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QUESTION NO: 2

Explain the doctrine of Prophethood in Islam. Describe its importance in individual and collective life.

## Doctrine of Prophethood:

### Prophethood:

Prophethood refers to individuals chosen by Allah to convey His messages and guidance to humanity. Prophets are sent to guide people toward monotheism, moral behaviour and adherence to divine laws.

### Doctrine of Prophethood:

The doctrine of Prophethood (Nubuwwah) in Islam is a fundamental belief that highlights the role of prophets (anbiya) as messengers chosen by Allah to guide humanity. Following are the key points related to the doctrine of prophethood.

## Characteristics of Prophets:

### Sinless: (Ma'soom)

Prophets are protected by Allah from major sins and deliberate disobedience to Allah.

### Truthful (Siddiq):

It is the quality of Prophets that they never lie or deceive others.

### Trustworthy (Amin):

Prophets are entrusted with divine messages and fulfill this responsibility sincerely.

### Recipients of Revelation: (Wahi)

They are the chosen one from Allah. Allah communicates with them through revelations.

In Surah Fahir Allah says:

### Translation:

"Indeed, We have sent you with the truth as a bringer of good tidings and a warner. And there was no nation but that there had passed within

it a Warner."

This verse reflects that Allah has sent messengers to every community to guide them towards the right path.

## The role of Prophets in Conveying the Message:

Purpose of prophethood:

Guidance to Monotheism (Tawhid).

Prophets call people towards the worship of one God, rejecting polytheism and idolatry.

Moral and Ethical Teachings:

They teach justice, mercy and good conduct.

Laws and Shariah:

Some prophets bring divine laws (shariah) or renew previous laws.

Warning and Glad Tidings:

Prophets convey good news of rewards for believers and warn against disbelief.

## Surah Al-Maidah (5:56)

"O Messenger, convey that which has been revealed to you from your Lord. And if you do not, then you have not conveyed His message."

### Chain of Prophethood:

First prophet is Hazrat Adam (AS) and the first human being. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is considered the seal of the Prophets (Khatam-un-Nabiyeen), meaning no prophet will come after him.

### Finality of Prophethood:

## Surah Al-Ahzab (33:40)

"Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but [he is] the Messenger of Allah and the seal of the prophets. And ever is Allah, of all things, knowing."

This verse clearly conveys and confirms that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the final prophet and there will be no prophet after him.

## Books given to Prophets:

Four prophets were given divine scriptures, including Tawrat (Torah):

It was revealed to Hazrat Musa (Moses)

Zabur (Psalms)

This book was revealed to Hazrat Dawood (A.S.) (David)

Injil (Gospel)

This book was revealed to Isa (Jesus)

Qur'an:

Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad (SAWW).

**Surah Al-Baqarah  
(2:136)**

"Say, 'We believe in Allah and in what has been revealed to us and what was revealed to Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob, and

the descendants, and in what was given to Moses and Jesus and to the prophets from their Lord. We make no distinction between any of them, and we are Muslims to Him."

### Universal Nature of Prophethood

Islam teaches that Allah sent prophets to all nations throughout history, and their central message was always the same: to worship Allah alone and follow His commands.

### Prophets as Mercy and Blessing

Surah Al-Anbiya  
(21:107)

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

And we have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds."

This verse highlights that Prophet [Muhammad SAW] is a source of mercy for all creation.

## Belief in All Prophets:

Muslims must believe in all prophets sent by Allah without distinction. Denial of any prophet is considered disbelief (kufr) in Islam.

## Surah An-Nisa

(4: 150)

"Indeed, those who disbelieve in Allah and his Messengers and wish to discriminate between Allah and his Messenger . . . . .  
 . . . They are truly disbelievers."

## Importance in Individual Life:

Moral and ethical guidance:

Prophets exemplify how to live according to divine instructions. By following their teachings, individuals develop virtues such as honesty, kindness and patience.

Spiritual Growth and Connection with Allah.

The teachings of the

prophets help individuals understand how to worship Allah and draw closer to him through prayer, fasting and charity.

## Surah Ahzab

"Indeed, in the messengers of Allah, you have an excellent example..."

