

## Use Of Nuclear Weapons In The Light Of Prophetic Principles Of Jihad: Exploratory And Analytical Studies

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### Abstract

Among the numerous other problems and challenges facing humanity today, nuclear weapons are a great threat, which if not prevented in time, could lead to a terrible human tragedy in the future. And it is a shame for the Western world that they have launched an anti-human and anti-environmental weapon. In this research, I shall introduce nuclear weapons and their dangerous effects on the environment and society. Their different types such as nuclear bomb, hydrogen bomb, their damages and effects and nuclear countries have also been described. Later, various anti-nuclear weapons international organizations have been mentioned. As well as their use from an Islamic perspective and especially in the light of the teachings of the Prophet of Islam, in which he forbade war atrocities like massacre, burning of innocent and unarmed children, women, elderly etc. And all these crimes are committed by using nuclear weapons. The approach is described in which various Quranic verses and hadiths have been included in the light of which some recommendations have been formulated for the United Nations and other international organizations to remedy this contemporary problem.

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## **Introduction:**

Islam is a principled religion. It has laid down principles and rules for all stages of life. War and peace, happiness and sadness, travel and presence, friendship and enmity, Islam advises to stay with principles in every situation. In this article, the rules of war described by the Last Prophet of Allah (Peace be upon him) for the survival and security of the human race and global peace and stability have been described. For this reason, Allah Ta'ala declared the life of Prophet Muhammad as the best example for all mankind.<sup>i</sup> It has been taught to express morality even while fighting with your enemy. Battle of Badr, Ohad and on the occasion of Hunain and the conquest of Makkah, he forbade the enemy from immoral behavior, inhumane atrocities and all kinds of injustice. In which he forbade undeclared war, ordered to not fight unarmed people, protect children, women, elderly, etc., and ordered to kill the enemy in a good manner if necessary. Actions like burning the enemy, cutting off his face are strictly prohibited. As a result of which the oppressed, destitute and destitute people immediately started accepting Islam in large numbers. As H.G. Wells who writes:

“Islam was the best social and political order the times could offer. It prevailed because everywhere it found politically apathetic people robbed, oppressed, bullied, uneducated, and unorganized and it found selfish and unsound governments out of touch with people. It was the broadest, freshest and cleanest political idea that had yet come into actual activity in the world.”<sup>ii</sup>

However, the world was shown the awful reality of nuclear weapons. The US dropped two atomic

bombs over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively, on August 6 and 9, 1945. The bombs, which are still the only instance of nuclear weapons being used in an armed war, killed between 129,000 and 226,000 people, the majority of whom were civilians.<sup>iii</sup> After such a great disaster, the world's attention was drawn to this serious problem. And based on the increasing pressure and insistence from different countries, the United Nations had to formulate some rules for international peace. Accepted cheerfully. Because Islam calls for world peace in the light of the teachings and agreements given by its prophet. But America, Russia and Europe still persisted in their ambitions. After that, in 1999 there is India with nuclear explosions and threats. After that, Pakistan also had to join this nuclear arms race for its survival and security. However, in the light of the teachings of Rasool Allah(Peace be upon him), Islam never allows the use of nuclear weapons that cause the massacre of innocent people and cause humanity to suffer economic and social crisis.

## **Literature to the review:**

After 1945, nuclear weapons became the special focus of attention of thinkers around the world and writers wrote a lot on the structure and destruction of these weapons. Various conferences were organized to prevent nuclear weapons. Various articles were published, some of which are listed below.

1. Command and Control: Nuclear Weapons, the Damascus Accident, and the Illusion of Safety, [Eric Schlosser](#) Penguin Publishing Group, 17-Sept-2013 - [History](#) - 656 pages. Robert Kenner's Oscar-nominated documentary *Command and Control*, which was initially inspired by Eric Schlosser's book, delves deeper into the lesser-known history of the safety and

management issues surrounding America's nuclear arsenal.

