

Chapter-05

Ideal Lives

Creative Questions and Answers

Question no : 01

There were discussing between Sumaiya and Rbeya about character and modesty. Sumaiya said, "Hazrat Ayisha (R) possessed a purified character. She was the ideal for woman folk in the world possessing various human virtues." Rabeya said, "We should follow the ideals of Hazrat Ayisha (R)."

- Who was Hazrat Ayisha (R)?
- Write what you know about the scandal of the Munafiqs about Hazrat Ayisha (R).
- Discuss about the knowledge and wisdom of Hazrat Ayisha (R).
- Give a brief account of the life of Hazrat Ayisha (R.)

ANSWER:

(a)

Hazrat Ayisha (R) was the youngest one of the holy Prophet's wives.

(b)

In the year 6 Hijira when a battle was fought with the `Bann Mustang', Hazrat Ayisha (R) accompanied the great prophet (Sm) in his march against the enemies. On the way, she lost her necklace. In search of this lost necklace, she fell behind the companions. When it was late for her return, the scoundrels started spreading scandals against her. At this, she was very much mortified. Her life became unbearable. At last, Allah revealed some Ayats of sura `Nur' in which He referred to the punishment inflicted on the gossip-mongers and declared the chastity of Hazrat Ayisha (R).

(c)

Hazrat Ayisha (R) was the possessor of an excellent intellect. Her education began at an early age. Hazrat Ayisha (R) was judicious, intelligent, and possessor of an uncommon knowledge and scholarship. Her advice was taken in different theological and ethical matters. Her knowledge of Tafsir, Hadith, Figh, Arabic literature and the events that happened in Arabia was beyond any measure. Among the women-folk, she was the narrator of the greatest number of Hadith. Many companions and followers of the prophet (Sm.) retold Hadith on her authority. She narrated as many as 2210 sayings of the holy prophet, of which 174 sayings were compiled in the `Bukhari' and `Muslim'. Umm-lul Muminin Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was engaged in the teaching of the Hadith. The number of learners who would take lessons from her, was more than two hundred. Among them 38 learners were female, Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (R.), Abdullah Ibn Abbas (R.), Amr Ibn'as (R.) and such companions attended regularly while she used to impart lessons on Hadith. It is thus conclusively proved that during primitive age of Islam, the Muslim women never lagged behind in matters of knowledge and learning. The women-folk had much contribution towards knowledge and learning as the male members did.

(d)

Hazrat Ayisha (R.), known as `Ummul Muminins (mother of the faithful), was the youngest one of the holy Prophet's wives. She was the daughter of Haze Abu Bak'r (R.), the first Caliph of Islam. Her mother's name was Umme Rurnan. She was born in Mecca in 613 (according to some 614), before Hijrat. Her marriage with the great prophet was solemnized when she was only 6 to 7 years of age. It

was done after the death of Hazrat Khadija (R). Hazrat Khaola Binte Hakim (R) was the match maker of this marriage.

Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was held in high estimation and honour among the wives of the holy prophet (Sm.), Once the prophet (Sm.) addressed her thus 'O Ayisha! look! Jibrail (A) is saluting you.' (Bukhari)

On another occasion he said: "Ayisha's superiority rests above all others among the women, which may best be compared to 'Sankt', the best of all foods." (Bukhari). Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was famous for her perfect character. With all human qualities, she was an ideal for all women of the world.

The Prophet (Sm) breathed his last in the house of Hazrat Ayisha (R.). Since the place where the prophet's death was taken as sanctuary and as a custom, the dwelling house of Ayisha (R.) acquired the glory of being regarded as the Prophet's 'Rowza Mubarak'.

When the prophet (Sm.) breathed his last, Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was then only of 18 years old. After that she lived for more 40 years. In the 58th Hijira' on the 17th Ramadan, corresponding to English calendar, on the July 678, she died. In the graveyard named "Jannatul Bali" she was buried.

Question no : 02

In the religious class Janab Abul Kalam said, "In the history of the world the first constitution or written treaty is the Charter of Medina. By this charter Rasul (Sm) established the prosperous and peaceful ideal Islamic country. The importance of the Charter of Medina is enormous in the history."

- (a) How many clauses were all in the Charter of Medina?
- (b) Mention three important clauses of the Charter of Medina.
- (c) Write down the importance of the charter of Medina.
- (d) Describe the causes and result of the Battle of Badr.

ANSWER:

(a)

There were forty seven clauses in all in the charter of Medina.

(b)

Three important clauses are given below :

1. The signatory communities of the charter will form a common nation.
2. If any of the signatory communities is attacked by any enemy from outside, all communities who have signed this agreement shall jointly resist the aggressors.
3. None shall extend any cooperation to the Quraish who may conspire against the inhabitants of Medina, nor any of the signatories of this charter shall engage in my secret bond with them.

(c)

Importance of the charter of Medina: The charter of Medina bears a great significance in the history of Islam. This charter made the people of Medina united. They forgot their previous quarrels, hatred and malicious acts, The people became firmly determined to maintain peace and tranquility in their own life and also to defend the safety of Medina. This charter also boundes the Muslims and the non-Muslims in a tie of close relationship. The security or life and property was secured. The right to observe one's own religious function was established. In short, the Charter of Medina laid the foundation of an ideal and happy welfare state.

(d)

When the great prophet (Sm.) started preaching Islam proclaiming the Omnipotence, of Allah, the Quraish of Mecca stood against him. And their final attempt was to destroy the great prophet (Sm.) and his religion Islam. But the great prophet (Sm.) defeated their evil designs and took shelter in Medina with all his followers. The Quraish became more envious and excited when they found to their utter disappointment and despair that Islam was steadily gaining ground there in Medina. So

they plotted to attack Medina to destroy the prophet (Sm.) and Islam. For this purpose, they completed all arrangements for waging a war.

The Quraish prepared themselves well for the war. With an well-equipped army of one thousand soldiers, they marched forward and gathered at a field called Bad'r which is situated at 80 miles the south west of Medina. The great prophet (Sm.) thought, they would attack Medina if they were not resisted on the way. So, he marched for Bad'r with only 313 soldiers almost without any weapons. He reached the battlefield of Bad'r with them. The war began between these two on the 17th Ramadan in the second Hijira era, corresponding to March 13, 624. With deep faith in Allah and His mercy, the followers and the companions of the prophet (Sm.) encountered the enemy in the battlefield. By the grace of Allah, the Muslims won the battle. Seventy Quraish soldiers including their top leaders-Abu Jahl, Utba and Shaiba were killed. The Muslims captured seventy of their soldiers. On the other hand, only 14 Muslim soldiers became martyr in this battle.

Question no : 03

Anowar and Mithila are the students of same class. Anowar is Muslim and Mithila is Christian. Y According to the religious view, they have different opinions about Harzat Isa (A). Mithila thinks that Isa (A) is the son of Allah and he was killed by crucification. On the contrary, Anowar did not agree with her. Anowar thinks, "Isa (A) was a renowned Rasul. He was not killed and he was not died. Allah withdrew him to heaven alive. He will again come to this world just before the last day.

- (a) (a)Where was Isa (A) born?
- (b) Why did the Jews want to kill isa (A)?
- (c) What was the conspiracy to put isa (A) to death?
- (d) Write what you know about the coming back of Hazrat Isa (A.) in this world.

ANSWER:

(a)

The great Prophet Hazrat Isa (A) was born in a village called `Baitul Lahm' (Bethelham).

(b)

Since Hazrat Isa (A.) spoke against the bad conduct and corruption of the Jews, they became his enemy. They began to do harm to him in various ways. At last they made a plan to kill him.

(c)

Hazrat isa (A) was a Prophet of Allah. His birth was of a divine plan not usually met with. He was born in the womb of Madam, the daughter of Imran, without a father. The divine scripture "Injil" was revealed to him. Isa could talk even when he was in the cradle. He could talk from his birth as Allah aided him with the Holy Spirit. Allah endowed him with a few miracles. He could offer life to a dead body and he could heal lepers and those born blind. Hazrat Isa (A.) spoke against the bad conduct and corruption of the jews. For this reason, they became his enemy. They began to do harm to him in various ways. At last they made a plan to kill him. With this end in view, they surrounded his house. They deputed first one man MI6 was worse than a beast. His name was Taitalanus. But before they could do this murder, Allah withdrew him to heaven alive. In the meantime the appearane of `Taitalanus' was changed and it looked like the appearance of Isa (A). So when he came out of the house disappointed, the other Jews took him for Isa (A). They fell upon him and killed him by crucification.

(d)

Allah withdrew Hazrat Isa (A) to heaven alive. He will again come to this world just before the last day. During this period he would stay in the world for 45 years. He will kill 'Dade who will declare himself as Allah. He will abolish the `Jizia' system, break the cross, kill the swine and finally, he will establish an Islamic state having Islamic laws. He will establish justice and peace in this world.

During this period the economic solvency of the people will reach such a stage that it would be very difficult to search out a needy man to give help. Hazrat Isa (A.) will also act as a representative of the great prophet (Sm.) and will preach his religion that he established. Then he will meet natural death and will be buried in the promises of Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)' holy shrine. Both of them will again rise from the same spot on the day of Resurrection. The Christians are the disciples of Christ (Hazrat Isa) but they believe that Isa is Allah's son and he had been crucified. The Holy Quran dismisses this belief. It is declared, Allah is pure and it is a matter of great sin to think of him as having any child. Hazrat Isa (A.) was Allah's creation and a prophet. Allah created him according to His own plan and design and without any father.

Question no : 04

In reply to Hasan's question regarding the victory of Mecca, the teacher said. "The people of Mecca apprehended that Muhammad (Sin) take revenge of their crimes after the victory of Mecca Bu t Muhammad (Sm) did not do that". He said, "Today we have no complain against you. Co., you are free." He further said, "He who will take shelter in the house of Abu Sufian is also safe."

- (a) In which month of Hijira year was the victory of Mecca held?
- (b) Explain the real cause of the victory of Mecca.
- (c) What can Hasan learn from the victory of Maceca? Explain.
- (d) "He who will take shelter in the house of Abu Sufian is also safe." Analyse the speech.

ANSWER:

(a)

In the eighth year of Hijira era victory over Mecca occurred.

(b)

In terms of the Treaty of Hudaibiyya, 'Banu Khuza' of Arabia signed a peace agreement with the great prophet (Sm.) and on the other hand 'Banu Bakr' signed a treaty with the Quraish. At this time, Banu Bakr in collusion with the Quraish attacked the Banu Khuza' one night in violation of the terms of the treaty of Hudaibiyya. As a result, some persons of Banu Khuza tribe were killed and many others were injured. The people of the Khuza tribe informed the great prophet (Sm) about this incident and sought his help. For this reason in the eighth year of Hijira era, the great Prophet (Sm.) set out for Mecca in the month of Ramadan with ten thousand strong soldiers.

(c)

The Meccans who were once firmly determined to kill the great prophet stood before the prophet (Sm) very humbly after the victory of Mecca. The prophet (Sm) asked them, "What do you now expect of me?" They said, "Thou art our benevolent brother and the son of a benevolent brother. Our expectation of you is generosity." At this, the great prophet (Sm.) proclaimed; "Today I have no complaint against you.... you are free and are at liberty." Thus the great prophet (Sm.) for- all of them even including Abu Sufian, the leader of the Quraish. He did not only forgive them, but also proclaimed: "Even, he who will take shelter in the house of Abu Sufian is safe." So, it can be said, the victory of Mecca is the victory, of pardon and generosity. From this victory Hasan can learn pardon and generosity.

(d)

In the eighth year of Hijira era, the great prophet (Sm.) set out for Mecca in the month of Ramadan with ten thousand strong soldiers. The Quraish of Mecca became demoralized seeing such a strong army. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) occupied Mecca almost in a bloodless manner. There was a time when the great prophet (Sm.) had to leave Mecca for protection and safety of his own He and his religion Islam and had to take refuge in Medina. Now, he entered Mecca as a great conqueror. And now ht.' is the monarch of this land. The Meccans who were once firmly determined to kill the great prophet (Sm.) now stood before the prophet (Sm.) very humbly.

The prophet asked them: "What do you now expect of me?" They said, "You are our benevolent brother and the son of a benevolent brother. Our expectation of you is generosity.

" At this, the great prophet (Sm.) proclaimed; "Today I have no complaint against you.... you are free and are at liberty."

Thus the great prophet (Sm.) forgave all them even including Abu Sufian, the leader of the Quraish. The battle of Uhud was conducted under the leadership of Abu Suban. During this battle, seventy Muslim soldiers were killed, and the great prophet (Sm.) himself sustained the loss of one of his holy teeth. He did not only forgive them, but also proclaimed "Even, he who will take shelter in the house of Abu Sufian is safe."

In the history of the world, there is no such example of forgiveness. He also pardoned Abu Sufian's wife Hinda.

It was this Hinda who once, out of hatred and enmity against the great prophet, exhibited her most devilish, detestable and inhuman cruel nature by cutting away the nose and ears, and then chewing the liver of Hazrat Hamza (R), the prophet's dearest uncle after his death in a battle.

Question no : 05

Tania and Muhsina were discussing in the class about the king of Egypt Walid. Tania said, "King Walid was very cruel. Many innocent babies were killed by his order. Still many influential persons are killing others for their own interest." Muhsina said, "We should not forget that Allah had destroyed Walid by drowning into water as he had crossed his own limitation."

- (a) By which name do we know Walid
- (b) Why did Walid order to kill children ?
- (c) How will you explain the killing of man for own interest at present? Describe.
- (d) "Walid was a great transgressor," write clearly.

ANSWER:

(a)

We know Walid by the name Fir'aun. In ancient times, the emperors of Egypt were called (pharaoh). One of these Fir'aun was Walid.

(b)

Once Walid saw in his dream that a flame of fire from "Baitul Muqaddas" had engulfed Egypt. The flame of fire was burning his followers of 'Qibti' tribe. But the Bani Israelites were not touched even. Walid summoned the oracles of the country and asked them to explain the meaning of his dream. Their explanation was: "A son will be born of Israeli parents who will be the cause of your ruin and the destruction of your country." Hearing this explanation, Walid became very much panic-stricken. He deputed his soldiers to keep watch & I over the country, and ordered them to kill all the male children born of Israeli parents at once.

(c)

The emperors of Egypt Walid ordered to kill all the male children born of Israeli parents at once to save himself from ruined. Tania compared the cruelty of the then with the cruelty of modern times. She said, "Even now many influential persons are killing men for their own interest." In ancient times influential persons would kill men for their own interest. The then age believed that, might is right. Even now influential and powerful persons kill people for their own interest. For this deed, they employ professional killers. This hampers the peace and happiness of general people. Many victimised families cannot proceed to get justice and cannot lead their lives properly.

