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LMSID:

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Elaborate human rights in the context of farewell sermon of Prophet (S.A.W)

Introduction

Human rights includes all the rights of man and women. Irrespective of their caste, creed, religion or wealth. Islam has given much emphasis on the human rights. There was no concept of humanity in the human history before the advent of Islam. Humans were treated inhumanly and the only importance was given to the wealth and power. With the advent of Islam, all the humans were given equally irrespective of their caste, creed or any particular superiority. The last sermon of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) was seen as the first formal charter of human rights in which he gave special emphasis on human rights such as right to life, property, and inheritance etc. The Muslims were also instructed to eliminate riba, and perform good behavior with the women, slaves and other human beings. The killing of other human beings was also condemned by Prophet (S.A.W).

II CONDITION OF HUMAN BEINGS BEFORE ISLAM

Before the advent of Islam, the humans were being treated inhumanely. The only value of that time was the acquisition of power and wealth. Those having material acquisition and power had cruel behavior towards the poor and the oppressed class. There were no rights for women too. Women were also been taken as the commodity. The slaves were also being treated inhumanely. Moreover, the killing of other human beings for wealth and the power was also common in the dark ages.

III CONDITION OF HUMAN BEINGS AFTER THE ADVENT OF ISLAM

Islam has given much significance to the human rights. All the human beings are treated equally in the Eyes of Allah. Allah has given much emphasis on the human rights through His Book, Quran and through His Prophet, Muhammad (S.A.W). Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) never discriminated any one in the context of wealth, color, caste, creed or religion. Special emphasis was also built on the rights of women. Women are equal to every men in Islam and they got much rights that were not given

by any religion or other human beings.

III- HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF LAST SERMON OF PROPHET (S.A.W)

In the last sermon of Prophet (S.A.W) after the performance of pilgrimage, Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) had given much stress on the human rights. The last sermon was delivered in 9th Dhul-Hija in the valley near Arafat. Prophet (S.A.W) said while delivering his speech

Obey my teachings and may be I will never meet you in this place in the next year

Following are the human rights that had been stressed upon by Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) in his last sermon, Khutbah - ~~at~~ - Hajjatul Wida.

III a Right to Sanctity of Life and Property

Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) has given much emphasis on the sanctity of life and property of human beings. He said that the life and the property of

human beings is as sacred as this day and place and after this day. He ordained that nobody has the right to set ownership of others property and whoever is entrusted with someone's property must trust to him to whom it belongs.

III b Killing of Human beings is not allowed

Prophet (S.A.W) condemned the killing of the other human beings. He said that killing of any individual is equal to the killing of whole humanity. He ordained that the human beings should not indulge in killing other human beings and they all will be resurrected to God on the day of Judgement

III c Protection of Women Rights:

Prophet (S.A.W) laid a great stress on women rights. He said that Fear Allah in the matter of women. Moreover, Allah has given authority over women to men and they should not misuse that authority. The women should give their men their rights and should not cheat their husbands. If ~~she cheats~~ if the woman cheats her husband, then the man has a right to take strict measure against her but not too strict.

III d Muslims must perform the duties given by Allah

Muslims must perform their religious obligations such as prayer five times, fasting, offer zakat and pilgrimage. Prophet (P.B.U.H) advised the Ummah to perform worship

III-e Right to Inheritance

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) has given much emphasis on the right of inheritance. He said that every human beings have a share to his inheritance. The muslims must not snatch any inheritance right from any one. The children whose parents die in their childhood must also be given their due right once they get adults.

III-f Brother hood and Equality of all Human Beings

Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) said that all human beings are brothers and they are ^{as} equal as the fingers of the hands. Moreover, he said that the human beings must not snatch any thing from their brothers without their permission. So, he (S.A.W) laid emphasis on the brotherhood and equality of human beings.

III-g Protection of the Rights of Slaves

Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) also laid great stress on the rights of slaves. He said that feed your slaves the food which you eat and clothe them with the clothes which you wear for your self. Moreover, if the slaves cheat upon you then set them free as they are slave of God and have a gentle behavior with slaves.

IV COMPARISON OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM AND WEST: CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Islam has given much emphasis on the human rights. The last sermon of Prophet (S.A.W) is considered as the first formal charter of human rights. There is a charter of Universal Declaration of Human rights made by United Nation. But there is a dissimilarity between the both charters. United Nations charter is only for the signatories of United Nation. But the charter of Human rights given by Prophet is for whole humanity. Moreover, UN charter is amicable but charter of medicine is not. Last, the UN charter has not given

practical implication as there is ~~a mass still~~ atrocities of human happening in Africa, United States etc and it is not binding to all. However, the Charter of Medina is binding to all human and humanity and it has practical manifestations as one sees the rule of Khalifa after the death of Prophet (S.A.W)

V Conclusion

Human rights have been given by Islam and the Last Summation of Prophet (S.A.W) is the reflection of these rights. Prophet (S.A.W) had laid great emphasis on the human rights such as right of inheritance, property, life, slaves, women and human beings as a whole.

