

ISLAM WAR AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

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What is Islamic humanitarian law? Islamic law guarantees victims of armed conflict the right to protection, respect, and dignified humane treatment. It also calls for the protection of civilian facilities and property. Islamic law limits the methods and means of warfare to the limits of military necessity.

What is the Islamic law of international law? Islamic law does not distinguish between national and international law in the modern sense of these words. Islamic law does, however, contain a large corpus of rules on how Muslims should deal with the nonbeliever inside and outside the realms of Islamic rule.

What is the international humanitarian law regarding war crimes? International humanitarian law regulates the treatment of the wounded and prohibits attacks against civilians and the use of certain weapons. It also ensures the protection of non-combatants; Red Cross/Red Crescent and medical personnel; and prisoners of war.

What is international humanitarian law laws of war? What is it? International humanitarian law (IHL) is a set of rules that seek to limit the effects of armed conflict. It lays out the responsibilities of states and non-state armed groups during an armed conflict.

What is the law of war in Islam? War should be conducted in a disciplined way, to avoid injuring non-combatants, with the minimum necessary force, without anger and with humane treatment towards prisoners of war. During his life, Muhammad gave various injunctions to his forces and adopted practices toward the conduct of war.

What did Prophet Muhammad say about war? According to Muhammad's rules of war, no justification exists for either side to attack civilians, property, animals, or anyone who is not an active combatant. And even against combatants, Muhammad put Muslims on notice. Once, Usama bin Zaid overcame an enemy soldier in hand-to-hand combat.

Who is the father of Islamic international law? Abū ʿAbd Allāh Muḥammad ibn al-ʿAsan ibn Farqad ash-Shaybānī (Arabic: أبو عبد الله محمد بن أسان بن فرقاد الشيباني; 749/50 – 805), the father of Muslim international law, was a Muslim jurist and a disciple of Abu Hanifa (later being the eponym of the Hanafi school of Islamic jurisprudence), Malik ibn Anas and Abu Yusuf.

What is the Islamic human rights law? Human rights in Islam are firmly rooted in the belief that God, and God alone, is the Law Giver and the Source of all human rights. Due to their Divine origin, no ruler, government, assembly or authority can curtail or violate in any way the human rights conferred by God, nor can they be surrendered.

What is the international law for religion? 18 (1): "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom [...] either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching."

What is prohibited under international humanitarian law? IHL prohibits attacks directed against civilians, as well as indiscriminate attacks, namely those that strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction.

Does war violate international law? Serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law are common in many armed conflicts. In certain circumstances, some of these violations may even constitute genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity.

What are serious violations of international humanitarian law? Violations are serious, and are war crimes, if they endanger protected persons (e.g. civilians, prisoners of war, the wounded and sick) or objects (e.g. civilian objects or infrastructure) or if they breach important values. The majority of war crimes involve

death, injury, destruction or unlawful taking of property.

What are the key principles of international humanitarian law? The core fundamental principles of IHL are: The distinction between civilians and combatants. The prohibition to attack those hors de combat (i.e. those not directly engaged in hostilities). The prohibition to inflict unnecessary suffering.

Who is the father of international humanitarian law? Who were the founders of contemporary IHL? Two men played a vital role in the emergence of contemporary IHL: Henry Dunant, a Swiss businessman, and Guillaume-Henri Dufour, a Swiss army officer.

What is the international humanitarian law just war? Three principles established by the conventions generally govern conduct during war: (1) targets should include only combatants and legitimate military and industrial complexes; (2) combatants should not use unjust methods or weapons (e.g., torture and genocide); and (3) the force used should be proportionate to the ...

What is the concept of humanitarian service in Islam? The Muslim religion considers both humanitarian actions and the duty to help as religious obligations by which all Muslims, rich and poor, are bound. Quranic texts and hadiths sometimes have an exhortatory tone encouraging charity works.

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What is the basic principle of humanitarian law? The core fundamental principles of IHL are: The distinction between civilians and combatants. The prohibition to attack those hors de combat (i.e. those not directly engaged in hostilities). The prohibition to inflict unnecessary suffering.

What does the Islamic law do? Islamic law is a total belief system, since it regulates a person's relationship not only with others and with the state, but also with God. Shari'a is a comprehensive normative system that embraces both private and

public conduct. It thus includes ritualistic practices as well as a system of legal rights and duties.

The Great Gatsby Unit Exam: WMWikis

Question 1: Who is the narrator of The Great Gatsby and what is his relationship to the title character?

Answer: The narrator is Nick Carraway, a young man from the Midwest who moves to Long Island in the summer of 1922. He is a distant cousin to Daisy Buchanan, Gatsby's love interest. Nick becomes close to Gatsby and observes his pursuit of Daisy from an outsider's perspective.

Question 2: What is the significance of the green light at the end of Daisy's dock?

