

Final Mock CSS-2026
January 2026
Islamic Studies

Q1.

Beliefs of Islam and the doctrine
of Akharat:

Introduction:

The Islamic beliefs are a moral engine of life that reforms the individual conduct and social order, with the Akhirat as the central accountability mechanism. These beliefs play a vital role in reforming human on an individual level via ethics, self-discipline and responsibility as well as on a societal level through justice, social harmony, law and welfare.

Basic Beliefs of Islam:

The foundation of Islam rests upon certain core beliefs that shape the Islamic worldview and guide human behavior.

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Basic Beliefs of Islam:

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3- Belief in the Day of Judgement.

Muslims believe that on the Day of Judgement, humans will be judged for their actions in this life. Those who followed Allah's path will be rewarded, those who haven't will be punished in hell.

4- Belief in Books of God:

Muslims believe that Allah has revealed books on his messengers. Torah, Zabur, Injeel and the Holy Quran. While the texts and meaning of the first 3 books have been altered, the Holy Quran is still in the same condition the day it was revealed to the Holy prophet.

5- Belief in the Angels of God:

Muslims also believe in Angels sent by Allah. Different Angels have their particular duty which they are serving. Angels are unseen beings who worship God and carry out God's orders throughout the universe.

Doctrine of Akhira:

Belief in life after is one of the most central pillars of Islam. It shapes a Muslim's understanding of life, accountability. Akhira begin immediately after death. Every human being will be held accountable for their deeds.

Impact on Individual

- The concept of Punishment and reward.
- Sense of responsibility and self accountability
- Spirit to abide by the law
- preaching for goodness and preventing from evil
- Sympathy to God's creature.

Impact on Society:

- Sense of brotherhood and Fraternity
- Forgiveness
- Helping others
- Mutual harmony
- Love for others
- Spirit of serving others
- Reform in society

Q2.

Salat : Its impact on Social, Moral and spiritual life of an individual.

Introduction:

Salat (Namaz) is the most visible form of worship in Islam, designed not merely as a ritual act but a comprehensive system of moral discipline, spiritual purification and social reform. Salat aims to align human life with the commandments of Allah both inside and outside the prayers.

Concept and importance of Salat:

Salat is an obligatory act of worship performed 5 times a day at prescribed times. It represents submission, obedience and direct communication b/w the believer and Allah.

'And establish prayers and give Zakat'
~ Al-Baqrah : 43)

Mandatory conditions of Namaz:

- 1) - Purity of body
- 2) - Purity of dress

- 3- Purity of the place of prayer.
- 4- observance of prescribe time
- 5- Facing Qibla.
- 6- Covering Sahr.

Essential Acts of Namaz:

- Qiyom
- Niyyah
- Takbeer - e - Tehreema
- Tilawat of Quron
- RUKOO
- sajoor.
- Qaida.

Wudu and the concept of Purification

Purification is the fundamenta of Salat. The Quron mentions four mandutary acts of wadu in Surah marda, Emphasizing physical and sprited cleantiness as prerequisites for worship. This constant emphasis on cleantiness cultivates discipline and order in daily life.

Philosophy of Namaz

The core philosophy of Salat lies in obedience and consistency. Islam expects believers to follow Allah's commandment in daily life with the same discipline, humility and consciousness shown during prayers. Thus Salat serves as a training mechanism for moral living beyond the prayer mat.

Spiritual Impacts of Salat

Salat profoundly transforms the inner life of an individual:

- Psychological stability and peace of mind.
- Closeness to Allah and spiritual answers.
- Habit of cleanliness and purification.
- Fear and consciousness of God.
- Patience and perseverance in adversity.
- Greater reward for congregational prayers in the hereafter.

Through constant remembrance of Allah, Salat strengthens faith and provides inner balance in times of stress and hardship.

Moral Impacts of Salah:

- Intention trains goal-setting and strength of will
- Humility in prayer develops seriousness and self-worthfulness
- Strict prayers timing cultivate punctuality and respect for time
- Discipline and order help individuals prioritize responsibilities
- Sense of honor, independence and dignity
- Character building through humility and self-restraint.

"Indeed Salah keeps away from indecency and evils"
~ Al-Ankabot: 45

Social Impacts of Salah:

On a collective level, Salah contributes to social harmony and cohesion:

- formation of righteous and morally conscious society
- promotion of equality and brotherhood in congregational prayers
- Strengthening of social bonds through unity and discipline
- Encouragement of mutual cooperation and consolation

- Development of a strong sense of social responsibility.
Mosques function as centers of moral education and social integration, reducing divisions based on wealth, race or status.

Conclusion:

Salat is a comprehensive institution that integrates spiritual devotion with moral discipline and social responsibility. By enforcing regular worship, purification, humility and obedience, it reforms the individual's character and contributes to the development of a just and harmonious society. Thus Salat is not merely a ritual obligation but a continuous process of personal and collective transformation in Islam.

Q5.

Introduction:

Islam is a dynamic religion meant to guide humanity across changing times and circumstances. While the Quran and Sunnah provide permanent principles, new social, political, economic and technological challenges continued to emerge. Ijtihad as a disciplined intellectual effort to derive solution from Islamic sources

Definition of Ijtihad:

- Literal meaning - Striving, truth seeking.
- "Ijtihad is the general process of juristic endeavor to ascertain in the tenets of Shariah law"

Ijtihad and the Establishment of Muslim Ummah:

1- Unity Through Intellectual Flexibility:

Ijtihad allows diversity of opinions within the bounds of Islam, preventing stagnation and sectarian rigidity. When

Proper exercised, it promotes tolerance of differing views and strengthen unity by focusing on shared objectives rather than minor jurisprudential difference.

2- Addressing contemporary challenges:

Modern issues such as digital finance, bioethics, governance, international relations and environmental responsibility require fresh legal reasoning. Ijtihad enables the ummah to respond confidently to these challenges without abandoning the Islamic views.

3- Revival of collective Responsibility:-

The practice of collective ijtihad encourages cooperation among scholars, institutions and states, fostering intellectual leadership and shared responsibility within the Muslim world.

Ijtihad and Moral Development of Humanity:

- 1)- Promotion of Justice and Human welfare:
Islamic law aims at justice, mercy

and public interest. Through ijtihad, Islamic principles are applied to protect life, dignity, intellect, property and faith - values that better benefit all humanity, not Muslims alone.

2- Compatibility with Universal Ethical Values

Ijtihad allows Islam to engage constructively with universal concerns such as human rights, social justice, gender equity and environmental ethics while remaining rooted in divine guidance.

3- Ethical Governance and Social Order.

Through adaptive legal reasoning, ijtihad contributes to ethical governance system that emphasize accountability, rule of law, and public welfare by offering alternative moral framework to purely materialistic system.