

AJK 1st Year Arts - Islamiat Compulsory Notes

**Themes Only - Quran, Beliefs, Worship, Seerat, and Rights of
People**

Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) Board - 1st Year Arts

Original Study and Revision Notes

Themes Only - No Invented Verse or Hadith Numbers, No Exact Arabic Quotes

For Exact Wording, Refer to Your Prescribed Textbook

For 1st Year Arts Students

IMPORTANT NOTE - PLEASE READ

Original study and revision notes only. NOT official AJK Board notes. NOT leaked material. NOT guaranteed for any exam. Subjects follow the standard 1st Year Arts syllabus in general terms only. No verified AJK-specific official scheme is claimed. For exact wording, always refer to your prescribed textbook and your teacher.

PDF ONLY. This file was prepared as a standalone study PDF. It has NOT been published to any website.

How to Use These Notes

Read the explanation first, then cover the answers and try the questions yourself. Use the short questions for quick revision and the long questions for written practice. Attempt the MCQs without looking at the key, then check your answers. Tick the revision checklist only when you can explain the point in your own words.

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Section 1: The Quran - Themes in General Terms

Explanation

The Quran is studied in the first year as a source of guidance for belief, character, and daily life. Its themes include the oneness of God, gratitude, justice, patience, honesty, and care for other people. Students are expected to understand these themes and their practical meaning, not only to memorise words.

For exact wording, students must always refer to their prescribed textbook and to a reliable printed copy. This note gives themes in general terms only and does not quote exact wording or give verse numbers.

Important Points

- Central themes: guidance, gratitude, justice, patience, and honesty.
- Reading with understanding matters more than reading without reflection.
- Themes should be linked to daily conduct: truthfulness, fairness, and kindness.
- Exact wording must be learned from the textbook, not from a summary.
- Revision should focus on meaning and application, not on guessing numbers.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is the main purpose of studying Quranic themes?

A: To understand guidance for belief and character and to apply it in daily life, such as honesty and justice.

Q: Why does this note not give exact wording?

A: Because exact wording must be learned from the prescribed textbook and a reliable printed copy, to avoid errors.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: How can a student explain a Quranic theme in an exam answer?

A: Start with the theme in simple words, explain what it means in daily life, and give one practical example, such as being truthful in a deal or fair in a decision. End with how the theme shapes character. Do not invent a quotation or a number; refer the reader to the textbook for exact wording.

MCQs

1. Quranic themes mainly guide a person towards:

- A. Only memorising words
- B. Good belief and good character
- C. Avoiding all study
- D. Only rituals

2. When writing about a theme, a student should:

- A. Invent a quotation
- B. Explain meaning and give a practical example
- C. Guess a number
- D. Copy a summary only

3. Exact wording should be learned from:

- A. Any summary
- B. The prescribed textbook and a reliable copy
- C. Memory alone
- D. A friend's guess

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

- ☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.
- ☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.
- ☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 2: Tauheed - Oneness of God

Explanation

Tauheed means belief in the oneness of God: that God alone is worthy of worship, and that no partner is associated with Him. This belief shapes how a person thinks about power, help, gratitude, and responsibility.

Tauheed also affects daily life. A person who believes in one God turns to God in difficulty, is grateful for blessings, avoids superstition and show, and treats success and failure with balance.

Important Points

- Tauheed is the foundation of Islamic belief.
- It means worship is for God alone, without partners.
- It encourages gratitude, trust, and humility.
- It discourages relying on superstition or show for approval.
- It links belief with honest conduct.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What does Tauheed mean in simple words?

A: Belief that God is One and alone worthy of worship, without any partner.

Q: How does Tauheed affect daily life?

A: It encourages trust in God, gratitude for blessings, and honest, humble conduct.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain how Tauheed shapes character.

