

(CSS-2022)

Question:-

Describe Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.A.W) as a "Prophet of Peace" for contemporary transnational world?

ANSWER:-

Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.A.W)  
as a "Prophet of Peace"  
for Contemporary Transnational  
World

(I)

INTRODUCTION

Islam is the religion of peace and Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.A.W) was the "Prophet of Peace". He always preferred conciliatory efforts, diplomatic channels and compromising tactics over waging wars. All his wars were limited in nature and motivated by self defense. He led a peaceful life and advised his followers to do so. He preferred forgiveness over taking revenge, and never resorted to force in retaliation to the opposition he faced from people of Makkah to his preaching. Holy Prophet (PBUH) established peace among the warring tribes of Madinah. For this reason, Dr. Hamid Ullah gave the title of "Ambassador of Peace" to Holy Prophet (PBUH).

(II)

HAZRAT MUHAMMAD (S.A.A.W) AS



# A "PROPHET OF PEACE" IN CONTEMPORARY TRANSNATIONAL WORLD

## A. