

# Islamiat

## Q3 Doctrine of Risalat.

Ans

The doctrine of Prophethood, or Risalat, is a fundamental concept in Islam that plays a crucial role in human life.

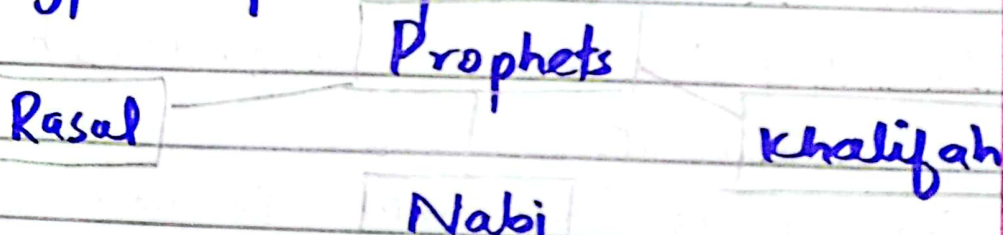
### Def and Significance: (Nabuwwah)

"Nabuwwah" refers to the institution of prophethood, where Allah chooses individuals to convey his message to humanity.

Prophets are chosen based on their exceptional qualities, such as their strong faith, moral integrity, and eligibility to communicate effectively.

Prophets are chosen to guide people to the right path, teach them about Allah's attributes, and provide them with laws and guidelines to live a righteous life.

### Types of Prophets:



**Rasul:** (Messenger): A prophet who receives a new revelation from Allah and is tasked with establishing a new community or ummah.

**Nabi:** (Prophet): A prophet who receives a revelation from Allah but is not tasked with establishing a new community.

**Khilafah:** (Successor): A prophet who succeeds another prophet and continues to guide the community.

### Roles and responsibilities:

Prophets have several roles and responsibilities, including:

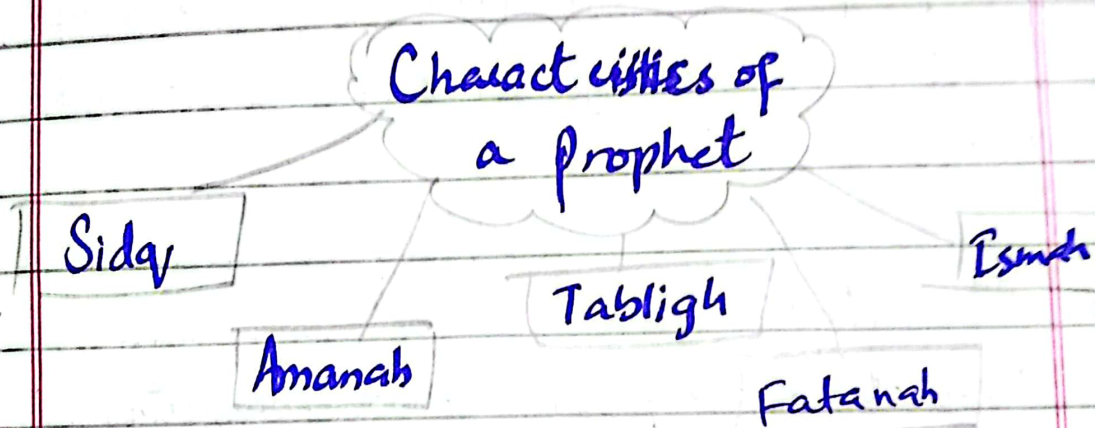
- 1) Conveying ALLAH's message to humanity.
- 2) Guiding people to the right path.
- 3) Teaching people about Allah's attributes and laws.
- 4) Providing leadership and guidance to the community.
- 5) Serving as role model for the community.

As stated in Surah An-Nisa: 69

"Those who believe in Allah and  
his messengers, and make no distinction  
between any of the Messengers,  
shall give them their rewards.  
Allah is oft-forgiving, most merciful.  
(Quran 4: 136)

## Characteristics of Prophets

Prophets in Islam are known for  
their exceptional characteristics, including:



- \* **Sidq:** (Truthfulness): Prophets are truthful in their words and actions.
- \* **Amanah:** (Trustworthiness): Prophets are trustworthy and reliable.
- \* **Tabligh:** (conveying the message): Prophets convey Allah's message to humanity.

without fear and hesitation.

\* **Falāhah:** (Wisdom): Prophets possess wisdom and understanding.

\* **Ismah:** (Infallibility): Prophets are infallible and do not commit sins.

### Importance in human life:

The doctrine of Risalat is essential in human life for several reasons.