A: Tauheed teaches that help, provision, and ultimate judgment belong to God. This makes a person grateful when blessed, patient when tested, and honest because actions are accountable. It also frees a person from fear of superstition and from seeking approval through show, because sincerity becomes the standard.

MCQs

1. Tauheed means:

- A. Worship of many beings
- B. Belief in the oneness of God
- C. Only rituals
- D. Belief in no accountability

2. A practical result of Tauheed is:

- A. Show and superstition
- B. Gratitude and sincerity
- C. Dishonesty
- D. Fear of people only

3. Worship in Tauheed is directed to:

- A. God alone
- B. Wealth alone
- C. Fame alone

D. No one

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=A

Revision Checklist - This Section

☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.

☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.

☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 3: Risalat - Prophethood

Explanation

Risalat means belief in the prophets sent as guides for humanity. Prophets conveyed guidance, taught good character, and showed by example how to live according to that guidance.

The final prophet's life is studied as a practical model: truthfulness, trustworthiness, patience, forgiveness, and care for the weak. Students should focus on these qualities and their application, rather than on invented details.

Important Points

- Prophets are guides who convey divine guidance.
- Their lives model truthfulness, patience, and compassion.
- Belief in Risalat links knowledge with practice.
- The final prophet's character is a model for daily conduct.
- Study should focus on qualities and lessons, not on guessing details.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is Risalat?

A: Belief in prophets sent to guide humanity and convey divine guidance.

Q: Why is the prophet's character studied?

A: Because it shows how guidance works in practice, through truthfulness, patience, and care for others.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: How should a student write about Risalat?

A: Explain the concept first, then describe two or three qualities such as truthfulness and patience, with a general example of how each quality appears in daily life. Finish with the lesson: guidance is not only to be known, but to be lived. Avoid inventing quotations or specific numbers not given in the textbook.

MCQs

1. Risalat refers to:

- A. Only history
- B. Prophethood and divine guidance through prophets
- C. Only rituals
- D. Personal opinion

2. A key quality modelled by prophets is:

- A. Dishonesty
- B. Truthfulness and patience
- C. Arrogance
- D. Selfishness

3. Belief in Risalat connects:

- A. Knowledge only
- B. Knowledge with practice

C. Rituals only

D. Nothing

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.

☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.

☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 4: Akhirat - The Hereafter

Explanation

Akhirat means belief in life after death and accountability for actions. This belief gives meaning to good and bad deeds: actions in this life have consequences beyond it.

Belief in Akhirat encourages responsibility. A person who believes in accountability is more careful about honesty, justice, and the rights of others, and more hopeful when facing hardship.

Important Points

- Akhirat means life after death and accountability.
- It gives moral actions lasting meaning.
- It encourages honesty, justice, and care for others.
- It gives patience in hardship and gratitude in ease.
- It should be discussed in general terms, without invented details.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is Akhirat?

A: Belief in life after death and accountability for one's actions.

Q: How does Akhirat affect behaviour?

A: It makes a person more careful about honesty and the rights of others, because actions are accountable.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain the moral effect of belief in Akhirat.

A: If a person believes actions will be judged, short-term gain loses its appeal when it harms others. Honesty, fairness, and kindness become rational choices, not only social habits. This belief also supports patience: hardship is not meaningless, and good done quietly still matters.

MCQs

1. Akhirat means:

- A. No life after death
- B. Life after death and accountability
- C. Only this world
- D. No moral effect

2. Belief in Akhirat encourages:

- A. Dishonesty
- B. Responsibility and honesty
- C. Harming others
- D. Carelessness

3. Accountability in Akhirat relates to:

- A. Only wealth
- B. Actions and conduct
- C. Only fame
- D. Nothing

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.

☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.

☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 5: Hadith and Sunnat - Themes in General Terms

Explanation

Hadith refers to the reported sayings, actions, and approvals of the Prophet, and Sunnat refers to his established practice. Together they explain how general guidance is applied in daily life, worship, and character.

