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## Islamic Studies

### Part-II

Q No # 02

Ans .

#### 01. Introduction:

Fasting is one of the basic fundamental pillar of Islam. The word Fasting is originally an arabic word "sawm" which means to keep oneself from eating and drinking. The importance of fasting in Islam can be understood that the Holy Quran has said at many times to having so that we can know the value of hunger and Thirst. However, the fasting has various impacts on an individual and society life.

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said,

"If anyone among you keeps himself away

from the material things in the month of Ramadan and keeps fasting the whole month, he will be rewarded with by Allah Almighty".

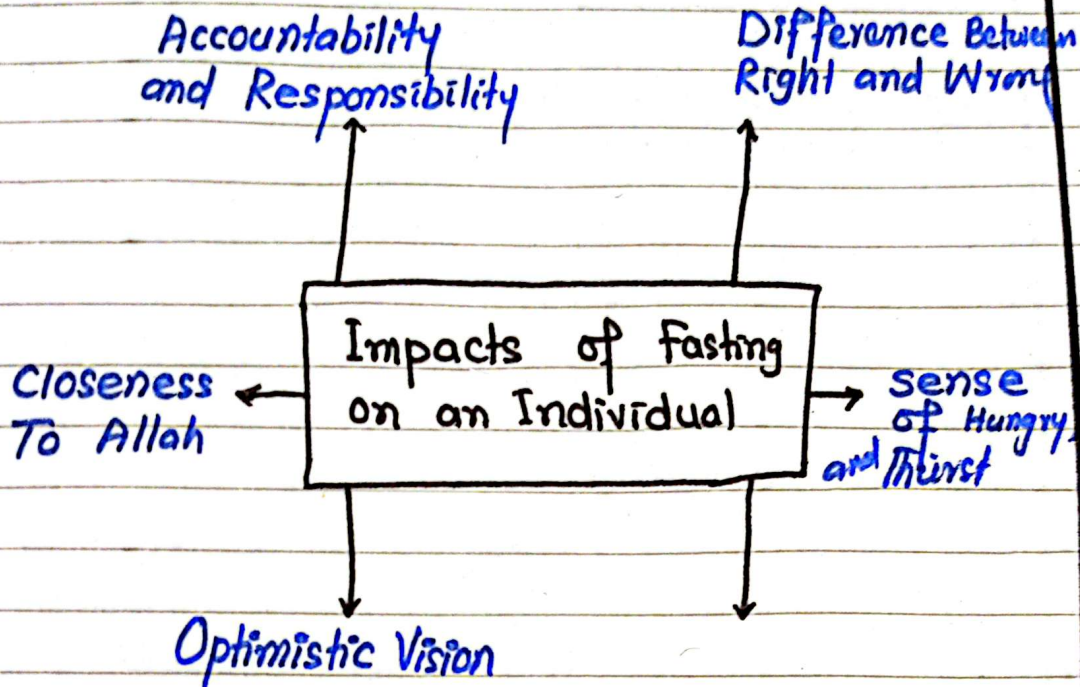
## 02. Importance of Fasting: in Islam:

Almighty Allah in the Holy Quran used the word "sawm" for fasting and urged muslims to keep themselves from the material things. However, the Prophet (S.A.W) also laid the stress on the fasting. Moreover, the modern research of medical has highlighted the importance of fasting, it said that,

"If an individual keeps himself from the eating and drinking the whole month, he will save himself from various diseases can ensure sustainable immune system".



### 3. Impacts of Fasting on an Individual:



#### 3.1 Accountability and Responsibility:

Fasting is such a pillar of Islam which creates an accountability and responsibility in an individual. because he knows whatever, he has is just because of Allah and he will be asking for his own deeds. Therefore, Allah says in the Holy Quran,  
 "If Allah wants to give

you anything none can stop  
him to give you, if Allah  
wants to reject you then  
nothing can give you  
anything".

### 3.2 Closeness to Allah:

The practice of fasting can close an individual to Almighty Allah because the whole day he is away from the material things and engaged into the worship of Lord. Therefore it creates a sense of closeness to Allah.

