

Part - II

Question No: 2

Introduction: The doctrine of Prophethood refers to the divine appointment of chosen individuals to convey Allah's guidance to humanity. These messengers serve as moral examples and guide humanity towards righteous and ethical conduct. From Adam (A.S.) to the final prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.C), the messengers have played a pivotal role in delivering divine revelations, offering spiritual enlightenment and preserving the monotheistic belief in the oneness of God.

Doctrine Of Prophethood

• Concept of Prophethood in

Islam: The concept of prophethood is mentioned in the Holy Quran. Quranic verses such as,

We have sent to every community a messenger, saying, 'Worship Allah and avoid false gods.

(AL-Quran 16:36)

• Belief in All Prophets:

Belief in all prophets, fosters a sense of unity among believers recognizing the interconnectedness of the messages conveyed by various prophets in upholding the oneness of God and moral conduct.

Additionally, it is a fundamental tenet in Islam, as the Quran says,

"Say, we believe in Allah and what has been revealed to us and what has been revealed to Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob, and the Descendants, and in what was given to Moses, Jesus, and the Prophets from their Lord. We make no distinction between any of them, and to Him we submit."

(AL-Quran 3:84)

• Finality Of Prophethood:

This concept is crucial in Islam, emphasizing that Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) is the last in the line of messengers sent by Allah.

Nazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.W)
declared,

There is no Prophet
after me

• Mission Of Prophet for

Monothism: The Prophet's mission for monothism is a foundational aspect of Islam, fostering a connection between individuals and the singular creator, and guiding humanity towards righteousness and spiritual unity. Quran states,

"And we certainly sent into every nation a messenger, (saying),
worship Allah and avoid Taghut
(false gods)."
(AL-Quran 16:36)

Importance Of the Doctrine Of Prophethood:

- ## Inspiration during Adversity:

The prescience of prophets, such as Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) steadfastness during the Battle of Uhud, offers believers solace and motivation in challenging times. The Quran states,

"So be patient. Indeed, the promise of Allah is truth."

(AL-Quran 30:60)

- ## Source Of Guidance:

Prophets provide divine instructions for leading a righteous life, helping individuals

distinguish between right and wrong.

• Moral and Ethical Framework:

Their teachings promote virtues like honesty, compassion and justice essential for personal and societal well being.

• Spiritual Enlightenment:

Their lives and teachings serve as models for spiritual growth and closeness to Allah. Quran states,

"Indeed, there has to come to you from Allah a light and a clear Book"
(Al-Quran 5:15)

Conclusion: Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the final messenger of Allah, and no prophets will come after him. This belief completes the message of Islam and is essential to the faith of every Muslim.

Question No: 3

Justice: The concept of justice in Islam is rooted in God's divine nature. The Quran states:

Verily, God does not do even an atom's weight of injustice.

(AL-Quran = 4:40)

The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) quotes God as saying
O My Servants, I have for hidden injustice upon myself and have

made it forbidden ~~amongst~~ amongst you, so do not commit injustice.

In this saying of the Prophet, we see a connection between how humans ought to act and our knowledge of God's divine qualities.

Additionally, Muslims are encouraged to embody God's qualities, such as compassion and fairness, in their interactions, fostering a just society.

Benevolence: In religion, it refers to the act of kindness and goodwill towards others, often emphasized as a fundamental principle in various faiths, encouraging followers to engage in charitable deeds and compassionate behaviour.

Pillars of Islamic practice

- i Zakat (Charity) : This is a pillar of Islam where Muslims are obligated to give a portion of their wealth to the poor and needy.
- ii- Qadar-al-Hassan (Benevolent Loans) : These are interest free loans given to those in need, with the understanding that they should be repaid when possible.

Conclusion: Justice and Ehsan are foundational pillars for the true evolution of society. Justice ensures fairness, equality and the protection of rights while Ehsan elevates human character through compassion, empathy and selflessness.

Question No: 6

* Current State Of Accountability in Pakistan:

Pakistan faces challenges such as politicized accountability, corruption, a weak judicial system, and lack of true democracy. These issues have led to a fragile law and order situation, undermining effective governance.

2. Islamic Perspective on

Accountability: The Quran emphasizes that every individual is responsible for their actions:

Everyone is responsible for his/her work, and he/she is accountable for that.
(AL-Quran 2:30).

~~Everyone~~

3: Teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (SAWW) on Accountability:

- i. **Equity:** The Prophet (BUH) treated all individuals equally, ensuring fair treatment and justice for all.
- ii. **Rule Of law:** The Prophet (SAWW) established a system where laws applied equally to all, regardless of status.
- iii. **Justice:** He enforced justice impartially, exemplified by his statement that even if his daughter Fatima (R.A) committed theft, she would be face the prescribed punishment.

iv: Merit Based appointments:

The Prophet (S.A.W) appointed individuals to positions of authority based on merit and capability.

v Consultation (Shura):

He practiced consultation in decision making, valuing the opinions of his companions and promoting collective governance.

Recommendations for Pakistan

- Improving accountability is possible if Pakistan consider taking certain steps.

i: Establishing and upholding the rule of law.

ii: Strengthening accountability institutions.

iii: Ensuring justice is served impartially.

iv: Rejecting bribery and abuse of power.

v: Promoting equality among citizens.

vi: Implementing fair taxation and

- economic policies.
- Implementing fair taxation and economic policies.
- Appointing officials based on merit.
- Adopting a consultative approach in governance.

QNO: 4

Introduction: Charity is very important in Islam. It is a way to help those in need and earn Allah's blessings. It teaches kindness, sharing and caring for others.

Classification Of Charity:

Charitable acts in Islam are broadly categorized into 3/

- 1) **Mandatory Givings:** Such as Zakat (obligatory alms) and

~~Nafqah~~

Nafqah (financial support to dependents).

- 2) Voluntary giving. Includes acts like general sadqah, waqf (endowments), and other forms of benevolence.

Likewise, there are some conditions for Charity. For instance the donor must possess the intentions to give sincerely for Allah's sake, and the recipient should be eligible, such as the poor, needy or other specified categories. Similarly the purity of intentions is crucial, acts should not be for recognition and for fame purpose.

*: Economic Impacts of Charity:

1: Wealth & Redistribution:

Charity helps balance the gap between rich and poor by sharing resources.

②: Poverty Reduction - Regular giving supports basic needs like food, shelter and healthcare for the poor.

③: Economic Balance - It encourages fair spending and circulation of wealth in society.

Social Impacts of Society:

①: Social Unity - Charity builds stronger communities by connecting people through kindness.

②: Compassion and Empathy -

Giving develops a caring attitude and concern for others.

③: Support for the Vulnerable

Charity ensures that orphans, widows and the needy are not left behind.

Conclusion - Charity plays a vital role in shaping a just and caring society. It not only helps reduce economic inequality but also strengthens social bonds, creating a more compassionate and balanced world for everyone.