

Prophet Muhammad (SAW) held numerous official positions after migrating to Madinah. Explain with arguments how He (SAW) maintained peace inside Madina as well as with other nations.

Introduction:-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) was involved in various ^{leadership} ~~diplomatic~~ activities for propagation of Islam. He was also the leader of Muslims. He was ~~the~~ ^a leader, a diplomat, a military strategist and a teacher. His efforts in Madina led to a ~~lasting~~ ^{lasting} peace in a previously conflict ridden society of Madina.

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) reformed Madina and introduced the constitution of Madina as a leader. He signed diplomatic treaties, namely Treaty of Hudaibiyah as a diplomat. He changed philosophy of war as a military strategist. He also propagated the ~~message~~ ^{message} of Allah as an educator. Most importantly he changed the dynamics of Madina and made it an orderly and peaceful city. He ~~also~~ ^{moreover}, he established peaceful and good relations with the rest of the nations.

Maintainer of peace as a Leader :-

1. Reformation of Madina :

Holy Prophet (PBUH) was not only the leader of Muslims, but Jew and Pagan tribes of Madina also accepted him as their leader and arbitrator. He ~~bro~~ brought his leadership brought much needed peace in Madina.

a) Established brotherhood between Ansar and Muhajir

Prophet (PBUH) established brotherhood between Ansar and Muhajireen. Ansar were the residents (helpers) of Medina while Muhajireen were the immigrants from Mecca. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) created bond of brotherhood which ignored difference in colour, lineage and place of birth. Ansar shared their wealth with Muhajireen with generosity, equality and selflessness.

b. Arbitration among Medina's tribes.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) established peace among various tribes of Madina. There were mainly two pagan Arab tribes (Banu Aws and Banu Khazraj); and atleast three Jewish tribes. These tribes were in various conflicts with one another. Even after termination of combat, hostilities continued. Holy Prophet (SAW) effectively resolved their disputes and made a united

community of heterogeneous elements. Montgomery Watt argues that the new peaceful community was kind of a "super-tribe". Thus the Prophet (PBUH) reformed Medina through his excellent leadership skills.

2- Charter of Madinah:-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) established a pact known as Mithaq-e-Medina, or constitution of Medina. It dealt with the civil and political relations among the citizens of Medina and with the outside. He formed a united community similar to a federation which was pluralistic as well as ^{had} religious outlook. This charter was a historic and complete document that changed the dynamics of the city of Medina.

Maintainer of peace as a diplomat :-

1- Treaty of Hudaibiya:-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) made treaty with the Quraish of Mecca at Hudaibiya. It included a pact of mutual non-aggression, postponement of Umrah, and return fleeing member of Quraish. Through this treaty, Prophet (PBUH) was recognized by Quraish as an equal, military activity was terminated and peace was made.

2. Correspondence with Foreign leaders:-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) dispatched ambassadors to different foreign leaders, inviting them to Islam and establishing peace with them. Kings of Abyssinia, Bahrain and Oman accepted Islam as a result while some others venerated without accepting Islam.

3. Delegation of Foreign envoys:-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) regularly received foreign envoys and signed treaties with them. The subject of treaties included economic help, peace treaties, Islamic research and treaty of neutrality. His diplomatic efforts brought peace in the region.

Maintainer of Peace as a Military man:-

1. Peace as an objective of war:-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) changed the philosophy of war. He fought against aggression, to assist oppressed, to eradicate mischief and hindrance in the way of Islam. He said that, "Let your invasion be in the name of Allah and for His sake..... Invade but do not plunder..... Never deform the corpse!!"

2 - Minimum loss of life :-

Since the objective of war was non-aggression and peace, the human toll of the wars were minimum in history.

Montgomery Watt in his book, Muhammad at Medina writes that the intensity of war was least in the history. There were only 1058 total casualties in 100 wars spanning over a decade. He conquered Arabian Peninsula and established a stable government which is unprecedented in human history.

3 - Humane laws of war :-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) conducted wars in the most humane ways. He differentiated between combatants and non-combatants. He said that, "Do not kill any old person, child or any woman". "Do not attack a wounded person". "No person prisoner shall be put to sword". These laws are adopted by International law and are still existing today as International Humanitarian law.

~~Maintainer of Peace as an Edu~~ Conquest of Mecca

Conquest of Mecca was an ultimate symbol of peaceful transfer of leadership. Islam won in the most peaceful manner. Holy Prophet (PBUH) granted amnesty to Meccans. He did not resort to loot or plunder, but conquered Mecca in a manner that remains the best example to people of all times.

