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or Human rights in the light
of the sermon of Farewell
Pilgrimage.

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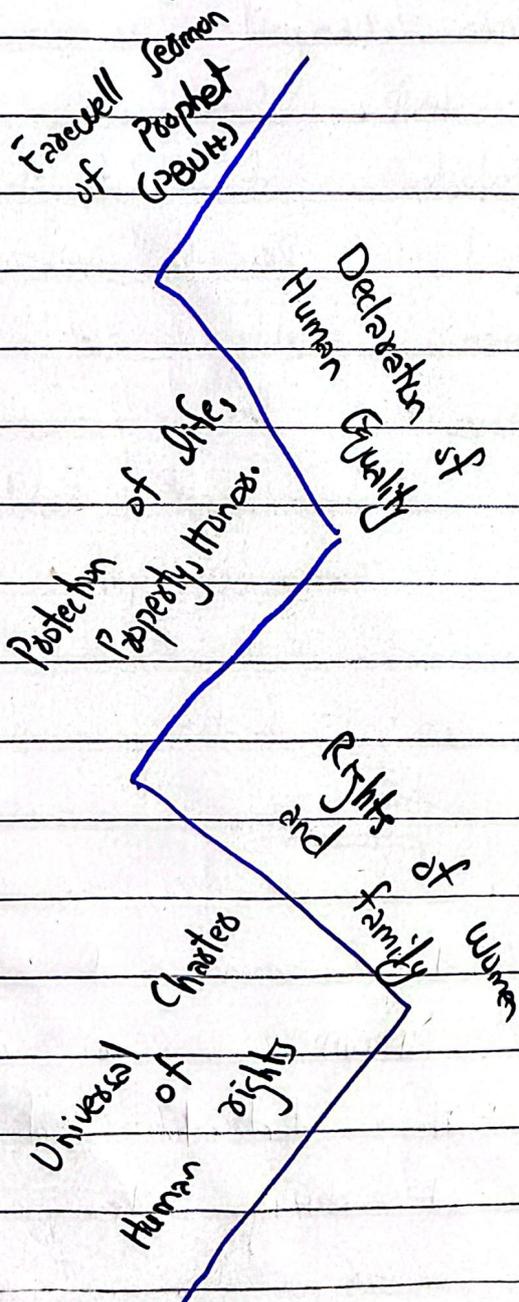
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Introduction

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The Farewell Sermon of the
Holy Prophet (PBUH) is a complete
and universal declaration of human
rights. Delivered during the last

pilgrimage, it addressed equality, justice, dignity, and moral responsibility. These principles corrected social injustice and provided a permanent framework for protecting human rights, ensuring peace and harmony in human society.



2) Human equality in Farewell Sermon

2.1 Equality of All Human beings :

In the Farewell Sermon, the Prophet PBUH declared that all humans are equal regardless of race, color, or lineage.

He rejected tribal pride and social discrimination. This message ended centuries of injustice and established equality as the foundation of Islamic society, ensuring dignity and justice for every individual.

Hadith

7 ﴿ لا أعرابي على أعرابي ﴾

No Arab has superiority over a non-Arab.

2.2. Equality based on faith and character &

The Farewell Sermon rooted equality in moral character rather than social status. In Introduction to Islam, Dr. Hamzaullah explains that Islam removed artificial hierarchies by linking honor with responsibility. The Prophet (PBUH) emphasized accountability before Allah, ensuring that all humans stood equal under divine law and moral standards.

2.3. Rejection of Racial Superiority &

The Prophet (PBUH) clearly condemned racial and tribal superiority in his sermon. This teaching eliminated social divisions and hatreds. By promoting equality, Islam replaced

pride with humility and cooperation.
This principle strengthened unity and
peace, ensuring that diversity became
a source of harmony rather
than conflict within society.

Ayat
﴿ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ ﴾
Indeed, the most honorable
among you is the most righteous. "

2.4- Universal brotherhood of humanity

The Farewell Sermon established
universal brotherhood among believers.

Shibli Numani in Seriat-un-Nabi explains
that this principle replaced tribal
loyalty with moral unity. Brotherhood
encouraged mutual respect, cooperation,
and responsibility, creating a peaceful
social order where human dignity
was preserved beyond ethnic or
cultural boundaries.

(3) Protection of Life and Property.

3.1- Sanctity of Human Life

The Prophet (PBUH) declared human life sacred and inviolable. Murder and violence were strictly forbidden. This declaration protected life regardless of social status. By safeguarding life, Islam ensured social security and peace. Respect for life became a moral obligation, forming the foundation of justice and civilized human existence.

