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Q:1: (Islamic Beliefs and Akhirat)

I. INTRODUCTION:

At the core of the religion Islam is its basic beliefs. These include belief in Allah, Angels, Books, prophets, and in the day of judgement. These beliefs play an instrumental role in reforming the life of an individual and also bring about reforms at the societal level.

II. BASIC BELIEFS OF ISLAM:

These beliefs are manifested in Imam-e-Mufassal

امانت بالله و ملائکته ، و کتبہ ،
و رسولہ و البیوم الآخر -

• Belief in Allah: The concept of Tauheed:

Belief in the one of Allah (Tauheed) is the prime among the beliefs. Tauheed means believing in the oneness of Allah in His Attributes, actions and characteristics i.e. Tauheed Firqat, Fissafat, Filafa'al.

"قُلْ اِلٰهُنَّ اَحَدٌ"

"Say, He is the one"

- Al-Ikhas

• Belief in the Angels:

Believing in angels including 4 prime angels i.e. Jibreel, Mekhaail, Israfaeel, and Izraeel is obligatory on

on all Muslims. Others include Munkar and Nakkeer, and Karamin Katibeen - responsible for questioning in grave and keeping records of deeds respectively.

• Belief in Allah's Books:

There are 4 revealed books that revealed on Hz. Dawood (AS), Hz. Musa (AS), Hz. Eesa (AS), and Hz. Muhammad (PBUH). Muslims believe in all of them as divine revelations.

• Belief in Prophets:

Muslims believe in all prophets irrespective of their community 'Ummah'.

4 We do not make any distinction among them 'Prophets' "

- Al-Durra

- BELIEF IN THE DAY
OF JUDGEMENT:
AKHIRAH.

Belief in the day of judgement is a core and important belief of Muslims.

"While the hereafter is much better and much more durable" — Al-Quran

- Reasoning behind the
day of judgement:

Hundred percent justice can not be done in this world. therefore the day of judgement will provide justice for all.

"Then for those who have rebelled - Hell will be the abode"

— Al-Quran.

III. ISLAMIC BELIEFS REFORMING THE LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS:

Islamic beliefs play a key role in reformation of individual's life and society.

- Instills gratitude in an individual:

Islamic beliefs and guidance help and teach the believer to be grateful
 "those who are not grateful to people, are not grateful to Allah"
 - Hadith.

- Inculcate self accountability in the believers:

Al-Achirah
 beliefs inculcate self accountability
 "And even if it be the weight of a mustard seed, we will bring it up.
 Sufficient are we as reckoners"
 - Al-Quran

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- Kills the arrogance of individuals and make them humble:

Belief in

Tauheed makes a person humble

"Allah says greatness is my robe and pride is my cloak"

- Ibn-e-Majah.

- Act as a source of guidance for the believer:

Belief in

Quran helps the individual gain absolute guidance.

"Surely, this Quran guides you to what is most upright"

- Al-Quran.

IV. ISLAM REFORMING THE SOCIETY THROUGH ITS BELIEFS:

- Promote equality among
the people:

Taheed, by
detering the arrogance of a person,
produces an overall society
with equality among the believers.

- Society becomes just
and promotes rule of
Law:

ADL (Justice)

and rule of law is
encouraged by every belief. Especially,
the belief in Akhirah
compels the believers to promote
justice in this world.

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- Promote a sense of unity among the believers:

By believing such a comprehensive belief system without any difference, muslims generate a sense of unity among themselves.

V.

CONCLUSION:

The beliefs in Islam including in the day of judgement play a crucial role in reforming individual and social life.

In contemporary era, muslims should embrace these beliefs to get success in this life and the hereafter.

Q:2

(SALAT)

I. INTRODUCTION:

Salat or prayer is the core pillar of Islam. It possess utmost importance in the religion Islam. It impacts profoundly on the social, moral, and individual life and also the spiritual one.

II. CONCEPT OF PRAYER (SALAAT) :

Prayer was obligated in 10 Nabawi. The philosophy behind prayer is to connect with Allah SWT.

