

Q no: 2

Ans:

Introduction:

The doctrine of Prophethood in Islam is a central tenet of the faith emphasizing the belief in series of divine messengers sent by God to guide humanity. These prophets including, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Musa, Jesus and ultimately Muhammad are considered to be a pinnacle of human achievement, chosen by God to convey His message and serve as moral exemplars.

Importance of Prophethood in Individuals life:

• Guidance and Direction:

Prophets provide a clear path towards righteousness and salvation offering guidance on moral conduct, worship and social interaction.

• Moral Exemplars:

The lives of Prophets serve as

— 1 — 1 — 68

inspiring models, demonstrating how to live a virtuous life in accordance with divine principles -

Spiritual Connection:

Beliefs in prophethood strengthens the individuals connection with Gods fostering a sense of purpose and meaning in life.

Accountability:

The concept of Prophethood reminds individuals of their ultimate accountability to God and the importance of living a righteous life.

Importance of Prophethood in Collective life.

Social cohesion:

Belief in a common divine message unites individuals and communities, fostering a sense of shared identity and purpose.

Justice and Equality:

The teachings of prophets promote principles of justice, equality and compassion, forming the basis for a just and equitable society.

Moral Compass:

Prophet provide a moral compass for a societies guiding them towards ~~societies~~ ~~guiding them~~ to ethical behavior and discouraging harmful practices.

Progress and Development.

The intellectual and spiritual teachings of prophet have contributed to advancement in various field including science, philosophy, and social development.

Conclusion:

In essence, the doctrine of Prophethood plays a vital role in both individual and collective life. providing guidance, inspiration and a frame ^{work} ~~work~~ for a just and

— 1 — 1 — 8x

righteous society.

It serves as a reminder of
humanity's connection to the
divine and the importance
of striving for moral perfection.

Q no: 3

Ans:

Introduction:

The judicial system of Islam, known as Sharia, is based on Quran and the Sunnah (The teaching and practices of Prophet Muhammad). It encompasses a wide range of laws and regulations governing various aspects of life, including criminal law, civil law, and family law, and regulations various aspects of life, including criminal law, civil law, family law and commercial law-

Basic Philosophies.

• Divine Origin:

Shariah is believed to be divinely revealed by God, making it source of guidance for all aspects of life.

• Justice and Equity:

Sharia aims to establish a just and equitable society where all individuals are treated fairly.

1.1.88
regardless of their social status or
or worth or wealth.

• Balance and Moderation:

Sharia emphasizes balance and moderation in all aspects of life, avoiding extremism and promoting a harmonious lifestyle.

Protection of Rights:

Sharia protects the rights of individuals, including the right to life, property, honor, and freedom of religion.

Social Responsibilities.

Sharia promotes social responsibility and encourages individuals to contribute to the well-being of their communities.

Ensuring Social Justice:

Sharia plays a crucial role in ensuring social justice.

• Establishing clear legal frameworks:

Sharia provides clear legal frameworks for various social interactions ensuring

118
that everyone knows their rights and responsibilities.

Promoting Equality:

Sharia emphasizes the equality of all individuals before the law, regardless of their race, ethnicity or social status.

Protecting the weak and vulnerable:

Sharia provides special protections for the weak and vulnerable such as women, children and the elderly.

Addressing social issues:

Sharia addresses various social issues such as poverty, crime and corruption through a comprehensive legal system.

Implementation and Challenges:

The implementation of sharia varies across different Muslim-majority countries. Some countries have fully integrated sharia into their legal

1.1.20
legal systems while others have adopted a more selective approach.

One of the main challenges in implementing Sharia is the interpretation of religious texts.

Different schools of Islamic thoughts may have different interpretations of Sharia leading to diverse legal practices.

Conclusion:

Despite these challenges, Sharia remains a significant source of law for millions of Muslims world wide - It continues to play a vital role in shaping societies and promoting social justice.

Q no: 6

Ans:

Introduction:

The status of role of minorities in Islam is a complex issues with diverse interpretation and practices across different Muslim majority countries. While Islamic teaching emphasize justice equality and the protection of minorities, the actual implementation of these principles varies significantly depending on historical, cultural and political factors.

Islamic Teachings on Minorities

• Quranic principles:

The Quran explicitly prohibits discrimination based on religions, race or ethnicity. It emphasizes the concept of "Ummah" (nation) encompassing all believers, regardless of their background.

Prophetic Teachings:

Prophet Muhammad's example highlights the protection and fair treatment of minorities. He established a covenant with Jewish community in Medina guaranteeing their rights and security.

Islamic Jurisprudence:

Islamic legal scholars have developed detailed guidelines for the treatment of minorities including their rights to practice their faith, own property, and participation in economic and social life.

Rights of Minorities in Islam:

Religious Freedom:

Islam guarantees the freedom of religion for all individuals.

Minorities have the right to practice their faith, build places of worship, and observe their religious rituals without interference.

Protection of life and property:

Islamic law strictly prohibits the harms or killing of innocent people, regardless of their religion. Minorities are entitled to the same protection as Muslims.

Economic Rights:

Minorities have the right to engage in economic activities, own property, and enter into contracts. They are protected from exploitation and discrimination in the market place.

Social Rights:

Minorities are entitled to fair treatment in social interactions, including access to education, health care, and public services.

Political Rights:

While the specific extent of political rights for minorities

— / — / — 65

may have vary, Islamic principles generally support their participation in public life and decision making processes, as long as it does not conflict with the overall interests.

Challenges and Issues.

Despite the clear Islamic principles, the actual treatment of minorities in muslim majority countries has been inconsistent - various factor including political instability, sectarian division and cultural prejudices have contributed to challenges and discrimination faced by minorities in some context.

Conclusion:

By addressing these challenges and promoting the values of justice, equality and religious

— 1 — 1 — 60

tolerance - Muslim majority
societies can strive to create
a harmonious environment
for all their citizens Citizens.