Question: 1

Introduction

Islam presents a comprehensive worldview grounded in fundamental beliefs that shape human thought, conduct, and social organization. These beliefs are not confined to theology alone but serve as guiding principles for moral accountability, justice, and collective harmony. Among them the doctrine of Akhirat (Hereafter) holds central importance as it establishes the concept of ultimate accountability before Allah. Through these beliefs, Islam reforms both the individual character and societal structures by aligning worldly life with ethical responsibility and spiritual purpose.

1. Basic Beliefs of Islam

(i) Belief in Allah (Tawheed)

The belief in the Oneness of

Allah forms the foundation of Islamic faith. Tawheed establishes a single moral authority and eliminates all forms of human domination and injustice. The Quran states:

"Say : He is Allah, the One."

(Surah Al-Ikhlas)

This belief promotes equality, moral independence, and submission to divine law alone.

(ii) Belief in Angels

Belief in angels reinforces the idea that human actions are constantly observed and recorded. This creates moral awareness and self-restraint, even in the absence of worldly accountability.

(iii) Belief in Divine Books

The revealed books, particularly the Quran, provide ethical, legal and social guidance. They serve as a source of moral values, justice,

and social norms. regulating both individual behavior and collective life.

(iv) Belief in Prophets

Prophets act as practical role models for implementing divine guidance. Their lives demonstrate how belief is translated into ethical conduct, leadership, and social responsibility.

(v) Belief in Akhirat (Hereafter)

Belief in life after death connects worldly actions with eternal consequences and forms the moral case of Islamic teachings.

2. Doctrine of Akhirat (Hereafter)

The doctrine of Akhirat affirms that worldly life is temporary and serves as a test for the eternal

life to come. The Qur'an declares:
"Every soul shall taste death, and
to Us you shall be returned."
(Surah Al-Ankabut)

It further emphasizes complete accountability:
"Whoever does an atom's weight of
good will see it, and whoever
does an atom's weight of evil
will see it." (Surah Al-Zalzalah)
This belief discourages injustice,
corruption, and moral negligence
by asserting that ultimate judgement
lies with Allah beyond human
institutions.

3. **Reform of Individual Life Through Islamic Beliefs**

i. **Moral Accountability**

Belief in Akhirat instills a
deep sense of responsibility and
ethical consciousness. The Prophet (PBUH)
said: "The intelligent person is the one
who controls himself and prepares for
what comes after death."

ii. Psychological Balance

Faith in divine justice provides inner peace and resilience. Individuals remain patient in hardship and restrained in authority; trusting that ultimate justice will prevail.

iii. Self-Discipline and Ethical Conduct

Islamic beliefs regulate desires and behavior, promoting moderation, honesty, and self-control in personal life.

4. Reform of Society Through Islamic Beliefs

a. Social Justice and Equality

Tawheed and belief in Akhirat eliminate unjust hierarchies by affirming equality before Allah. The Qur'an commands:

"Indeed, Allah commands justice and excellence." (Surah An-Nahl)

b. <u>Rule of Law and Accountability</u>

The concept of accountability in the Hereafter discourages abuse of power and strengthens justice in governance and social institutions.

c. <u>Collective Responsibility</u>

Islam beliefs encourage charity, social welfare, and mutual responsibility, fostering solidarity and cohesion within society.

<u>Conclusion</u>

The basic beliefs of Islam, particularly doctrine of Akhirat, provide a comprehensive framework for individual and social reform. By linking faith with accountability, Islam transforms belief into ethical action. These beliefs cultivate morally responsible individuals and establish just, compassionate societies grounded in divine guidance.

Question : 2

Introduction

Salat (prayer) is one of the five pillars of Islam and represents the most direct form of worship and communication with Allah. It is both a spiritual practice and a structured discipline that governs time, behavior, and moral conduct. Salat is not merely ritualistic; it serves as a vehicle for personal development, social cohesion, and moral refinement. The Quran emphasizes:

"Establish prayer at the decline of the sun until the darkness of the night, and the Quran at dawn. Indeed, the recitation at dawn is ever witnessed."

Through regular observance, salat strengthens the spiritual, moral, and social fabric of the individual and society.

I. Concept and Pillars of Salat

1. Definition and Purpose

Salat is a prescribed act of worship performed at five fixed times daily: Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, and Isha. Its purpose is to cultivate mindfulness of Allah (taqwa), maintain spiritual discipline, and create moral awareness.

2. Pillars of Salat

Salat is composed of essential elements:

(i) Intention (Niyyah)
(ii) Standing, bowing, and postration (Qiyam, Ruku, Sujud)
(iii) Recitation of Quranic verses, including Surah Al-Fatihah
(iv) Concluding Taslim

These pillars ensure both physical and spiritual engagement, emphasizing the holistic nature of worship.

