

Instructions

1. Give numbering to headings

DATE _____

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Give around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs.

8. Add Quran/Hadees references wherever possible.

9. Narrate incidents from the life of Holy Prophet (SAWW) and Khulafa-e-Rashideen.

10. Add one quotation of famous religious scholar in each question.

11. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

12. Manage time

13. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

14. Avoid writing wrong references.

15. Give more weightage to expressly asked parts of the question.

16. Avoid writing wrong Quran/Hadith references. It puts extremely negative impression.

Introduction:-

The doctrine of prophethood is the cornerstone of Islamic belief, that encapsulates the chosen individuals to

convey the message of Allah to His people.

The doctrine of prophethood, inculcates to

believe in the continuation of the prophet

the prophets serves as a guidance to all the humanity. From Adam to prophet Muhammad

the messengers of God have played an important

role in guiding humanity to the path of prosperity. The doctrine of prophethood

helps an important place in human life by providing a framework of ethical living,

social justice, and spiritual development.

Unite them under the umbrella of Islam.

The doctrine of prophethood carries not only a historical continuum of divine guidance

but also a timeless source of inspiration

and moral guidance.

Doctrine of prophethood in Islam:-

Prophethood is significant for one's belief and it guide an

individual to the path of enlightenment and

peace. Some of the characteristics of prophethood

Islam are discussed below.

(2.1) Concept of Prophethood:-

The concept of Prophethood is rooted in the Quranic teachings. Prophet are the individuals that chosen from the people, who can recite the verses of holy Quran to the individuals. In Quran it says: We have sent one of our own people as a messenger and reciting revelations to you, exhibiting you, teaching you the Book and wisdom. (Surah Baqarah) The prophets are considered as intermediaries between Allah and mankind, to guide the humanity onto the right path.

(2.2) Belief in Prophets:-

Believing in all prophets is the pillars of Islam, as Quran states. Say, we believe in Allah and what has been revealed to us and what has been revealed to Ismael, Ibrahim, Isaac, and the descendants and what has been given to Moses and Jesus from their Lord. Muslim must affirm the prophethood of all the messengers and the message revealed to them.

2.3

Finality of prophet hood:-

The belief in finality of the prophet hood is one of the aspects of belief by believing that "He is the Seal of prophets and there will be no prophets after him" (33:40). This belief in believing in the finality of prophet hood that prophetic mission is concluded upon prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and the teachings of Quran are divine and for all the generations to come.

2.4

Infallibility of prophets:-

The prophets are infallible and protected from Satan, any worldly pleasure. While humans are fallible, prophets of Allah are protected and divinely guarded from mistakes. In Quran Pak it states "Nor does he speak from his desire. It is not but a revelation revealed." (53:3-4). The infallibility of prophet makes them pure and to follow them is the right thing.

3

Importance of prophet hood in individual and collective life:-

The Creed of prophet hood is that the prophets are the

role models for Ummah, as they teach them God's message and purify them. Also provide them the guidance of spending life in a manner that is acceptable to the God.

(3.1)

Guidance and Role Model:-

Prophets have been the guidance and role models for all the generations to come. The personality of prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) is the perfect guidance to all the humanity. The Quran describes the prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) as the paragon of ethical conduct and a role model to all the humanity. "Be good to your wives and children and I am the best among you." (Prophet P.B.U.H). This saying from prophet (P.B.U.H) highlights that he was sent as a role model for all the people to follow.

(3.2)

Spiritual enlightenment:-

The revelations of prophet serve as a conduit for spiritual enlightenment, with Quran (Surah Fatiha), there has to come to you from Allah a light and a clear Book (5:15) This verse highlights, how

has sent down its revelations through prophets for clarity and guidance. Prophet Muhammad's personality seen as a light to guide the people. In hadith he is described as the "Lamp spreading light".

(3.3) Strengthen Faith and Beliefs:-

The belief in prophethood strengthens one's beliefs and faith. Belief in prophethood seen as a guiding principle on how the teachings of God have been conveyed through the prophets, and this message of God is definite and will remain intact for all the generations to come.

(3.4) Unite Ummah Under the Umbrella of Islam:-

Islam unified the Muslims of the world; no matter where they live and what they do they belong to one religion, prophethood and the finality of prophethood and its revelations. In Surah Al-Luxan it says, "Remember Allah's favour upon you when you were enemies then He united your hearts, so you by His grace became brethren". The prophet's teaching was for all the people and it will remain effective till the

day of judgement.