Ayat

مَنْ قَتَلَ نَفْسًا بِغَيْرِ نَفْسٍ

Whoever kills a soul unjustly

3.2- Protection of Property Rights.

The Farewell Sermon protected property rights and condemned unlawful seizure. In Islamic law and Constitution, Abul Ala Maududi explains that Islam ensures economic justice through lawful ownership. By securing property, the Prophet (PBUH) prevented exploitation, reduced conflict, and promoted trust, stability, and fairness in social and economic life.

→ Protection of Honor and reputation :-

The Prophet (PBUH) declared honor and dignity sacred, like life and wealth. Slander and humiliation were forbidden. Protecting honor prevents hatred and revenge. This teaching preserved social trust and emotional well-being, ensuring peaceful coexistence. Respect for

dignity made human rights complete,
extending beyond physical and
material protection.

~~Best~~ Hadith
﴿ ان دماءكم و اموالكم و ائرافكم
حرام ﴾

"Your blood, wealth, and
honor are sacred."

34. Justice and Accountability.

Justice formed the core of
human rights in the Farewell
Sermon. Muhammad in Kham at
the Crossroads, explained that
accountability prevents misuse of
power. The Prophet (PBUH)
reminded believers that every
action would be judged by
Allah, ensuring that justice
remained a moral duty and
social responsibility.

④ Women's Rights in Farewell Sermon.

4.1 Recognition of Women's Human Dignity.

The Farewell Sermon clearly recognized women's dignity and rights. The Prophet (PBUH) commanded kind treatment and respect. This teaching corrected pre-Islamic oppression. By affirming women's honor, Islam restored balance in family life and established women as equal moral beings with protected rights and responsibilities.

Ayat

﴿ ٥٠ ﴾ اَشْرَوْهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ
"Live with them in kindness."

4.2 Mutual rights and duties in marriage.

The Farewell Sermon defined mutual rights within marriage. Khurshid Ahmad in Islam: Its Meaning and Message explains that Islam balanced authority with responsibility. Men were made protectors, not oppressors. This ensured justice, emotional security, and stability, protecting women from abuse and neglect within family life.

~~Mutual rights and~~ → 4.3. Economic security of women

The Prophet (PBUH) emphasized women's rights to lawful maintenance and provision. Financial neglect was condemned. Economic security protected women from dependence and humiliation. By ensuring material support, Islam strengthened family

harmony and safe guarded women's
dignity, making marriage a
responsible partnership rather than
a tool of exploitation.

Hadith

” اتقوا الله في النساء ”
” Fear Allah regarding women. ”

4.9 Moral responsibility toward women

The Farewell Sermon made men
morally accountable for women's
welfare. Afzalur Rahman in Quranic
Sciences explains that moral
accountability transforms law into
ethics. This ensured that women's
rights were protected emotionally
and morally, strengthening
compassion, trust, and justice
within families and the
wider society.

(5) Moral and legal foundations of Human Rights.

5.1. Human rights as divine trust 8

The Farewell Sermon declared Human rights as a trust given by Allah. Violating rights was declared sinful, not optional. This divine basis made rights permanent and universal. Linking rights with faith created strong moral commitment, ensuring protection of human dignity, without discrimination or selective application in society.

Ayat

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" إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ "
" Indeed, Allah commands justice. "

5.2- Accountability before Allah and People. 2-

The Prophet (PBUH) emphasized accountability toward Allah and humanity. Muhammad Qutub in Islam: The Misunderstood Religion explains that belief in accountability reforms behavior. When individuals feel answerable, they respect rights willingly. This moral awareness prevents injustice, strengthens social trust, and ensures justice beyond legal enforcement.

- 5.3- Universal and timeless character. 2

The Farewell Sermon addressed all humanity, not one nation or era. Its principles apply across cultures and times. M. Abdur Rahman in A Brief Survey of

Muslim Science and Culture notes that Islamic moral values shaped civilizations. This universality proves the Sermon as a timeless charter of human rights.

Hadith

” بلغوا نبي ولو آية ”
” Convey from me, even
one verse. ”

5.4. Foundation for modern human rights

Modern human rights reflect principles declared in the Farewell Sermon. Zafar Iqbal in Islamization of Pakistan highlights Islamic ethical influence on governance. Equality, justice, and dignity were ensured centuries earlier. This proves Islamic pioneering role in shaping global

human rights thought and moral
legal traditions.

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Conclusion

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The Farewell Sermon of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is a complete and universal declaration of human rights. It ensured equality, protected life, property, honor, and upheld women's dignity. Rooted in divine guidance, it offers a timeless framework for justice, peace, and harmony. Humanity can achieve stability by following these principles.

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