

Q.2. Explain the doctrine of Prophethood. Discuss its importance in human life.

Q.3. Adal (Justice) and Ehsaan (Benevolence) are the essential elements for the evolution of Islamic society. Describe.

Q.4. The main purpose of Islamic System of Charity is to establish a just society. Elucidate.

Q.5. Explain the Right and Duties of Women in Islamic Society. Explain with the teaching of Quran and Sunnah.

Q.6. How can the system of Accountability in Pakistan be idealized in the light of teachings Islam? Delineate.

Q.7. Assess the status of Muslim Ummah in the World. Critically evaluate this status in context of the issues of Middle East.

Q.8. Write short notes on the following:

- i. Ijma (Consensus)
- ii. Peace In Islam

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QUESTION: 2
ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

The doctrine of Prophethood is part of the faith in Islam. The doctrine of Prophethood has several characteristics including universality, completion and protection of Quran and Sunnah. The impacts of this doctrine on the individual life of human being include a sense of bravery, hope and satisfaction to the soul. Moreover, its impacts in collective life include equality, brotherhood and Accountability. The evidence of last Prophethood can also be found in the religious books of other religions.

Definition of Prophethood:
"The person who conveys the divine revelation"

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from Allah Almighty to
His people"

Definition of Last Prophethood:

The last prophethood means a revelation of new book, Shariah and the abrogation of previous shariahs.

A) Characteristics of Last Prophethood:

1) Universality of the Prophethood:

Holy Prophet (PBUH) was sent for the guidance of whole humanity till the day of Judgement. Holy Prophet said:

"I'm the last Prophet for all of you" [Hadith].

2) Seal of the Prophethood:

Holy Prophet (PBUH) is regarded

as seal of the Prophets.
 Allah said in Quran:
 "Holy Prophet (PBUH)
 is not the father of any
 of your men but he is
 the seal of Prophethood"
 [Al-Quran]

Holy Prophet (PBUH) said:
 "I'm the last Prophet
 and you are the last
 Ummah [Hadiths]."

3) Completion and Protection of Quran:

Holy Quran is the
 only Holy book which
 was completed. Moreover,
 Allah vows to protect
 it from adulteration, problem
 with previous books, by ill-will
 people. Allah said in
 Quran:

"Certainly we have
 revealed this Book and
 we will protect it."

A) Love of Rasool part of Iman:

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The Love of Holy Prophet (PBUH) is part of Iman. Allah said in Quran:

"None can be a believer until he loves Holy Prophet (PBUH) more than his children and wealth"

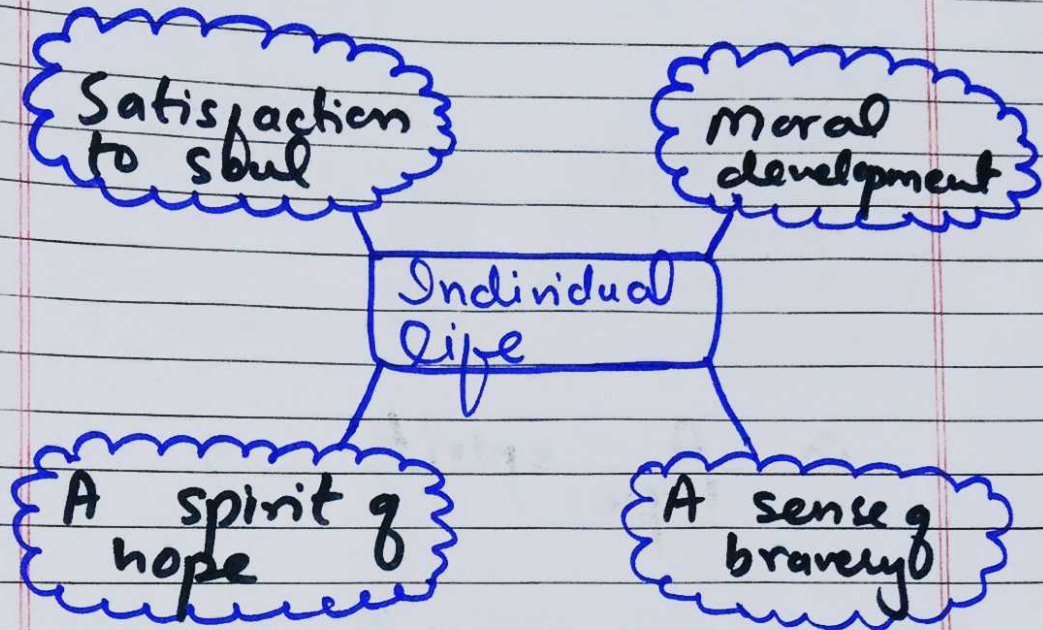
5) Abrogation of Previous Shari'ahs:

The previous shari'ahs are abrogated after the religion of Islam. Allah said in Quran:

"Those who follow a religion other than Islam will not be accepted by Allah."