(3.5)

Promotion of Social Justice:-

Prophet of God were the advocate of social justice and uplifting miseries of the people. Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) life offers remarkable event illustrating the event of social justice. Whether it be Hudaibiya or the Charter of Medina. Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) serve as the promoter of justice regardless of religion, caste and color. In Quran it says "We sent our messengers with clear signs and sent down with the Book and Balance, so that you do the justice" (57:25)

(4)

Conclusion:-

To conclude, prophethood in Islam has significant importance. As it has guidelines and ways to follow for Ummah. Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) life is an exemplary to follow and make life beautiful here and the hereafter. The doctrine of prophethood strengthen faith and beliefs and promote social justice and unite them under the fold of Islam. Prophethood is an immense value in Islam as it shows the pathway to follow for divine guidance and enlightenment.

QW1-03

①

Introduction:-

The Judicial System of the Islam is comprehensive and covers every aspect and it ensures the rights and responsibilities of the people. Judicial system of Islam comprises rule of law to equality before law. The Judiciary system independent and guarantees the rights of all the people. The Judicial system of Islam ensure hiring of judges to accountability of them because no one is above the divine law and its principles. The Judicial system encourage interfaith relations to awareness and education and implementation of punishment. In the cases need to be present and protection of citizens and Islam aims to establish justice, security and stability in the society. Islam governs private and public life and no one in Islam can be denied from justice as the justice delayed is justice denied.

②

Judicial System of Islam:-

The Judicial System is a comprehensive framework design to uphold justice, equity and moral integrity in society, rooted in the principles of Islam and in Shariah. It emphasises

equality before the law, and ensuring all individuals treat equally regardless of creed, caste and color. Some of the characteristics of it are discussed below.

(2.1)

Equality Before Law:-

Islamic principles (Sharia) applies equally to all the individuals regardless of their social justice, wealth or background. This principle ensure that everyone is subject to the same principles and system. In Quran it states Allah commands you to render trusts to whom they are due and when you judge between people, judge with justice. (4:58)

(2.2)

Due process:-

Every individual has the right of fair trial, including the right to present evidence and defend themselves. The judicial process is meant to be transparent and free from corruption and legal decision are made on evidence and testimonies. In Quran it states: And do not kill the soul which Allah has forbidden except by right and whoever is killed unjustly - we have given his heir authority.

3) Impartiality :-

Judges must be unbiased and make decision based solely on evidence and law. Quran states "O you who believe, be persistently standing firm in justice, witnesses in justice and do not let hatred of people deviate you from doing just" (5:9)

4) Accountability of Judges :-

Islam ensure that no one is left with no accountability. The judges, lawyers, statesman all are accountable under the judicial system of Islam. Quran states: Indeed we have made you a median nation that you will be witnesses over the people and the messenger will be a witness over you. (2:143)

5) Islamic Judicial System ensure Social Justice System :-

Islamic judicial system is a comprehensive framework that ensure social justice for the community regardless of their religion, caste and ethnicity. Islam is a Deen that covers every aspect of human life by the principles of just and equity. Some of the ways are discussed below.

(3.1)

Economic Justice:-

Islam prohibits usury (Riba) interest based transactions to prevent exploitation and ensure fair financial practices. This encourage ethical Investment and financial Inclusion. Islam also encourages wealth distribution beyond Zakat, other form of charity (Sadaqat) we encourage to support and helping in alleviating poverty. "Don't Swallow Interest, Doubled and required, be mindful of Allah so that you may attain true Success (3:130)"

(3.2)

Judicial Independence:-

The Judges (Qadis) are expected to be impartial and free from external influence. Their role is to interpret and apply the law with fairness. In Islam it says the hiring of Qadi should be unbiased, God fearing and be pious in his conduct. Their Salaries were kept high so no one can bribe them.

(3.3)

Implementation of punishment:-

Punishment (Hudood) described by Islamic law are meant to be proportional to the offense and are implemented with strict guidelines to prevent excessive punishment or injustice

2.9)

Restorative Justice:-

The judicial system of Islam often emphasises restorative justice, seeking to repair harm than simply punish offenders. This can involve mediation and reconciliation. In some cases, community leaders or mediators may be involved to help to resolve disputes and restore social harmony.

Quran States:- "And if someone should kill a believer intentionally, his recompense is Hell, wherein he will abide eternally." (4:93)

3.8)

Public Interest (Mawalah)

Judges and lawmakers are guided by the principle of mawalah, which prioritise the welfare of the community in legal rulings and decisions. Islam highlights the importance of public interest as everyone under Islamic community are equal and Islam is the religion that ensure the sustainable and healthy society by welfare of its people.

