

A NOTE ON CHARTER OF MEDINA

The charter of Medina, also known as the Constitution of Medina or the Covenant of Medina, is a seminal document in the history of Islam that was drafted in the year 622 CE. It marks a crucial moment in the life of the Prophet Muhammad (SAWW) and the early Muslim community. The charter was created in response to a need for unity and peace in the city of Yathrib (Medina), which was experiencing internal conflicts among various tribes and religious groups.

General Instructions

1. Give numbering to headings
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions.
4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.
5. Start new question from fresh page.
6. Give around 15 headings for 20 marks question.
7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs.
8. Add Quran/Hadees references wherever possible.
9. Narrate incidents from the life of Holy Prophet (SAWW) and Khulafa-e-Rashideen.
10. Add one quotation of famous religious scholar in each question.
11. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.
12. Manage time.
13. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.
14. Avoid writing wrong references.
15. Give more weightage to expressedly asked part/s of the question.

Unity and Cooperation: The charter sought to unify the different factions of Medina into a single community (Ummah). It emphasized the importance of unity and cooperation, which was essential for the survival and growth of the nascent Muslim community.

3) **Protection and Security:** The Charter established a sense of collective security among the various tribes and religious groups. It obligated them to defend Medina as a united front against external threats and aggression.

4) **Conflict Resolution:** To prevent internal strife, the Charter outlined a framework for resolving disputes within the community. It encouraged peaceful means of conflict resolution such as arbitration and mediation to maintain harmony among the inhabitants.

5) **Justice and Equality:** The Charter of Medina emphasized the principles of justice and equality before the law. All members of the community, regardless of their religious or tribal affiliations, were to be treated fairly and justly.

6) **Responsibilities of the Muslim State:** The Charter delineated the role and responsibilities of the Islamic state in governing and protecting the rights of its citizens. It recognized the Prophet Muhammad as the leader and decision-maker, with the consent of the community.

To sum up the Charter of Medina served as a crucial social contract that

laid the groundwork for a peaceful and cohesive society in Medina. It successfully brought together diverse groups under a common set of principles and fostered an environment of cooperation and understanding.

Moreover, the Charter of Medina is often cited as an example of religious tolerance and inclusivity. It demonstrated the Prophet Muhammad's commitment to respecting the beliefs and rights of non-Muslims, thereby promoting harmonious coexistence.

The ideas and principles laid down in the Charter of Medina continue to hold relevance in contemporary discussions about governance, pluralism, and the rights of religious minorities. This historical document remains a testament to the importance of building inclusive societies based on justice, equality and respect for diversity.

A Note on Ijma:

Defining Ijma: Ijma (إجماع) is an important concept in Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) and represents the consensus of the Muslim community's scholars on a specific legal matter. It is one of four primary sources of Islamic law, along with the Quran, Hadith (sayings and actions of the prophet (PBUH)) and Qiyas (analogy).

Meaning & Significance: Ijma literally means "consensus" or "agreement". In Islamic terms, it refers to the unanimous agreement of qualified scholars from the early generations of Muslims on a particular legal ruling or issue that is not explicitly addressed in the Quran or Hadith. Ijma serves as a way to derive legal rulings for new situations and circumstances that may arise after the time of the Prophet Muhammad.

Conditions for Validity:

For Ijma to be valid, it must fulfill several conditions:

- **Consensus:** Ijma requires unanimous agreement among the qualified scholars (Mujtahids) of the early Muslim community. If even a single qualified scholar dissents, it cannot be considered Ijma.

- o **Qualification:** Only scholars who possess the necessary expertise in Islamic jurisprudence can contribute to Ijma. They are known as Mujtahids, and their competence in understanding the Quran and Hadith, as well as the principles of Islamic law, is crucial.

Ijma must be established during the early generations of Islam, typically defined as the time of the Prophet Muhammad and the first three generations of Muslims (Sahab).

Ijma is applicable to matters of religious law (Fiqh) and not issues of the theological beliefs (Aqeedah) or matters of personal opinion.