### 3.3 Optimistic Vision:

Fasting enlarges the optimistic vision in an individual because he does not become despair, he is always in hope.

### 3.4. Sense/Realization of Thirsty and Hungry People:

Fasting creates the realization in an individual

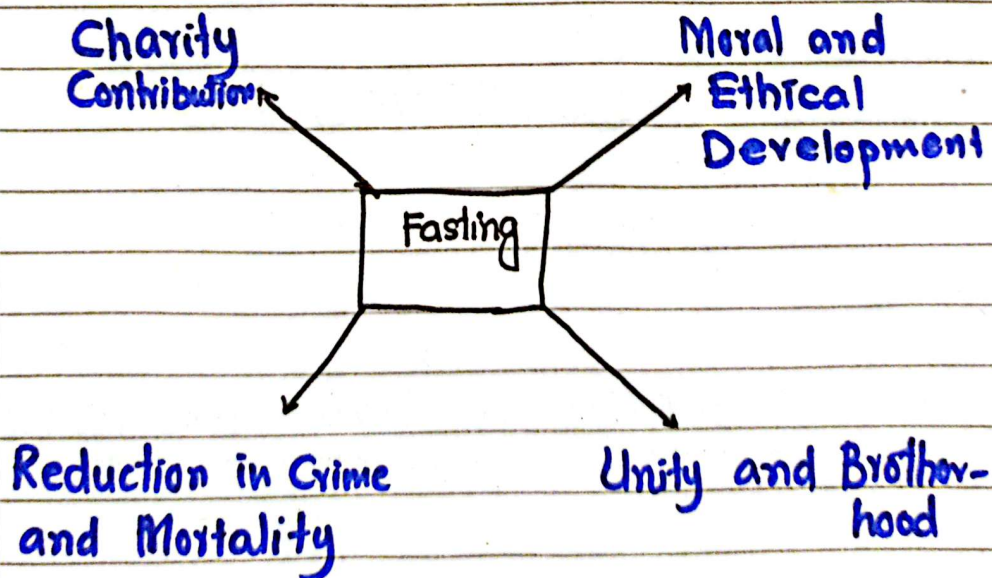


of the people surrounding him who are hungry and thirsty. therefore, it urges an individual to help them.

### 3.5 Difference between Right and Wrong:

However, Fasting is a physical prayer but it awares an individual the difference between right and wrong. thus, it compels one to engage into good deeds.

### 4. Impacts of Fasting on Society:



#### 4.1 Charity Contribution:

Fast has impacted on

the society so, the society realizes the hardships and conditions of hungry and thirsty, then they contribute to help them.

#### 4.2 Moral and Ethical Development:

Fasting is a moral and ethical building practice that keeps an individual away from the material things and close him to the Allah and creates sense of death that lead to the morality and ethics. Allah said in the Quran,

كل نفس ذائقة الموت

"Everyone will test the death".

#### 4.3 Reduction in Crime and Mortality:

Fasting can reduce the crime in the society and leads to reduction in mortality. It keeps away from material things.



#### 4.4 Unity and Brotherhood:

People having fast unite with people and engage themselves into good deeds and help them. This type of activities leads to the unity and brotherhood.

#### 5. Conclusion:

Fasting in Islam is very important that has impacts on an individual and society. It creates the sense of accountability and responsibility and also keeps an individual as well as the whole society away from material things and close them to Allah.

QNO#03

Ans

### 01. Introduction:

The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah, signed in 628 CE (6AH), was a pivotal peace agreement between Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and the Quraish of Makkah. Though seemingly unfavorable, at first glance, it proved to be a significant diplomatic victory that strengthened the muslim community. The treaty is always regarded as a turning point in Islamic history, laying the groundwork for the eventual conquest of Makkah and the consolidation of Islam in the Arabian Peninsula.