Maintainer of Peace as an Educator

After establishing a peaceful society in Medina, Holy Prophet (PBUH) promoted education. His saying, "The ink of a scholar is holier than the blood of the martyrs" indicates the importance of education. The education made the people civilized and diverted their focus on meaningful activities.

Education is a key to peaceful society. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was sent as a teacher to mankind. He gave education, religious and worldly, equal importance.

"Invite people to the way of Lord with wisdom, with beautiful sermons and with decent, rational controversy".

Conclusion :-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) maintained peace within and outside Medina. He was leader of Madina, an excellent diplomat, a military man and an educator. He ~~maintained~~ promoted peace in each of his role. and made not only Madina but -the Arabian Peninsula a peaceful place.

"If a man foolishly does me wrong, I will return to him protection of my ungrudging love; the more evil comes from him, the more good shall go from me; -the fragrance of goodness always comes to me, and the harmful air of evil goes to him" - Buddha.

overall good answer!!

improve the paper presentation and the references part.

"Islam is the flag bearer of Human Rights regardless of religion, race and color". Discuss with arguments.

attempt and upload a single qs at a time. work on the pointed mistakes.

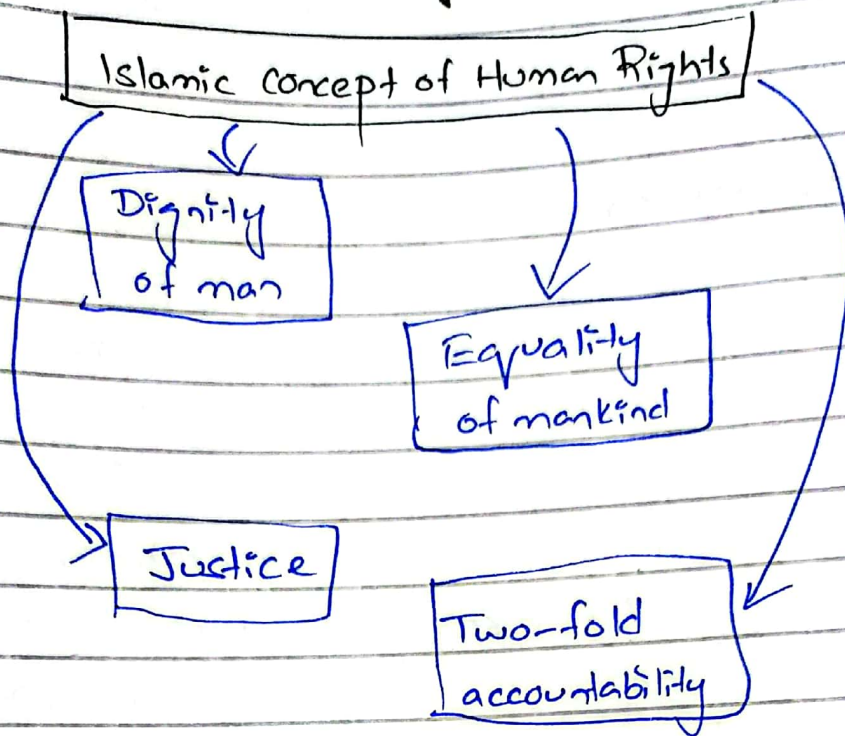
Introduction :-

and then upload the next answer.

Human rights holds unique primacy in Islam. The rights of God as well as rights of humans constitute importance in Islam. The concept and philosophy of human rights in Islam is based upon dignity of mankind, equality and justice. These rights range from sphere of an individual to international sphere and beyond.

Islam ordains equality of mankind. This indicates principle of non-discrimination. Humans are the progeny of Adam and are all equal regardless of their religion, race and color. ~~Islamic history~~ is a proof that human rights are implemented on equity bases throughout Islamic history. Christians, Jews and other people of other religion were given equal treatment as that of Muslims. Similarly, Islam considers people of different race and color as equals.

Philosophy of Human Rights in Islam:-



Dignity of mankind:

Islam considers humans as -the best of creation (Ashraf-ul-Makhlooqat). This status is given to everybody regardless of -their religion or nationality. Allah the Almighty always gives noble position to all human beings through Quranic verses. "Certainly we created man in -the best form". It indicates -that all humans are created by Allah in equally best forms.