#### \* **Guidance:**

Prophets provide guidance to humanity, helping them navigate complexities of life and making sense of world around them.

#### \* **Morality:**

Prophets teach people about morality, ethics, and values, inspiring them to lead a virtuous life.

#### \* **Spiritual growth:**

Prophets help people develop a deeper understanding of Allah, fostering spiritual growth and a stronger

framework for understanding Allah's laws and attributes. By embracing the

connection with the divine.

#### ✦ Justice:

Prophets advocates for Justice, encouraging people to uphold fairness, equality, and compassion in all aspects of life.

#### ✦ Examples and role models:

Prophets serve as an exemplary role models, demonstrating how to live a righteous life, overcome challenges, and remain steadfast in the face of adversity.

#### Conclusion:

The doctrine of Risalat is a fundamental aspect of Islam that plays a crucial role in human life. Prophets serves as guides, role models, and sources of inspiration for believers and their messages and teachings offer a framework for understanding Allah's laws and attributes. By embracing the doctrine of Risalat, individuals can cultivate a deeper understanding of Allah, themselves, and their place in

in the world.

Q Write note on following---

\* Ijma (consensus):

Def:

Ijma is consensus of the Muslim community on a particular issue or interpretation.

Importance:

Ijma is considered a source of Islamic law and a way to establish the truth.

Types:

Al-Sahaba

Ijma

Al-ummah

**Ijma - Al-Sahaba:** (consensus of the companions) It is the consensus of the companions of the Prophet  $\text{ﷺ}$  on a particular issue.

\* **Ijma-ul-ummah:** (consensus of the Muslim community) It is the consensus of the entire Muslim community on a particular issue.

### Conditions:

- \* It must be based on a clear and unambiguous text from the Quran or Hadith.
- \* It must be agreed upon by all competent scholars and experts.
- \* Must be free from any external influences or coercions.

### Role in Islamic law:

- \* It is used to interpret and clarify Islamic law.
- \* It can establish a precedent for future legal decisions.
- \* It can resolve disputes and disagreements and among scholars and Jurists.

## 2) Concept of veil in Islam:

Def:

The veil (hijab) is a symbol of

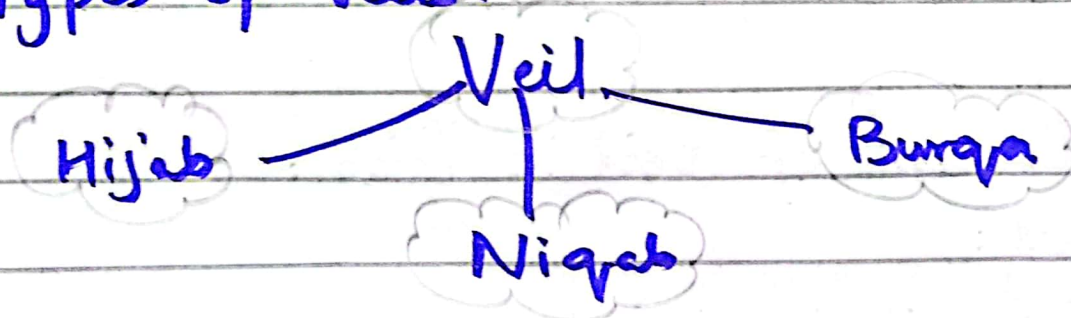
modesty and piety in Islam, worn by women to cover their hair and body in public.

" O Prophet I Tell your wives and your daughters and the women of the believers to draw their cloaks (veils) over their bodies."

(Sorah Al-Ahzab:33:59)

" And tell the believing women to lower their gaze and guard their ~~che~~ modesty, and do not show off their adornment except what is apparent, and to draw their veils over their chests."

Types of veils:





### \* Hijab:

Headscarf that covers the hair and neck.

### \* Niqab:

The face veil that covers the face and head, leaving only the eyes visible.

### \* Burqa:

It is the full body veil that covers the entire body, including the face and head.

## Hadith References:

### \* Abu-Dawud:

"The Prophet (P.B.U.H) said, The woman is a source of shame, and the veil is a source of honor."

### \* Ibn-e-Majah:

"The Prophet (P.B.U.H) said, The best of your women are

are those who are devoutly obedient, and who are humble, and who are fragrant, and who are veiled."

### Significance:

- ✦ It is a symbol of modesty and piety.
- ✦ It protects from unwanted attention and harassment.
- ✦ It is the expression of faith and identity.
- ✦ It Encourages inner beauty and character over physical appearance.