

ISLAMIC STUDIES - CSS 2019

Question # 2

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Introduction

Tawheed is the most important belief in Islam. To enter into Islam, belief of Tawheed is mandatory. Tawheed is, in its actual meaning, is belief in the oneness of Allah in all aspects; it is different from the concept of monotheism as described by other world religions. Tawheed has significant impacts on individual and social life of a person.

Tawheed

Tawheed means to believe in the unity of Allah (SWT). He is the one who is Omnipotent and Omnipresent. As Allah says in Quran

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَلَدُ
 لَهُمُ يَكْفُرُ أَخَاهُ

Tawheed is the most important belief in Islam. It is the first and the most essential part of Kalima Tayyiba.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no God but Allah

To enter into Islam, a person needs to be witness of unity of Allah.

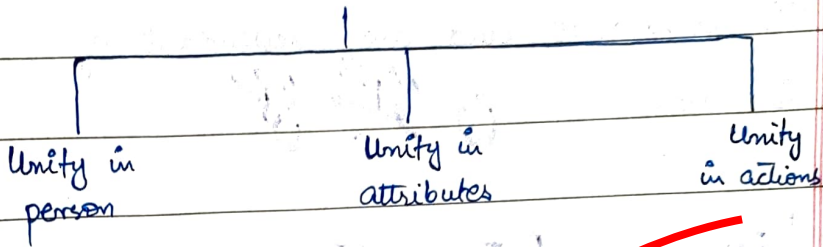
→ Tawheed - as a Building Block of Islam

All the worships and other beliefs revolve around the belief of Tawheed. A person cannot be called as a Muslim if he/she does not embrace the belief of Tawheed. Holy Prophet (PBUH) said:

"Islam is like a fort, and Tawheed is its door."

→ Types of Tawheed

Tawheed - Unity of Allah



i) Unity in Person:

Allah (SWT) is alone and worthy of worship. There is no one in the who can be held equivalent to Him. Keeping anyone in His equivalence is Shirk, which is the greatest injustice.

ii) Unity in Attributes:

All the praises are for Allah Almighty. He is the Creator of the Universe. No other person can have the attributes like He has such as Omni present, Omnipotent, Owner of all the worlds etc.

iii) Unity in Actions:

Allah can do whatever He wants.

No one has the ability to perform actions which he can. All the matters of the world are running due to His commands, and are dependant of His words

كُنْ فَيَكُونُ

→ Difference Between Tawheed and Monotheism

The concept of Tawheed in Islam is entirely different from that of Monotheism as explained in ^{other} semantic religions. In order to be a Muslim, a person must stick to the Islamic concept of Tawheed.

According to which:

- Allah is the One
- He is the Creator of the world
- He is the Sustainer of the world
- Everything belongs to Him and will return to Him

While in Christianity, and Judaism, they bring ^{Jesus} Christ and ^{, respectively,} Izrah in the equality of Allah, which is Shirk.

Impacts of Belief of

Tawheed

→ Impacts on Individual Life

Tawheed has significant impacts on the life of an individual.

i) Closeness to Allah:

A person who is a true believer get the closeness of Allah. He does not need any friend or close consoler; only Allah is enough for him.

ii) Sense of self Respect:

Belief of Tawheed inculcates the sense of self respect in a person. The person knows that he is only answerable to Allah.

سے یہ ایک سجدہ ہے تو گراں سمجھتا ہے
بیزار سجدوں سے دیتا ہے آدمی کو نجات

The person knows that bowing Allah will freed him from ^{duty of} bowing ^{any} non-Allah.

iii) Sense of Accountability:

The person becomes watchful of his own actions because he knows he will be held accountable for all his wrongdoings.

iv) Modesty:

The person becomes modest in all his dealings in the worldly matters. He finds salvation in loving people for sake of Allah.

v) Satisfaction of Heart:

Belief in Allah and remembering Him gives peace and satisfaction to the heart. Allah (SWT) says:

أَلَا يَذْكُرُ اللَّهُ وَتَطْمَئِنُّ الْقُلُوبُ

vi) Freedom from Narrow-minded Approach

A believer of Tawheed frees himself from narrow-minded approach that other religions offer. For example, the custom of Satti in Hinduism is always discarded by the one who believes in Tawheed.

vii) Hope and Fearlessness:

The belief in the Tawheed gives a person hope and removes fear in him. He knows that Allah is with in every situation. Allah says in the Quran

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

"Indeed, with hardships, there is an ease." (Al-Quran)

→ Impacts of Tawheed on the Society.