It remains the key catalyst in relation with Allah (SWT)

- Importance of SALAT
(Prayer):

Holy Prophet
(PBUH) emphasized on the
importance of salat. As per
Prophetic tradition,

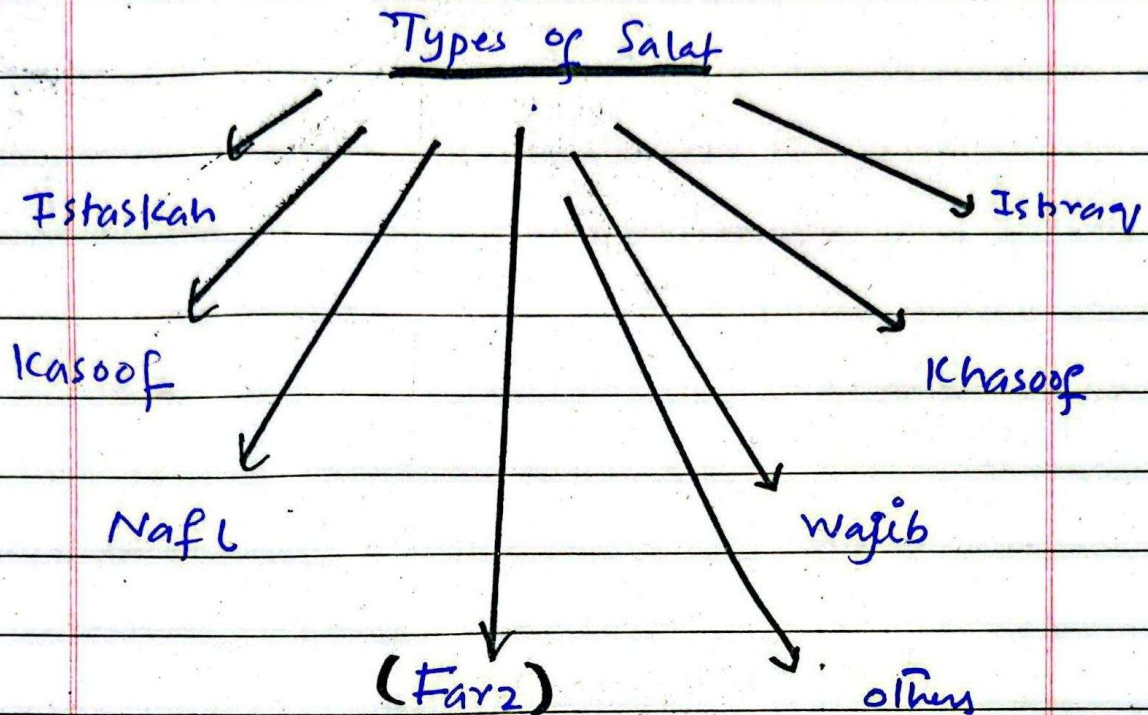
"Between, Muslims, non-believers,
and polytheism is the
abandonment of Salat"

- Types of Salat (Prayer):

There
are number of types concerning
Salat including the obligatory
(Fard), Nafl, Wajib and
others include Kesoo, Khasoo,
Ishraak, Istaskah. They are
serve different purpose. Farz is
not optional.

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III.

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF SALAT ON AN INDIVIDUAL:

- A great portrayal of
Muslim brotherhood and
unity:

By offering
Prayer along with the
community, individual generates
brotherhood with other Muslims.

- Promotes equality in the society:

All Muslims
pray Salat without discrimination.
Whether it be a rich
businessman or a poor man,
all stands equally in one row.
This feature has been greatly appreciated
by scholars such as (Muhammed Taqbal).

- Inculcates tolerance in the believers:

By
praying with different people
with different behaviours,
the believers generate an
instinctual tolerance among
themselves. Therefore, prayer
generates tolerance in an
individual.

IV IMPACTS OF SALAT ON MORAL AND SPIRITUAL LIFE OF AN INDIVIDUAL:

- Brings the believer closer to Allah SWT.

The prime purpose is to connect with Allah SWT. It reduces the gap between Allah SWT and His believer.

"My slave keeps on getting closer to me by performing Nawafil" - Hadith

- Effective way to have the sins forgiven:

By praying Salat (Prayer) continuously. one automatically distance it self from sins. As per a

Prophetic Tradition, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) showed Abdharr^{RA} a tree branch with falling leaves saying by praying, a persons sins are removed like this branch.

- Spiritual elevation of a believer:

By continuously praying and remaining in state of purity through Wadhū (Ablution). Person attains spiritual elevation.

- Way to seek help from Allah SWT:

Since the Salat bridge the gap between Allah SWT and His believer, It also makes able a person to seek help from him.

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“وَسْتَغِيثُ بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالصَّلَاةِ”

“Seek help through patience
and Prayer” — Al-Quran

- An effective way to move
away from sins :

By
continuously establishing a contact
with Allah, believer departs away
from sins. It deters every
wrong doing.

“إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْتَهِى عَنِ
الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ”

“Indeed, genuine prayer
deters one from evil
and wrong doing”

— Al-Quran

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V.

CONCLUSION:

Prayer is
an indispensable element of
Islam. It plays and remains
a key aspect to impact
the social, moral, and
spiritual life of an individual.