### 2. Background of -The Treaty:

In the 6th year of Hijrah, Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and 1400 of his companions set out for Makkah to



perform Umrah. The Quraysh, perceiving this as a treat, barred the Muslims from entering the city. After negotiations, both parties agreed to the terms of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah. This event is mentioned in the Quran:

"Indeed, We have given you, [O Muhammad], a clear conquest."  
(Surah Al-Fath, 48:1)

### 03. Key Terms of the Treaty:

1. Muslims would return to Madinah without performing Umrah that year but could return the following year.
2. A 10-year truce was established, ensuring peace between the Quraysh and the Muslims.
3. Muslims and Quraysh could ally with any tribes of their choice.

4. If a Quraish member is defected to Islam, they would be returned to Makkah, but Muslims feeling to Makkah would not be returned.
5. Muslims would not take up arms against the Quraish or their allies during the truce period.

#### 4. Significance of the Treaty:

##### 4.1 Diplomatic Breakthrough:

The treaty legitimized Muslims as recognized political and religious community. The Quraish, previously hostile and unyielding, were compelled to negotiate with the Muslims as equals.

##### 4.2 Strategic Patience Demonstrated by the Prophet (PBUH):

Prophet Muhammad (SAW) showed immense patience, accepting terms that seemed disadvantageous.



The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said,

"By Allah, I am the messenger of Allah, even if you (people) do not believe me. Let us proceed according to the agreement".

(Sahih Bukhari)

### 19.3 Strengthening of Muslim Unity:

The truce allowed Muslims to focus on internal consolidation without fear of Quraish attacks. Many tribes joined the Muslim ranks, recognizing their growing influence.

### 51.51 Spread of Islam:

During the two-year of truce, the number of converts to Islam surged. Prominent figures like Khalid bin Walid, and Amar ibn al-As accepted Islam during this period. The Holy Quran says,

"When the victory of Allah has come and the conquest, and you see the people entering into the religion



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of Allah in multitudes.  
(Surah An-Nasy, 110:1-2)

#### 4.5 Prelude to the Conquest of Makkah

The treaty paved the way for eventual conquest of Makkah in 630 CE (3 AH). The Quraysh violated the treaty by attacking a muslim ally, giving Prophet Muhammad (SAW) a legitimate reason to march on Makkah.

#### 5. Challenges and Misconceptions:

Many muslims felt humiliated by the treaty's terms, especially the clause about returning defectors to the Quraysh.

Umar ibn Al-Khattab expressed his frustration:

"O Allah's Messenger, aren't we on the right path? Why should we agree to this humiliation".  
(Sahih Bukhari)

The Prophet (P.BHU) reassured his companions of Allah's



wisdom, emphasizing the treaty's long-term benefits.

## 6. Outcomes of the Treaty:

### 6.1 Strengthened Muslim Community:

The period of peace allowed Muslims to focus on propagation of Islam. The Muslim population grew significantly.

### 6.2 Recognition of Muslim State:

The Quraysh acknowledging the Muslims as a political entity marked a shift in the balance of power.

### 6.3 Enhanced Trade and Alliances:

The truce enabled Muslims to establish trade ties and form alliances with other tribes, strengthening their economic and political position.

### 6.4 Victory Through Patience:

The treaty exemplified

the Islamic principle of patience in adversity.

### 7. Conclusion:

The treaty of Hudaibbiyah was a masterstroke of diplomacy that showcased the foresight and wisdom of Prophet Muhammad (SAW). Though initially perceived as a setback, it proved to be a strategic victory that bolstered Islam's spread and secured its future.



Q No# 4

Ans :

01. Introduction :

The Last Sermon of the Holy Prophet (SAW), delivered during his farewell pilgrimage in 632 CE, is a timeless declaration of human rights, justice and equality. Addressed to a gathering of over 100,000 followers at Mount Arafat, it encompasses principles that ensure dignity, fairness and harmony of all humanity. This sermon remains a cornerstone for the Islamic concept of human rights, offering guidance on social, economic, political and spiritual matters.

02. Equality of Mankind:

All humans are equal regardless of race, color, or status. The Prophet declared,

"All mankind is from Adam and Eve. An Arab has no superiority over non-Arab

nor does a non-Arab have any superiority over an Arab. A white has no superiority over a black, nor does a black have any superiority over white, except by piety and good action".