(d)

The emperors of Egypt Walid (Fir'aun) ordered to kill all the male children born Israeli parents at once to save himself from ruined. Hazrat Musa (A) was born in such a critical period. Through the

grace of Allah, Musa (A) began to grow up in the house of Fir'aun. Once it so happened that he found that a Qibti was torturing an Israelite. To save the Israelite from the hands of the Qibti, Musa (A) dealt Qibti a tremendous blow which resulted in his death. After this incident, Musa (A) left for the land of the Midinaites. After gaining Prophethood, Allah then asked Musa (A) to go to Fir'aun and extend invitation to accept the religion. Taking his brother Hazrat Harun (A), Musa went to Firaun and invited him to accept the Faith and also showed him some miracles as signs of his Divine message as he received from Allah. But Fir'aun paid no heed to his preaching. Rather, he plotted to kill Musa (A). Musa (A) came to know about the evil design of Fir'aun. So he left Egypt with his followers. When Fir'aun came to lean of their flee, he followed them with his soldiers. In the meantime, Musa (A) along with his followers reached the bank of the river Nile. Hazrat Musa (A) found himself in a very critical position. in front of him there was the river Nile and in the backside Fir'aun was coming with his soldiers, but Hazrat Musa was ordered by Allah to strike the river with his rod. Consequently the water of the river stood divided and was moved to two opposite directions. The twelve groups of the Israelites found twelve roads on the river for each of these groups. Hazrat Musa (A) safely crossed the river along with his followers. Fir'aun and his soldiers marked that there were dry roads before them. Following these roads, they began to proceed ahead. No sooner had they reached the middle point of the river, then the roads vanished in the river water. As a result Fir'aun and his followers were drowned there to die. Fir'aun himself met destruction because he was transgressed all bound.

Question no : 06

Mr. Mortuza has a maid-servant. He nurtures her like his children. he feeds her which Mr. Mortuza's family eats. On the other hand, Asraf always misbehaves with his wife. Sometimes, he tortures her. He does not want to acknowledge any right of his wife over him.

- What was the name of Abu Sufian's wife ?
- Which behavior is to be treated here to the wives in accordance with the Farewell Hajj's stance?
- Which aspect is same with the behavior of Mr. Mortuza? Analyze.
- "By doing torture to his wife, Asraf has transgressed the ordains Allah and his Rasul(SM)". Analyze the statement with the light of delivered speech of farewem Hajj and the designation of women.

Answer:

(a)

The name of Abu. Sufian's wife was Hinda.

(b)

The sermon, on the occasion of the farewell Hat jj, regarding to appropriate behavior to wives delivered by Hazrat Muhammad (SM) is "Oh believers! Treat your wives gently. As you have right' over them, they have also the same rights over you".

(c)

Mr. Mortuza's behavior towards his maid-servant is same the sermon delivered by Muhammad "Behave politely with your slaves. Give them to eat and wear what you eat and wear". Ms. Mortuza behaves towards his maid-servant like the sermon of Hazrat Muhammad (SM). Mortuza gives her to feed and wear what he/his family eats and wears. He never misbehaves with his maid-servant. He always recollects the sermon given by Hazrat Muhammad (SM) "Behave politely with" your slaves, Give them to eat and wear what you eat and wear. If they happen to cause any unpardonable wrong, you will do well to set them free, and never behave with them rudely. Because, they are human beings like you. They are also Allah's created beings. All Muslims are brothers to one another. And you belong to the same brotherhood."

(d)

Asraf does not obey the respective sermon of farewell Hajj given by Hazrat Muhammad (SM). He always misbehaves with her wife. Very often, he tortures his wife. He does not maintain the sermon of women's right or designation. Hazrat Muhammad (SM) said in farewell Hajj "Oh believers treat your wives gently. As you have right over them, they have also the same rights over you". But Asraf does not obey it. He does not recognize any right of his wife over him. He always thinks that women or wives are trifle. They have no right over husbands or men. They have no special designation, Thus, he disbelieves the order of Allah. Allah has declared the right of women in the Sura-An-Nisa but Asraf transgresses it. So from the aforesaid discussion., it can easily be said that Asraf has violated the ordains of Allah and His Rasul (Sm) by offering his misbehavior and torture toward his wife.

Question no : 07

A great prophet (A) was the belonger of miraculous power, great knossledge, wisdom and prudence, His power of judgement was very precise. His masterpiece of outstanding ability to judge still rare in the history of the world.

- (a) Who was the prophet (A) mentioned in the stem?
- (b) What do you know about the prophets (A) miraculous power?
- (c) Describe the great achievement of the prophets (A) belonged virtue about judgement.
- (d) Analyze the last sentence of the stem.

ANSWER:

(a)

The aforesaid prophet (A) is Hazrat Sulaiman (A). He was the son of Hazrat Dawood (A).

(b)

As a prophet, Hazrat Sulaiman (A) was endowed with a special dignity. Allah empowered him with the competence to understand the languages of beast and birds, worms and insects and genie (spirit) and human beings.

(c)

Here the great masterpiece of the prophet (A) is the power of judgement. Hazrat Sulaiman (A) has become a remarkable instance of manipulating judgement while his boyhood or reign. For example: Once it so happened that two mothers claimed the owner ship of a single child. So they came to Hazrat Dawood (A) for justice. Hazrat Sulaiman (A) was there and observed the proceeding. Finally, he (Sulaiman) gave the verdict that since the child was one and the claimers were two, the child should be cut into two pieces and be distributed between the two women. Accordingly, he grasped a dagger and was ready to cut the lying baby into two. Just at that moment, one of the women went weeping to him and said —"For Allah's sake, please don't cut the child and; I am giving away my claim. Let the baby live and please submit it to the other woman." Hazrat Sulaiman (A) understood that she was the real mother of the child. So he gave it to her and punished the other woman as she resorted to a false claim.

(d)

The last sentence is much significance Because of manipulating judgement with sagacity, Hazrat Sulaiman (A) has become a remarkable and rare me person in the sense of administering judgement. Hazrat Sulaiman's (A)knowledge, wisdom, prudence were very keen. He was endowed with the power to judge precisely. He was very intelligent and wise since his childhood. For example, once there appeared two men before Hazrat Dawood (A.) for justice. One of them was a shepherd and the other is a farmer. The farmer, the owner of a corn field, complained against the shepherd, the owner of a flock of goats that on account of the negligence of the shepherd, the flock of goats got into his cultivated field at night and caused damage to the crops. After testifying the truth, Hazrat Dawood (A) gave verdict that the owner of the flock of goats had to hand over all his goats to the owner of the

corn field. While leaving the court with the order, on their way home, the complainant and the accused happened to meet Hazrat Sulaiman (A.). After hearing all these, he said that he would judge differently and that would be helpful to both. When Hazrat Sulaiman (A) expressed this to his father, his father asked him, 'What would be better than this?' Then Hazrat Sulaiman (A) answered, 'You should give all goats to the owner of the corn field. Let him be benefited with their milk, wool etc. And let the corn field be handed over to the owner of the goats. He will cultivate and produce crops. When the corn field will appear as it was before the damage, he will return it to its owner.' Hazrat Dawood (A.) agreed with this verdict and ordered to execute it. Omnipotent Allah gave him a special dignity. In addition, Allah empowered him with the competence to understand the languages of animal livings and human beings. For that, Hazrat Sulaiman (A) was the belonger of great knowledge, acumen and sagacity. Thus, he manipulated his judgement in a precise manner. Allah, the Almighty says regarding the power of Hazrat Sulaiman's (A) Judgement, "And I made Sulaiman realize the solution of the matter and in everybody of them I infused wisdom and knowledge" (Sura: Ambia, Ayat: 79). From the above discussion, it can be easily said that Hazrat Sulaiman's (A) power of judgement is still the rare and remarkable instance in the world history.

Question no : 08

towers, modern cities and wide streets. He built roads to connect with the major cities of the country. He took the measuring steps for the elimination of poverty so that the people who would take Zakat could not be found.

- (a) What was the mother's name of Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) ?
- (b) With which name was Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) endowed and why?
- (c) Describe the masterpieces of Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) in the perspective of doing welfare and benevolence.
- (d) Who has similarity with the aforementioned ruler? Justify his character and achievement.

ANSWER:

(a)

The mother's name of Hazrat Umar ibn Abdul Aziz (R) was Umm-e Asim Laila.

(b)

Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz, was endowed with "Umayyad Hermit/Saint". Especially he followed the ruling principles of Hazrat Umar (R.). He established the rights of the Muslims outside Arab. Inspired by the universal kinship, he introduced impartial principles in his administration. To ensure peace, prosperity and security in the country, he discarded completely the imperialistic and self-seeking principles of the former Caliphs. He preserved the justice, religiousness, equity and the basic rights of the people in the country. That is why; he is called 'the Umayyad

(c)

There are many similarities of the aforesaid ruler with Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R). He followed the second source of Islamic lifestyle as well as Islamic code of life. Hazrat Umar Abdul Aziz (R.) became very worried when he found Rasul (Sm.) Hadiths at the point of disappearance. He instructed the provincial governors to preserve and protect the Hadiths. He wrote to them, "Pay attention to the sayings of the holy Rasul (Sm.)".

Then collect those and arrange to compile them. It was his earnest efforts that confirmed the collection and compilation of the Hadiths throughout the Muslim world, and the volumes of the Hadiths like Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawood, Tirmizi, Ibn Majah and other Hadiths were collected carefully, compiled flawlessly and preserved accordingly.

(d)

There are many identical features prevailed between the aforesaid ruler and Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R). His character and achievement are described below: The Caliph Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) was modest, Allah-fearing and a devoted follower of Islam. He feared Allah so much that he often wept in the fear of Allah. Though he became a Caliph, he led a very simple and plain life. From Baitul Mal' he would take only two dirhams a day as his allowance. As a ruler on the principles of justice, he showed the amicable behavior with people of other religions. During his regime, the Christian, the Jews, the fire worshippers were allowed to use the Churches and other places of worship under their authority. People of other religions could obey their respective religions. In contrast to racism, he took liberal attitudes to life. He reduced the tax of the Christians of 'Ayila' and 'Saipras'. He allowed the Christians of Nazran to enjoy special advantages. In case of cultivating knowledge, he helped the non-Muslim scholars too. He got few books translated into Arabic by them and then arranged to get it published.

In matters of administration, Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R), known as Umar, the 2nd, followed the basic principles of the holy Quran, the Hadiths and the policies adopted by the 4 Caliphs of Islam. That is why, he is called Caliph the 5th next to the four Caliphs of Islam. **During his rule**, agriculture, trade and business sectors were developed. He removed the apples of discord among people and bridged them with equity and amity in the society. At his time the economic condition was so improved that none was left to accept 'Zakar. He was 'Takhir' (scholar of Laws), 'Mujtahid' (an authority on religious matters) and preserver of the Holy Quran and the Hadith simultaneously.

After accepting the power and validity of authority, Dr. Mahathir Mohammad took an initiative to construct Malaysia as a modern and developed country. For this purpose, he constructed a lot of

Question no : 09

Saleha met Suraiya when Saleha came to work in the house of Suraiya's father. Saleha is a daughter of a poverty-stricken family. After her father's death, she had to work hard to earn her livelihood. She used to say her prayers five times daily. Though she often fell ill due to passing whole night in worship, she never felt tired. She would never become dependent on others. Her only purpose was to attain Allah's pleasure. She refrained from marriage either. On the other hand, Suraiya used to remain busy with her study from childhood. Her main study was specially on the Quran and Hadith. At her in-

laws' house, most of the time at night she used to remain absorbed in deep meditation after she had duly performed all the obligations to her family and relatives. She was cultural-minded, but she would never waver from her stand on the woman's dress-code.

- (a) Where did the great Prophet (Sm.) deliver his farewell sermon?
- (b) "Truth gives freedom to mankind" explain.
- (c) Which ideal of a scholar has been reflected in Suraiya's activity? — Explain.
- (d) "Saleha's life reflects the ideals of Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.)" — Explain .the justification of this statement.

ANSWER.

(a)

Standing on the high hill at 'Jabale Rahmat' near the Arafat, the great Prophet (Sm.) delivered his farewell sermon.

(b)

Speaking the truth is a great virtue. He who speaks the truth is trusted and loved by all. Our great Prophet (Sm) was loved by everybody from his childhood for his truthfulness. Those who tell lies are not trusted and loved by others. Lying is a great sin and it is the root of all evils. Allah is displeased with the liars. Truthfulness brings salvation and success.

(c)

In Suraiya's activity, we can see the ideals of Hazrat Ayisha (R). Hazrat Ayisha (R) was the youngest one of the holy Prophet's (Sm.) wives. She was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bak'r (R.) the first Caliph of Islam. Her education began at her early age. Her behavior, manners, conducts, merit and mode of speaking amazed all. In the then Arab society, there was hardly any opportunity of study. Indeed, Hazrat Ayisha (R) started her education from her father. She acquired knowledge on poetry, literature and history. She was very meritorious, judicious, intelligent and possessor of an uncommon knowledge and scholarship. She achieved an extraordinary proficiency in every sector of knowledge. Her knowledge of Tafsir, Hadith, Fiqh, Arabic literature and the events that happened in Arabia was beyond any measure. She was also engaged herself in teaching. She spent most time in teaching. She took a long time in meditation at night. She loved and felt pleased to help the poor and helpless. She was endowed with benevolence, frugality, cooperation, kindness, obligation to Allah etc. Love for the husband was also another quality. She was Rasul's (sm.) much beloved wife. She strictly maintained 'Abru'.

In the above stem, Suraiya used to follow the ideals of Hazrat Aiysha (R.). She used to remain busy with her study from childhood. Her main study was on the Quran and Hadith. Most of the time she spent time in deep meditation. She was cultural minded but she also strictly maintained "Abru".

So, we will follow the ideals of Hazrat Ayisha (R.) in our life like Suraiya. Hazrat Ayisha (R.) is a source of inspiration, devotion for knowledge, loyalty to husband and grace of character.

(d)

In Islamic history, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) is one of those who have succeeded in attaining Allah's closeness and pleasure. In childhood, she lost her parents. As a result, she had to lead a very painful and hard life. She was sold as a slave and her master was very ill-natured. All day long, Rabiya Basri (R) had to work hard. Yet she passed her right worshipping Allah. She was dependent much on Allah. She lived in a worn-out hut. Yet she did not beg for other's help. In respect of worshipping, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was next to none. Whenever she got time, she became absorbed in devotion to Allah. Most time she performed fasting at day and Nati salat at night. Always she prayed by saying, "O Allah, engage me in my own job (Ibadat) so that none can distract me from my meditation (Zikir or remembrance) to you."

In the above stem, we find the similarities between the ideals of Saleha and Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R). Saleha also came from a poverty-stricken family yet she used to say her prayers five times daily. Her only purpose was to attain Allah's pleasure. She refrained from marriage either and she would never become dependent on others except Allah. Hazrat Rabiya Basri's (R) life is characterized by mysticism, hardship and self-control. So we will try to lead our life based on her ideals and be happy both on the earth and in the life here after.