### Role of Overcoming challenges:

Prophets like Hazrat Ayyub (A.S) and Yusuf (A.S) demonstrate perseverance during hardships. Individuals can find strength in their stories, learning to remain steadfast through trials.

### Importance in collective life (society)

#### Establishing social justice and equity:

Prophets conveyed laws that emphasize justice and fair dealings. Their teachings discourage exploitation and oppression, fostering a just society.



### Promoting Unity and Brotherhood:

Prophets preached the message of Universal Brotherhood and equality, erasing divisions based on race, class, or ethnicity. This encourages harmony and solidarity among communities.

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). (Hadith)

A white person is not superior to a black person, nor is a black person superior to white person....."

### Encouraging Collective Good and Social Welfare:

Prophets emphasized care for the needy, orphans, and the poor. Societies built on these values foster collective responsibility for the well-being of all members.

#### Question # 7

### Ensuring the Renaissance of Muslim Ummah:

The Renaissance of the Muslim Ummah its revival in

terms of intellectual, spiritual, economic and political strength, can be achieved by realigning state affairs and societal structures with the principles and teachings of Islam.

## Principles of Governance in light of Islamic Teaching.

### Justice (Adl) as foundation of the state:

Islamic governance emphasizes justice as the core principle in managing public affairs. Leaders must govern fairly, without favoritism or corruption.

### Shura (consultation) in Decision-making.

Islam encourages shura (mutual consultation) in governing matters, ensuring that rulers consult with experts and representatives of the people.

### **Surah Ash-Shura**

(42:38)

... and those who have responded to their liege lord and established

and whose affairs is [by] consultation among themselves...?"

## Rule of Law and Accountability

In an Islamic state, no one, including the ruler, is above the law. Accountability ensures that leaders act in the interest of the people.

**(Bukhari, Muslim)**

Hadith: The prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said, "Every one of you is a shepherd, and every one of you is answerable with regard to his flock.."

## Good Governance Through Trust: (Amanah)

Governance is a trust. and public office is a responsibility rather than a privilege. Leaders are stewards of the people's welfare, not their masters.

Building a Good Society based on Islamic Values.

## Unity and Brotherhood:

Islam emphasizes the

unity of Muslim Ummah regardless of race, ethnicity or nationality. A united society based on Brotherhood (ukhuwwah) can confront challenges collectively.

### Social Welfare and Economic Justice:

Islamic teachings encourage equitable distribution of wealth through mechanisms such as Zakat (charity), Sadaqah, and prohibition of Riba (usury).

(Surah Al-Hashr)  
(59:7)

So that it will not merely circulate among the rich from among you.

### Education and Intellectual Growth:

The Islamic emphasis on seeking knowledge ensure social and societal advancement.

The decline of ummah can only be reversed by fostering a culture of education, innovation and research.

### Ibn Majah

Hadith: The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said, "Seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim."

⇒ Achieving Renaissance through Islamic State Affairs and Social Reforms.

### 1. Leadership with Vision and Piety (Taqwa)

Leaders must exhibit Taqwa (God consciousness) in their actions, ensuring decisions are made with the fear of Allah in mind. A pious leadership inspires people to follow righteous paths and cultivates societal integrity.

### 2. Revival through Social Justice and Equality:

Islamic governance models, like that of the

Caliphate Under Umar ibn Al-Khattab (RA), demonstrated how justice and equality can foster societal prosperity and growth. The lack of corruption and oppression played a vital role in early Muslim success.

### Promoting Peace and Tolerance:

Islamic principles of tolerance and coexistence with other religions contribute to the peace and stability needed for progress. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) governance in Madinah exemplified religious coexistence through the Constitution of Madinah.

### 4. Strengthening the Family Unit and Community:

Islam promotes strong family ties and communal bonds, ensuring a resilient society. Healthy families lead to well-functioning societies, forming the building blocks for national development.

## Conclusion:

The revival or Renaissance of the Muslim Ummah requires a return to the principles of justice, unity, knowledge, and moral integrity taught in Islam.

Governance must align with the ideals of shura, accountability and justice. With societies so they must be built on brotherhood, social welfare and knowledge seeking. By implementing these principles, Muslim Ummah can overcome internal divisions, regain dignity and lead in contributing positively to the modern world.