Students should study Hadith and Sunnat for themes: honesty, cleanliness, kindness, respect for parents and neighbours, and fairness in dealings. Exact wording and numbers must be learned from the textbook and reliable collections, not from summaries. This note therefore gives themes only.

Important Points

- Hadith and Sunnat show guidance in practice.
- Themes include honesty, kindness, cleanliness, and fairness.
- They complement general principles with practical examples.
- Exact wording must be checked in the textbook.
- Do not quote from memory or invent a number.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is the difference between Hadith and Sunnat in simple terms?

A: Hadith refers to reported sayings and actions, while Sunnat refers to the established practice shown by them.

Q: Why are themes safer than invented quotations?

A: Because a theme can be explained accurately in your own words, while an invented quotation would be an error.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: How can a student use Hadith themes in an answer?

A: Name the theme, such as honesty in trade or kindness to neighbours, explain what it means, and give a daily-life example. Then state where exact wording can be found: the prescribed textbook. This shows understanding without risking an inaccurate quotation.

MCQs

1. Hadith and Sunnat mainly show:

- A. Only history
- B. Guidance applied in practice
- C. Personal opinions
- D. Only rituals

2. A theme of Hadith study is:

- A. Dishonesty
- B. Honesty and kindness
- C. Selfishness
- D. Uncleanliness

3. Exact wording should be taken from:

- A. Any summary
- B. The textbook and reliable collections
- C. Guessing
- D. Memory alone

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

- ☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.
- ☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.
- ☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 6: Namaz - Prayer

Explanation

Namaz is the regular prayer that structures the Muslim day around remembrance, discipline, and humility. It is studied both as worship and as character training: punctuality, cleanliness, focus, and community.

The practical lessons of Namaz include preparing with cleanliness, praying on time, standing with humility, and joining others in congregation when possible. Students should describe these lessons in general terms and learn exact method from their teacher and textbook.

Important Points

- Namaz teaches discipline, punctuality, and humility.
- Cleanliness and focus are part of its preparation.
- Congregation teaches unity and equality.
- Regular prayer shapes the whole day, not only the prayer time.
- Exact method must be learned from teacher and textbook.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What does Namaz teach besides worship?

A: Discipline, punctuality, cleanliness, focus, and community spirit.

Q: Why is congregation emphasised?

A: Because praying together teaches unity, equality, and mutual care.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain Namaz as character training.

A: Namaz breaks the day into regular pauses for remembrance, which trains self-control and time management. Preparing with cleanliness teaches care for body and surroundings. Standing together in congregation removes distinctions of status and teaches humility. Together, these habits shape a person beyond the prayer itself.

MCQs

1. Namaz teaches:

- A. Only speed
- B. Discipline and humility
- C. Carelessness
- D. Isolation only

2. Preparation for Namaz includes:

- A. Cleanliness
- B. Carelessness
- C. Delay always
- D. Show

3. Congregation teaches:

- A. Division
- B. Unity and equality

- C. Arrogance
- D. Competition

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=A, 3=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

- ☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.
- ☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.
- ☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 7: Zakat - Almsgiving

Explanation

Zakat is obligatory giving from wealth for the benefit of those in need, when the conditions taught in the syllabus are met. Its themes are purification of wealth, care for the poor, and reduction of greed.

Zakat is studied as both worship and social responsibility. It reminds the giver that wealth carries rights of others, and it supports dignity for recipients when given respectfully and without show.

Important Points

- Zakat purifies wealth and reduces greed.
- It is a right of those in need, not only charity.
- It should be given with dignity and without show.
- It links personal worship with social responsibility.
- Exact conditions and rates must be learned from the textbook and teacher.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is Zakat in simple terms?

A: Obligatory giving from wealth for those in need, under the conditions taught in the syllabus.

Q: Why is manner important in giving Zakat?

A: Because giving should protect the recipient's dignity and avoid show or hurtful reminders.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain the social purpose of Zakat.