Question no : 10

Mr. Murad was the Chairman of a Union Parishad. He set up many educational institutions and took steps to impart higher training and especial allowance for the teachers. He also introduced scholarship for the poor but meritorious students. When his son Mubin, a university student came home during his winter vacation, he became pleased with his father's activities. One day in the morning while he was reading a newspaper, suddenly a boy named Tariq of the same village came with a complain that Nayan's cow had damaged his paddy corns. As his father was absent, he listened to both and gave verdict that Tariq would be enjoying the milk of Nayan's cow until the corn field came back to its condition as it was before. Both of them were pleased with the verdict. His father also thanked him very much.

- What is the name of Hazrat Sulaiman's (A.) father?
- What is meant by 'Mu'jija'?
- Which ideal of a scholar has been reflected in Mr. Murad's activities? Explain.

(d) Describe Mubin's prudence on the basis of the ideals of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.).

ANSWER:

(a)

The name of Hazrat Sulaiman's (A.) father is Hazrat Dawood (A).

(b)

Mu'jija means miracle. Incident and work that we do not see normally are called Mu'jija. Allah bestowed Mu'jija to his Prophets to show people the right way.

(c)

Mr. Murad was the chairman of a Union Parishad. He set up many educational institutions and took steps to impart higher training and special allowance for the teachers. He also introduced scholarship for the poor but meritorious students. From these activities of Mr. Murad, we can find the ideal of Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R).

He was called 'Umar' the second and the 5th Caliph of Islam. In the 87th Hejira, Caliph Walid Ummar Ibn Aziz (R) was appointed as the governor of Medina. Being elected the governor, Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) started working for the public betterment. He repaired and beautified "Masjid-e-Nabwi". He built innumerable dwelling houses, extended drainage system and constructed many roads. To soothe the thirsty people, he dug many wells. In the Barden adjacent to the 'Masjid-e-Nabwi', he set up a fountain and a cistern. All over the region, particularly linking Mecca, Medina and Taif, he constructed a network of roads. He not only performed public welfare but also spread out knowledge all around. He had a thirst for knowledge. While being a governor, he both ran the administration and devoted himself to read the Quran, Hadith and other books. We will follow the ideals of Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) in our life like Mr. Murad. We will try to materialize his religiosity, devotion, justice and liberality in our lives.

(d)

Hazrat Sulaiman (A) was one of the reputed Prophets of Allah. Hazrat Sulaiman's (A) knowledge, wisdom, prudence were very keen. He was endowed with the power to judge precisely. He was very intelligent and wise since his childhood. Once there appeared two men before Hazrat Dawood (A) for justice. One of men was a shepherd and the other was a farmer. The farmer i.e the owner of a corn field complained against the shepherd, the owner of a flock of goats that on account of the negligence of the crops. After testifying the truth, Hazrat Dawood (A) gave verdict that the owner of the flock of goats had to hand over all his goats to the owner of the corn field. While leaving the court with the order, on their way home, the complainant and the accused happened to meet Hazrat Sulaiman (A). After hearing all these, he said that he would judge differently and that would be helpful to both. When Hazrat Sulaiman (A) expressed this to his father, his father asked him, "What would be better than this?" Then Hazrat Sulaiman (A) answered, "You should give all goats to the owner of the corn field. Let him be benefited with their milk, wool etc. And let the corn field be handed over to the owner of the goats. He will cultivate and produce crops. When the corn field will appear as it was before the damage, he will return it to its owner. Hazrat Dawood (A.) agreed with this verdict and ordered to execute it. About the prudence of Hazrat Sulaiman's (A) justice, the Almighty Allah says-

"And I made Sulaiman realize the solution of this matter and in everybody of them I infused wisdom and knowledge." (Sura Ambia, Ayat: 79)

In the above stem, Mubin has followed the ideals of Hazrat Sulaiman (A) to solve the conflicts between Tariq and Nayan. As a result, both of them were pleased with the verdict of Mubin. So, in installing humanitarian justice, we will follow the ideals of Hazrat Sulaiman (A) like Mubin.

Question no : 11

The hateful qualities and conduct that make a man mean and ignoble are regarded as bad character and conduct. These are: pride, hatred, bribery, indecency, etc. The possessors of these bad traits of character are hated by everyone in the society. So everyone of us must do away with all these detestable nature.

- (a) What is the meaning of hatred?
- (b) What is bribe?
- (c) Write in details about Akhlaq-e-Zamima and Akhlaq-e-Hameedah.
- (d) Describe the bad effects of hatred.

ANSWER:

(a)

Hatred implies abhorrence and aversion. Nourishing in the heart a feeling of scorn or enmity is indicative of hatred.

(b)

Bribe is a thing given, offered or promised to somebody to influence or persuade him to do something for the giver. It is a way which a man wants to gain his own interest, sometimes at the cost of others. Thus bribe signifies an illegal gratification.

(c)

i. **Akhlaq-e-Hameedah:** The good character is called Akhlaq-e-Hameedah. In the terminology of Islam and according to Islamic Shariat, the proper, decent, beneficial and just practice of behaviors and manners relating to mutual rights and duties of men is called Akhlaq-e-Hameedah. As for example, Akhlaq-e-Hameedah is characterised by Taqwa and other attributes originated from Taqwa like honesty, faithfulness as a custodian, keeping decency, Adl (justice), helping the heipless and the distressed, cleanliness, refinement etc. **Akhlaq-e-Zamima:** In the terminology of Islam and according to Islamic Shariat, hateful and bad nature and conduct of a man is called Akhlaq-e-Zamima. These kinds of habits include pride, hatred or enmity, bribery, indecent activities etc.

(d)

The dark sides of hatred are unlimited. It creates a gap between a man and his friend. It creates a block 1 in the way of peace in the society. It is to be regarded as a human disease. A man bearing hatred for others never gets mental peace. Hatred begets hatred and this causes a loss to a man in this world and also the life hereafter. The great prophet (Sm.) says: Meaning "You have inherited two contagious diseases from your previous generation: one is envy and the other is hatred" (Tirmizi) The prophet also says: "Do not bear hatred against others; don't be disunited; don't envy; don't try to find fault with others. As a creation of Allah, there should be brotherly feelings for one another" (Bukhari and Muslim)

Hatred is the criterion of satan. Satan was cursed for his bearing hatred against Adam (A.).

Question no : 12

Good character makes life beautiful and prosperous. Everyone in the society loves and pays respects to a man of character. These include the excellent virtues or qualities of a man, such as, patience, honesty Patriotism, social services, etc.

- (a) What is Akhlaq?
- (b) What do you mean by patience? Explain.
- (c) Describe briefly the importance of patience.
- (a) d) "All who became great in life were possessors ofpatience" explain with examples.

ANSWER:

(a)

Akhlaq is the plural form of the Arabic word khulgun which means character or conduct

(b)

Patience means tolerance, self-control, firmness, steadfastness, and unshaken, According to Islamic 'Shariah', patience signifies performing all duties as ordained by Allah in all spheres of our life.

(c)

Patience is a noble virtue in a man's life. It is a key that brings success to human life. It is not possible to win success in individual or corporate life without cultivation of patience. The opposite side of Patience is impatience. Impatience drives a man to failures in life. So a man must keep patience in the journey of his life, patience is needed in performing the duties as enjoined in Islam. To performing prayers five times a day, to observe fasting in the month of Ramadan, to perform 'Nair at a huge cost,

to make gift of one fortieth as `zakat: out of the accumulated wealth- all these acts of piety demand much patience. In this way, the importance of patience is very great in all stages of personal, social and national life.

And for these reasons, the return comes as the highest reward. Allah declares: "Those who patiently persevere will truly receive a reward without measure." (39- Zumar: 10)

(d)

Life has its ups and downs. In his life's journey a man experiences joys and sorrows, dangers and difficulties, successes and failures, victories and defeats. Patience is needed in such circumstances. At the time of difficulties, a man should wait with patience and hope for the better days. In the same way, no one should be overwhelmed with joy. He should equally show a mood of patience. For this gift of peace and happiness, a man must accept Allah's favour with sense of gratitude. AH who became great in life were possessors of this great quality. The great prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) (peace be on him) stands as a concrete symbol of patience. He was thrown into a pit full of fire by the tyrant ruler Namrud. But he (prophet) sought help from none but Allah. In the same way, Hazrat Ayyub (A.) was attacked with a fatal disease. The flesh of his body was being rotten and fallen off. His kith and kin left him alone. His offspring were all dead. His home was destroyed. But he did not lose patience in the face of such heavy odds. Our prophet (Sm.) also showed the same kind of patience. There were plots to kill him. Still then he did not lose his patience. He remained unshaken in all adverse circumstances.

Question no : 13

Fahima and Fahmida are the students of same class. Both of them are the residents of same area. Everyday, they go to school on the same way. But Fahima never talks to Fahmida and she does not like to mix with her. She holds herself in a very high estimation

- (a) What is the meaning of the word 'pride'?
- (b) What are the stages of pride?
- (c) How does man exhibit his sense of pride? Explain briefly.
- (d) Discuss about the bad effects of pride.

ANSWER:

(a)

Pride means vanity, unjustifiably high opinion of oneself, arrogance, and egotism. It is such a trait in a man's character as lies hidden in the heart which is reflected in activities.

(b)

Three stages of Pride:

1. To nourish in the heart a sense of pride. Such a man considers himself superior to others.
2. Pride as reflected in a man's attitudes and activities.
3. Arrogant behavior in speeches.

(c)

Man exhibits his sense of pride in various ways. For instance, he boasts of his high birth. To look clown upon others born of low families is also a symbol of pride. A man also shows his pride in matters like his wealth, beauty, strength and such other things. A rich man or a businessman may take pride for his immense wealth, a woman may pride on her beauty, and the men in power are seen to be puffed up with pride.

(d)

Bad effects: The bad effects or consequences of proud are beyond description. It is because of this pride, Iblis, once the leader and teacher of the angels, was expelled from paradise. A proud man is an ignoble figure in this world and also in the life hereafter. In the company of friends and in the estimation of his friends, a proud man is held in contempt. The Holy Quran says

Meaning: "verily He loveth not the arrogant." (Sura. 16 Nahl: 23)

The holy prophet (Sm.) say:

Meaning: "He in whose heart exists a grain of pride shall not enter paradise." (Muslim)

Everyone is subjected to some wants or imperfections. Only Allah is Omnipotent. So He alone can justifiably take pride.

The holy prophet (Sm.) says: "Allah declared: tilde is my ornament." (Muslim)

We shall shun pride. The reason is man has no scope to take pride in anything.

Question no : 14

Mr. Mazan is a pious Muslim. He loves men of all religions. He never makes any difference between high or low,, white or black, rich or poor. He thinks that all men of the world are brothers.

- (a) How many categories of brotherhood are in the world`
- (b) What does Islamic Brotherhood mean? Explain briefly
- (c) What is the nature of universal brotherhood.
- (d) Evaluate the significance of Muslim Brotherhood.

ANSWER:

(a)

Brotherhood may be classified in 3 categories. They are:

1. Brothers born of same parents
2. Universal brotherhood
3. Islamic brotherhood

(b)

Islam is a complete code of life. The believers of this faith are tied to a common bond of brotherhood, even though they may differ as regards color, tribe, language, and the regions of their habitation. This is called Islamic brotherhood.

(c)

Everyone in this world descended from the family of Adam (A.) the first father and Hawwa (A.) - the first mother. Considering from this angle all men are brothers to one another. It is the tie of brotherhood. Gradually, the number of men multiplied. Difference of climate and geographical environment accounts for man's difference in shape and appearance, nature and conduct, color and language. And for all these reasons man is divided into different tribes. Allah proclaims:

"O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a mate and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know each other." (49. Hujurat: 13) According to this verse, all men are tied to a single brotherhood.

(d)

Significance of Muslim Brotherhood: According to Islam, men are equal. Islam admits of no distinction between high or low, white or black, rich or poor. All Muslims of the world having an unshaken faith in Allah and His prophet (Sm.) are but brothers to one another. As the same spirit of religion runs through their veins, they are bound together by brotherhood. The Prophet (Sm.) says "The Arabs can't claim to be superior to the non-Arabs, nor the non-Arabs are superior to the Arabs," Muslim Brotherhood is founded on such strong faith as the prophet of Islam compared the brothers of this common faith to body of a human being. If any part of the body is diseased, the entire body is affected by it. In the same way, if any Muslim in any part of the world happens to fall in troubles, all the Muslims feel for him. So it is incumbent on all Muslims to stretch their helping hands to the suffering Muslims. The hands or tongue of a Muslim must not hurt another Muslim. Even, there be any quarrel between two Muslims the other Muslims must come forward to settle the dispute peacefully. A true Muslim must deal with other Muslims as he likes to be dealt with in his own case/ else he will not be regarded as 'a true Muslim. Our dear prophet (Sm.) says: "The believers, when they are united, are like the component, parts of a building, one part of it makes the other part strong and steady." Bukhari and Muslim).

Question no : 15

One day Kaniz went to visit Lalbagh She wanted to say her prayer in the mosque. At that time, she found a notice at the mosque that women entrance in the mosque are restricted. She became astonished to see the notice.

- (a) Name the Sura of the Qu'ran that contains the rights of human beings. (b) Why did Kaniz become astonished to see the notice in the mosque?
- (b) While going outside what arrangements are necessary for praying for the women?
- (c) What are the rights of women in Islam? Describe them in the light of the Qur'an and the Hadith.

Answer:

(a)

From the beginning to the end of Sura Nisa of the Qu'anul Karim the rights of one human being over and honour for women have been recognized as mothers, daughters, sisters and another human being have been describe

(b)

Kaniz became astonished to see the notice board of the mosque. There is no forbiddence for women to enter in the mosque. During the time of the Prophet (Sm.), women prayed in the mosque. if there is no system of in the mosque praying for the women at the time of going out, how they can pray. If the women are considered inferior to pray in the mosque, then the dignity which Islam has given to women is of no value

(c)

During the time of travelling women should have the arrangements like the men for praying. As the men can perform praying in the mosque, the women should have the same right. But women will not Perform Salat with the men at the same line. They should perform salat in separate line. It is the bounden duty of mosque authority to arrange necessary steps for the women for performing their Prayer in the mosque while going on travelling,

(d)

Allah has created Adam (A) as the first man and Bibi Hawa (A) as the first woman and his companion. he then sent them to this work. So Hazrat Adam (A) and Bibi Hawa (A) are the first man and woman created in this world. Creation of mankind, male or female, begins from these two persons. In Islam women are give full dignity which is absent in other religions. In Islam, special rights wives, etc. it is Fraz for both male and female to get necessary education. It is the religion of Islam that has first given women are given dignity

the women sharer of wealth. A woman is a sharer of her husband's and father's wealth in addition to her own. Islam has given her right to spend her own wealth according to her own wish. About the rights of women in property, it has been said in the Holy Qur'an: "The woman has her share in the abandoned property of her parents and relatives. This right whether more or less, can never be curtailed. "In Islamic point of view, man and woman are complementary to each other, they are not competitors. Women are the embodiment of motherhood." About the status of a mother the Prophet (Sm) says:

Meaning: "Heaven for a child lies under the feet of his mother."