Not only on an individual, Tawheed has far reaching impacts on the society as well.

i) Sense of Equality:

Tawheed makes a person modest as he feels all the human beings are equal in the world. Prophet of Islam also taught the same lesson that no Arab is superior than a non-Arab, except on the basis of Piety.

ii) Concept of Brotherhood:

Belief of Tawheed teaches the concept of brotherhood. The believer admits that all Muslims are equal and brothers of each others. Allah (SWT) says in Surah Al-Hujurat that He has made all Muslims brothers of each other.

iii) Interfaith Harmony:

Tawheed instills interfaith harmony in the society. People think that all people are children of Adam and should live with peace with each other.

iv) Enjoining Right and Forbidding Wrong

The believer ensures

أَمْرًا مَعْرُوفًا وَنَهْيًا
عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ

in the society. He tries to install virtue in the society and prevent wrongdoings.

Conclusion

Aqida-e-Tawheed is the essential part of Islam. It not only impacts individual's life but also has significant impacts in society.

Question # 3

Introduction

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) has been the greatest military strategist of the world. He gave the concept of Jihad (the Holy war) and the principles of warfare. The Prophet had strong belief in Allah and he would command the army with same strength and belief. He also taught Muslim army about Ethics of warfare and diplomacy during the time of war.

Concept of Jihad taught by Prophet

Jihad is an Arabic word which to strive.

It is a sacred fight which is fought for sake of Allah and in support of Islam.

Prophet (SAW) gave the principles of Jihad.

→ Principles of Jihad:

i) Objective of warfare:

Hazrat Muhammad defined the objective of Jihad as it is only fought for sake of

Allah. Earlier the wars were fought for stake of power and economic interests only.

ii) Fight against Aggression:

Muslims should wage a war against the aggression. They should start war in self defense. Holy Prophet (PBUH) said,

"The best Jihad is to speak against oppressive rulers."

iii) In support of oppressed:

Muslims also do Jihad in support of oppressed people. For example, Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi raised voice against the oppressive ruler in support of the masses and wage the holy war through pen.

iv) To fight for establishment of peace:

Jihad is necessary for establishment of peace in the society. Allah (SWT) says in Surah Al-Baqarah to fight against enemy until the religion becomes Allah's only.

→ Prophet (SAWW) in the Battlefield

Holy Prophet (SAWW) is the greatest military commander, warrior and the organiser of the forces. Following are the qualities of the Prophet (PBUH) in the battle field:

i) Strong Belief in Allah:

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) had a strong belief in Allah. He used to come in the battle field with same valour and bravery. He knew that Allah's assistance will always remain with him. It was his firm belief that Allah sent the aid of one thousand angels during Battle of Badr.

ii) Outstanding Achievement:

Holy Prophet^ﷺ conquered the area of more than 12 lac sq. miles in the time period of 10 years. It was precedent in the history of any military leader.

iii) Minimum Human Loss:

Holy Prophet (SAWW) always ensured

minimum human loss in the battle field.

In more than 80 battles, there were negligible death rate of 259 Muslims and around 750 infidels.

iv) Self-participation in Every Battle:

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) would always involve the activities of warfare. For instance, on the occasion of Battle of Trench, He (SAWW) took active part in digging of trenches.

v) Love for Martyrs:

He (PBUH) always showed love and compassion for the soldier and particularly martyrs. On several occasions, he showed love and prayed for martyrs of Uhud.

vi) Compassion for Prisoners of war:

In earlier practice, the prisoners of wars were subjected to inhumane treatment. Holy Prophet (SAWW) told Muslims to behave with the prisoners with kindness. Prisoners of

the Battle of Badr were commanded to teach Muslim children in order to get freedom. Many of the prisoners embraced Islam later due to best behaviour of the Prophet (SAW).

Ethics of Warfare by the Prophet

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) encouraged Muslims to wage war based on ethical principles.

He (SAW) advised his army:

- Not to invade enemies at night.
- Never harm women, children and old citizen.
- Protect environment and never kill animals.
- Never burn property of people.
- He promoted fair distribution of spoils of war as commanded by Allah in Surah Anfal.
- Return the corpses and to take care of sanctity of dead bodies.
- to prohibit breach in treaties.
- to show exemplary behaviour with prisoners.

Diplomacy by Prophet (SAW) during War

i) Concept of Track II Diplomacy:

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) introduced track II diplomacy in order to prevent the war. At the time of Hudaibia, there was a chance of deadly war between the Makkans and Muslims. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) sent Hazrat Usman (RA) as his ambassador. Through truce of Hudaibia, a great war was averted.

ii) Protection of Ambassador:

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) gave a lesson of protection of ambassador. This rule is still practiced today in the modern world. When the ambassador of Musulimah Kagaab came to Holy Prophet ^v, the prophet ^v said:

"I swear to Allah, I would sentence you to death if the envoys had no impunity."

Conclusion

To conclude, Hazret Muhammad (SAW) was the greatest military strategist. He gave principles of holy warfare, taught Muslim about ethics of warfare and explained the concept of diplomacy to avert war.