Impacts of the Doctrine of Prophethood:

A) Impacts of the Doctrine of Prophethood in Individual Life:



1, Satisfaction to the soul:

The doctrine of Prophet is the source of satisfaction for soul. As Holy Prophet (PBUH) said: "I'm the last Prophet, people after me will be rulers. So, follow them and they will be asked by Allah about their deeds" [Hadith].

2, Moral Development:

Believe in the doctrine of Prophethood helps in the moral development of the followers of Islam. Allah said in Quran.

"The life of Holy Prophet (PBUH) is the best example for all of you to follow" [Al-Quran].

3, A spirit of hope:

It creates hope in believers. Allah said in Quran:

"With every difficulty there is ease" [Al-Quran].

4, A sense of bravery:

It results in a sense of bravery in human beings. Allah said in Quran.

"Allah doesn't change the condition of people until they first change what is in themselves" [Al-Quran].

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B, Impacts of the doctrine of Prophethood in collective life:

(1) A sense of Equality in Human Beings:

This doctrine creates a sense of equality in human beings. As Allah said in Quran,

"We have created you from one soul" [Al-Quran].

(2) A spirit of brotherhood:

It creates a sense of brotherhood in human beings. As Allah said in Quran

"Human beings are brothers. So, live together and do not turn against each other" [Al-Quran].

(3) A sense of Accountability:

It makes human accountable of their action.

"Those who did an ounce of good will see it

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Those who did an ounce
of bad deed will see it"
[Al-Quran].

Evidence of Last Prophethood from The Scripture of other Religions:

Persian Scripture:
"Zand Avesta"

The last Prophet will
be from Arabia and
his follower will conquer Persia

Evidence
of Last Prophethood

Christian Scripture:
"Isaiah"

The last Prophet
will not know
how to read
or write

Jewish Scripture:
"Deuteronomy"

The last Prophet will
be from Arabia and
brother of Beni
Israel.

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CONCLUSION:

The believe in last prophethood is one of the pillars of faith. It has several characteristics which distinguish it from others. It has huge impact on the life of human beings. Its evidence can be find in the scriptures of other religions.

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QUESTION: 8

ANSWER:

Part "A"

INTRODUCTION:

"Ijma" is the secondary source of shariah law. It was performed in the life of the Holy Prophet and in the life of righteous caliphs. Its evidence can also be found in Quran and sunnah. Ijma has several types and there are certain conditions for Mujtahid to perform Ijmas.

Meaning of Ijma:

The meaning of Ijma is "collective reasoning".

Definition of Ijma:

"The unanimous agreement between the jurists of Ummah on certain matter".

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Evidence of Ijma from the life of Holy Prophet:

Battle of Uhud: He sought advice from people of Madina where to fight

Ijma in the life of Holy Prophet (PBUH)

Battle of Uhud: He acted upon advice of Salman Farsi to dig a trench

Evidence of Ijma from the life of Pious Caliphs

Hazrat Abu Bakr
Wage jihad against those refused to give zakat

Hazrat Umar:
- Zakat on Horses

Ijma performed by Pious Caliphs

Hazrat Usman
Addition of second Azan for Friday Prayer.