II. Spiritual Impact of Salat

1. Connection with Allah

Regular prayer fosters direct communication with Allah, reinforcing faith and spiritual mindfulness.

2. Inner Peace and Psychological Well-being

Salat provides structure to the day and opportunities for reflection, reducing stress, fostering patience, and cultivating resilience. The Prophet (PBUH) said: "The coolness of my eyes is in prayer." This highlights the emotional and spiritual comfort derived from regular prayer, showing that worship brings peace and tranquility to the believer.

3. Moral Discipline

Through consistent practice of obedience, humility, and submission,

Salat instills self-descipline and strengthens ethical conduct.

III. Moral and Social Impact of Salat

1. Promotion of Justice and Ethical Behavior

Belief in accountability before Allah encourages honesty, fairness, and restraint. discouraging immoral actions even in private.

2. Social Cohesion and Unity

Communal prayers, such as Jumu'ah (Friday prayer) and Eid congregations, strengthen social bonds and equality. All participants stand shoulder to shoulder, symbolizing unity across class, race, and status.

3. Encouragement of Charity and Responsibility

The spiritual focus from Salat

extends to societal obligations, such as zakat (almsgiving) and ethical civic behaviour, promoting social justice and solidarity.

Conclusion

Salat is both a spiritual exercise and a moral framework. It shapes the individual by fostering self-discipline, moral consciousness, and inner peace, while also cultivating a socially responsible, cohesive, and just community. Through its physical, verbal, and spiritual dimensions, Salat integrates worship with practical guidance for ethical and social life, fulfilling the Quranic ideal of balanced, righteous human being.

Question:6

Introduction

Islam envisions a comprehensive social system where the state plays an essential role in ensuring justice, equity and welfare. The Quran repeatedly emphasizes that governance is not merely political authority but to a trust to serve the people :

"Indeed, Allah commands you to render trusts to whom they are due and when you judge between people to judge with justice." (Surah An-Nisa. 58)

The Islamic state is responsible for creating conditions that enable moral, social, and economic well-being, addressing inequalities, and fostering a balanced society.

1. Fundamental Social Responsibilities

a. Ensuring Justice

The primary responsibility of the Islamic state is upholding justice

('Adl). Leaders must enforce laws impartially, protect rights, and prevents exploitation. Justice sustains public trust, social cohesion, and stability.

Example: Implementation of qisas and diyah laws ensures protection of life and property.

b. Protecting Human Dignity

The state must safeguard the dignity of all individuals, regardless of class, ethnicity, or religion. Islam prohibits oppression:

"And do not let the hatred of people prevent you from being just. Be just; that is nearer to righteousness."

(Surah Al-Maidah 5:8)

2. Economic Responsibilities

a. Equitable Distribution of Wealth

The state ensures fair wealth distribution through zakat, sadaqah, and

other welfare mechanisms, preventing extreme poverty and wealth concentration.

b. Regulation of Markets and Public Welfare

Islamic governance promotes ethical trade, prevents monopolies, and ensures consumer protection. For example, prohibition of riba (usury) maintains financial fairness and social stability.

3. Social Welfare and Public Services

a. Education and Knowledge Promotion

The state has a duty to promote literacy, education, and moral development. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said:

"Seeking knowledge is obligatory upon every Muslim."

b. <u>Health and Basic Needs</u>

Provision of healthcare, clean water, and food security is central to Islamic governance. The welfare of society is prioritized alongside individual responsibility.

c. <u>Protection of Vulnerable Groups</u>

Women, children, orphans, and the poor are specially protected. For example, orphan care and inheritance laws guarantee social safety nets.

4. <u>Moral and Civic Responsibilities</u>

a. <u>Promoting Ethics and Civic Engagement</u>

The state encourages moral behavior through law, education, and public awareness. Corruption, oppression, and social vices are discouraged.

b. Encouraging Community Participation

Mechanisms such as **Shura** (consultive councils) ensure citizen participation in decision-making, fostering accountability and social cohesion.

5. Addressing Modern Civilizational Challenges

The social system of Islam provides solutions to contemporary problems:

- **Economic inequality :**
Fair wealth distribution and welfare programs reduce societal disparities

- **Social fragmentation :**
Shura, justice and communal obligations strengthen unity and civic responsibility

- **Corruption and injustice :**
Ethical governance, accountability, and legal enforcement promote transparency.

- **Human rights and gender equity:**
Islam recognizes rights for women, children, and minorities, which can guide modern policy frameworks.