Answer: The green light represents Gatsby's hope and longing to reunite with Daisy. It symbolizes her presence in his life and serves as a beacon of his aspirations. The green light is both an illusion and a reminder of Gatsby's unattainable dream.

Question 3: How does the Valley of Ashes symbolize the corruption and disillusionment of the American Dream?

Answer: The Valley of Ashes is a desolate industrial wasteland located between West Egg and New York City. It represents the underside of society, where poverty, pollution, and decay are prevalent. The Valley of Ashes symbolizes the gap between the wealthy elite and the working class, as well as the dark and disillusioning reality that lies beneath the glittering surface of the Roaring Twenties.

Question 4: What is the nature of Gatsby's character? Is he a tragic hero or a flawed individual?

Answer: Gatsby is a complex character who can be both admired and criticized. He possesses undeniable charm, ambition, and optimism. However, he is also driven by superficiality, materialism, and a desire to escape his past. Gatsby's pursuit of Daisy is ultimately doomed to failure due to his own flaws and the social barriers that separate them.

Question 5: How does Fitzgerald's use of symbolism and imagery contribute to the novel's themes and atmosphere?

Answer: Fitzgerald employs a rich array of symbols and imagery throughout *The Great Gatsby* to enhance its themes and create a particular atmosphere. The green light, the valley of ashes, the eyes of Dr. T. J. Eckleburg, and the color white are just a few examples of symbols that resonate with deeper meanings and evoke emotions. Through these elements, Fitzgerald explores themes of wealth, social class, love, longing, and the American Dream.

Simulink Tutorial for Electrical Engineers: A Q&A Guide

Q: What is Simulink and why is it important for electrical engineers?

A: Simulink is a graphical simulation and model-based design environment from MathWorks that enables electrical engineers to create, simulate, and analyze dynamic systems. It provides a powerful toolset for designing and validating control systems, power electronics circuits, and other electrical applications.

Q: How does Simulink work in practice?

A: Simulink uses a graphical interface to represent the system being modeled. Engineers drag and drop blocks representing components such as sources, loads, and controllers onto the canvas. Interconnections between blocks represent the physical or electrical connections in the system. Simulink then simulates the system's behavior over time, generating outputs that can be visualized and analyzed.

Q: What are the benefits of using Simulink for electrical engineering?

A: Simulink offers numerous advantages for electrical engineers, including:

- **Rapid prototyping and design iteration:** Allows engineers to quickly create and test different system designs.
- **Accurate simulation:** Provides highly accurate simulation results based on mathematical models.
- **Code generation:** Enables engineers to generate code directly from the Simulink model, reducing development time.

- **Hardware-in-the-loop testing:** Facilitates the integration of physical hardware components into Simulink simulations.

Q: What are some common applications of Simulink in electrical engineering?

A: Simulink is widely used in various electrical engineering domains, including:

- Control system design (PID, state-space, etc.)
- Power electronics (inverters, rectifiers, DC-DC converters)
- Motor control and robotics
- Electric vehicle design
- Grid modeling and analysis

Q: What resources are available for learning Simulink for electrical engineers?

A: MathWorks provides extensive documentation and tutorials on Simulink. Additionally, there are numerous online forums, books, and training courses that cater to electrical engineers who want to master Simulink.

Transistor Circuit Handbook for the Hobbyist: 30 Essential Questions Answered

Transistors are ubiquitous in modern electronics, enabling countless applications from amplifiers to digital computers. For hobbyists eager to delve into the world of transistor circuitry, a comprehensive handbook is an invaluable resource. This article provides answers to 30 fundamental questions from a hypothetical transistor circuit handbook, empowering enthusiasts with a solid understanding of these versatile devices.

Q1: What is a transistor and how does it work? A: A transistor is a semiconductor device that acts as an electronic switch or amplifier. It consists of three terminals: emitter, base, and collector. When current flows into the base, it controls the flow of current between the emitter and collector.

Q7: What is the difference between NPN and PNP transistors? A: NPN and PNP transistors have different doping patterns. In NPN transistors, the emitter and collector are N-type semiconductors, while the base is P-type. Conversely, in PNP

transistors, the emitter and collector are P-type and the base is N-type.

Q15: How do you bias a transistor? A: Biasing a transistor involves setting the operating point on its characteristic curve. This is achieved by applying appropriate voltages to the emitter, base, and collector terminals to establish the desired level of current flow.

Q23: What is an amplifier and how does it work? A: An amplifier is a circuit that increases the amplitude of a signal. Transistor amplifiers are commonly used to amplify audio or radio signals. They utilize the transistor's ability to control current flow to modify the input signal.

Q30: How do you troubleshoot transistor circuits? A: Troubleshooting transistor circuits requires a systematic approach. Start by checking basic connections and voltages. Using a multimeter, measure the voltage at the transistor's terminals and compare it to expected values. If necessary, remove the transistor and test it out of circuit to determine its functionality.

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