2. Hiroshima :[John Hersey](#), Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group, 23-Jun-2020 - [History](#) - 208 pages, The classic work of narrative nonfiction by Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and best-selling novelist John Hersey, which changed the way we understood nuclear war. According to The New Republic, "one of the great classics of the war," describes what happened in Hiroshima during World War II from the testimonies of those who survived the first atomic bomb to be detonated on a city.
3. The Doomsday Machine: Confessions of a Nuclear War Planner: [Daniel Ellsberg](#) Bloomsbury Publishing, 05-Dec-2017 - [Political Science](#) - 432 pages.
4. From Nuclear Military Strategy to a World Without War: A History and a Proposal: [Roger Hilsman](#), Bloomsbury Academic, 30-May-1999 - [History](#) - 312 pages

Apart from Nuclear Weapons Purana hundreds of books, articles and essays have been written which are not possible to mention here.

Hundreds of books have been written about the Prophet's jihad, but as far as I know, no one has formally written a book on nuclear weapons and the war teachings of the Prophet. In this regard "Ghazwat al-Nabi" by Allama Ali bin Burhan Halabi, Justice Pir Karam Shah's book "Zia-ul-

Nabi", Dr. Tahir-ul-Qadri's book "Sirat-ul-Rasoul" Volume 7, and Dr. Hameedullah's book "Battlefields of the Prophetic Period" are worth mentioning.

Since there was enough material on these two different topics, it was necessary to analyze both of them and do a research on the use of nuclear weapons in the light of the teachings of Rasulullah (Peace be upon him).

**Nuclear weapon:** device for deploying nuclear weapons that releases energy explosively using nuclear fusion, fission, or a mixture of the two processes. Atomic bombs are a common term for fission weapons. Fusion weapons are nuclear weapons in which at least some of the energy is released through nuclear fusion. They are also known as thermonuclear bombs or, more widely, hydrogen bombs.

Generally speaking, an explosion happens when a significant quantity of energy is released extremely quickly inside a small area. This holds true for both nuclear (or atomic) explosions and ordinary "high explosives" like TNT. <sup>iv</sup>

There is a huge fireball produced when a nuclear bomb detonates. This fireball vaporizes everything inside it and shoots upward. This forms a cloud in the shape of a mushroom. Fallout is the material in the cloud that cools and becomes dust-like particles that return to Earth. Wind-borne fallout can travel great distances from the explosion site. Since fallout is radioactive, whatever it lands on could get contaminated. <sup>v</sup>

### Chart of the World's nuclear-armed states:



A chart compiled by the Metro News UK in February 2022 shows that the United States and Russia hold 90 percent of all nuclear weapons. America has 5550 nuclear weapons while Russia has 6227 nuclear weapons. Compared to them, all other countries have only 1316 weapons in total.

**Types of the Nuclear weapons:** Nuclear weapons can be broadly classified into two categories: those that primarily obtain their energy from fission reactions, and those that initiate nuclear fusion reactions that yield a significant portion of their overall energy output through fission reactions.<sup>vii</sup>

- i. **Fission Weapons:** Nuclear fission reactions provide a portion of the explosive energy in all nuclear weapons currently in use. Atom bombs, sometimes known as A-bombs, are weapons whose explosive output originates only from fission processes.)<sup>viii</sup>
- ii. **Fusion Weapons:** A significant amount of the energy used in the other

fundamental type of nuclear weapon is produced by nuclear fusion processes. Since these fusion weapons rely on hydrogen isotope fusion processes (between deuterium and tritium), they are sometimes referred to as thermonuclear weapons or, more popularly, hydrogen bombs (abbreviated as H-bombs).<sup>ix</sup>

#### **Atomic Bomb:**

The explosive strength of an atomic bomb is generated by the rapid splitting of heavy metal nuclei, such uranium or plutonium, which releases a powerful burst of energy.