Conclusion

The Islamic state is not merely a political institution but a guardian of social justice, morality, and public welfare. By fulfilling its responsibilities justice, economic equity, and social welfare, and moral guidance, it provides a holistic framework capable of addressing the social and ethical challenges of modern civilization. The integration of spiritual, moral, and practical dimensions makes the Islamic system distinct and relevant even in contemporary contexts.

<u>Question : 1</u>

(a)
<u>Structure of Governance in Islam</u>

<u>Introduction</u>

Islamic governance is built on principles of justice, consultation, and accountability. The system ensures that rulers are not arbitrary and that the affairs of the state are guided by divine guidance and collective wisdom. Shura (consultation) and structured legislation form the backbone of this system.

1. <u>Shura (Consultation)</u>

Shura represents consultative governance, where leaders take decision after consulting competent members of the community. The Qur'an states: "And those who have responded to their Lord and established prayer and whose affair is [determined] by

consultation among themselves, and they spend from what We have provided them." (Surah Ash-Shura)

Shura promotes transparency, inclusivity, and accountability.

Example: Early decisions of the Caliphate such as electing Abu Bakr as Caliph, were taken through shura.
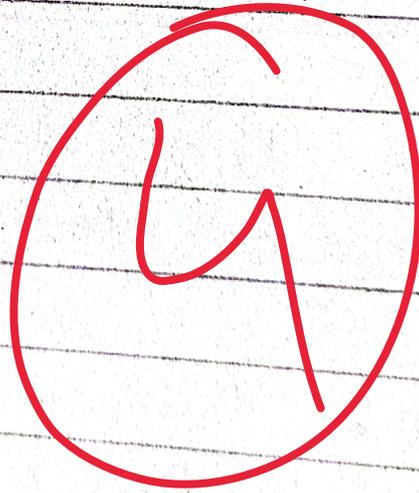
2. Legislation in Islam

Islamic law is derived from four main sources:

(i) Quran: Primary source of guidance.
(ii) Sunnah: Practice and sayings of the Prophet (PBUH)
(iii) Ijma (Consensus): Scholar's collective agreement on issues.
(iv) Qiyas (Analogical Reasoning): Applies existing principles to new matters.

Collectively their objective is to protect religion, life, intellect, property, and lineage (Maqasid al-Shariah)

Conclusion

The governance structure in Islam ensures ethical leadership, justice, and public welfare. Shura and the sources of Islamic law provide mechanisms for participatory decision-making and equitable legislation, making the system relevant and effective for guiding both individual and collective life.

Importance of Education in Islam

Introduction

Education holds a central place in Islam as a means to achieve personal, moral, and societal development. Islam encourages learning not only for religious understanding but also for practical, worldly knowledge that benefits individuals and society at large. Knowledge enables humans to understand divine guidance, developing skills, and contribute meaningfully to their communities.

1. Religious Obligations and Knowledge

The Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) said: "Seeking knowledge is obligatory upon every Muslim." Education is both a religious duty and a means to understand and implement Islamic principles.

2. Moral and Spiritual Development

Education strengthens piety, discipline and ethical understanding, enabling individuals to lead religious lives and contribute to society positively.

3. Social and Economic Development

i. Knowledge empowers individuals to participate effectively in economic and social life.
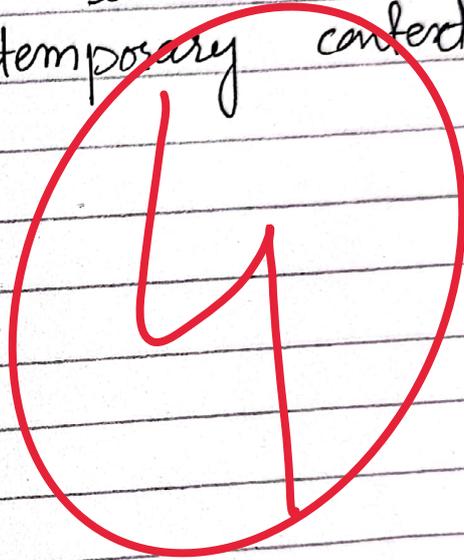
ii. Historically, Muslims excelled in mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and philosophy, reflecting Islam's emphasis on learning.

4. Contemporary Relevance

Education addresses modern challenges such as poverty, inequality and extremism. Integrating ethical and technical education ensures balanced development of both character and skills.

Conclusion

Education in Islam foster spiritual, moral, and social growth, preparing individuals to serve their communities responsibly. Its principles are timeless, guiding both personal development and societal advancement in contemporary contexts.