral injustices. They were denied inheritance rights, treated as transferable property, and excluded from legal and social recognition. Practices such as female infanticide reflected the deep rooted contempt for women in pre-Islamic societies.

Recognition of Women's Dignity in Islam

Spiritual Equality of Women

Islam categorically recognizes women as spiritually equal to men, holding both accountable before Allah without discrimination. The Quran affirms that reward and punishment are based on faith and deeds rather than gender.

"Indeed, the Muslim men and Muslim women — Allah has prepared for them forgiveness and a great reward".

This spiritual equality forms the foundation of women's dignity in Islam.

Right to life and Protection

Islam abolished the cruel practices of female infanticide and strongly condemned all forms of violence against women. The Quran questions this inhuman act by highlighting moral accountability.

"And when the girl buried alive is asked, for what sin was she killed".

Right to Education

Islam made the pursuit of knowledge obligatory for both men and women, without distinction. The Prophet (S.A.W) stated;

"Seeking knowledge is obligatory upon every Muslim"

This command established women's right to intellectual development and social participation

Economic & Property Rights

Islam granted women an independent economic and legal identity, recognizing their right to own, inherit and manage property. This provision empowered women economically and protected them from financial exploitation.

Right to Consent in Marriage.

Islam strictly requires the consent of women in marriage thereby rejected forced unions. The prophet declared;

"A woman cannot be married without her consent"

This safeguard women's autonomy and dignity in marital matters.

Measures adopted to Maintain Women's Dignity

Safeguards Legal

Islamic law ensures women's protection through legally binding marriage contracts, mandatory dower (Mahr), inheritance rights and the right to seek divorce (Khula).

This measures institutionalize women's right and prevent abuse.

Moral & Social Protections

Islam promotes modesty, mutual respect and social ethics to protect women from exploitation. The Quran instructs both genders;

"Tell the believing men and women to lower their gaze and guard their modesty".

Accountability and Justice

Islam assigns men to the role protector and maintainer with responsibility rather than superiority.

"Men are protectors and maintainers of women".
This ensures justice, care and accountability within family structures.

Conclusion

Islam recognised human dignity as an inherent divine gift and restored women's honor at a time when they were systematically degraded. Through spiritual equality, legal protections, moral guidance and social categorization, Islam ensured that women are respected as individuals, family members and contributors to society.

Question #5

Ijtihad

Introduction

Ijtihad, derived from the Arabic root Jahada (to strive), refers to the exertion of intellectual efforts by qualified scholars to interpret Islamic law in situations where direct guidance from the Quran or sunnah is absent. It is a dynamic instrument that allows Islam to remain relevant in changing social, political, and technological contexts. By facilitating moral reasoning, social reforms, and legal adaptability, Ijtihad has a potential to strengthen the Muslim Ummah and contribute to the betterment of humanity as a whole.

Concept of Ijtihad

Ijtihad is the process of exerting reasoning to derive rulings in new circumstances while adhering to the objectives of Shariah. It is distinct from taqlid, which refers to blind adherence to past interpretations. Ijtihad emphasizes;

- Flexibility in legal and moral guidance.
- Contextual applications of Islamic principles.
- Continuous renewal of understanding.

Role of Ijtihad in the Establishment of Muslim Ummah

Preservation of Islamic Principles

Ijtihad ensures that the core teachings of Islam remain relevant across eras without compromising

the Quran and Sunnah. It allows the muslim ummah to adapt to political, social and economic challenges while maintaining unity and identity.

Social reform and justice

By applying Ijtihad, scholars can address contemporary issues such as gender equity, poverty alleviation and human rights ensuring that Islamic teachings serve social justice. This helps prevent stagnations and promotes ethical governance within muslim societies.

Political cohesion & Leadership

Ijtihad provides the framework for responsive governance, guiding rulers and institutions in accordance with shariah principles. It can unify diverse muslim communities under a common moral and legal framework.

Intellectual Growth

Encouraging Ijtihad fosters critical thinking and intellectual development within the ummah, preventing intellectual decline and promoting scholarships that is rooted in Islamic values.

Role of Ijtihad in The making of Humanity

Universal Ethical Standards

Ijtihad allows Islamic ethics to engage with the global challenges such as climate change, technological ethics, and social justice, contributing to the moral development of humanity.

Human Rights & Social Welfare

Through contextual reasoning, Ijtihad can support policies that uphold dignity, equality and justice, in line with universal humanistic values while remaining rooted in Shariah.

Conflict resolution and Peace building

Ijtihad can guide Muslims and global communities in resolving disputes ethically (fostering dialogues and promoting coexistence).

Adaption to Modern challenges

In areas such as bioethics, artificial intelligence and environmental stewardship, Ijtihad provides solutions compatible with Islamic values and global human needs.

Challenges to Ijtihad

- Decline of qualified Mujtahids in the contemporary era.
- Over-reliance on rigid interpretations
- Political misuse to derive power rather than justice
- Lack of widespread scholarly consensus.

Contemporary Relevance

Ijtihad is vital in addressing modern challenges faced by the Muslim Ummah. As it helps to formulate ethical guidelines for finance, health and technology, moreover, ensuring gender justice and social reforms. Another, it contributes to global peace, human rights and

interfaith dialogue.

"Renew your faith through knowledge and reasoning,
for shariah is not bound by centuries"

Conclusion

Ijtihad represents the dynamic spirit of Islam, bridging divine principles with changing human circumstances. By enabling the muslim ummah to address contemporary issues with ethical and legal reasoning, ijtihad strengthens unity, promotes social justice and contributes to the moral and intellectual development of humanity.