Quran States:- "And enjoin good and forbid evil - the people who called others to goodness and forbid what is evil - it is they who will be successful" (Al-Imran)

DAY

DATE

Hierarchy of the system?

Comparison with modern Judicial system?

(4)

Conclusion -

Islamic Judicial system is the epitome of justice and equality. The Islam embodies equality before the law, independence of judiciary, due process and economic justice. Islam covers every aspect of life by treating individuals as the equal and everyone regardless of the religion and caste are treated fairly and equitably. With that Islamic accountability for its judges and law makers guarantees their fairness and signify no one is above the divine law of God. Lastly, public welfare (maslahat) ensure that laws and decisions are in the favour of the ruled and benefit them in their best of interest.

Ques-06

Introduction:-

In Islam the role and status of minorities have been safeguarded. Particularly non-muslim in muslim societies are addressed through the principle that promote coexistence, respect and protection.

The prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) consistently advocated tolerance and respect towards the minorities. From right to life to property and protection of their religious places, social economic rights, political rights and in Islam it says the non-muslims have the liberty to enjoy their life as per their liking. Along with it, their concerns and cases must be tried in according to their religions and laws. They also have a right to be protected against any forces that harm them in their beliefs and defending them whether with arms or without is necessary.

2) How Islam ensures rights of minorities to be protected:-

Rights of minority are to be protected and observe correctly. The non-muslims living in the lands of muslim have the right of life and property and many more. Islam makes sure no one is denied of their rights. Here are some of the rights that ensure peaceful coexistence.

2.1) Right to life and property:-

Islamic State recognises the right of its non-Muslim citizens of life and property. This can be

Illustrated by the charter by which holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) granted to the Jews of Medina and to the Christians of Najran. The charter says: The Jews of Bani Nadir shall be considered as a community along with the Muslims. The Muslim shall defend them against all the aggressors. The charter granted to the Christians of Najran says: The Christian tribe of Najran shall be in the protection of God and his Prophet (P.B.U.H). Their life, property and territory are guaranteed to be respected and protected.

(2.2)

Freedom of Religion:-

The non-Muslims in the Islamic state have the same freedom of religion and worship in their own way as the Muslims have. Use of force or propagation of Islam is strongly prohibited by the Quran. Islam protects the non-Muslim and their places and they enjoy their religion with liberty and freedom. Quran says: If any monk or pilgrim entrusts himself in mountain, valley, cave, township, level or sand. I shall defend them depending from any that shall envy them.

(23) Legal Rights:-

Non-muslim have the right to seek justice in Islamic courts. They can bring grievances against muslims and expect fair treatment under the law. Their testimonies are accepted in law with certain condition may apply. Many Islamic jurisdictions allow non-muslim to adhere to their own personal status law concerning marriage, divorce and inheritance.

(24) Payment of Jizya:-

Jizya is paid by the non-muslim in order to be protected and respected under the Islamic law. Non-muslim pay Jizya as muslim pay Zakat for wealth distribution and welfare of the people. However, just like Zakat, Jizya also be paid by the one who offend. Once Hazrat Umar (R.A) saw a dhimmi begging, upon enquiring he come to the conclusion that he has no money to pay Jizya. On that Caliph Umar ordered that no Jizya should paid by him.

(25) Political Rights:-

In Islamic societies minorities does have their reserved seats

position for them and they have historically held position in government and institutions. They can participate in administrative process, advocating for rights and interest of the people. Few of the examples are Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar who was speaker in National Assembly, Shiekh Bhatia a prominent Christian, who has served as the federal minister of Minority affairs and Jamshed Thomas. "Islam ensure equality and safeguarding their rights in every sphere of life."

(26)

Protection of Non-muslim worship places:-

Islamic State has the responsibility to guarantee protection of the places of worship of non-muslim citizens. Muslims are duty bound to protect their place of worship, whether they are Synagogues, temples, churches etc. The Holy Quran says: "And if Allah do not repel some people by others, cloisters and churches and synagogues and mosques in which Allah's name is often remembered, would have been pulled down, surely Allah help those who help him." (Al-Hajj)

Conclusion:-

The role and right of minorities in Islam are grounded with a rich tradition of respect, protection and co-existence. While historical and cultural traditions affect how these principles are enacted, the foundation teachings of Islam advocate for justice and equity for all individuals, regardless of their faith. Islam provides liberty of life and protected their property and life, and from the oppression if needed. The non-muslims especially in the Islamic country are entitled to enjoy their life and go to their worship places, because muslims are bound to protect those and force and propagation is prohibited in Islam. Islam is adeen that advocates for the right and protecting them at any means.