Q:2

Introduction

Islamic civilization does not refer to any ethnicity, tribe, language or any other worldly attributes. In fact, the basis of Islamic civilization is tawheed and the Sayings of Prophet (S.A.W). Muslim around the world are the part of same Islamic civilization. The characteristics of Islamic civilization are tawheed, dignity of men and women, equality, and Tazkiya Nafsi. moreover,

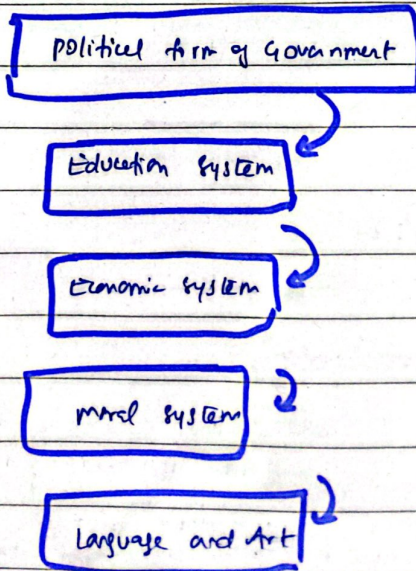
Ethics, social justice, tolerance, rule of law and moral values are also the aspects of Islamic civilization..

II Civilization

Civilization is a social order promoting cultural creation. Four elements are common that constitute it - economic provisions, political organization, moral tradition, and the pursuit of knowledge and the arts.

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II a - Elements of Civilization:



III- CHARACTERISTICS OF ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

Islamic civilization is unique in the essence as it is not ^{dependent on} ~~derived from~~ any tribe, class, civilization, language or ethnicity. Rather, it is unique in its aspect and the essence, soul and spirit of this civilization is 'Tawheed', the oneness of Allah. Muslims all around the world are part of single Islamic civilization.

III-a Tawheed : the Essence of Islamic civilization

Tawheed is the basis of Islamic civilization. Tawheed means that there is only one Allah and all the worship only belongs to Him. In Quran Allah says:

ان اِلٰهكم لواحِد

Verily, your Allah is One

(Al-Quran)

III-b Dignity of Men and Women

Dignity of men and women is also the characteristic of Islamic civilization. Allah has

made human beings أفضل المخلوقات and has given superiority to all other human beings. Human beings have to prostrate only in front of Allah. Even, the mala'ikah was also ordered to prostrate a human being, Adam (A.S)

III - c Equality of Human Beings

All the human beings are equal in front of Allah. There is no superiority of any one group or tribe to another. In Quran Allah says:

And I have made everyone from men and women and scattered into groups and tribes so that they may know each other

(Al-Quran)

III - d Tazkiya al-Nafs : Purity of Soul

Tazkiya al-Nafs means purity of soul. As there are three types of Nafs in human being, one has to pure his soul to get close to Allah. Hazrat Muhammad S.A.W said that to pure the soul from dirt one must:

The remembrance of Allah the most
Exalted and recitation of Quran

Types of Nafs

Nafs Al-Ammarah

Nafs al-Lawwamah

Nafs - al - Mutmainnah

III - e

Social justice

Social justice is also the characteristic of Islamic civilization. Allah has ordained in Quran

﴿١٦﴾

Deal justly

Moreover, He condemned to ~~commit~~ the hatred of the human beings ~~that~~ may lead them to injustice.

III - f

Rule of law

Rule of law is also the characteristic of Islamic civilization. There is none exempted from the rights and duties that have been bestowed upon by Allah Almighty. A woman having a rich background

was brought to Prophet (S.A.W) due to the crime of theft. Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) ordered to cut her hands. On which some people asked him to forgive as she was from some influential background. To which he (S.A.W) replied that if his (S.A.W) own daughter Fatima (R.A) had stolen something then her hands would too be cut.

III - Moral values

Moral values and morality is also the characteristic of Islamic civilization. Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) had taught much on the moral values and ethics to the humanity. He had given strict rules even in battles not to commit cruelty against children, women and old people who were involved in the battle. Moreover, he (S.A.W) had also given moral teachings in other domains too.

IV Conclusion.

Islamic civilization has a unique feature that is not based on any other aspect except Tawheed. The characteristics of Islamic civilization are Tawheed, dignity of men and women, equality, purity of soul, morality, social justice and rule of law.