There is a complete Sura named 'Sura Nisa', in the Holy Qur'an where in Almighty Allah has described about the rights of women. In the Jahili (dark) age, women were treated like animals. They were sold in the market like commodities. If a female child was born, she was regarded as something ominous, and she was buried alive. Among all the religions and nations in the world only Islam has given women equal rights and honour with men. So, as whole-hearted followers of Islam, we must be careful in observing the rights of women. Islam has given the full dignity to women. They are equal to men. So, we should not consider them inferior to men.

Question no : 16

It has been proved by the Hadith that women like men have got the right to take part in activities like giving shelter to the distressed, going outside-wearing purdah, taking part in congregation in a mosque, doing beneficial and social work, running business, taking part in Jiha'd etc. Maintaining decorum, they can do any work they like. Maintaining proper purdah they will work.

- (a) "Heaven for a child lies under the feet of his/her mother"- Whose speech is this?
- (b) What was the situation of women before the advent of Islam?
- (c) What should do the women side by side of a man?
- (d) Discuss the dignity of women.

ANSWER:

(a)

"Heaven for a child lies under the feet of his mother"-This speech is said by Hazrat Mohammad (Sm)

(b)

Before the advent of Islam, women were very much neglected. Even today they are treated as inferior socially in some religions. In the (dark) age, women were treated like animals. They were sold in the market like commodities. If a female child was born, she was regarded as something ominous, and she was buried alive. Among all the religions and nations in the world, only Islam has given women equal rights and honor with men

(c)

Islam is the only religion that provides the right of women to do work side by side of a man. Women have the right to get proper education. It's Farz for them also like men. It is said that, "It is Farz to every male and female to acquire knowledge."

Before the advent of Islam women were very much neglected. But in Islam women are given dignity which is absent in other religions. It has been proved by the Hadith that women like men have got the right to take part in activities like giving shelter to the distressed, going outside -wearing purdah,

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taking part in congregation in a mosque, doing beneficial and social work, running business, taking part in Jiha'd etc. Maintaining decorum they can do any work they like. But they must work maintaining proper purdah.

(d)

Allah has created Adam (A) as the first man and Bibi Hawa(A.) as the first woman and his companion. He then sent them to this world. So Hazrat Adam(A) and Bibi Hawa(A.) are the first man and woman created this world. Creation of mankind, male or female begins from these two persons. In Islam, women are given full dignity which is absent in other religions. In Islam, special rights and honor for women have been recognized as mothers, daughters, sisters and wives, etc. It is Farz for both male or female to get necessary education. It is the religion of Islam that has first given the women sharer of wealth. A woman is a sharer of her husband's and father's wealth in addition to her own. Islam has given her right to spend her own wealth according to her own wish. About the rights of women in property, it has been said in the Holy Qu'aun: "The woman has her share in the abandoned property of her parents and relatives. This right whether more or less, can never be curtailed. "In Islamic point of view, man and woman are complementary to each other, they are not competitors. Women are the embodiment of motherhood. About the status of a mother the Prophet (Sm) says-

Meaning: Heaven for a child lies under the feet of his mother."

There is a complete Sura named 'Sura Nisa', in the Holy Quran where in Almighty Allah has described about the rights of women. In the Jahili(dark) age, women were treated like animals. They were sold in the market like commodities. If a female child was born, she was regarded as something ominous, and she was buried alive. Among ah! the religions and nations in the world, only Islam has given women equal rights and honor with men. So, as whole-hearted followers of Islam, we must be careful in observing the rights of women. Islam has given the full dignity to women. They are equal to men. So, we should not consider them inferior to men.

Question no : 17

Read the passage and answer the questions related to the passage: Joynal Hossain and Omar Faruk have been working in They try to send money after spending their need. They feel pain if and when they hear ill news of their own country. They want the welfare of their country. For this, they discuss how Bangladesh will be dear to the foreigners. They cannot forget the country where they were brought up.

- (a) What is patriotism?
- (b) How can we serve the nation?
- (c) "Joynal and Faruk are real patriots" Explain.
- (d) What is the importance of patriotism? Describe.

ANSWER:

(a)

The total expression of one's attraction, love and care for the motherland is called patriotism.
Answer:

(b)

We have to regard the welfare of the state as our own welfare. We must engage ourselves in work of development of the country. We must stand with all our might against the enemies of the country like smugglers, black marketers, creators of disturbance and turmoil. We must stand against those who act against the interest of the country. And by this we can service the nation.

(c)

Joynal and Faruk are two Bangladeshi workers working in Malaysia. Though they work there they have a great attraction as patriots. They try to do welfare for their own country. Generally it is the example of patriotism. While living in Malaysia, these two persons get pains in heart when ill news apace there about Bangladesh. Both of them hope welfare for their country and they hope that the people live in peace. From the discussions and the advices of them proved their patriotism. Joynal

and Faruk seek the way how to build Bangladesh as a bright nation. These duty is the bounden duty of every citizen. So, it can be said that Joynal and Faruk are the real patriots.

(d)

Patriotism is a great virtue in man's life. Without being patriot, a man can not involve himself to serve the country. He cannot sacrifice himself for freedom and sovereignty of his country. Having love and attraction for one's own country is part of Iman. It is said:

Meaning: "Patriotism is part of Iman."

In the Hadith, it is said: "Those who spend sleepless nights keeping watch at the boarder to defend their country will be placed in heaven". They are the most ungrateful and not religious. They are traitors and their character is contemptible. If the country is not secured, religion cannot be exercised freely and there will be no security for the life of the citizens. Their interest also cannot be preserved. The Prophets (A), saints and intellectuals had also patriotic feelings. Our beloved Prophet (Sin) was compelled to leave Makka due to the torture of the Kafirs. While he was leaving, he was looking behind at Makka and Ka'ba again and again. He uttered remorsefully, "Makka, my beloved land of birth, how beautiful you are! I love you very much. If the people of my own tribe did not plot against me, I would never leave you."

Question no : 18

Ali Ahmed of Bangladesh, Irfan Hossain and Shapon Kumar of India have been working in Malaysia for three years. A good relationship is formed among them due to working and living together. They think about the immigrant workers in the company in their leisure time. "They do not know one another and can not help in their danger because of having no mutual communication." One day Ali

Ahmed discussed about the universal brotherhood and Islamic brotherhood narrated in the Quran and Hadith.

- (a) How many kinds of brotherhood are there ?
- (b) What do you mean by universal brotherhood
- (c) How could they strengthen the mutual relationship among the foreigners according to the idea of the world brotherhood?
- (d) Explain the significance of Islamic brotherhood to live in peace and amity according to the Quran and Hadith.

ANSWER:

(a)

Brotherhood may be classified in 3 categories. They are as follows:

1. Brothers born of same parents
2. Universal brotherhood
3. Islamic brotherhood

(b)

Universal brotherhood: Everyone in this world descended from the family of Adam (A.) the first father and Hawwa (A.)- the first mother. Considering from this angle, all men are brothers to one another. It is the tie of brotherhood. Gradually, the number of men multiplied. Difference of climate and geographical environment accounts for man's difference in shape and appearance, nature and conduct, and colour and language. Yet they are brothers to one another as they are created from the only Adam (A.)

(c)

Everyone in this world descended from the family of Adam (A.) the first father and Hawwa (A.) the first mother. Considering from this angle, all men are brothers to one another. It is the tie of

brotherhood. Gradually, the number of men multiplied. Difference of climate and geographical environment accounts for man's difference in shape and appearance, nature and conduct, color and language. And for all these reasons man is divided into different tribes. Allah proclaims: "O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know each other." (49. Hujurat: 13). According to this verse, all men are tied to a single brotherhood.

Ali Ahmed, Irfan Hossain and Shapon Kumar are dwellers in abroad like others. Many of them don't know each other for lack of communication. Hence they can not help each other in danger. Regarding this Ali Ahmed can take following necessary steps to make cordial relationship with the other migrated workers.

1. They can form an organization with the dwellers living abroad.
2. Through this organization they can organize different social function for education and recreation.
3. Through this organization, anyone living abroad can get help and cooperation.

(d)

According to Islam, &I men are equal. Islam admits of no distinction between high or 1", white or black, rich or poor. All Muslims of the world having an unshaken faith in Allah and His prophet (Sm.) are but brothers to one another. As the same spirit of religion runs through their veins, they are bound together by brotherhood. The Prophet (Sm.) says : "The Arabs can't claim to be superior to the non. Arabs, no• the non-Arabs are superior to the Arabs." Muslim Brotherhood is founded on such a strong faith as the prophet of Islam compared all the brothers of this common faith to a body of a human being, If any part of the body is diseased, the entire body is affected by it. In the same way, if any Muslim in any part of the world happens to fall in troubles, all the Muslims feel for him. So it is incumbent on all Muslims to stretch their helping hands to the suffering Muslims. The hands or tongue of a Muslim must not hurt another Muslim. Even, if there be any quarrel between two Muslims the other Muslims must come forward to settle the dispute peacefully. A true Muslim must deal with other Muslims as he likes to be dealt with in his own case, else he will not be regarded as 'a true Muslim. Our dear prophet (Sm.) says: "The believers, when they are united, are like the component parts of building, one part of makes the other part strong and steady." (Bukhari and Muslim.

Question no : 19

Selin follows the Great Prophet (sm.) He thinks that the Prophet (sm) is the bright ideal of good character. The people of his village fondle of him. He is ideal boy among his friends. His friends call him to solve their quarrelling. The people of the village order their children to be like Selim. They also tell that Selim is very good. He has acquired the virtues of the Great prophet (sm).

- (a) What is the basic theme of all good deeds?
- (b) What do you mean by Akhlaq-e-Zamima?
- (c) Evaluate the importance of the Akhlaq which has been acquired by Selim.
- (d) What kind of Akhlaq does Selim belong to? Analyse according to your textbook.

ANSWER:

(a)

The basic theme of all good deeds is Akhlaq.

(b)

The worst and most hateful trait of human life is Akhlaq-e-Zamima, such as – pride, hatred, hypocrisy, interest, bribery, indecency, etc. a person characterized with these qualities is hated and defamed in the society.

(c)

Selim is characterized with Akhlaq-e-hamidah. The excellent and best character of human life is called .

Akhlaq is the most important aspect. It is Akhlaq that works as the life-force of a civilized nation. The more rectified the character of a nation is, the more powerful the nation is. No nation discarding this moral force can exist on this earth. All the prophets have taught supreme values of good character. And Allah has sent Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.), the last of the Prophets to bestow perfection to the best character. The great Prophet (Sm.) states-

Meaning: “I have been sent to give perfection to the refined character of the people” (Hakim) One’s good character makes one dignified and prosperous. And a person of good character is loved and respected in the society. On the contrary, a man without character is despised and condemned. A man of noble character is much more advanced in the realm of religion. The great Prophet (Sm.) affirms-

Meaning: “it is the excellent character which is the basis of all virtuous deeds” (Muslim) Character is the crown and glory of life. A man is honoured everywhere by virtue of the dignity of his character. A man of good character is virtually the embodiment of ideal faith.

(d)

Selim is characterized with Akhlaq-e-hamidah such as- patience, honesty patriotism, social service, etc. A person characterized with these qualities is renowned and honourable in the society. He always follows the Great prophet (Sm). The prophet Muhammad (sm) was sent to teach people good character. Allah, the Great says

“You are characterized with best character”.

Question no : 20

Shahjahn Ali is a clerk of sub-registree office. His monthly income is more than 90 thousand taka. Recently, it is the third time that he has got married. He does not do any work for his additional earning.

- (a) What are the synonymous words for bribery?
- (b) What is understood by the phrase “Exchanging additional money”?
- (c) In which way is the aforesaid subject-matter prevented?
- (d) Evaluate the role of Islam regarding to prevent the discussed topic.

ANSWER:

(a)

Bribe means illegally giving or taking some money or something valuable from others. It is the synonym of the Arabic word “Rishwat”.

(b)

With a view to receiving unlawful help, the given secret gratuity is known as bribery. Giving something to the person concerned for fulfilling official purpose will also be included as bribe. Giving and taking bribes is the common affair for the government offices. In this sense, the police division and land registered offices are advanced. They do not perform any work without bribery. Thus, bribery is called as additional exchange of money.

(c)

With a view to receiving unlawful help, the given secret gratuity is known as bribe. Giving something to the person concerned for fulfilling official purpose will also be included as Bribe. Bribery is a social crime. Giving and taking bribes represses the rights of others. He who accepts bribes is despised by all. Both accepting and offering bribe is a sinful act. Allah gives curse on those who give and take bribes. Rasulullah (Sm.) Says:

Meaning: “Allah’s curse falls on both the giver and recipient of bribes” (Ibn’Majah)

Both giving and taking Bribes are unpardonable crimes. Rasul (Sm.) says,

Meaning: “both the giver and receiver of bribes are doomed to hell” (tabarani)

Government initiates laws for the general people. For ensuring the regulation of punishment, government announces the order and iron policy so that everyone can not take and accept bribes. Through this way, it is possible to drive out the evil thing from the society. In fine, peace will be prevailed in the society as well as the country.

(d)

Bribery is a severe social crime. For that, the human mind stays away from honesty and sense of responsibility. Various types of sinful activities dilate in the country. It interrupts the progression of economic-social position, administrative development and transparency. For this sense, Islam has prohibited the bribery universally.

Islam declares bribery as unlawful (Haram). The Mumins are instructed not to take or give bribes. Allah the almighty declares bribery as unlawful and profane. It is Mumins’ duty not to commit this forbidden act.

Regarding, Allah states –

“Tell Muhammad (Sm), the lawful and the unlawfully profane (Haram) living are not equal though the abundance of Haram allures you! So the intelligent, remember Allah with fear” (Sura: Mayida, Ayat:100)

On the doomsday, the condition of the person who receives bribes will be very shameful. The great Prophet (Sm.) asserts: “Swear by Allah, a person will appear on the doomsday with that what he has received bribe”.

After all, the great Prophet (Sm.) conveys the news of hell for those who give and accept bribes.

Through discussing the aforementioned context, it can be easily said that the role of Islam for preventing the system of bribery is remarkable. Islam hates the unlawful and sinful act as well as announces the severe punishment for it in the mundane and hereafter life. It bears the unique identity of the greatness of Islam.

Question no : 21

The Imam of Al-Hera Mosque says: “Theft is a dangerous crime”. Through the symbol of writing, the property of republic has been forfeited by many literate persons now-a-days. This is a kind of theft too. The rules and regulations of evident punishment of committing theft have been announced in Al-Quran.

- (a) Where has the regulation of punishment for committing theft been announced?
- (b) “The system of committing theft should be stopped in the sense of prevailing peace in society”- Explain it.
- (c) Which type of punishment for involving in aforesaid crime has been estimated in Islam? Describe.
- (d) “the punishment for the theft is very inhuman in Islam” – Opine.