An atom of uranium-235 or plutonium-239 splits into two nuclei when a neutron impacts its nucleus; each of the two nuclei has roughly half as many protons and neutrons as the original nucleus. A significant quantity of heat energy, gamma rays, and two or more neutrons are emitted during the splitting process. When specific circumstances are met, the escaping neutrons impact and cause more uranium nuclei in the vicinity to fission. These nuclei then release more neutrons, which split even more

nuclei. This sequence of fissions that proliferate quickly leads to a chain reaction that consumes almost all of the fissionable material and explodes what is known as an atomic bomb.<sup>x</sup>

The first atomic weapon was created during World War II by the Los Alamos, New Mexico-based Manhattan Project. Physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer and Brig. Gen. Leslie R. Groves authorized Los Alamos as the site of the major laboratory for atomic bomb research on November 25, 1942, under the code name Project Y. Tuesday, July 16, 1945: 193 kilometers (120 miles) south of Albuquerque, New Mexico, saw the successful testing of a single plutonium-powered bomb.

**Atomic nuclear Countries:** Many nations are armed with nuclear weapons. It's crucial to remember that not all nations formally announce their nuclear capabilities, and that having nuclear weapons is frequently viewed with caution. Geopolitical developments over time may also cause the information to change. According to “International campaign to abolish Nuclear Weapons” the following nations are acknowledged as having nuclear weapons:

1. United States
2. Russia
3. China
4. France
5. United Kingdom
6. India
7. Pakistan
8. Israel
9. North Korea <sup>xi</sup>(International concern has been raised about North Korea's nuclear capability and its nuclear testing.)

- I. **First use of atomic bomb:** The first atomic weapon to be used in warfare was made of uranium. The United States dropped it on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945.

- II. **Damage in Hiroshima, Nagasaki:** With an explosive power equivalent to over 15,000 tons of TNT, the center of this 343,000-person city was instantaneously and totally destroyed, encompassing 4.4 square miles, or 11.4 square kilometers. Of them, some 70,000 were killed immediately, and by year's end, the death toll had surpassed 100,000. More than 67% of the city's structures were either partially or totally destroyed. The next nuclear weapon to detonate was a plutonium weapon, which was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, and resulted in an explosion equivalent to 21,000 tons of TNT. Although Nagasaki's smaller size and geography prevented as much death and property damage, 39,000 people died and 25,000 were injured, and over 40% of the city's structures were destroyed.<sup>xii</sup>

**Hydrogen bomb:** A second-generation nuclear weapon is known as a thermonuclear weapon, fusion weapon, or hydrogen bomb (H bomb). Because of its increased sophistication, it can have a lower mass, a more compact size, or a much greater destructive force than first-generation nuclear bombs. Nuclear fusion reactions' properties enable the weapon to use non-fissile depleted uranium as its primary fuel, making more effective use of fissile materials like plutonium-239 (<sup>239</sup>Pu) and uranium-235 (<sup>235</sup>U). The majority of the world's nuclear nations have since used the idea in the design of their weapons, with the United States conducting the first large-scale thermonuclear test in 1952.<sup>xiii</sup>

**Disadvantages of nuclear Weapons:** The use of nuclear weapons is connected with serious drawbacks and consequences, both immediate and long-term. These are a few of the main drawbacks of nuclear weapons.

#### A. Humanitarian Impact:

- **Mass Casualties:** Because of the extreme heat, blast impacts, and radiation exposure, nuclear explosions result in mass casualties and instantaneous death.
- **Long-Term Health Effects:** Long-term health issues brought on by nuclear radiation exposure might include cancer, genetic abnormalities, and birth defects.

#### B. Environmental Impact:

- **Nuclear Fallout:** Nuclear fallout is the aftermath of a nuclear bomb detonating because it emits radioactive materials into the atmosphere. This radioactive waste presents a long-term environmental risk since it can pollute the air, water, and soil.
- **Nuclear Winter:** It is hypothesized that in the case of a massive nuclear exchange, the smoke and debris thrown into the atmosphere may obstruct sunlight, resulting in “nuclear winter” phenomena that would seriously disturb the climate and cause agricultural failures.