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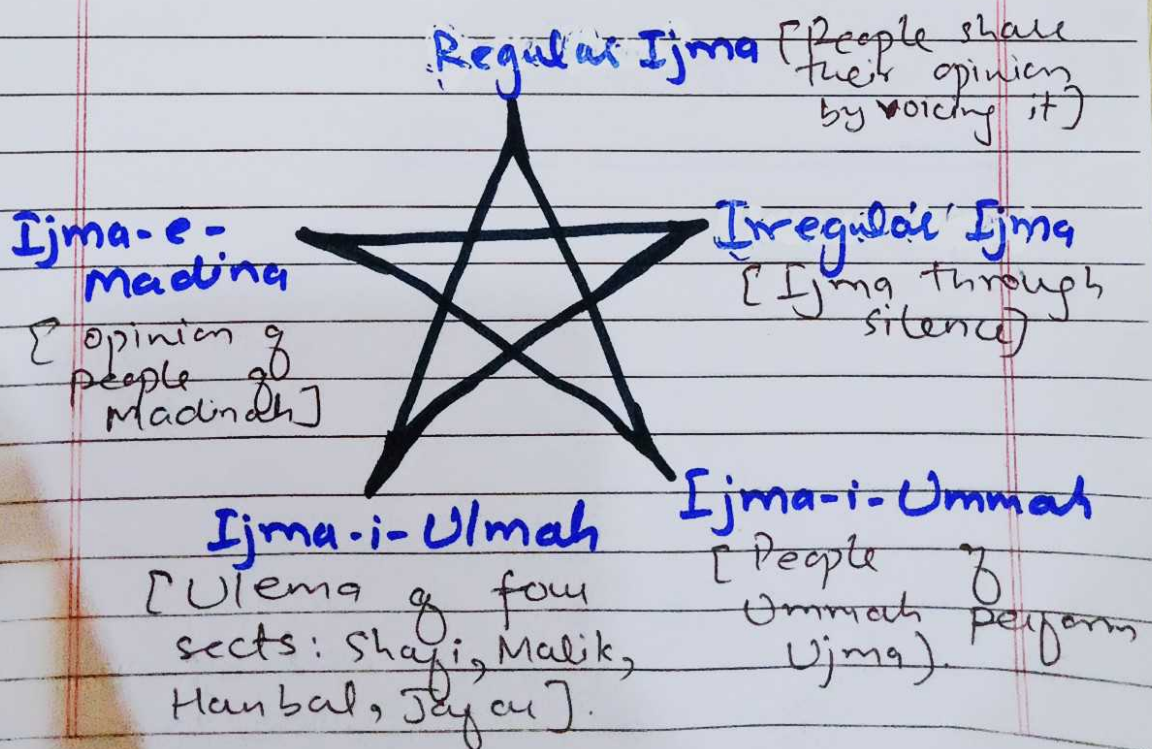
Evidence of Ijma from Quran:

"Consult with them in religious matters"
"Allah's hand is with congregation"

Evidence of Ijma from Hadith:

"My Ummah will never agree upon something that is wrong" [Hadith].

Types of Ijma



Condition required for a Mujtahid:

- 1) The person have knowledge of Quran & Sunnah.
- 2) Sound minded.
- 3) Good character
- 4) Able to perform Ijtihad.

CONCLUSION:

Ijma is one of the sources of Shariah law. It was performed by Holy Prophet and pious Caliphs. It has several types and conditions for Mujtahid.

Part "B" ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Islam is a religion of Peace. It ended the tudes of the era of Jahiliyah. Holy Prophet made efforts to establish peace before prophethood and after the prophethood in Makkah and Madina. Islam also ordains peace in the wake of Jihad.

Islam : A Religion of Peace.

Islam is a religion which establishes peace throughout the world.

The author of the book "A Sealed Nectar" said that Islam is a religion of peace and its Prophet gave the message of tolerance."