Equality of mankind:

Humanity is -the topic of Quran. Allah clearly declares that all human beings are equal in -the sight of Allah, and the only thing that distinguishes -them is piety. "The most honored of you are

"the ones most mindful of Him". So religious and racial superiority is p. contradicts the essence of Quran.

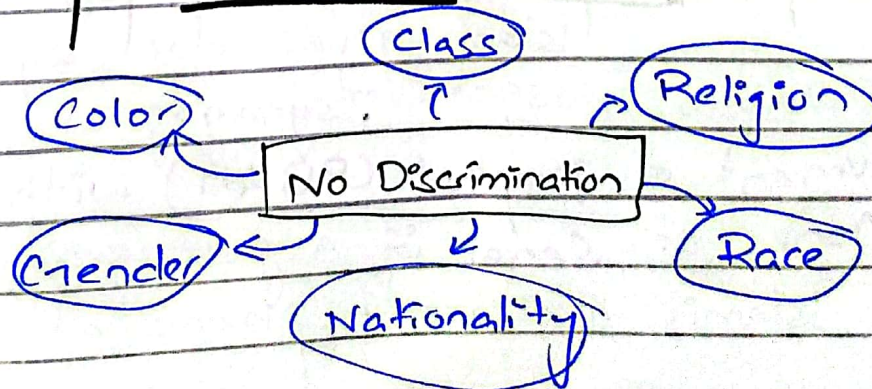
Equality in Justice :-

All humans are equal in rights and duties. To give justice to all humans is a commandment from Allah. "And let not hatred of people incite you that you ~~do not~~ deal not justly. And deal justly that is necessary to your duty".

Two-fold accountability :-

Humans are responsible to Allah as well as other humans. As rights of Allah and rights of humans are binding, they will be held accountable in the world as well as in the hereafter. "Every soul will be held in pledge for its deeds" - Quran

Principle of Non-Discrimination in Islam



Equal human rights for all religions

Protection of minorities :

An Islamic state takes responsibility to protect its citizens, regardless of their religion. Islam's foremost State of Medina guaranteed protection and equal citizenship rights of Jews, Christians and Pagan tribes through Charter of Madina. Karen Armstrong has stated that Prophet's state "was a dazzling success, politically as well as spiritually, and Islam went from strength to strength to strength".

Privileges and immunities to minorities :-

Islam not only grants protection to life, property and practice of religion, it gives immunity to not pay Zakaat, and not obligated to take part in Jihad.

Respect to places of worship :-

Islam gives due respect to churches, mosques and synagogues. Covenant of Prophet (PBUH) with the Monks of Sinai is a great example of Islamic reverence to places of worship.

In the covenant, Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave them liberty to practice their religion and guaranteed their protection.

Prohibition of use of force :-

Force can not be applied for Muslim as well as Non-Muslims.

Quran says, "There is no compulsion in Deen".

Freedom of worship :-

Muslims as well as non-Muslims have equal freedom to practice their religion and conduct worship.

Islam can not be imposed on them, but can be presented to them in a humane way. Quran says, "Invite people to the way of the Lord with wisdom, beautiful sermons and with decent, rational controversy".

Civil and religious liberties :-

Islam guarantees equal civil and religious liberties to Non-Muslims.

Umayyad Covenant with Christians of Jerusalem guaranteed protection of life, property, churches and crosses. Also

As Muslim rule began in Palestine, they invited Jewish people to live in Jerusalem after 500 year of exile.

Equal human rights for all races :-

Acceptance of diversity in Islam

Human diversity into many races, and ethnicities is a testament to God's wisdom. This diversity symbolizes Allah's miracle. Quran says, "We created you all from a single man and a single woman, and made you into races and tribes so that you should recognize one another."

Prohibition of racial superiority :-

Racial superiority and discrimination is prohibited in Islam. This concept is exemplified in the final sermon of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who proclaimed: "The Arabs are not superior to the Ajams (non-Arabs), or the Ajams to the Arabs."

Kind treatment with slaves :-

Quran says to feed and clothe the slaves - the same thing that you eat and wear. It also prohibits harsh treatment with them.

Equal treatment with people of color :-

Islam declares equality ^{among} among mankind. All humans whether white, black or brown enjoy equal rights and status. Hazrat Bilal is the most evident example of Islam's respect for human equality, anti-racism and social equity. He became the first Muazzin of Islam and holds a significant place of reverence among Muslims.

Conclusion :-

Islamic law has divinely mandated equal rights for all religions, race and colors. Islamic human rights deal justly with the entire human race. The Islamic model of human rights is thus striking in its vision and relevance to modern times.