#### C. Global Security Risks:

- **Proliferation:** The likelihood of nuclear weapons being used, whether on purpose or by accident, rises with their proliferation. Global security depends on efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.
- **Arms Race:** The development and acquisition of nuclear weapons can trigger arms races among nations, raising tensions

and increasing the likelihood of conflict.

#### D. Ethical and Moral Concerns:

- **Indiscriminate Nature:** Nuclear weapons have an indiscriminate impact, affecting civilians and combatants alike. Concerns concerning the protection of non-combatants and the appropriateness of force are brought up by their use.

#### E. Economic Consequences:

- **Infrastructure Damage:** Nuclear explosions cause significant infrastructure damage, leading to economic losses and the long-term disruption of affected
- **Displacement of Populations:** The destruction caused by nuclear weapons may result in mass migrations and displacement of populations, adding to the economic burden

#### F. Ethical and Moral Concerns:

- **Violation of Human Rights:** The use of nuclear weapons raises ethical questions about the violation of fundamental human rights and the principle of protecting innocent civilians in armed conflicts.
- **Unnecessary Suffering:** The level of suffering caused by nuclear weapons is considered by many to be disproportionate and unnecessary, given the potential for mass destruction.

#### G. Arms Race and Proliferation:

- **Arms Race:** The possession of nuclear weapons by some countries may lead to an arms race, where other nations seek to acquire similar capabilities for deterrence or prestige.

- **Proliferation Concerns:** There are serious concerns for international security when nuclear weapons are transferred to other countries or non-state entities.

All things considered, the catastrophic effects of nuclear weapons highlight how crucial it is for nations to work together to promote disarmament and prevent the deployment of these weapons. Controlling the proliferation of nuclear weapons and promoting their eventual eradication are the goals of international accords like the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

### **Anti-Nuclear Weapons International**

#### **Organization:**

For decades, there have been continuous endeavors to put an end to the spread of nuclear weapons. Numerous countries and international organizations have actively proposed recommendations and implemented measures to tackle this pressing matter. Presented below are a few noteworthy suggestions and actions taken in this regard.

1. **Treaties and Agreements:** Nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty (NPT): The NPT is a historic international agreement designed to promote nuclear energy's peaceful use and stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom are recognized as nuclear-armed states under the NPT, whereas other countries are classified as non-nuclear-armed states. The non-nuclear-armed states commit not to acquire nuclear weapons, while the nuclear-armed states. The objectives of this organization should be implemented and at the same time countries

possessing nuclear weapons should destroy these weapons.

2. **Commit to nuclear disarmament:** Version 1: The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to prohibit all nuclear detonations<sup>xiv</sup>, whether for civilian or military objectives. Although it has not been enforced yet, numerous nations have endorsed and validated this agreement. This agreement should be implemented immediately.
3. **Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW):** The TPNW, which was adopted in 2017, stands as the inaugural internationally binding accord that comprehensively forbids nuclear weapons, encompassing their development, production, possession, use, and the threat of their use. It is worth noting that, as of my most recent update, not all states possessing nuclear weapons endorse the TPNW. All powerful countries should ratify it
4. **International Organizations:** In order to promote nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is essential. It carries out inspections and verification measures to guarantee that nations adhere to their non-proliferation obligations. Other international organizations should cooperate with this agency.
5. **Disarmament Initiatives:** The P5 Process involves the United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom engaging in discussions regarding disarmament matters. These countries have pledged to work towards the ultimate objective of achieving a world free from nuclear weapons. This commitment should be followed by

practical steps rather than being merely verbal.