Q:4 - (ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION)

I INTRODUCTION:

Islam gives a dynamic and living perception of civilization by providing an established political system, culture, Art, Architecture, and urban planning. Moreover, It provides an established structure of governance with religion, Trade, and an economic system.

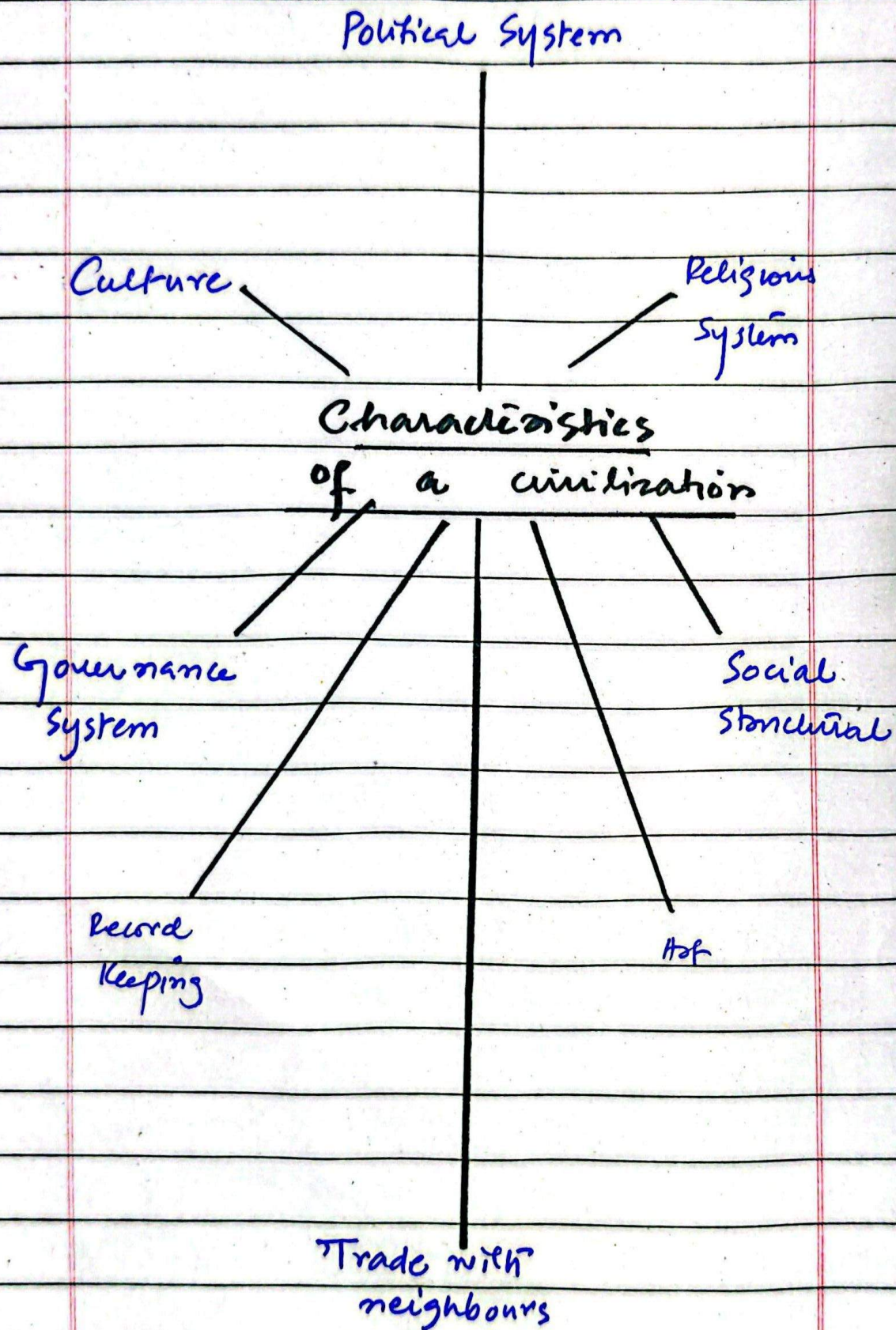
II. CONCEPT OF A CIVILIZATION:

"A civilization is an advanced form of living"
— Oxford

There are number of characteristics in a civilization as mentioned in the chart.

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III. ISLAM AS A LIVING AND DYNAMIC PERCEPTION OF CIVILIZATION:

Islam portray itself as ultimate civilization by providing each and every aspect of the civilization. Following arguments portray itself as a dynamic and living example of civilization.

- Islam providing an established political system:

Islam provides a political system with comprehensiveness. With the Sovereignty of Allah and participation at the lowest level from the Khalifa. This political system remains the solution to current problems faced by other civilizations.