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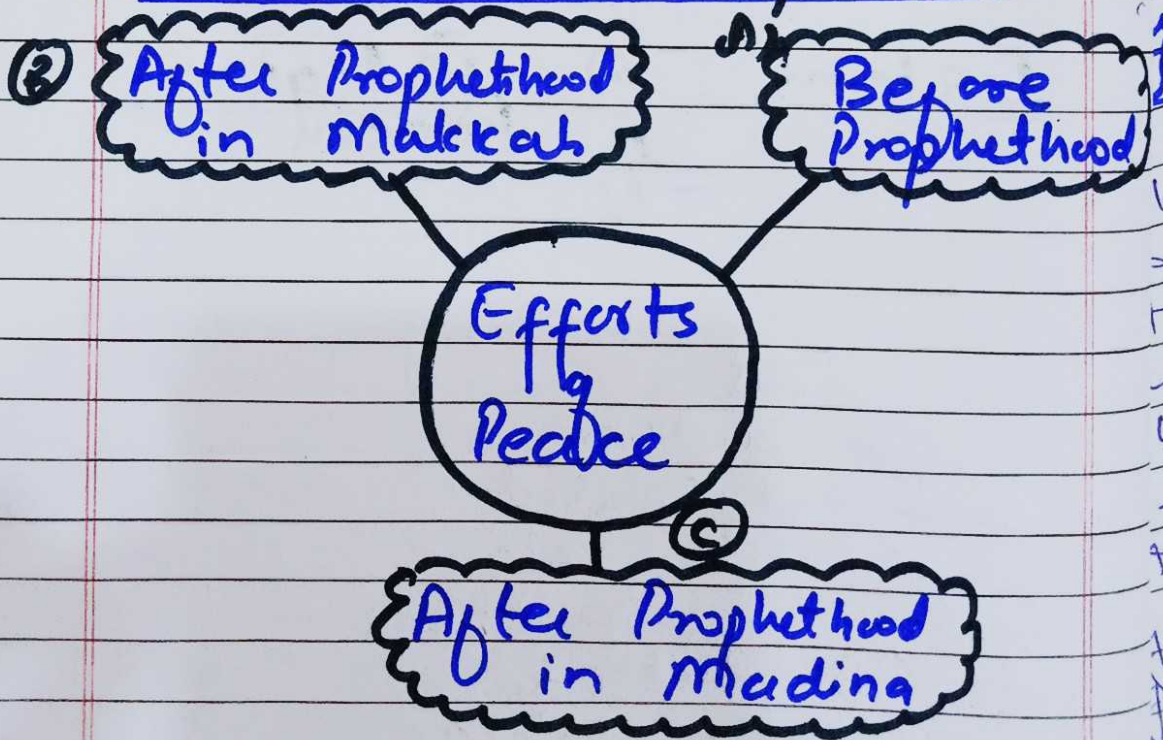
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Condition of the people of Arabia before Islam:

Before Islam, people of different tribes lived in Arabia. They were at daggers drawn with one another. There was incessant wars in Arabia over petty things.

Efforts made by Holy Prophet (PBUH) to establish peace:



A) Efforts Made by Holy Prophet to by establish Peace before Prophethood:

(1) Khaly-ul-Fadhool - To End Fijar wars:

Fijar wars was fought in the forbidden months over trade matter. Through Khaly-ul-Fadhool, Holy Prophet play role in establishing peace.

(2) Fixation of Holy Stone at Kabbar:

The Chiefs of Makkah had disagreement about whom would fix this Holy stone. They made Holy Prophet an arbiter. He advised them to place the stone in a cloth and hoist the cloth by all chiefs. This way Holy Prophet resolved the dispute.

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(B) Efforts to Establish Peace in Makkah after Prophethood:

1) Bearing Hardships in the way of Islam:

Holy Prophet (PBUH) endured several hardships in the way of Islam. He never resort to violence even when the Pagans of Arabia would put him through trials.

2) Journey of Taif:

During the journey of Taif, people pelted stone at him and severely injured him. Despite all this, Holy Prophet forbid Harat Gabriel from harming them.

3) Migration to Abyssinia:

When people of Makkah made the life of believers very difficult in Makkah, Holy Prophet ordered his followers to migrate to Abyssinia rather than to resort to violence.

6) Efforts made by Holy Prophet to establish peace in Madina after Prophethood:

1) The Pact of Madina between the beleaguered tribes of Aws and Khizraj:

Holy Prophet established peace between Aws and Khizraj through the pact of Madina.

2) Religious Freedom in Madina:

People were allowed to profess their religion freely. Allah said in Quran:

“There is no compulsion in religion” [Al-Quran]

3) Peace: The motive of the Foreign Policy of Holy Prophet:

Peace was at the corner stone of the foreign policy of Holy Prophet (PBUH). The author of the book “Muhammad at Madina” said, “The Foreign policy of the Holy Prophet was peace for all and peace with all”.

1) Peace on the occasion of the Pact of Hudaibiya:

Holy Prophet (PBUH) and his companions were forbid from performing Umrah. However, he signed a peace deal of Hudaibiya with bitter terms to prevent violence and war.

5) Peace established after the conquest of Makkah:

After conquering Makkah in 8 A.H., Holy Prophet (PBUH) forgave all the people who were once the enemy of Islam.

* Establishment of Peace in the wake of Jihad:

Allah ordained the establishment of peace in the wake of war, jihad and prevent transgression from rules.

“If they reconcile to peace then you should also reconcile to it.”

Similarly Holy Prophet ordained not to kill innocent people and harm environment during Jihad.

CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, Islam is a religion of peace and instruct its followers to establish peace. Similarly, Holy Prophet (PBUH) made several efforts to establish peace.