A: Zakat moves wealth from those who have surplus towards those in need, which reduces hardship and resentment. When given regularly and respectfully, it builds trust in society and reminds the giver that wealth is a trust. Its purpose is therefore both spiritual purification and practical social care.

MCQs

1. Zakat is best described as:

- A. Optional show
- B. Obligatory giving for those in need
- C. Only a tax on income
- D. A loan

2. Zakat should be given:

- A. With show
- B. With dignity and without show
- C. With hurtful reminders
- D. Secretly only to family

3. A theme of Zakat is:

- A. Greed
- B. Purification of wealth and care for the poor
- C. Hoarding

D. Selfishness

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.

☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.

☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 8: Roza - Fasting

Explanation

Roza is fasting, especially in the month of Ramadan, from dawn to sunset as an act of worship and self-discipline. Its themes include patience, gratitude, empathy for the hungry, and control over desires.

Beyond abstaining from food and drink, Roza teaches control of speech and behaviour: honesty, patience, and kindness are part of its spirit. Students should explain these themes and learn exact rulings from teacher and textbook.

Important Points

- Roza teaches patience, self-control, and gratitude.
- It builds empathy for those who lack food.
- Its spirit includes good speech and behaviour.
- It is both personal worship and social training.
- Exact rulings must be learned from teacher and textbook.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What does Roza teach besides abstaining from food?

A: Patience, gratitude, empathy, and control over speech and behaviour.

Q: How does Roza build empathy?

A: By experiencing hunger and thirst, a person better understands the hardship of those who face it regularly.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain Roza as training for character.

A: Fasting sets a clear daily discipline: a fixed start, a fixed end, and self-control in between. This discipline extends to speech, because anger and dishonesty would contradict the purpose of fasting. Gratitude also grows, because ordinary blessings like food and water are felt more keenly after abstaining from them.

MCQs

1. Roza mainly teaches:

- A. Only hunger
- B. Patience and self-control
- C. Anger
- D. Waste

2. Roza builds empathy for:

- A. Only the rich
- B. Those who lack food
- C. No one
- D. Only oneself

3. The spirit of Roza includes:

- A. Bad speech

- B. Honest and kind behaviour
- C. Dishonesty
- D. Carelessness

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

- ☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.
- ☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.
- ☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 9: Hajj - Pilgrimage

Explanation

Hajj is the pilgrimage to Makkah, performed once in a lifetime by those who are able, in the manner taught in the syllabus. Its themes are unity, equality, sacrifice, and obedience.

Pilgrims from many backgrounds gather in simple dress and shared rites, which teaches that status, wealth, and nationality do not create superiority. The lessons of Hajj - patience, sacrifice, and community - apply after returning home as well.

Important Points

- Hajj teaches unity and equality among pilgrims.
- It involves sacrifice, patience, and obedience.
- Simple dress symbolises equality before God.
- Its lessons continue in daily life after pilgrimage.
- Exact rites and conditions must be learned from teacher and textbook.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What does Hajj teach about equality?

A: That pilgrims stand together regardless of wealth or background, showing equality before God.

Q: Why is sacrifice a theme of Hajj?

A: Because pilgrimage requires time, wealth, effort, and patience, given for the sake of obedience.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain Hajj as a lesson in unity.

A: Pilgrims travel from many countries, wear similar simple dress, and perform shared rites at shared times. Differences of language and status fade in that setting. This experience teaches that community is built on shared obedience and mutual respect, a lesson a pilgrim should carry into ordinary life.

MCQs

1. Hajj teaches:

- A. Division by wealth
- B. Unity and equality
- C. Superiority of the rich
- D. Isolation

2. A theme of Hajj is:

- A. Selfishness
- B. Sacrifice and patience
- C. Show
- D. Carelessness

3. Simple dress in Hajj symbolises:

- A. Wealth
- B. Equality

C. Nationality

D. Fashion

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.

☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.

☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 10: Seerat - Life of the Prophet, Themes

Explanation

Seerat is the study of the Prophet's life as a model of character and leadership. Key themes are truthfulness before prophethood, trustworthiness in dealings, patience in hardship, forgiveness towards opponents, and care for family, neighbours, and the weak.

Students should study Seerat in stages: early life and character, the call to guidance, patience during opposition, migration and community building, and the later years as a leader and teacher. Each stage offers a practical lesson, not only a historical fact.

Important Points

- Truthfulness and trustworthiness are central Seerat themes.
- Patience and forgiveness appear throughout the life.
- Community building teaches consultation and justice.
- Care for the weak is a repeated practical lesson.
- Study Seerat for lessons and character, with details from the textbook.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: Why is Seerat studied?

A: To learn character and leadership from the Prophet's life as a practical model.

Q: Name two qualities prominent in Seerat.

A: Truthfulness and patience, shown in dealings, hardship, and forgiveness.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: How should a student write about Seerat?

A: Choose one stage or quality, explain it in simple words, and give a general example of how it shaped community life, such as trust in trade or patience under opposition. Then state the lesson for today: the same quality applies in study, work, and family life. Details and exact wording should follow the textbook.

MCQs

1. Seerat means the study of:

- A. Only battles
- B. The Prophet's life as a model
- C. Only poetry
- D. Personal opinion

2. A central Seerat quality is:

- A. Dishonesty
- B. Truthfulness and trustworthiness
- C. Revenge
- D. Arrogance

3. Seerat teaches community building through:

- A. Injustice
- B. Consultation and justice

- C. Division
- D. Selfishness

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

- ☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.
- ☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.
- ☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Section 11: Huqooq-ul-Ibad - Rights of People

Explanation

Huqooq-ul-Ibad means the rights of people: duties towards parents, family, neighbours, teachers, workers, guests, and society at large. While rights of God concern worship, rights of people concern how we treat one another.

Key rights include respect for parents, kindness to neighbours, fairness to workers, honesty in trade, keeping promises, and avoiding harm by word or action. These rights are not optional extras; they are part of good character and daily accountability.

Important Points

- Parents have a right to respect and care.
- Neighbours have a right to kindness and safety from harm.
- Workers have a right to fair and timely treatment.
- Promises and trusts must be honoured.
- Rights of people are part of daily accountability.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What does Huqooq-ul-Ibad mean?

A: The rights of people: duties towards parents, family, neighbours, workers, and society.

Q: Give one example of a neighbour's right.

A: Kindness and safety from harm, including not disturbing or harming a neighbour by word or action.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Why are Huqooq-ul-Ibad emphasised alongside worship?

A: Because worship without good treatment of people is incomplete. A person may pray regularly yet harm others by dishonesty or unkindness, which contradicts the purpose of worship. Honouring people's rights - respect, fairness, honesty, and care - shows that belief has reached daily conduct, which is where character is tested.

MCQs

1. Huqooq-ul-Ibad refers to:

- A. Only rituals
- B. Rights of people
- C. Only personal wealth
- D. No duties

2. A worker's right includes:

- A. Unfair treatment
- B. Fair and timely treatment
- C. Delay without reason
- D. Dishonesty

3. Keeping promises is part of:

- A. Huqooq-ul-Ibad

- B. Nothing
- C. Only trade
- D. Only worship

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=A

Revision Checklist - This Section

- ☐ I can explain this theme in my own words.
- ☐ I can answer the short and long questions without looking.
- ☐ I have checked the MCQs against the answer key.

Final Revision Checklist - Whole Subject

- I can explain each theme in my own words without inventing quotations or numbers.
- I know that exact wording must be checked in the prescribed textbook.
- I can link each theme to daily conduct: honesty, patience, kindness, and justice.
- I have attempted all MCQs and checked the answer keys.

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