ANSWER:

(a)

The severe punishment of the theft has been described at 38th Ayat of Sura-Al-Mayida.

(b)

According to eye of Islamic law, everybody is equal. For decreasing the aptness of committing theft for the society, these aspects should be implemented-

- (1) Fulfillment of basic needs
- (2) Arrangement for exemplary punishment
- (3) Moral awareness
- (4) Religious prevention.

(c)

There is severe punishment for committing theft in Islam. Allah says, “Cut their hands off whether they are men or women. From Allah it is the exemplary punishment for what they have committed the incident”. Hazrat Muhammad (SM) ordered to cut her (the woman) hand off. When some comrades (sahibis) of Muhammad (SM) recommended to mitigate the penalty, Muhammad (SM) said “Many nations had been ruined before yours for the sense that if any man belonged in general would do injustice, he would be punished. But if any reason of respected character in society would do such mistake, he would prevail safe.” By the commitment of Allah, Muhammad (SM) said “ If my daughter named Hazrat Fatima (R) would do that, she will be punished by me”.

(d)

There is the severe punishment for committing theft in Islam. Allah says, “Cut their hands off whether they are men or woman. From Allah it is an exemplary punishment for what they have committed the incident”.

The modern society has strongly been announcing the punishment of committing theft as an inhuman not correct. Because men are harassed owing to theft if we notice towards the society.

In addition, committing theft is an anarchy and oppression. The severe fear and depression are found if there is prevailed any occurrence of theft. Anyone cannot go anywhere keeping their house and they cannot sleep all night because of the theft. They have to be always conscious and watchful. As a result, the social life becomes full of pain and men becomes puzzled. Everyone is concerned about safety. This is a common aspect in our practical life that thousands of money has been plundered in offices, workplaces because of using the symbol of pen. If the regulation and provision of committing theft given in the Quran would be implemented, the hateful activity would never befall. In fine, in sense of committing theft, the punishment for theft is humane, not brutal.

Question no : 22

Montu and Khokon had read in a primary school in the same age. Montu did not study latter it. After that, Montu has become a owner of much money because of a living abroad. On the hand, Khokon is serving in general job after passing M.A. from the Dhaka University. Because of the low income, it is very difficult to cope with the familial expenditure. For that, Khokon becomes worried. On the other hand, the terrorists instigate Montu to subscribe a large amount of money over telephone. Ultimatum is also given if he fails to subscribe such amount of money. So Montu becomes very embarrassed. Hearing the news, their friend Badshah says “Of course, Allah has sayed with the men who are patient”.

- (a) Which type of virtue is patience?
- (b) What it meant by patient? Describe.
- (c) Estimate the activities of Montu and Khokon in the light of the stem.
- (d) Justify the statement of Badshah about patience.

ANSWER:

(a)

Patience is a noble virtue in a man’s life.

(b)

The Arabic word for patience is ‘Sabr’, which means tolerance, firmness, self-control and abstinence, etc. according to Islamic ‘Shariat’, patience signifies performing all duties as ordained by Allah in all spheres of life having faith on Him.

(c)

According to the stem, Montu and Khokon are endangered. Khokon has a financial problem and Montu has the harassment for gaining much money. In this context, it should be preferred to be patient for Montu and Khokon. Because of these problems, Montu is perplexed and Khokon is concerned. Life, death, peace and happiness are given by the Gracious Allah. If Allah wants Montu

to live in the world, none can harm him. Again Allah ordains to befall the death of someone, none can be able to save him. On the other hand, Allah is the only owner of Riquize. Both Montu and Khokon will obtain those things which are estimated for them. So it is very crucial for them to wait with patience.

(d)

The statement of Badshah is “of course, Allah has stayed with those persons who are patient”. This statement is taken from the Ayat-153 of the Sura-Al-Bakara in the Al-Quran. We have realized the implication of after analyzing in the history of time. For instance, The great Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) stands as an incarnate symbol of patience. He was throw into a pit full of fire by the tyrant ruler Namrud as he opposed idol-workshipping. But he (Prophet) sought help from none but Allah. In the same way, Hazrat Ayyub (A.) was attacked with a fatal disease. The flesh of his body was been rotten and fallen off. His kith and kin left him alone. His offspring were all dead. His home was destroyed. But he did not lose patience in the face of such heavy odds. Our Prophet (Sm.) also became the victor in the ordeal of patience. His patience was incomparable. There were plots to kill him.

Still then he did not lose his patience. He remained unbroken and unshaken in all adverse circumstances. Patience is also needed in performing the duties as enjoined in Islam. To perform prayers five times a day, to observe fasting in the month of Ramadan, to perform “Hajj” at a huge cost, to provide portion of the fortieth as “Zakat” out of the accumulated wealth-all these acts of piety deserve much patience.

In this way, the importance of patience is very great in all stages of personal, social and national life. We will be patient in all dangers and difficulties. We seek Allah’s mercy for getting relief from dangers. We will be patient in our life.

Question no : 23

Mr. Raihan was a prominent scholar and social worker in Cox’s Bazar. He was the director of a private university; When an advertisement of vacancy notice of that university was published, the wife of Mr. Abbas, friends to Mr. Raihan, applied for the post of a Lecturer. Afterwards, on Mr. Raihan’s request, Mr. Abbas’s wife was appointed to the post. For this, Mr. Abbas along with his wife went to Mr. Raihan’s home in order to show their gratitude, and gave him a prawn like show-piece made of gold as a gift. One day Abida, a friend of Mr. Raihan’s youngest daughter, came and took the show-piece away without asking.

- (a) Who became envious by observing the dignity of Hazrat Adam (A.)?
- (b) Explain a bad effect of Hatred
- (c) In which act of Akhlaq-e-Zamima is the second deed of Mr. Raihan included? Explain in the light of the textbook.
- (d) Analyze the outcome of Abida’s act

Answer:

(a)

Iblis (Satan) became envious by observing the dignity of Hazrat Adam (A.).

(b)

Hatred is a fatal malady. It splits friendship and creates chaos in the society. A person bearing hatred for others never finds peace in mind. Thus, it causes a great loss in his earthly life and in the life hereafter.

(c)

Mr Raihan was the director of a private university. When an advertisement of vacancy notice of that university was published, the wife of Mr. Abbas, friends to Mr. Raihan, applied for the post of a Lecturer. Afterwards, on Mr. Raihan’s request, Mr. Abbas’s wife was appointed to the post. For this, Mr. Abbas along with his wife went to Mr. Raihan’s home in order to show their gratitude, and gave

him a gift made of gold. Mr. Raihan accepted the gift. By doing so, he was accused of taking bribe, because accepting something as gift in return to making recommendation is a kind of bribe. Bribery is a social crime. Both accepting and giving bribe is a sinful act. Allah's curse falls on those who give and take bribes. Rasulullah (Sm) says –

(d)

Meaning: ‘Allah’s curse falls on both the giver and recipient of briber (Ibn’Majah).

Both giving and taking bribes is unpardonable crimes. Islam declares bribery as unlawful (Haram). The Mumins are instructed not to take or give bribes. Allah the Almighty declares bribery as unlawful and profane. It is Mumins’ duty not to commit this forbidden act.

One day Abida, a friend of Mr. Raihan’s youngest daughter, came and took the show-piece away without asking. This act for Abida is similar to theft. When someone takes away other’s propriety secretly without the owner’s knowledge, it is called theft. It is a very heinous crime. It is an unlawful act in religion. There is severe punishment in the Akhirat other than the earthly hatred and punishment for the theft. Fro theft wealth and life become subject to insecurity. It destroys the social peace and happiness. In the society, new crimes are committed because of theft. It is one of the detestable crimes in the society. It is abominable and forbidden act. It can notmake a person a true Mumin. Allah has promised to punish him severely in the life hereafter.

Question no : 24

Picture N° 1: With the villagers’ labour, the road has been constructed. 1 july,2012 Prothom Alo. Picture N° 2: Feeling of the patient – the eminent doctor practices here but dose not take any money from the patients, medicine is also given free. (in brief)

- (a) “It is the noble character which is the basis of all virtuous deeds” – whose speech is this?
- (b) what is meant by Islamic Brotherhood?
- (c) In picture No. 1, what is manifested through the act of the villagers? Explain.
- (d) From the viewpoint of the textbook, analyze the subject matter indicated in Picture No. 2.

ANSWER:

(a)

“it is the noble character which is the basis of all virtuous deeds” – the great Prophet (Sm) said this.

(b)

Islam is the only approved religion by Allah. The motto of Islam is, “There is no creator but Allah and Muhammad (Sm.) is Allah’s Rasul. Those who have belief in this ‘Kalima’ are tied to a common bond and brotherhood even thought they may differ as regards colour, tribe, language and the regions of their habitation. This is called Islamic Brotherhood.

(c)

In the picture No. 1. We can see that the villagers have been constructing a road of the village. Through this act, the villagers are engaged themselves in social services.

All work undertaken voluntarily by way of helping the deprived of the society are called social service. Social Service is a humanitarian work. To render social service is one of the issues of Aklahq-e-Hamidah. It is the indicator of man’s refined character.

There are many ways to serve humanity such as to offer food to hungry, clothes to the clotheless, shelter to the helpless, nursing t the sick, help to the destitute and distressed are all service to humanity. Allah’s blessing may be acquired by doing useful services to the people. The Prophet (Sm.) says: “Allah helps those persons as long as they come to the help of their fellow-brother”. (Muslim)

We will serve the society and build a prosperous society and work for the betterment of the society. In order to attain Allah’s satisfaction, we will serve the society dedicatedly and cordially.

(d)

In the picture No. 2., we have seen that there is a hospital for the poor people. The eminent doctor practices here but does not take money from the patients. And medicine is also given free. So it can be said that it is a charitable organization where social services are rendered to the poor people.

People of different classes and occupations live in our society. All men in the society are not equal and their opportunities are also not equally enjoyed. In a society, some people are wealthy and some are almost destitute. The wealthy are also expected to spend a portion of their wealth for the upliftment of the deprived people. They would set up organizations for the welfare of the neglected people in the society like this charitable hospital. It is the decree of Islam.

The Holy Quran says, "And in their wealth and possessions are the rights of the needy and the deprived." (Zariyat:19).

The rich will create various opportunities to provide the poor in their organizations. These will provide a source of their living. Educational institutions as well as welfare organizations should be set up in the village and small towns to remove these problems. And these initiatives taken or to be taken include social services.

Social service is a humanitarian work. Any program of work for the development and welfare of the people is regarded as social service. To work for the benefit of the people should be practiced since childhood. Allah's blessing may be acquired by doing useful services to the people.

So, we will serve the society and build a prosperous society and work for the betterment of the society. In order to attain Allah's satisfaction we will serve the society dedicatedly and cordially.

Question no : 25

In a programme on TV. Mr. Muhim discussed the true faith of the Muslims and the false idea of the Christians about Hazrat Isa (A.), which proved the prophethood of Hazrat Isa (A.) Mr. Hasib also took part in discussion. He said- "Our beloved prophet (Sm.) was an embodiment of forgiveness. He (Sin) set an example of forgiveness at the time of the victory over Mecca

- (a) (a) Who was called Kalimullah?
- (b) Put your own words about the treaty of Hudaibiyya.
- (c) Make a distinction between the beliefs of the followers of the two religions mentioned above.
- (d) Evaluate what is said in the stern about our beloved prophet (Sm.)

ANSWER:

(a)

Hazrat Musa (A) was called Kalimullah.

(b)

In the 6th year of Hegira he accompanied by 1400 followers set out for Mecca to visit Baitullah. But they confronted hindrance at Hudaibiyya (a place) close to Mecca. Then a treaty was signed between the Muslims and the non-believers (Kafir). It is noted in history as "The Treaty of Hudaibiyya". In the holy Quran it is mentioned as "Fatum Mubin" (remarkable victory).

(c)

Hazrat Isa (A.) is a servant to Allah and His Rasul. Allah created him out of his especial miracle without any father. The state of his creation is only compared to that of Hazrat Adam (A.). Hazrat Isa (A.) renounced his home. He never set up any house, nor did he marry. He spent his life preaching the omnipotence (Tawhid) of Allah. How painfully surprising it is! His followers are publicly committing 'Shirk' (a great sin) by recognising him as the son of Allah. Allah the Supreme created Hazrat Adam (A.) without a father. So it is not a difficult job for Allah to create Hazrat Isa A.

without a father. Therefore, it is out of any reason to consider Hazrat Isa (A.) as Allah's son. Hazrat Isa's A. birth is the revelation of Allah's unique supremacy. That is why, everybody should have faith in the perfect Akida about him that he is a servant to Allah and His Rasul. He will die naturally. We will place none with Allah and believe that Hazrat Isa (A.) is Allah's Rasul.

(d)

The Meccans who were once determined to kill the great Prophet (Sm.) then that day stood very miserably before the Prophet as the accused. The great Prophet (Sm.) asked them, "What do you except of me?" They said:

Meaning: 'thou art our benevolent brother and the son of a benevolent brother. So is our expectation generosity.' At this, the great Prophet (Sm.) proclaimed —

Meaning: 'No complaint against you now. Freedom and Liberty are yours.' Thus the great Prophet (Sm.) forgave all of them, including Abu Sufian, the most hideous enemy of Islam. It was the Abu Sufian who was the leader of the Quraish (the non-believers) in the battle of 'thud'. Under his authority, 70 Muslim soldiers were killed at the Kafir's hand. And the great Prophet (Sm.) sacrificed one of his sacred teeth. Yet he not only forgave them but also proclaimed, 'Even, he who will take shelter either in own houses, holy Ka'ba or in the house of Abu Sufian will receive forgiveness and shelter.'

He also pardoned Abu Sufian's wife Hinda. When Hazrat Hamza (Ra.), the Prophet's (Sm.) dearest uncle, embraced his heroic death, It was Hinda who once, out of hatred and enmity, exhibited her extreme atrocity and ferociousness by cutting away his nose and ears, and then opening up his chest and chewing his liver. The instance to forgive all the Meccans including her is a rare example in

Question no : 26

"The kingship and democracy is contradictory to each other. Umyat dynasty introduced kingship for the first in Muslim country" says the teacher in the class. Omyer a student of class VIII pointed out the name of Umar Cbn Abdul Aziz as one of the Umyath kings. Then the teacher says that though his appointment was king but his rule was almost similar to Khelafat e- Rasheda i.e. democratic which was praiseworthy in the eye of Islam.

- (a) Who was Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz?
- (b) What was the Majlis-e-Sura that he formed?
- (c) How did he rule the country? Describe.
- (d) Analyze his process of administering the Khelafat in the context of this day.

ANSWER:

(a)

Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz was the 5th Caliph of Islam.

(b)

Majlis-e-Shura was an advisory council consisting of ten membes.