Role in Islamic Jurisprudence:

Ijma' plays a vital role in the development of Islamic law, especially in situations where the Quran and Hadith do not provide explicit guidance on a particular issue. By reaching a consensus among qualified scholars, the Muslim community can find a unified stance on legal matters, providing a sense of continuity and coherence in Islamic legal rulings.

Criticism and Interpretation:

While Ijma' has been recognized as a significant source of Islamic law by the majority of Sunni scholars, there have been debates and disagreements

among different schools. It thought some modern scholars have questioned the authenticity and scope of historical Ijma', suggesting that it might not have been as unanimously agreed upon as claimed -

In contrast, the Shia tradition does not give the same weight to Ijma' and relies more heavily on the authority of the Imams and their interpretations of religious law -

To sum up, overall Ijma' remains a crucial aspect of Islamic legal theory, contributing to the understanding and application of Islamic law in various contexts.

However, its practical application and relevance have been the subject of ongoing scholarly discussions and interpretations throughout Islamic history -

Subheadings missing.

Criticism and Interpretation

Q4 Explain the Teachings of Islam regarding the rights of Minorities?

Introduction

Islam, as a religion, places significant emphasis on the rights of minorities and advocates for their protection and fair treatment. The teachings of Islam encourage Muslims to coexist peacefully with people of different faiths and beliefs, promoting a society that respects and safeguards the right of minorities. Several key principles and historical examples demonstrate Islam's stance on minority rights:

1) Equality and Non-Discrimination:

Islam teaches the fundamental principle of equality among all human beings.

Regardless of their race, ethnicity or religion, Muslims are taught to treat others with fairness, justice and compassion. In this regard

The Quran states in Surah Al-Hujurat (49:13)

"O mankind, indeed we have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is knowing and Acquainted."

2) **Freedom of Religion:** Islam recognizes the right of individuals to choose their faith and does not allow any form of coercion or forced conversion.

The Quran explicitly states in **Surah Al-Baqarah (2:256),**

"There shall be no compulsion in acceptance of the religion".

3) **Protection of Places of Worship:**

Islam emphasizes safeguarding the places of worship of all religious communities. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) set an example by signing treaties with non-Muslim communities, guaranteeing the protection of their religious sites.

4) **Economic Rights:** Islam teaches encourage Muslims to be fair in their financial dealings with people of all faiths, and prohibit exploiting or oppressing minorities.

Surah Al-Mumtahanah (60:8) says,

"Allah does not forbid you from those who do not fight you because of religion and do not expel you from your homes - from being righteous toward them and acting justly toward them".

5. Political and Social Participation:

Islamic principles support the participation of minorities in the social, political, and economic life of the community. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) established a constitution in Medina, known as the "Mithaq al-Madina", which granted equal rights and protection to all residents, regardless of their faith.

6. Protection during Conflicts:

During times of war or conflict, Islamic teaching strictly forbid the harming of non-combatants, including women, children and religious leaders. Islam stresses the importance of adhering to ethical conduct during warfare.

7. Cultural and Linguistic Rights:

Muslims are encouraged to respect the cultural and linguistic identities of minority communities, fostering an environment of understanding and tolerance.

Conclusion:



To sum up, it is important to ensure minority rights and to abide policies which favour them in time of crisis and to adhere rule of justice to look after them. It is the duty of government and individuals to protect their rights without harming their values, norms and assets they keep to have a friendly relationship with them.

Q.2 Explain the doctrine of life hereafter (Akhirat) in Islam. Narrate its impacts on individual life and society.

Introduction:

In Islam, the doctrine of life hereafter, also known as the afterlife or (Akhirat) is a fundamental belief that encompasses the concept of an eternal existence after death. It is a core tenet of Islamic faith and shapes the worldview of Muslims regarding the purpose of life, accountability and the ultimate destiny of human beings.

Defining the Belief in Hereafter:

Muslims believe that life does not end with death; instead, it continues in the hereafter. After death, the soul departs from the physical body and enters an intermediate state called the Barzakh, where it remains until the Day of Judgment.

