

Q2:

SALAT

Q Salat is one of the five pillars of Islam, referring to obligatory daily prayers performed five times a day by Muslim. It involves specific physical movements and recitations from Quran, connecting the worshipper with Allah.

SOCIAL IMPACT:-

↳ Community bonding:- Regular prayers, especially congregational prayers in mosques, foster a sense of unity and brotherhood among Muslims, strengthening social ties.

↳ Discipline and routine:- The fixed prayer times structure daily life, encouraging punctuality and organization in social activities.

↳ Equality:- In congregational prayers, everyone stands in rows without social distinctions, promoting egalitarian values and humility.

Moral Impact:-

↳ Connection with God:- Performing salat requires self-control and adherence to rituals, cultivating moral responsibility.

↳ Mindfulness and focus:- Prayers remind individuals of Islamic ethical teachings, inspiring righteous behaviour and accountability for actions.

↳ Purification - Salat encourages introspection and seeking forgiveness, leading to moral improvement.

"Spiritual Impact"

↳ Connection with God - communication with Allah, providing spiritual nourishment and comfort.

Salat is a direct spiritual connection with Allah, providing spiritual nourishment and comfort.

↳ Mindfulness and Focus - mindfulness of God's presence, enhancing spiritual awareness and gratitude.

The ritual promotes mindfulness of God's presence, enhancing spiritual awareness and gratitude.

↳ Spiritual Growth - believed to purify the soul, strengthen faith and guide individuals toward spiritual enlightenment.

Regular prayer is believed to purify the soul, strengthen faith and guide individuals toward spiritual enlightenment.

Overall, Salat integrates physical, mental and spiritual aspects, influencing an individual's social behavior, moral conduct, and spiritual relationship with God.

Q. Basic beliefs of Islam and the doctrine of Akharaat (Hereafter)

Islam is built on five fundamental beliefs.

1) Tawhid :- Muslims believe in one God, Allah, who created and sustains every thing. This monotheism shapes all aspects of life and thought.

2) Prophethood :- Muslims accept a line of prophets (including Adam, Moses, Jesus and the Muhammad SAW) who delivered Allah's guidance to humanity.

3) Revelation :- The Quran is the final divine scripture, believed to be the literal word of God, supplemented by hadith (Prophet's sayings).

4) Angels :- Spiritual beings who execute God's commands, such as recording deeds or delivering messages.

5) Akharaat :- Life does not end with death; souls face resurrection, judgement, heaven or hell based on their deeds.

Akharaat :-

Akharaat specifically refers to the belief that every individual will be resurrected and held accountable for actions in this life. The Day of Judgement determines the

reward or punishment, emphasizing moral responsibility and the transient nature of worldly life.

How Islam reforms individual and societal life through the beliefs

Individual reform-
Belief in Tawhid inspires sincerity and purpose; awareness of Alcharat encourages ethical conduct, self-discipline and accountability, guiding personal choices toward righteousness.

societal reform The principles foster a just community by promoting equality, charity and social responsibility. Laws and ethics derived from these beliefs aims to protect rights, ensure fairness and maintain social order based on divine equities.

Conclusion?

Add more headings

Make flowcharts

Add references

Increase length up to 5 or 6 pages

Q.1- a) Structure of Governance (Shuras) Legislative sources of Islamic law in Islam.

1) Shura (consultation):
Shura is a principle of mutual consultation in decision making emphasized in the Quran. It encourages rulers and communities to seek advice from knowledgeable members to ensure just governance. In practice, shura can be an institution altered through councils or assemblies that represent the community's interests.

2) Legislation in Islam:
Islamic legislation is derived from divine sources and aims to uphold sharia. The process involves interpreting primary sources to address societal needs while maintaining ethical and legal boundaries set by sharia.

3) sources of Islamic law:
Quran - The primary divine text containing legal injunctions.

Sunnah - The sayings, actions and approvals of prophet Muhammad, providing practical guidance.

Ijma - Agreement of Islamic scholars on legal issues not explicitly covered by Quran or Sunnah.

b) ~~Apply~~ situations Application of existing rulings to new through analogy.

b) Importance of Education In Islam - Religious Obligation

1) Religious knowledge is considered a religious duty for every Muslim, as emphasized in numerous Hadiths that praise learning. Education enables individuals to understand Islamic teachings and fulfill religious responsibilities correctly.

2) Social Development

Knowledge empowers individuals to contribute positively to society, fostering justice, innovation and community welfare.

Islamic history highlight the role of scholars in advancing sciences, medicine and philosophy during the Golden Age.

3) Moral and spiritual Growth -

Education refines character and ethics, guiding Muslims to lead righteous lives aligned with Islamic values.

It nurtures critical thinking, helping believers differentiate between right and wrong in complex situations.

Q3-

Islam affirms the inherent dignity of all human beings, including women, by declaring that every individual is honored in the sight of Allah. The faith emphasizes spiritual equality, granting women rights to education, property, consent in marriage and participation in social and economic spheres outlined in the Quran and Hadith.

1) Theological foundation:
The Quran asserts that men and women are created from a single soul (nafs) and are equal in spiritual worth (Quran 4:1).
~~Women are entitled to worship, accountability and reward in the hereafter just like men.~~

2) Legal rights in Islam:
→ Property ownership: Women may own, buy, sell and inherit property independently (Quran 4:7, 4:11).

→ Financial independence: A woman's earnings are her own; she is not obligated to spend on the family unless she chooses to.

→ Marriage rights: Consent is essential; the mahr (dowry) belongs to the bride, securing her financial security (Quran 4:4).

→ Inheritance: Defined shares for daughters and mothers ensure economic protection (Quran 4:8, 11).

3) Educational Emphasis:
Prophetic traditions encourage seeking

Knowledge for both genders "Hadith: 'Seeking knowledge is obligatory upon every Muslim'").

Historical examples include female scholars like A'isha (RA) who transmitted Hadith and taught jurisprudence.

4) Social And Ethical Guidelines

Protection of honor ('ird) - Islam condemns slander and oppression of women, emphasizing respect and justice.

Family roles - Motherhood is highly revered, with obligations on children to care for parents.

5) Historical Rights to maintain dignity

Early Islamic reforms improved women's status compared to pre-Islamic practices, e.g.

limiting polygamy and ensuring inheritance rights. Institutions like waqf (endowments) had been used.