(c)

In the 87th Hejira, Caliph Walid Umar Ibn Aziz was appointed as the governor of Medina. He did his duty with profound honesty, full attention, cordiality and responsibility. For effective and efficient administration, he formed Majlis-e-Shura (advisory council) consisting of ten members. Ten members were Muttaki (religious minded). He used to take their (shura) counsel in all important matters related to administration. As a ruler, he was just. With a view to ensuring justice, he appointed judges with moral values. When he was a governor, he established justice in the society. For this the then scholar Sayid Ibnul Musaib awarded him the title of 'Mandis (truly guided).

(d)

After being appointed, in his letter to the governors of the provincial government, Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) wrote, "Fear Allah, follow His holy book and Rasul's (Sm.) Sunnah." He compelled the members of Umayyad dynasty who usurped state wealth and property by power to return those to the state treasury. Even he deposited his wife's property, gifts, and jewelry to state treasury or 'Baitul Mal'. He established the ideals of the "Khulafaye Rashedin" (the principles of the Caliphs of Islam) in all sectors of administration. Especially he followed the ruling principles of Hazrat Umar (Ras). He established the rights of the Muslims outside Arab. Inspired by the universal kinship, he introduced impartial principles in his administration. To ensure peace, prosperity and security in the country, he discarded completely the imperialistic and self-seeking principles of the former Caliphs. He preserved the justice, religiousness, equity and the basic rights of the people in the country. That is why; he is called 'the Umayyad Saint'.

Question no : 27

Mowlana Ikram Ali was delivering sermon to the backward people of Sadhanpur. He mentioned in his speech "Our heritage was prestigious in the field of knowledge and science but now, we the Muslims turned to backward nation in the world because, we completely forgot our glorious past". He stated the first message of the Holy Quran in his discourse "Read in the name of your Lord who created you".

- (a) (a)What is social service?
- (b) How do you eradicate illiteracy from your village?
- (c) To what extent is the sermon related to the contemporary Muslim community?
- (d) Explain "It is incumbent on all Muslims to seek knowledge".

ANSWER:

(a)

All work undertaken voluntarily by way of helping the deprived people of the society are called social service.

(b)

Illiteracy is one of the main obstacles in the development of our society. Educational institutions as well as welfare organization should be set up in the village to remove this problem.

(c)

At the time of prophet (Sm.) and his ardent followers, Islam was spread all over the world. Muslims were at the top position in the field of knowledge and science. But at the present time, we see that Muslims have turned to backward nation in the world. It is because we have completely forgot our glorious past. At the time of prophet (Sm.) and his Sahabis, Muslims followed the commands of Allah very strictly. They always studied Quran. This brought them the highest position in the field of knowledge because Al-Quran is the source of all knowledge. But at present, Muslims do not follow the commands of Allah strictly. They don't study Al-Quran. This shameful condition has turned Muslims to a backward nation.

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(d)

Illiteracy, ignorance and superstition of people act as the main obstacles in the development of the village. Both ignorance and illiteracy are great curse. Educational institutions as well as welfare organizations should be set up in the village and small towns to remove these problems. And these initiatives taken or to be taken include social services. In the Hadith it is said,

Meaning: "It is incumbent on all Muslims to seek knowledge." (Ibn' Majah and Baihaki)

Illiteracy from the society will be removed if both govt. and non-govt. organizations take initiatives, to set up educational institutions. Illiteracy is a curse for human. No development in our life is possible without eradicating illiteracy. It works as a barrier for all the opportunities of development

and progress. So, it is mandatory for all Muslims to seek knowledge to remove the darkness of illiteracy from life,

Question no : 28

There was a dispute between Caretaker of 'Badar Munsif Ja'me Mosque' and Local Musalli about rebuilding of extended new mosque by breaking down the old and vulnerable one. But the Caretaker disagreed to rebuild in the fear that he would no more keep superiority. In this context, a Musalli reminded him of the destruction of King Abraha along with superiority.

- (a) Why did the king Abraha want to destroy Ka'ba?
- (b) What was the result of Abraha's invasion towards Ka'ba?
- (c) Write down the consequences of pride in the context of Sura Feel.
- (d) Explain "Ka'ba is owned by Allah as the Camels are owned by me".

ANSWER:

(a)

The king Abraha wanted to destroy Ka'ba because he wanted the people of Arab to worship at his church instead of Ka'ba.

(b)

When Abraha started his invasion for Ka'ba with his army, Allah sent birds in huge flocks carrying small stones. These birds threw stones at Abraha's army and destroyed them completely.

(c)

The king of Yemen Abraha was the owner of huge wealth and an army of soldiers. He had a vast army of elephants. But, compared to the miracles (Qudrat) of the Gracious Allah, these wealth and power are nothing at all. Rather whatever the Almighty Allah wants happens. He can humiliate and disgrace whomever He desires in His own way. "Being proud and boastful, Abraha made enmity with Allah the Almighty. As a result, he was destroyed. Allah destroyed his vast army by sending small birds. Actually, it was only a miracle (Qudrat) of Allah. Those who make enmity with Allah and oppose Him are destroyed in this way.

(d)

On hearing the news of Abraha's attack, Abdul Muttalib ordered the Quraish to take shelter in the hills. Coming to destroy the Ka'ba, Abraha saw no barricade from the Quraish. He called Abdul Muttalib. Abraha asked him that who would save Ka'ba from destruction fighting his huge army. Then, Abdul Muttalib replied, "Ka'ba is owned by Allah as the Camels are owned by me." In the next morning, Abraha started for Ka'ba with his army. Just at that time, Allah, the greatest Judge, sent birds in huge flocks coming from the seaside. They were small types of birds Each of the birds had one small stone in its beak and two small stones on its two legs. Then the birds threw these stones at Abraha's army. As a result, the army of Abraha was destroyed. Abraha, being wounded by the pelting of stones, escaped alive. Later, his wounds began decaying. After immense sufferings he died. Thus, Allah, the Ever-protector, has protected his house from the enemy attack.

Question no : 29

Wahid and Muhit are the students of the same class. Wahid is Muslim and Muhit is Christian. According to the religious view, they have different opinions about Hazrat Isa (A). Muhit thinks that Hazrat Isa (A) is the son of Allah and he was killed by the crucifixion. On the contrary, Wahid did not agree with him. Wahid thinks, "Isa (A) was a renowned Rasul. He was not killed and he did not die. Allah withdrew him to heaven alive. He will come again to this world just before the last day."

- (a) Where was Hazrat Isa (A) born?

- (b) When will Hazrat Isa (A) come back to this world again, what will he do on that time? Elucidate.
- (c) What was the plot against Hazrat Isa's (A) life? Explain.
- (d) Hazrat Isa (A) is the son of Allah and he was killed by the crucifixion. Do you support it or not? Analyze it according to the Quran & Hadith.

ANSWER:

(a)

Hazrat Isa (A) was born in the village named "Baitul Lahm" (Bethlehem) in Palestine.

(b)

Hazrat Isa (A.) will again come back to this world before the doomsday. Then he would stay for 45 years in the world and kill 'Dajjal'. He will abolish the 'Jizia' system (security tax taken from non-muslims). He will break the cross down and kill all the swine, and finally establish the justice of Allah.

(c)

Since Hazrat isa (A.) protested against the misconduct and corruption of the Jews, they became rude to him and made him suffer a lot. They conspired to kill him as well. With this evil motive they sieged his house, and deputed a beastly man namely "Taitalanus" to kill him. But Allah withdrew Hazrat Isa A (A.) alive to heaven and changed the appearance of "Taitalanus" into the appearance of Hazrat Isa (A.). Being unsuccessful when he came out of the house, the waiting crowd mistook him as Hazrat Isa (A.) and fell upon him and crucified him to death.

(d)

Hazrat Isa" (A.) is a servant to Allah and His Rasul. Allah created him out of his especial miracle without any father. The state of his creation is only compared to that of Hazrat Adam (A.). He never set up any house, nor did he marry. He spent his life preaching the omnipotence (Tawhid) of Allah. How painfully surprising it is! His followers are publicly committing 'Shirk' (a great sin) by recognising him as the son of Allah., Allah the Supreme created Hazrat Adam (A.) without a father. So it is not a difficult job for Allah to create Flazrat Isa (A.) without a father. Therefore, it is out or any reason to consider Hazrat Isa (A.) as Allah's son. Hazrat Isa's (A.) birth is the revelation of Allah's unique supremacy.

Question no : 30

One of the friends of Muhit is the follower of Christian religion. He is the follower of our one beloved prophet. The prophet was born in the village named "Baitul Lahn" (Bethlehem) in Palestine. Allah gifted him power to give life to the dead, sight to the born blind, and to heal lepers. Muhit beloved that, Their prophet was crucified and it had been done by the Jews.

- (a) Who was the mother of Hazrat Isa (A)? (
- (b) What do you mean by "Hawari"?
- (c) Write about the "Mu'jija" that endowed with the prophet mentioned in the above stern.
- (d) Who will come to this world before the doomsday? Write about resurrection of that prophet.

ANSWER:

(a)

Hazrat Mariam (A) was the mother of Hazrat Isa. (A).

(b)

The Christians consider themselves as to be the disciples of Hazrat Isa (A.) Most of the Christians believe that Hazrat isa (A.) is Allah's son; Mariam (A) Allah's wife and Hazrat Isa (A) have been crucified by the Jews. But a few among the Christians who placed their faith in Allah and helped him are mentioned as 'Flawari' (Helpers) in the holy Quran.

(c)

Allah the Gracious endowed him with miracles (Mujija). He could talk even when he was in the cradle. As miracles, Allah gifted him power to give life to the dead, sight to the born blind, and to heal lepers. Ordered by Allah, he could make a bird made of earth alive just with a puff. Allah asserts—"I will make a shape of bird made of earth for you. Then just blow ordered by Allah that will be changed into a bird I will heal the born blind and lepers and with the command of Allah, I will make the dead alive.⁷ (Sura: Al—Imran, Ayat: 49)

(d)

Hazrat Isa (A.) will again come back to this world before the doomsday. Then he would stay for 45 years in the world and kill 'Dajjal'. He will abolish the 'Jizia' system (security tax taken from non—Muslims). He will break the cross down and kill all the swine, and finally establish the justice of Allah. By this time, the economic solvency of the people will reach such a stage that it would be very difficult to search out a needy man to be helped. As an ardent follower of the great Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) he will preach his religion (Islam.) Then he will meet a natural death and will be buried in the premises of Hazrat Muhammad's (Sm.) holy shrine. Both of them will again rise from the same spot on the day of Resurrection.

Question no : 31

Rafiq listens stories from his grandfather every night. One night, his grandfather was telling a story of our beloved prophet (Sm). His grandfather told that when the prophet was born, his mother locked him into a chest and let the chest flow down the Nile River. With the grace of Allah, the floating chest happened to stop just by the side of "Fir'aun's palace. Then he began to grow up under the care of his own mother in the house of Fir'aun.

- (a) Who are called "Fir'aun"?
- (b) Why did Allah punished Israelites?
- (c) About which prophet was Rafiq's grandfather telling? Why was he floated in the river?
- (d) How did the prophet motioned in the story of Rafiq's grandfather defeat the "Firaun"?

ANSWERS:

(a)

In ancient times, the emperors of Egypt were called "Fir'aun" emperors

(b)

In mount "Tur", Hazrat Musa (A.) remained deeply absorbed in fasting, deep meditation (I'tekaf) and ardent devotion. During his stay at the mount "Tur" he made his brother Hazrat Harun (A.) his substitute. At that time, many of his followers were misled by the cunning deception of a man named 'Sameri', and began to worship the cow. That is why Israelites were punished by the Almighty Allah.

(c)

In ancient times, the emperors of Egypt were called "Fir'aun"(Pharaoh). One of Hazrat Musa's (A) contemporary Fir'auns was Walid Ibne Musa'ab. He is also known as Ramses ii. Once he dreamt that a flame off fire from "Baitul Muciaddas" had engulfed Egypt and was burring away his followers of 'Qibti' tribes, but was not doing any harm to the Bani Israelites. Fir'aun summoned the oracles of his kingdom and demanded the explanation of his dream. The explanation was: 'A son will be born in the Israel tribe and will be the cause of your ruin and the destruction of your kingdom.' Hearing this explanation, Fir'aun became very much excited and panic-stricken. He then ordered his soldiers to kill the mail-babies born in Bani Israel tribe. Thus, innumerable male-children were killed by Fir'aun' army. In such a critical period Hazrat Musa (A.) was born in 1315 BC. But for the unlimited glory of Allah, the Fir'aun army could not know this news. On the other hand, Hazrat Musa's (A) mother became afraid. Under the circumstances, in the name of Allah his mother locked Hazrat Musa (A) into a chest and let the chest flow down the Nile River.

(d)

Hazrat Musa (A.) came to learn about the evil design of Fir'aun. So he readily left with his followers. When Fir'aun came to know about the departure of Hazrat Musa (A.) accompanied by his followers, he chased them with his soldiers. Hazrat Musa (A.) along with his followers reached the bank of the River Nile. At the backside, Fir'aun with his soldiers was very near. Then the followers of Musa (A.) were afraid. Musa (A.) pacified them by saying, "Certainly Allah will lead us." Instructed by Allah, Hazrat Musa (A.) stuck the river with his stick. There appeared a road across the water of the river. For the 12 groups of the Israelites, there were 12 roads across the river. Safely, Hazrat Musa (A.) and his followers crossed the river. As Fir'aun and his soldiers observed Hazrat Musa (A.) and his followers crossing the river, they followed them. No sooner had they reached the middle point of the river than the road vanished away in the river water. As a result, Fir'aun together with his followers was drowned in the river. They themselves met their doom when they were out to destroy Allah's Prophet. Here came the victory of truth.

Question no : 32

Hasim was reciting the Holy Quran and from the Holy Quran he came to know about of our reputed prophet Hazrat Sulaiman (A.). "He was the youngest son of Hazrat Dawood (A). Probably he was born between 970 — 975 BC. His knowledge, wisdom, prudence were very keen. He was endowed with the power to judge precisely."

- (a) What is the name of the son Hazrat Dawood (A)?
- (b) Write about the bird "Hudhud".
- (c) Write the speciality of the prophet that Hasim read about.
- (d) Write about the power of judgement of the prophet that mentioned in the above stern.

ANSWER:

(a)

The name of the son of Hazrat Dawood (A) is Hazrat Sulaiman (A).

(b)

To spy on vast kingdom, Allah gave Hazrat Sulaiman (A) a bird namely "Hudhud". the bird brought him the affairs of Queen Bilkis and her kingdom. All of these are indications of his mystic and magical power.