→ Day of Judgment (Yawm al-Diyamah):

This is a significant event in Islamic eschatology when Allah (ﷻ) will resurrect all human beings, granting them a new life in their physical bodies. On this day, all individuals will be stand before Allah to be judged based on their beliefs and deeds in their earthly lives.

Subheadings missing.

When the time comes, the world will end and the Day of Judgement will arrive. Every human being will be held accountable for every action they did, even if it is an atom weight of goodness or evil, they will be rewarded or punished for it. The Day of Judgement will judge mankind for their deeds. Every human being will be resurrected from their burial place and will be given their books of deeds - both good and bad.

Those who have lived righteous lives and followed the teachings of Islam will be rewarded with entry into Jannah or paradise. It is a place of eternal bliss where, pleasure and closeness to Allah will be experienced.

On the other hand, those who persisted in committing evil deeds and rejected the teachings of Islam may be condemned to Jahannam or hell fire. It is a place of punishment where inhabitants will face separation from Allah and face torment.

In this regard (Surah-Al-Infitar: verse 5) says:

(Then) shall each soul know what it hath sent forward and (what it hath) kept back.

Components of faith in Day of Judgement:

According to Muslim theologians, belief in the life hereafter rests on five articles of faith.

- 1) Human beings are responsible species, thus accountable to the Creator for all actions - good, bad and indifferent.
- 2) The present world is short-lived, destined to end with a few bangs on the last day known only to Creator.
- 3) In the afterlife, a new universe emerges, gathering all humanity from the beginning to end. Each soul will be justly held accountable in a transparent manner.
- 4) The righteous will enter heaven, a delightful and permanent resort called heaven, the wicked will suffer in hell or place of torment.

Let's study ^{how} the belief in the hereafter in Islam has profound impacts on both individual line and society:

Impacts on Individual lines:

- 1) **Moral and Ethical framework:** It encourages them to adhere to Islamic teachings and principles, promoting honesty, kindness, and compassion in their actions and interactions with others.
- 2) **Sense of purpose and meaning in life:** Believing in the hereafter gives individuals a sense of purpose and meaning in life. They understand that their actions and

- choices have consequences, which motivates them to strive for righteousness and seek forgiveness for their mistakes.
- 3) **Steadfast in Trials:** The concept of accountability in the afterlife provides comfort and strength during difficult times. Believers endure challenges with patience and resilience, trusting that their struggles will be rewarded or alleviated in the hereafter.
 - 4) **Detachment from Materialism:** The focus on the eternal life to come helps individuals detach from excessive materialism. While they may enjoy the blessings of this world, they are reminded that true fulfillment lies in the pursuit of goodness and God-consciousness.
 - 5) **Seeking Forgiveness:** The belief in afterlife encourages individuals to seek forgiveness for their sins and shortcomings. This leads to repentance and a desire to improve oneself, fostering a sense of self-accountability and humility.

Impacts on Society:

- 1) **Social Justice and Equality:** The belief in the afterlife emphasizes the equality of all individuals before Allah. This notion promotes social justice, kindness and fair treatment of all members of society regardless of their social status, ethnicity or wealth.

2) Responsibility And Accountability:

The awareness of accountability in the afterlife encourages individuals to fulfil their responsibilities and obligations towards society. It promotes honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour in various spheres of life.

3) Community Cohesion and Brotherhood

The belief in the hereafter fosters a sense of brotherhood and sisterhood among Muslims. They view themselves as a part of a larger community, supporting and caring for one another, leading to a stronger and more cohesive society.

4) Charity and Welfare: The idea

of eternal reward for good deeds motivates Muslims to engage in acts of charity and philanthropy. Islamic teachings encourage supporting the less fortunate and contributing to the welfare of society.

5) Reduction of crime and delinquency:

The fear of consequences in the life hereafter acts as a deterrent against crime and unethical behaviour. This belief contributes to a safer and more harmonious society.