• Islam as a culture itself:

Islam is itself a culture. A Faith-based culture which restricts other traits that does not conform to its injunctions. It is greater than other cultures which are limited only to certain people. On the contrary, Islamic culture is all around the world and it is integrated.

• Architecture, and urban planning at the core of an Islamic state:

Islamic architecture remains a key part in

modern civilization and also in the history. Muhammad Abdur Rehman in his book 'A brief Survey of Muslim Science and Culture' examines how early Muslim scientists played a key role in Astronomy, medicine and optics and developed an enduring architecture throughout the world.

• Islamic Governance System as an optimal system:

Islamic governance system is a comprehensive one. It possess all the solutions to the problems of the contemporary modern nation-states.

'It is more advanced than western models of governance'

— Muhammad Al-Buraey

- Trade at the core of Islamic Civilization:

Trade has become core of a Muslim state from the very times of Madinah under Prophet PBUH. He promoted trade with all irrespective of their religion including Jews.

- Islamic economic system as the back bone of civilization

Islamic economic system is a comprehensive one and need of the modern day civilizations.

"Islamic economic system addresses social, moral, and economic dimensions together" - Umar Chapra's Islam and the economic challenges.

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- Islamic as the prime religion in state with minority rights:

Religion,
a key aspect of civilization,
remains at the core of Islamic
civilization. Moreover, minority
rights are not compromised.

"Whoever harms a Dhimmi (Non-Muslim), I shall be his prosecutor on the day of Judgement" - Holy Prophet"

- Islamic Civilization:
Dynamic not static

Islam
provides a system that
is adaptable. While it is
a fact that civilizations
need to change with

changing era's and circumstances.
Islam provides instruments
such as (IJMA) consensus. This
help in continuous development
without drifting away from
Prophetic and Quranic teachings.

IV. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion,
Islam is indeed the living
and dynamic perception of
a civilization. In fact, it
serves as a better and
far more effective mechanism
than other modern day
civilizations.

Q:7 (a)

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNANCE IN ISLAM:

Islam provides a comprehensive structure of governance. To govern effectively, the concept of Shura 'consultation', legislation guidelines, and sources of Islamic laws remain key components.

• THE CONCEPT OF SHURA (CONSULTATION):

Shura (Consultation) remains the indispensable part of Islamic governance. Prophet Muhammad PBOH manifested this in every battle including Badr (To fight or not?), Uhud (Fight inside or outside?),

and in the battle of trench.
Shura is also ordered and
encouraged in the Quran:

“وَلْيَاوُزْ وَمَعْرِ فِي الْأَمْرِ”

“And Consult them in the
conduct of your affairs”
-Al-duran.

• LEGISLATION IN ISLAM:

The legislation
in Islam is also manifested
in the Shura concept with
a Council under the Supreme
Authority of Khalifa. However,
the Shariah will remain same,
any legislation to be done
should not be in in conformity
to the Shariah law.

• SOURCES OF ISLAMIC LAWS IN ISLAM:

- QURAN

The Glorious Quran is the ultimate source of Islamic law. It is a very comprehensive textbook that covers every aspect of life including social, political, and economic ones.

- SUNNAH

Sunnah is the the actions and sayings of Holy Prophet PBUH. They are recorded through different compilations of Hadith including Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim, Tirmidhi, Ibn Majah, and Musnad Ahmed.

- IJMA (CONSENSUS):

When a matter arises that is not directly mentioned in Quran and not guided directly by Holy Prophet (SAW).

Muslims reach a decision through consensus among the eligible scholars and with 100% consensus.

- QIYAS (ANALOGY):

Qiyas is done by comparing modern problems with the times of Muhammad (SAW) and the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.

Example:

Nail polish along with wudhu is sustainable through number of prayers - an analogy with wheat knitting problem of women and wudhu in Makkah.

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Q:7 (b)

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN ISLAM:

Education is the most important aspect of the religion of Islam as discussed below.

- Providing education as the primary purpose of Prophets:

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) himself came to fight Jahiliyya and educate the people concerning right and wrong.

"I have been sent to you as a teacher"

- Ibn Majah.

- High status of an educated person given by Islam:

Holy Prophet

(PBUH) always praised those who were getting educated. As per a prophetic tradition

"¹
The ink of a scholar
is more sacred than
the blood of a martyr"

- Obligatory on all:

Whether it be
male or female it is obligatory
on all.

"Seeking Education and Knowledge
is obligatory on every Muslim -
Male and Female"

- Hadith.

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• Encourages the contemporary education:

Holy Prophet (PBUH) always encouraged contemporary education. He advised H. Abubakar (RA) to get education of Family charts for better record keeping, H. Zaid Ibn Harithah (RA) to learn Hebrew to deal with Jews, and H. Umar (RA) to learn stars and their movements for navigation.