(c)

As a prophet, Hazrat Sulaiman (A) was endowed with a special dignity. Allah empowered him with the competence to understand the languages of beasts and birds, worms and insects, and genie (spirit) and human beings. Allah the Almighty pronounces-"He (Sulaiman) said: "O ye people! I have been taught the language of birds and on me has been bestowed (knowledge) everything. This is indeed great manifest (from Allah)". (Sura Nam L• 16)

Sulaiman (A) ruled over a vast empire. To rule properly and precisely, he had to travel from place to place in his kingdom. As a means of very swift communication, Allah gave him power to fly through the air. He made the wind subservient to him. Whenever, he needed to go, he ordered the wind and accordingly the wind instantly took him on his huge throne and with his manpower to his described place. Allah the Almighty states-

Meaning: "I subjected the wind to Sulaiman. In the morning he would cover one month's distance and another month's distance in the evening." (Sura: Saba; Ayat: 12)

Allah also made Hazrat Sulaiman (A) rule over a group of Genies. They used to dive into the deep sea to fetch pearls for Hazrat Sulaiman (A.). Besides, they were employed in other works. For instance, they used to build high-rise palaces, cups as big as cistern etc. Allah the Almighty declares-

Meaning: "Ans subjected) the evil spirits (Satans), who were all builders and divers." (Sura: Sad. Ayat: 37)

To spy on vast kingdom, Allah gave Hazrat Sulaiman (A) a bird namely "Hudhud". the bird brought him the affairs of Queen Bilkis and her kingdom. All of these are indications of his mystic and magical power.

(d)

Hazrat Sulaiman's (A) knowledge, wisdom, prudence were very keen. He was endowed with the over to judge precisely. He was very intelligent and wise since his childhood.

Once there appeared two men before Hazrat Dawood (A.) for justice. One of them was a shepherd and other is a framer. The farmer i.e the owner of a corn field, complained against the shepherd, the owner of a flock of goats that on account of the negligence to the corps. After testifying the truth, Hazrat Dawood (A) gave verdict that the .owner of the flock of goats had to hand over all his goats to the owner of the corn field. While leaving the court with the order, on their way home, the complainant and the accused happened to meet Hazrat Sulaiman (A.). Alter hearing all these, he said that he would judge differently and that would be helpful to both. When Hazrat Sulaiman (A) expressed this to his father, his father asked him, 'What would be better than this'? Then Hazrat Sulaiman (A) answered, `You should give all goats to the owner of the corn field. Let him be benefited with their milk, wool etc. And let the corn field be handed over to the owner of the goats. He will cultivate and reduce crops. When the corn field will appear as it was before the damage, he will return it to its owner.' Hazrat Davwood (A.) agreed with this verdict and ordered to execute it. Allah the Almighty says—

"And I made Sulaiman realize the solution of this matter and in everybody of them I infused wisdom and knowledge." (Sura: Ambia, Ayat: 79)

Question no : 33

He was also a patron of learning. He was the eighth Caliph of the Umayyad dynasty. His father was Abdul Aziz. His mother, Ummu Asim, was the grand daughter of Hazrat Umar Faruq (R.). He possessed the same character as Umar Farug (R.). So he was called Umar the second.

- (a) Who was called Umar, the second?
- (b) Give an account of his utilitarian works.
- (c) Discuss about his contribution to the compilation of the sayings of the Prophet (Sm.).
- (d) Write about his achievements.

ANSWER:

(a)

Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz(R) was called Umar the second.

(b)

As a governor of Medina, the Caliph Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) performed many public utility services in addition to his repair and beautification of Masjid-e-Nabwi. He built innumerable dwelling houses, extended drainage system and constructed many roads. In the garden adjacent to the Masjid-e-Nabwi, he set up a fountain and a storage for water. In the whole of Hejaz region, he constructed a network of roads, particularly linking Mecca-Medina and Taif with one another.

(c)

In leading the life on Islamic laws and principles the importance of the Hadith can hardly be over-emphasized. So Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) sent letters to the provincial governors asking them to collect all the sayings of the prophet and then to preserve them after due compilation: He wrote to e them :

"Pay attention to the sayings of the holy prophet. Then collect those and arrange to compile them." It was his earnest efforts that made the collection and compilation of the sayings of the prophet throughout the whole Muslim world and following his foot prints the volumes of the Hadith like

Bukhari, Muslim and other works on the subject were collected, compiled in a flawless manner and preserved.

(d)

in matters of administration the Caliph Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) fully followed the basic principles of the Holy Quran, the Hadith and the policies adopted by the 4 Caliphs of Islam. g He declared openly: "I do not do anything arbitrarily. My decision on any matter is derived from the dictation of the Holy Quran. I mean to establish the Divine laws." And for all these reasons he is regarded as the fifth Caliph of Islam. d He was also a scholar of Islamic laws and a `Mujtahid' (an authority on religious matters), preserver of the Holy Quran and the Hadith. He was well-versed in Sunnah and Hadith and one would easily rely on his narration of the Hadith. During his period, agriculture and trade were highly developed. Everywhere in his country, there existed peace and prosperity, safety and happiness. The economic condition of the people was so satisfactorily improved that it was very difficult to find any needy person to give Zakat money.

Question no : 34

In the eighth year of Hijira era, the great prophet (Sm.) set out for Mecca in the month of Ramadan with ten thousand strong soldiers. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) occupied Mecca almost in a bloodless manner. There was a time when the great Prophet (Sm.) had to leave Mecca for protection and safety of his own life and his religion Islam and had to take refuge in Medina. Now, he entered Mecca as a great conqueror. And now he is the monarch of this land.

- (a) In which month of Hijira did the victory of Makkah take place?
- (b) Describe any three main clauses of the Treaty of Hudaibiyya.
- (c) Describe the reasons for the conquest of Mecca.
- (d) Reproduce the Farewell Address of the great prophet (Sm.) in your own words.

ANSWER:

(a)

In the eighth year of Hijira era, the victory over Mecca occurred.

(b)

Three main clauses of the Treaty of Hudaibiyya:

1. The Muslims shall return to Medina without performing `Umrah' this year.
2. The Muslims shall be entitled to perform the `Umrah' the next year, but they will not be allowed to stay in Mecca for more than 3 days.
3. During the performance of this `Umrah', the Muslims shall not carry any arms. But they will be allowed to carry swords in sheaths for self-defence.

(c)

In terms of the treaty of Hudaibiyya, `Banu Khuza' of Arabia signed a peace agreement with the great prophet (Sm.) and on the other hand `Banu Bakr' signed a treaty with the Quraish. At this time Banu Bakr in collusion with the Quraish attacked the Banu Khuza' one night in violation of the terms of the treaty of Hudaibiyya. As a result, some persons of Banu Khuza tribe were killed and many others were injured. The people of the Khuza tribe informed the great prophet (Sm) about this incident and sought his help. In terms of their treaty, the great prophet (Sm.) could not but extend his help towards them.

So he asked the Quraish by sending a messenger to do the following

- (a) Compensate for the loss of the Khuza's tribe,
- (b) Or, withdraw your friendship with the Banu Bakr,
- (c) Or, declare the treaty of Hudaibiyya as cancelled.

The Quraish declared the treaty of Hudaibiyya as cancelled. For this reason in the eighth year of Hijari era, the great Prophet (Sm.) set out for Mecca in the month of Ramadan with ten thousand strong soldiers.

(d)

Standing at a place high on the hill of Arafat, the prophet (Sm.) addressed to where more than a lakh Muslims assembled. In this celebrated sermon, he gave a summary of his principles of human life and conduct for all people of all ages irrespective of religion, caste and creed. The message is summarized as below :

At the outset of the deliverance of the message, the prophet (Sm.) first thanked Allah for all His grace and mercy ; then he said:

1. O mankind! Listen to me what now I say to you. I do not know if I will be destined again to meet you all in this field in the coming year.
2. As this day, this spot, and this month are holy to you, in the same way your lives and properties be regarded as pure as this amongst you.
3. Remember, a day will come when everyone of you must appear before Allah. Everyone must give an account of his own deeds at that hour.
4. O ye believers! Treat your wives gently. As you have rights over them, they have also the same rights over you. You have taken their hands in the name of Allah.'
5. Behave Politely with your slaves. Give them to eat and wear what you eat and wear. if they happen rudely. to cause any unpardonable wrong, you will do well to set them free, and never behave with them Because, they are human beings like you. They are also Allah's created beings. All Muslims are brothers to one another. And you belong to the same brotherhood.
6. All offences and superstitions of the days of ignorance are declared void and taking revenge for murder of that period is prohibited. For your guidance I am leaving behind two things- the first one is the Holy Quran and the next one is the Hadith. As long as you hold fast to these you shall never go astray.
7. I am your last prophet and no prophet will again come.
8. It is you who are now present shall carry my message to all those who are now absent.

Question no : 35

Shakil and Sayed were discussing about the Nubuwwat life and reign of Hazrat Sulaiman (A). Shakil said, "Sulaiman was noted for his great wisdom which was as keen as his intellect ,He dispensed justice with deep intelligence. His wisdom was evident since his childhood". Sayed said, "Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) built Baitul Mugaddas. These rest works were completed by the disobedient Jinns."

- (a) What is the father's name of Hazrat Sulaiman (A)?
- (b) Why did the disobedient Jinns complete Baitul Muciaddas?
- (c) Write what you know about the power of doing miracles by Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
- (d) Reproduce an event showing the sense of justice of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)

ANSWER:

(a)

The father's name of Hazrat Sulaiman (A) is Hazrat Dawood (A).

(b)

Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) built Baitul Muqaddas. Before his death, some works remained to be completed. The responsibility of this was assigned to some Jinns, who were habitually a bit of obstinate in nature. These spirits worked only because they feared Hazrat Sulaiman (A).

(c)

Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was favoured with a special dignity. And Allah taught him the speech of beasts and birds, worms and insects and other animals. Sulaiman ruled over a vast empire. He had to go

from place to place on administrative affairs. As a means of easy and swift communication, Allah gave him power to fly through the air. He made the wind subservient to him. He would order the wind to carry him to whatever place or direction as he would desire. The wind, in obedience to his command, would take him along with his huge throne and all his men and followers. The wind would give him a drop wherever he desired. And whenever he wanted to return to his own place, the wind would take him back there. It is this wind that could cover one month's distance within the period from morning to noon; and another month's distance, from noon to evening. It means that it was so easy for him to cover two months' distance in a single day. Allah also put some evil spirits (Jinns) under his control. They used to dive into the deep sea and gather pearls for him. They were also employed in other works. For instance, they used to build tall buildings, cups of stone as big as cisterns and cooking pots of huge dimensions.

(d)

The famous Prophet Sulaiman (A) was the son' of Dawood (A). Hazrat Dawood (A) died when Hazrat Sulaiman (A) attained his maturity. After the death of Hazrat Dawood (A), Allah made Sulaiman his substitute. And instantly Allah conferred on him prophethood and a kingdom. Sulaiman (A) was noted for his great wisdom which was as keen as his intellect. He dispensed justice with deep intelligence. His wisdom was evident since his childhood. Once it so happened that two mothers claimed the ownership of a single baby. A quarrel thus ensued. So they came to Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) for justice. Sulaiman (A.) was there and he was watching the proceeding. Finally he (Sulaiman) gave the verdict that since the child was one and the claimants were two, the child should be cut into two pieces and then be distributed between the two women. Accordingly he was ready to do the same with a drawn dagger. One of the women went to Sulaiman weeping and said to him, " I am giving up my claim. For god's' sake, please spare the child and don't kill him. Give the baby to the other woman." Sulaiman (A.) understood that she was the real mother of the baby. So he gave the child to this woman and punished the other woman as she resorted to a false claim.

Question no : 36

Mr. Alfaj is a member of a Union Parishad. He performs his duty honestly and sincerely in his area's relief work and other activities. So he has a good reputation as an honest social worker. But his son Fahad is very notorious and addicted. He irritates the school going girls. Even there is a complain of adultery against him. Mr. Alfaj is very ashamed of his son's evil deeds. But he could not protest his son strictly.

- (a) What is indecency?
- (b) How can we prevent indecency?
- (c) What can be done for talking Fahad back to the right way according to the Quran and Hadith?
- (d) Evaluate the role of Alfaj as a father.

ANSWER:

(a)

Indecency refers to heinous acts, incivility, shamelessness and unlawful sexual desire. Indecency also means shameful and vulgar speech and attitudes. Besides, all evil deeds done openly without the least hesitation are also indecent.

(b)

Prevention:

1. To exercise the principles and ideals of Islam.
2. To raise family and social awareness.
3. Besides creating awareness, to execute exemplary punishment by lawful prevention.

(c)

reading the above passage, we have to come to know that Fahad is dare-devil and drug addicted. He teases the school and college going girls. Even it is found complined against him for unsocial work.

So Fahad is to be rectified. To rectify Fahad the verses of Quran and hadith are necessary. He is to be given idea of the Quran and the Hadith. Fahad to be understood that according to Quran and Hadith his unsocial works and shameful deeds are Haram. These kinds of activities destroy the life of Akhirat. It is to be understood him that his kind of activities not only bring destruction for personal life but also destroy the total discipline of social life. For this he will be punished in Akhirat.

(d)

Reading the above passage, we have known that Mr. Alfaj is a member of Union council. He does his duties with honesty, sincerity to distribute government relief aids and also in other works. For this he earns reputation as an honest social worker. But his son Fahad is involved in unsocial works. Mr. Alfaj feels shame for his son's shameful deeds. But as a father he could not control him. As a father his Mr. Alfaj's role will not be considered to be got praiseworthy. Because who ever may be guilty he must be punished. For this there is an incident during the reign of the second Caliph Hazrat Umar (R). He gave his own son abu Shahma severe punishment for drinking wine. For his punishment Abu Shahma died. Mr. Alfaj should take teachings from the above incident and taking responsibility to control his son.

Question no : 37

Men are the best creation of Allah. Hence they are called Ashraful Mukhlukat. The elements of good quality makes a man perfect. The good character is the valuable asset of man. Without attractive good character no man can be the best. For real Mumin needs good character.

- (a) What do you mean by Akhlaq?
- (b) Wich is required to be a Mumin?
- (c) Write in details about Akhlaq-e-Zamima and Akhlaq-e-Hameedh.
- (d) Discuss the importance of Akhlaq.

ANSWER:

(a)

The word 'Akhlaq' is the plural form of Khuluqun. It means behavior, nature or character of a person in general. In Islamic ideology, the character, conduct, and nature of a man as reflected in his daily ways of life are termed as 'Akhlaq'.

(b)

To be true Mumin, one should possess good character. In this respect, the Prophet (Sm) said: "They are the true Mumin who are of good character. " The more a man's nature and character nis excellent, the more he does good things and more he is loved by Allah.

(c)

i. Akhlaq-e-Hameedah: The good character is called Akhlaq-e-Hameedah. In the terminology of Islam and according to Islamic Shariat, the proper, decent, beneficial and just practice of beharaviours and manners relating to mutual rights and duties of men is called Akhlaq-e-Hameedah. As for example, Akhlaq-e-Hameedah is characterized by Taqwa and other attributes originated from Taqwa like honesty, faithfulness as a custodian, keeping decency, Adl (justice), helping the helpless and the distresses, cleanliness, refinement, etc.

ii. Akhlaq-e-Zamima: In the terminology of Islam and according to Islamic Shariat, hateful and bad nature and conduct of a man is called Akhlaq-e-Zamima. These kinds of habits include pride, hatred or enmity, bribery, indecent activities, etc.