Conclusions:

Islamic teachings describe various signs that will precede the Day of the Judgment, including the appearance of false prophets, moral decay, major natural disasters, and other events that indicate the end of world is approaching. The belief in the afterlife serves as a powerful motivator for Muslims to lead a righteous and ethical life in this world, as they understand that their actions and choices have consequences in the eternal life to come. It also provides solace and hope in times of difficulty and grief, knowing that this life is temporary and that a better, everlasting life awaits the believers in the presence of Allah.

Q.5 In the light of Islamic teachings explain the concept of Ummah also explain the right and duties of Muslim Ummah?

Defining Concept of Ummah:

Susut. Ali

Defines

Ummah is the Islamic Community or nation, It is a group of people from diverse backgrounds, ancestry, locations and nationalities. They are a community without borders yet united in a real way. Though separated by distances and often constrained by

by borders they are united. They are one nation or Community united under the guidance of the Holy Quran.

In Islamic teachings, the concept of "Ummah" holds significant importance and refers to the global Community or brotherhood of Muslims. The term "Ummah" is an Arabic word that can be translated as "nation", "community" or "people".

It encompasses all Muslims around the world, regardless of their race, nationality or language and serves as a unifying concept that promotes solidarity and mutual support among believers.

Concept of Ummah: The concept of Ummah is deeply rooted in Islamic theology and is derived from the teachings of Quran and Sayings of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in the Hadiths.

The Ummah represents the unity of Muslims as one cohesive entity. It transcends geographical boundaries and fosters a sense of nationhood among believers.

This unity is meant to overcome divisions and promote cooperation and mutual support within Muslim Community.

The foundation of Ummah is the shared faith in the oneness of Allah (Tawheed) and the belief in Prophet Muhammad as the final messenger (Seal of Prophethood). This common faith and purpose bind Muslims together and

guide their actions and interactions. It also emphasizes the idea that Muslims are responsible for each other's well-being and are obliged to support one another in times of need. This includes both spiritual and material assistance, showing compassion and empathy for fellow Muslims - the Ummah shares a spiritual bond based on the belief in the same God and adherence to the same religious principles. This bond transcends ethnic, cultural, and national affiliations and serves as a source of strength and support for Muslims -

It is worthy to note that the concept of Ummah does not endorse violence or hatred towards non-Muslims. Rather, it encourages Muslims to engage in peaceful coexistence and dialogue with the people of other faiths while upholding their own beliefs -

Rights and duties of Muslim Ummah:

- Given below are the some key rights and duties of the Muslim Ummah:

Rights of Muslim Ummah:

- 1) Every member of the Ummah has the right to freely practice their faith, including the right to perform the obligatory acts of worship (e.g.; Prayers, Fasting, charity and pilgrimage) and engage in other acts of devotion -

- 1) Muslims have the right to live in a safe and secure environment, protected from harm and oppression. Islam emphasizes the sanctity of human life and the prohibition of harm to others.
- 2) The Ummah has the right to fair and just treatment requires the establishment of a just legal system that upholds equality and protects the rights of all individuals.
- 3) Each member of the Ummah is entitled to be treated with dignity and respect regardless of their social status, race or ethnicity.
- 4) Muslims have the right to seek knowledge and education. Islam encourages the pursuit of knowledge as a means to understand and appreciate the creation of Allah.
- 5) Muslims who are facing persecution or oppression have the right to seek refuge and protection in a safe place.

Duties of Muslim Ummah:

- 1) The primary duty of every Muslim is to worship Allah alone and obey His commandments as outlined in the Quran and Hadiths.
- 2) Muslims are obligated to enjoin what is good and forbid what is evil within the community. This includes encouraging virtuous deeds and discouraging sinful behaviors.

Date: _____

Day: _____

- 3) Muslims have a duty to support and care for the less fortunate members of society through acts of charity and other forms of assistance.
- 4) Muslims are encouraged to share knowledge and wisdom with others, benefiting society and helping others understand the tenets of Islam.
- 5) The Ummah has a responsibility to establish and uphold justice within its ranks and interaction with others.

Conclusion:

To sum up, the concept of Ummah, its rights and duties play a central role in the lives of Muslims, promoting a sense of belonging, unity, and responsibility toward one another as they strive to live their lives in accordance with Islamic principles and values.