### 3. Sanctity of Life and Property:

Human life and property are inviolable. The holy Prophet (SAW) emphasized,

"Your lives and your properties are forbidden to one another until you meet your Lord, as this day and this month ~~of~~ are sacred".

### 4. Women Rights and Gender Equality:

Women must be treated with respect and fairness. therefore, the Holy Prophet (SAW) emphasized mutual respect, financial support, and the prohibition of abuse.

"O people, it is true that



you have certain rights over your women, but, they also have rights over you. Treat them kindly".

### 5. Abolition of Economic Exploitation:

Usury (interest) and financial exploitation are prohibited therefore, the Holy Prophet (SAW) said,

"All dues of interest (Riba) are abolished".

This elimination of economic oppression and exploitation, laying the foundation for equitable financial transactions.

### 6. Universal Brotherhood:

The Muslim Ummah is one united community therefore, the Holy Prophet (SAW) said,

"All <sup>muslims</sup> brothers are brothers to each other. None should oppress the other.

### 7. Protection of Human Dignity: Honour and dignity of



individuals must be respected.  
Thus, the Prophet said,

"Beware of Shaytan (Satan)  
for the safety of your  
religion".

### 8. Rights of the Oppressed:

Justice must prevail  
for all, especially the oppressed.  
Therefore, the Holy Prophet (SAW)  
said,

"Hurt no one so that  
no one may hurt you".

### 9. Freedom of Religion:

The sermon emphasized the  
importance of following Islam  
and allowing individuals freedom  
of choice, therefore, the Holy  
Prophet (SAW) said,

"I have left among you  
the Book of Allah,  
which if you hold  
fast, you shall never  
go astray".



## 10. Legacy of Future Generation:

The responsibility of preserving rights and justice. The Prophet (SAW) said,

"Those who are present should convey this message to those who are absent".

## 11. Conclusion:

The Last Sermon of the Holy Prophet (SAW) is a comprehensive charter of human rights that transcends time and place. It emphasizes equality, justice, respect for human dignity, and the protection of life and property.

Q No # 08

Ans:

1) The Concept of Equality In Islam:01. Introduction:

Islam emphasizes the principle of equality as a fundamental tenet of its teachings, recognizing the inheritance and rights of every human being. It promotes justice, impartiality, and fairness, transcending distinctions of race, ethnicity, gender or social status.

02. Equality in Creation:

Islam asserts that all human beings are created by Allah and are descendants of Adam and Eve.

03. Equality in Accountability and Worship:

In Islam, every individual is equal before Allah in terms of accountability and worship.



#### 04. Equality of Justice:

Islam demands impartiality in matters of justice, rejecting favoritism based on wealth, power or lineage.

#### 5. Equality Beyond Race and Ethnicity:

Islam categorically rejects racism and tribal superiority. As Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said in his last sermon,

"An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab ~~and~~ Non-Arab over an Arab and no white is superior to black nor a black is superior to a white except by piety and good actions!"

#### 6. Conclusion:

The concept of equality in Islam is comprehensive, addressing all aspects of life. It eliminates divisions based on race, gender or social status, ensuring justice, fairness and dignity for all.

## ii- Importance of Rule of Law:

### 01. Introduction:

Islam emphasizes the rule of law as essential for justice, equality and societal harmony. It ensures that all individuals, regardless of status, are subject to the same laws, reflecting divine justice and fairness.

### 02. Rule of law as a Divine Command:

The Quran stresses the importance of abiding by divine laws as an act of obedience to Allah.

### 03. Equality Before law:

Islam upholds the principle that all individuals, regardless of race, gender, or societal standing, are subject to the same legal standards.



#### 04. Justice as the Foundation of Rule of Law:

Justice is a central value in Islam, essential for maintaining peace and order in society.

#### 05. Protection of Individual Rights:

The rule of law in Islam safeguards fundamental <sup>human</sup> rights, including the right to life, property, dignity and freedom.

#### 06. Conclusion:

The rule of law is a fundamental aspect of Islam, ensuring justice, equality, and accountability. It serves as the backbone of Islamic governance and society, protecting individual rights and promoting harmony.