(d)

'Akhlaq' refers to a man's life in all its aspects. It has a far reaching bearings on his personal, social and international life. In the Islamic terminology Akhlaq is the most important. Importance of Akhlaq are stayed bellow:

(i) The best asset of a person's life: the most valuable wealth of a human life is his good and attractive character. Akhlaq-e-Hameedah is a fundamental human virtue and the best asset of a person's life. Without it, all other assets are valueless.

(ii) to be a real Mumin: to be a true believer one should possess good character. In this respect, the Prophet (Sm) said: "They are the true Mumin who are of good character".

(iii) Acquiring the best honour: Akhlaq-e-Hamida places the human in honourable place in a society and he is loved by Allah. The Prophet (Sm.) said: "Among the creations of Allah, he is loved most who is the best among the persons has Akhlaq-e-Hamida." The person who possesses good character is honoured everywhere.

(iv) Characteristics of a Mumin: To be a true believer one should possess good character. In this respect, the Prophrt (Sm) said: "They are the true Mumin who are of good character".

(v) Good behavior is virtue: The Prophet (Sm) says:

Meaning: "Good behavior is a virtue."

The person whose behavior is good will be placed in the heaven.

One Word Questions

1. In which Hejira was Mecca conquered ?

Ans. Eight

2. At which age did Hazrat Musa (A.) die?

Ans. 120

3. 'Fathum Mubin' means —

Ans. i. Distinct victory ii. Treaty of Hudaibiyya

Read the following passage the questions and answer 4-5.

Tayeb said to Nabil, "If we the sermons of the liberationfarewell Hajj, are followed, mankind will be ensured"

4. ' To which prophet has respect been shown through Tayeb's statement?

Ans. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)

5. According to Tayeb's speech-.—will be established in our society.

Ans. i. Peace & ii. Fraternity

6. The name of Firaun's wife was _____

Ans. Asia

7. The 'Tur' valley is situated at the foot of

Ans. Tur hill

8. Musa (A) left for-being afraid of Firaun

Ans. Madyan

9. Allah bestowed the power of flying through air to _____

Ans. Hazrat Sulaiman (A)

10. _____ could make the dead alive by the grace of Allah.

Ans. Hazrat Isa (A)

11. The number of Muslim soldiers in the battle of Badr was —

Ans. 313

12. The 'Treaty of Hudaibiyya' was concluded in —

Ans. 8 Hijri

13. The number of Muslim soldiers at he time of the conquest of Makka was —

Ans. 10,000

14. The Great Prophet delivered his farewell address in —

Ans. Arafat maidan

15. Hazrat Ayisha (R) narrated—

Ans. 2210 Hadith

16. The first who recited the Holy Quran loudly to the Quraish —

Ans. Hazrat Abdullah Ibn Masud (R)

17. The Prophet (Sm.) dug canals according to the advice of

Ans. Hazrat Salman Farisi (R)

18. The fifth Caliph Rashid was

Ans. Caliph Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz

19. What was the title of emperors in Egypt?

Ans. Fir'aun

20. During the time of Musa who was the emperor?

Ans. Walid

21. Who were the followers of Fir'aun?

Ans. Qibti tribe

22. Why did Musa's mother float Musa (A) Into the chest?

Ans. Being afriad of Fir'aun

23. Where did the chest carrying Musa (A) stop?

Ans. By the side of Fer'aun's palace

24. From the very childhood, who was very beautiful to look at?

Ans. Hazrat Musa (A)

25. What did Musa (A) do when he saw a Qibti torturing an Israelite?

Ans. gave a tremendous blow

26. With whom did Prophet Musa (As) spent ten years?

Ans. Prophet Shuaib (A)

27. how many years did Hazrat Musa spent with Hazrat Shuaib (A)?

Ans. 10years

28. Why was Hazrat Shuaib very pleased to Hazrat Musa (A)?

i. For his service

ii. Craftsmanship

iii. pleasing character

Ans. All the above

29. Who was the eldest daughter of Hazrat Shuaib (A)?

Ans. Safura

30. Where did the divine voice came to Hazrat Musa (A)?

Ans. The sacred valley of Tuwa

31. "I have chosen three: listen, then, to inspiration" From which sura has it been quoted?

Ans. Ta-Ha

32. Who spoke with Allah directly?

Ans. Hazrat Musa

33. What was the title of Hazrat Musa (A)?

Ans. Kalimullah

34. Who was the co-operator of Hazrat Musa (A)?

Ans. Hazrat Harun(A)

35. How many roads were found on the river Nile?

Ans. Twelve

36. Where were Firaun and his followers drowned?

Ans. Nile river

37. By which did Musa (A) strike the river Nile?

Ans. By his rod

38 What is the name of heavenly kitab revealed Musa(A)?

Ans. Taurat

39. Where did Musa (A) go to bring holy Taurat?

Ans. Mount Tur

40. What was the name of the Cunning deception by whom the followers of Musa, Worship the cow?

Ans. Sameri

41. How many Israelis were killed who were the cow worshippers?

Ans. Seventy thousand

42. Which prophet could understand the speech of birds?

Ans. Hazrat Sulaiman (A)

43. "Then we subjected the wind to his power, to flow gently to his order, whithersoever he willed"- From which Sura is it taken?

Ans. Sura Sad

44. Which mosque was built by Hazrat Sulaiman (As)?

Ans. Baitul Muqqaddas

45. What does Mehrab mean?

Ans. A special room Special prayer room

46. By which was the stick of Hazrat Sulaiman (As) eaten?

Ans. White ants

47. Where was Hazrat isa (A) born?

Ans. Baitul Lahm (Bethlehem)

48. Whose birth was a divine plan?

Ans. Hazrat isa (A)

49. Who was the mother of Hazrat Isa (A)?

Ans. Mariam

50. What was the name of Mariam's father?

Ans. Imran

51. What could Isa do when he was in the cradle?

Ans. Talk

52. How many miracles that Allah endowed Hazrat isa (As)?

Ans. a few

53. What was the name of the first deputed man who was worse than a beast to kill Isa (A)?

Ans. Taitalanus

54. Who was changed and looked like appearance of Isa (A)?

Ans. Taitalanus

55. Which Jew was killed by crucifixion to thought him isa (A)?

Ans. Taitalanus

56. Which Prophet was withdrawn to the heaven alive?

Ans. Hazrat Isa (As)

57. Which prophet will again just before Qiyamat?

Ans. Hazrat Isa (A)

58. How many years Islamic state?

Ans. 45

59. Who will abolish the "Jizia" system?

Ans. Hazrat Isa (A)

60. After the death of which prophet will be buried In the premises of Hazrat Muhammad (Sm) grave?

Ans. Hazrat Isa

61. How many Prophet will rise from the same spot on the day of Ressurrection?

Ans. 2

62. Who are the disciples of Hazrat Isa(A)?

Ans. Christian

63. Which Prophet was born without father?

Ans. Hazrat Isa (A)

64. Who could make the dead alive by the grace of Allah?

Ans. Hazrat Isa (As)

65. Which of the following Heavenly Kitab was revealed on Hazrat isa (A)?

Ans. Injeel

66. Who were called Muhazirs?

Ans. Who left Makka

67. Who were called Ansar?

Ans. Shelter giver.

68. After Hijrat where was the Headquarters for propagation of Islam?

Ans. Medina

69. Where did Prophet (Sm) established Republic?

Ans. Medina

70. How mans' clauses are in the Charter of Medina?

Ans. Forty seven

71. Which was the first written constitution of the world?

Ans. Charter of Madina

72. Which laid the foundation of an ideal and happy state?

Ans. Charter of Medina

73. Where is the field of Bad'r situated?

Ans. At 80 miles the south west of Medina

74. How many soldiers did Quraish prepare for the the battle of Bad'r?

Ans. 1000 soldiers

75. How many Muslim soldiers were participated in the battle of Bad'r?

Ans. 313 soldiers

76. When did the battle of Bad'r begin?

Ans. On 17th Ramadan in the second Hijri Era

77. Who did win the Battle of Bad'r?

Ans. Muslims

78. How many Muslim soldiers were martyred in the Battle of Bad'r?

14 soldiers

79. How many Quraish soldiers died?

Ans. 70 soldiers

80. Which battle was against falsehood ?

Ans. Bad'r

81. With how many followers the great Prophet (Sm) and his accompanied set out for Makka the month of Zilqad?

Ans. 1400 followers

82. Why did the Prophet (Sm.) and his followers start towards Makka In the 6 year of migration?

Ans. Umrah Hajj

83. What is the name of treaty which was signed between the Muslim and the non believers?

Ans. The treaty of Hudaibiya

84. Whom did the Prophet (Sm) send to the Quraish with the proposal of treaty?

Ans. J Hazrat Usman (R)

85. After hearing the rumors of Usman's (R) killing, what did the Muslims swear?

Ans. Baiatur Ridwan

86. Whom did the Quraish send to Flazrat Muhammad (Sm) with the message of treaty?

Ans. Suhail Ibn Amr

87. Who was the writer of Hudaibiyya's treaty?

Ans. Hazrat Ali(R)

88. What is said by Allah in the holy Quran about treaty of Hudaibiya?

Ans. Open Victory

89. How many years was the because of Hudaibiyya's treaty?

Ans. 10years

90. After the treaty of Hudaibiyya which two heroes embraced Islam?

Ans. Khalid Ibn Walid and Arn'r tbn A's

91. How many Muslims were during the time treaty of lludaiblyya?

Ans. 1400

92. WhIch tribe in collusion with Quraish attacked the Banu Khuza?

Ans. Banu Bakr

93. In which month did Prophet (Sm) set out for Makka?

Ans. Ramadan

94. How many Muslims soldiers were with the prophet (Sm) set out for Makka?

Ans. 10,000 soldiers

95. After victory of Makka, who was the monarch of Makka?

Ans. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm)

96. Who was the leader of Quraish during the time Prophet (Sm)?

Ans. Abu Suflyan

97. Which battle was conducted under the leadership of Abu Suflyan?

Ans. The battle of Uhud

98. How many Muslim soldiers were killed in the

battle of Uhud?

Ans. 70 soldiers

99. What was the name of Abu Suflyan's wife?

Ans. Hinda

100. "Today I have no complaint against you — you are free and are at liberty"- Who said it?

Ans. The Great Prophet (Sm)

101. In which Hijri year (he Prophet (Sm) set out for Makka from Madina for performing Hajj?

Ans. 10th Hijri

102. What is the first and last Hajj of Prophet (Sm)?

Ans. Farewell Hajj

103. Where did the Prophet (Sm) and his companions dress 'Ihram'?

Ans. Zul Hulaifa

104. How many times is needed to round the holy Ka'ba?

Ans. 7

105. "As this day, this spot and this month are holy to you, in the same way your lives and properties be regarded as pure as this amongst you?" -who said this?

Ans. The Prophet (Sm)

106. Who told 'Verily, thou hast fulfilled It'?

Ans. Lacs and lacs voices

107. What did Rasul (Sm) tell about treating wives?

Ans. Gently

108. What did Rasul (Sm) tell about the behaviour with slaves?

Ans. politely

109. When was the Quranic verse from Sura Maida, Ayat 4 revealed?

Ans. During Farewell Hajj

110. Who was the youngest of the holy Prophet's (Sm) wife?

Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (R)

111. What was called Hazrat Ayisha (R)?

Ans. Ummul Muminin Jamiul Quran

112. What was the meaning of Ummul Muminin?

Ans. Mother of the faithful

113. Who was the father of Hazrat Ayisha (R)?

Ans. Hazra Abu Bakr(R)

114. Who was the first Caliph of Islam?

Ans. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R)

115 Where was Hazrat Ayisha (R) born?

Ans. Mecca

116. in which year was Hazrat Ayisha All (R) (R) born?

Ans. 613

117. Who was the mother of Hazrat Ayisha (R)?

Ans. Umme Ruman

118. Who was the match maker of the marriage of great Prophet (Sm) and Hazrat Ayisha (R)?

Ans. Hazrat Khaola Binte Hakim (R)
119. After the death of whom Prophet (Sni) married Hazrat Ayisha (R)?
Ans. Hazrat Khadiza(R)
120. How old was Hazrat Ayisha (R) when she married Prophet (Sm)?
Ans. 6 to 7 years
121. Which sura was revealed after the scandle of the scoundrels against Hazrat Ayisha (R)?
Ans. Sura Nur
122. In whose house did Hazrat Muhammad (Sm) die?
Ans. Hazrat Ayisha's (R) house
123. How many Hadith did Hazrat Ayisha (R) narrate?
Ans. 2210
124. About _____ were compiled in the Bukhari and Muslim narrated by Hazrat Ayisha (R).
Ans. 174
125. How many learners did take lessons from Hazrat Ayisha (R)?
Ans. more than 200
126. How many female learners did take lessons from Hazrat Ayisha (R)?
Ans. 38
127. Whose superiority rests above all other women?
Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (R)
128. What is the name of best Arabic food?
Ans. Sarid
129. How the food Sarid is made?
Ans. Mixture of the bread, meat and juice
130.. Sarid is the food of _____
Ans. Arabia
131. At the time of Prophet's (Sm) death Hazrat Ayisha (R) was
Ans. 18 years
132. How many years was Hazrat Ayisha (R) alive after the death of Prophet's (Sm)?
Ans. 40 years
133. In which Hijri did Hazrat Ayisha (R) die?
Ans. 58th Hijri
134. Hazrat Ayisha (R) died in-
Ans. 678
135. Where was Hazrat Ayisha (R) buried?
Ans. Jannatul Baqi

136. Who recited the holy Quran loudly before the Quraish for the first time?
Ans. Abdullah Ibn Masud (R)
137. Who was the 8th caliph of the Umayyad dynasty?
Ans. Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz
138. What was the father's name of Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz?
Ans. Abdul Aziz
139. Where did Abdul Aziz go with his father in his childhood?
Ans. Egypt
140. Where did he get higher education?
Ans. Medina
141. In which year was Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) appointed as the governor of Medina?
Ans. 87 Hijri
142. Which did Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) form for effective and efficient administration?
Ans. Majlis-e-Shura
143. Who gave the title "Mahdi" to Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R)?
Ans. Sayid Ibnul Musaib
144. What did Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) set up the garden adjacent to the Masjid_eNababi?
Ans. A fountain & a storage for water
145. In which year was Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R) appointed as the Caliph of the Muslim Empire?
Ans. 99 Hijri
146. What was called Abdul Aziz (R)?
Ans. Saints of Umayyads.
147. In ancient times, the emperors of _____ were called 'Fir'aun'.
Ans. Egypt
148. Walid was _____
Ans. A Fir'aun
149. The followers of Walid were -
Ans. Qibti
150. Who was the nurse of Musa (A)?
Ans. Musa's (A) mother
151. How many years did Musa (A) spend with Shuaib (A)?
Ans. 10
152. Musa (A) married _____
Ans. Safura