6. **Global Nuclear Security Summits:**  
The objective of these summits is to enhance the effectiveness of nuclear security measures and thwart any potential nuclear terrorism. Traditionally, such conferences are held, but there is a need to implement the issues decided in these conferences so that the world can avoid the destruction of nuclear weapons.
7. **Diplomacy and Bilateral Agreements:**  
Diplomatic relations and bilateral pacts between nations can also play a significant role in advancing nuclear disarmament endeavors. The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) between the United States and Russia serves as a prime illustration of bilateral initiatives aimed at curbing nuclear stockpiles<sup>xv</sup>. Now, since America and Russia are the countries with 90% of the world's nuclear weapons, if these two countries take any positive action in this regard, it will be a big step towards the prevention of nuclear weapons.

The stances and strategies of countries regarding nuclear disarmament can differ, and the global community persists in its efforts to achieve a nuclear weapon-free world by employing diplomatic, legal, and arms control measures.

### Meaning of Jihad in Islam:

Jihad is a specific Islamic term. This is mentioned in the Qur'an and the hadiths of the Prophet ﷺ many times. If we look at the literal meaning of Jihad, according to Imam Ibn e Hajr Asqalani. "The word jihad is derived from jihat. It is a multi-meaning word whose literal meaning is diligent labor & hard work, strength and ability, effort and hard work against nafs, Shetan and the disobedient."<sup>xvi</sup>

**Types of Jihad:** There are three types of Jihad.

- a. Jihad against the external enemy
- b. Jihad against Shetan
- c. Jihad against the self

### 2. Shariah Meaning of Jihad:

Every science has its own terminology. This can be accurately described by the founder or creator of this art. Likewise, Islam has its own separate terms which are determined either by the Qur'an or by the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) who explains their meanings. Jihad in Shariah terminology means devoting all one's physical, mental, financial and spiritual abilities to the work of goodness and goodness for the sake of Allah. It is as if a servant spends all his outward and inward talents and abilities in the way of Allah for the sake of attaining higher goals, which is called Jihad. In this regard, the concepts stated by some Imams are mentioned.

1. Sayyid Mahmud Alusi al-Baghdadi (1270 AH) explains in his Tafsir 'Ruh al-Maani' regarding the word jihad:

Jihad is the name of striving to remove an unwanted and harmful object.<sup>xvii</sup>

2. Shaykh Ali Ahmad Al-Jarjawi in his book "Hikamat al-Tashri wa Filsafta (2:330)" explains the meaning and purpose of Jihad and writes: "The meaning of Jihad in Islam is to suppress those people who try to destroy the peace, destroy the peace and tranquility of the people and create mischief in the land of Allah. Especially when people are living a very quiet life in their homes (i.e. Civilians and Non-Combatants). Or striving against those who, in secret places and secret ways, incite the fire of sedition and mischief (to destroy the peace of the world), whether (this effort) is in the form of deviating someone



from the religion or the congregation. Be it to rebel against and turn away from a life of obedience or against those who want to extinguish the light of Allah (by oppression and oppression) and the Muslims whom they consider to be their enemies (by expelling them from their homeland). Wanting to drive them away and make them homeless from their own homes, breaking the covenant and not keeping the agreements of mutual peace and security. Because Jihad is the name of ending the painful and painful environment and unwanted, cruel and oppressive system for humanity and protecting the maharam.

### 3. Prophetic Principles of Jihad:

Some Western thinkers have spent decades misrepresenting Islam as a terrorist religion, and all the killings and terrorism in the world are attributed to Islam. However, if we look at the teachings of the Quran and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad Mustafa, we see Islam as a proponent of international peace. In which religion, Hazrat Sulaiman (peace be upon him) is mentioned to have stopped his army to save the lives of a group of ants.<sup>xviii</sup> And in the Holy Qur'an, the killing of an innocent man has been described as the killing of the entire humanity.

"مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ ، كَتَبْنَا عَلَى بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ  
أَنَّهُ مَنْ قَتَلَ نَفْسًا بِغَيْرِ نَفْسٍ أَوْ فَسَادٍ فِي  
الْأَرْضِ فَكَأَنَّمَا قَتَلَ النَّاسَ جَمِيعًا- وَ مَنْ  
أَحْيَاهَا فَكَأَنَّمَا أَحْيَا النَّاسَ جَمِيعًا"<sup>xix</sup>

Rasulullah did not commit massacres, terror and barbarism, brutality, lawlessness, and injustice in order to establish his power in the conquered areas like the custom of ordinary kings. He treated the prisoners of Badr kindly and announced a general amnesty on the occasion of the conquest of Makkah<sup>xx</sup>. Because Allah Ta'ala

has commanded in the Holy Qur'an to do justice even with enemies:

" يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوْمِينَ لِلَّهِ شُهَدَاءَ  
بِالْقِسْطِ- وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَا نُ قَوْمٍ عَلَىٰ آلَا  
تَعْدِلُوا- اِعْدِلُوا هُوَ أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَىٰ- وَ اتَّقُوا  
-اللَّهُ- إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ-"<sup>xxi</sup>

His caliphs and later true Islamic rulers followed the same prophetic behavior and instructions in the newly conquered cities and countries, as a result of which Islam spread throughout the world in a short time and became the largest religion in the world. This is also acknowledged by Western scholars and thinkers as shown in the following quote from G. Eaton who writes:

“The rapidity with which Islam spread across the known world of the seventh centuries was strange enough, but stranger still is the fact that no rivers flowed with blood; no fields were enriched with the corpses of the vanquished. As warriors the Arabs might have been no better than other of their kind who had ravaged and slaughtered across the peopled lands but, unlike these others, they were on a leash. There were no massacres, no rapes, no cities burned. These men feared God to a degree scarcely imaginable in our time and were in awe of His all-seeking presence, aware of it in the wind and the trees, behind every rock and in every valley. Even in these strange lands there was no place in which they could hide from this presence, and while vast distances beckoned them ever onwards they trod softly on the earth, as they had been

commanded to do. There had never been a conquest like this.”

xxii

### **Prohibition of killing women:**

When the Messenger of God saw the body of a woman on the battlefield, he said angrily:

"Rabah bin Rabi' (may Allah be pleased with him) said: We were with the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) in one of his campaigns. He came to see and told that the people were gathered near a slain woman. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: "It was not like to fight." The next part) was appointed by Khalid bin Waleed, so the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) sent a person to Khalid bin Waleed, saying that he should never kill a woman or a laborer." xxiii

### **Prohibition of killing innocent children, boys:**

"Anas bin Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said (while dismissing the Mujahideen): "You people, in the name of Allah, with the support and guidance of Allah, follow the religion of the Messenger of Allah. And not to kill old men who are about to die, nor children, nor young boys, nor women, and not to cheat in ganimat, and to collect the ganimat, to make peace and

to do good, may God do good. He likes people." xxiv

### **Prohibition of burning in fire:**

"Hazrat Abu Hurairah said, the Rasool Allah, peace be upon him, took us on a campaign. He sent and instructed that if you find so-and-so, burn them in the fire. Then when we planned to leave, the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: I ordered you to burn so-and-so, to give. But fire is something that only Allah Almighty can punish. So if you find them, kill them (not burn them in the fire)." xxv

### **Prohibition of cutting off facial organs(Musla):**

"Samura bin Jundab (RA) said: The Holy Prophet (SAW) used to encourage us to give charity and used to stop us from doing Muslah (Facial disfigurement or amputation of facial limbs)." xxvi

### **Prohibited from blocking the roads:**

"Mu'adh bin Anas Juhani (may Allah be pleased with him) said: I made such and such a campaign with the Prophet of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, so the people narrowed the encampment and blocked the roads. Peace be upon him sent a preacher to announce among the people that whoever narrows the encampment, or blocks the way, does not have Jihad." xxvii

Islam divides warriors into two categories: combatants and non-combatants

Combatants refer to those who actually participate in the war, while non-combatants refer to those who cannot participate in the war, such as women, children, sick people, wounded, blind people, amputees, mental patients, pilgrims, monks, ascetics, and people in monasteries and monasteries. Neighbors, other harmless people like this. Islam allows the killing of first class people during jihad Islam prohibits the killing of second class people.

