
PART-II

Q.2. Briefly narrate the Difference between Deen and Religion. Explain the need of Religion in Scientific age.

Q.3. Explain the philosophy of Zakat. What are the social, moral and individual impacts of Zakat? Explain.

Q.4. Explain the Sirah of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a Role Model for Diplomat and an Educator.

Q.5. Islam places great emphasizes on Minority Rights. Discuss.

Q.6. What are Vital Elements of Political System of Islam? How it played the role in development of modern state craft. Explain

Q.7. Explain the Quranic Guidance on Good Governance. How this can be adopted?

Q.8. Write short notes on the following:

- i. Benevolence in Islam
- ii. Secondary Sources of Shariah

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QUESTION: 5
ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Minority groups are part of every society. In the western society, minorities were not treated like the majority groups. However, Islam lays great emphasis on the rights of minorities. Islam has provided minorities the religious, political, economic and legal rights.

Definition of Minorities
by the UN:

"Those people which are numerically inferior are called minorities."

- * They are numerically inferior on the basis of religion, language and ethnicity.

Struggle for Minority Rights in the West

In the west, minorities were treated with disdain. It was after the Congress of Vienna (1815), Congress of Paris and Congress of Berlin (1878) that minorities were given some rights. It means, minorities got their rights after several years of struggle.

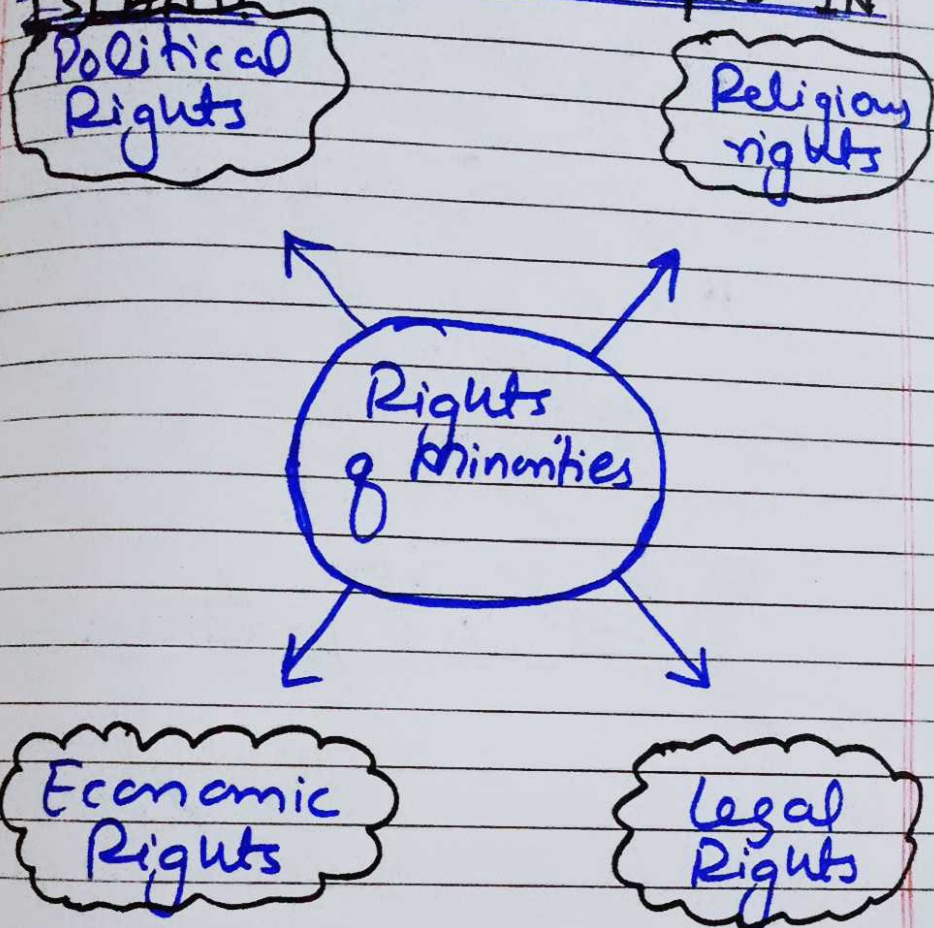
Status of Minorities in Islam

In Islam, minorities are regarded as "Zimmis" which means "Responsibilities of the State".

"Those who killed a promisee (Zimmi) in the Muslim land will not smell the fragrance of paradise for 50 years."

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A GREAT EMPHASIS
ON MINORITY RIGHTS IN
ISLAM



① Religious Rights
of Minorities in
Islam

② Freedom to
profess their Religion:

Islam gives to minorities

the freedom to freely
profess their religion.

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

“For you is your
religion and for
them is their
religion.” [Al-Quran].

⑥ Protection of religious practices:

Islam provides protection
to the religious places of
minorities. As mentioned in
Quran

“The churches,
monasteries, temples
and mosques - where
the name of Allah
is remembered
should not be
destroyed.”

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② Political Rights of minorities:

① Right to Vote:

Islam has provided minorities the right to vote in election.

② Right of representation in election:

They can be represented by a community group member in the elections.

③ Freedom to criticize government:

Like Muslims, they can criticize government for the faulty policies.

③ Economic Right of minorities:

① Right to Trade:

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Islam provided them the right to trade except of selling wine and gambling.

(b) Money from Baitulmal:

The money from Baitulmal can be used to help minorities.

(c) Legal Rights of Minorities:

• (a) Legal equality:

There is legal equality for minorities in Islam. They are equal before law.

"There was legal equality for minorities in the pact of Madina"

(b) Judgement based on their religion:

ling.

In case of legal affairs, their religious teaching can be used to dispense justice.

"After the battle of Trench, Banu Quraiza asked Holy Prophet to give them punishment as per the Torah. As a result, the teaching of Torah were used to punish them"

CONCLUSION:

Islam is a religion of peace for all people including minorities. It lays great emphasis on the right of minorities. Islam has provided political, economic and legal rights to minorities.
