

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

Answer:-

• Universal Declaration of human rights :-

It was established in 1948 in which human rights are moral principles or basic fundamental rights are that everyone is entitled to, regardless of creed, race, nationality and religion. According to Amnesty international, human rights are basic fundamental that we obtain by birth.

• The human rights firstly talk about in the magna Carta in 1215 in Europe.

• In 1355, an act was which was an amendment states that any person in the Britain would not be deprived for land, freedom and religion.

• In 1788-99, french revolution took place

• In 1919, the league of nations talked about the basic fundamental rights.

Human rights in Islam:-

The religion teaches us the rights of human beings and Allah has defined all these rights in Quran and his messenger has defined these rights in his sunnah.

• These rights are god gifted and divine.

• These rights are given to us in a span of 23 years when the Quran was revealed.

• There were no sacrifices to obtain these rights.

In Islam, these rights are given by Allah and his messenger and hence they can be taken back by them.

Farewell sermon of Holy Prophet (PBUH):

The Messenger said "All mankind is from Adam and Eve, an arab has no superiority over non-arab nor a non-arab has any superiority over an arab, also a white has no superiority over black nor does a black have any superiority over a white except by piety and good action."

In this holy prophet (PBUH) clearly stated that all mankind is equal. All are given birth by Adam and Eve no one has superiority on each other. All are to be treated well and with the good actions. Each human deserves respect regardless of anything.

Types of Human rights in Islam:-

1) Basic fundamental rights:-

These are the basic rights that are given by states for their people and these rights are well defined in their constitutions.

2) Social rights (only in Islam):-

These rights are defined to treat every other human being nicely and with respect. It is also called

Haqqoog-ul-Ibad.

3) Equality to all mankind:-

It is stated in Surah Nisa 4:1 "on humanity! Be mindful of your lord who created you from it. He created his mate and through both he spread countless men and.

women & be mindful to Allah - in whose name you appeal to one another & honour 'family ties' is ever watchful over you."

It is a value of equality to all mankind also stated in Surah-Hujrat 49:13.

4) Right to life:-

It is stated in Surah maide 5:32:

"That is why we ordained the children of Israel that whoever takes a life - unless a punishment for murder or mischief in the land - it will be as if they killed all of humanity and whoever saves a life, it will be as if they saved all of humanity. Although our messengers already came to them with clear proofs, many of them still transgressed through land."

5) Freedom of religion:-

It is stated in Surah kafiron 2:256

:" You have your way and I have my way".

Freedom of religion also defined in Surah-baqarah 2:256.

6) Dignity of mankind.

It is stated Surah Isra 17:70: "Indeed, we have dignified the children of Adam, carried them through land and sea, granted them good & lawful provisions and privileged them far above many of our creatures."

7) Protection of honour.

It is stated Surah Imran 3:26 "Say O' Prophet, O Allah! Lord over all authorities! you give authority to whoever you please; you and remove it whoever you please; honour whoever you please and disgrace whoever you please - all good is in your hands. Surely you alone are most capable of everything."

8) Right of Justice.

Surah Nisa 4:56 "Indeed Allah commands you to return trusts to their rightful owners and when you judge between people, judge with fairness, what a noble commandment from Allah to you! surely Allah is All-Hearing & All-seeing."

9) Right of Education:-

It is defined in surah Zumar 39:9.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) said: "It is obligatory for every muslim men and women to seek knowledge"

10) Right of Prophet:-

It is defined in surah Nisaq 4:32

• Mutual rights:-

1) Rights and duties of spouses:-

Always take care of each other and trust, love each other. Fulfill the rights of each other. ~~He~~ Holy Prophet (PBUH) is ideal example after marriage.

2) Rights and duties of Parents:-

Parents should teach their children manner, how to behave etc.

3) Rights and duties of children:-

They should not talk to their parents in ^{loud} high voice. They ^{should} always respect their parents because they sacrifice their present from children's future.

4) Rights and ^{duties} kindness of relatives:-

kindness and ~~less~~ benevolence should be shown to relatives even though they will hurt you from time to time.

5) Rights & duties of neighbours:-

They should be treated well.

6) Rights and duties of needy:-

They should be helped.

7) Right & duties of sick people:-

Pay visit to sick people ~~to~~ for the sake of Allah because Allah is unhappy from them who never visits sick person.

8) Rights & duties of Prisoner of war's:-

Be gentle to them

Conclusion:-

Islam teaches us importance of human rights. Allah ordered us to follow his commandments on everything including rights of each other. Holy Prophet (PBUH) life is ideal example for us to follow. Islam is only religion which is concerned about the human rights.

Be relevant and precise

Q Islamic Civilization has unique identity.

Elaborate its characteristics.

→ ~~Tehzeeb~~ Civilization -

Tehzeeb is a Arabic word which means to follow or to ~~path~~ polish.

Civil means People, zation means advancement.

The advancement of people is called civilization.

Long duration of culture is also called civilization.

Cultural and intellectual advancement of people is also called civilization.

Will Durant stated that civilization has

4 things :-

1) Political ~~org~~ organization.

2) Economic organization.

3) Ethics and morality.

4) Art & Agriculture.

→ Characteristics :- (Islamic Civilization) :-

1) Gods sovereignty :-

Islamic civilization has belief on the oneness of God, free from any partners and associates in his rule. All powers lie with the Allah.

2) Universality and Human inclination-

The Islamic civilization's universal outlook recognizes the inherent unity of humankind despite differences in race, nationality & ethnicity. The Quran explicitly acknowledges to oneness of humanity.

3) Quest of knowledge:-

One of the hallmarks of Islamic civilization is unwavering pursuit of knowledge across disciplines. The pursuit engages both rational and emotional faculties, fostering a balanced intellectual environment.

4) Religious Tolerance:-

Islamic civilization stands out for its exceptional religious tolerance. Despite being rooted in a single religion, it embraced and respected diverse beliefs and invited people of different faiths to coexist harmoniously.

5) Islamic Political system--

The khilafat movement and the inclusion of minorities are the examples of Islamic political system.

6) Administration:-

Hazrat Umar administration was perfect example for everyone. He created the police to protect people, pensions for old age and ombudsmen courts for rights protection.

7) Arabic language:-

The language was widespread and spoken over in three continents (Asia, Europe, Africa). A lot of words in the English language are derived from arabic language.

8) Art of paper making:-

China was first country to make papers and the muslims learnt from them in order to write Quran and the west learnt paper making from muslims.

9) Education:-

"It is obligatory for every muslim men & women to seek knowledge"

(Hadith) Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to teach by himself different subjects. The muslims first university was "suffi university" & their graduates are called suffi.

٦) Agricultural revolution:-

In Islamic civilization revolution, there was underground water canal system introduced in which water does not gets freeze.

٧) Trade and sea routes:-

In 1492 - A portugese sailor, Vasco de Gamma reached Asia with the help of the muslims.

Conclusion:-

Islamic Civilization is the most unique civilization. West was impressed with Islamic civilizations. Muslims ruled over

Write features mentioned in syllabus

Civilization there which was later on opt by west side.