### Findings

In this article, the definition and different types of nuclear weapons are explained from authentic books and sites. The structure of atomic bomb and hydrogen bomb is described. And at the same time, the damage caused by their use has been mentioned. Examining the damage caused by the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States on the occasion of the Second World War in 1945, the international organization formed to prevent it. Organizations and their objectives are also described.

The hadiths of the Prophet of Allah (Peace be upon him) have been described, in which he forbade the armies sent on various occasions to treat the enemy kindly, to kill and hurt unarmed children, women, the elderly, and the disabled. What did it has even been strictly forbidden to destroy crops and to disfigure and burn the face of the enemy during the battle. And it has been proved by evidence that the use of all such weapons, including nuclear weapons, is wrong in the light of the laws of war described by the Messenger of Allah. There is a massacre of innocent people, and a brutal murder of humanity. And those that cause economic and social crisis to humanity.

The use of nuclear weapons is not correct in the light of the teachings of Rasoolullah(Peace be upon him) based on the following reasons.

- 1) Innocents are also massacred by the use of nuclear weapons, which Islam definitely does not allow.
- 2) Rasulullah forbade burning anyone. If we look at the nuclear attack on Hiroshima, Nagasaki, thousands of human bodies were reduced to ashes. This is a very big crime from the Islamic point of view.
- 3) It is proven that children, women, patients and other unarmed people were killed by the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons by America, Israel and Russia on different occasions. And the Messenger of Allah ordered his companions to protect the said non-combatants.
- 4) The Messenger of Allah forbade disfiguring the enemy's face and cutting off the limbs. While using nuclear weapons, the entire body including the face is left deformed.
- 5) The use of these weapons destroys the crops and farms, which is against the teachings of the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa.
- 6) With the use of nuclear weapons, deadly substances are added to the water resources and make it poisonous. While the Messenger of Allah has ordered the protection of the water resources.
- 7) The use of nuclear weapons causes the genocide of animals and birds. While the Messenger of Allah has forbidden to torture and kill animals and birds.

Of course, Islam has such high human laws that guarantee peace in the world. And there is such a breadth in Islamic teachings that it can solve the problems that arise in every era. The use of nuclear weapons cannot be justified in any way on the base of stated facts and reasons.

### Recommendations

In order to save the world from the death and damage of nuclear weapons, a few recommendations are made in the light of this article. The implementation of which can certainly lead to the elimination and prevention of nuclear weapons and can be useful for the peace of the world.

- a. The International Islamic Organization should formulate some recommendations for anti-nuclear weapons in the light of the teachings of the Prophet and submit them to the United Nations and ensure their implementation for peace in the world.
- b. The international organizations established for the prevention of nuclear weapons mentioned above should be activated and their decisions should be followed seriously.
- c. Since America and Russia have 90% of all nuclear weapons, these powerful countries should take the initiative in this regard and destroy nuclear weapons in the presence of the Joint Commission.
- d. The United Nations should resolve global conflicts such as Palestine and Kashmir that lead to the use of nuclear weapons.
- e. The United Nations should conduct an indiscriminate political, commercial, economic and social boycott against countries that develop nuclear weapons and those that do not destroy them.
- f. The people of the nuclear countries should put public pressure on the authorities and governments of their countries to end their nuclear programs.
- g. Powerful religious institutions and leaders around the world should create public awareness for anti-nuclear weapons.

- h. Conferences should be held in this regard in educational institutions around the world.
- i. International research journals should publish special editions on anti-nuclear weapons.

## References

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<sup>xviii</sup> Al- Namal:18

<sup>xix</sup> Al-Maida:32

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<sup>xxiv</sup> Sunan Abu Dawud, Hadith No. 2614

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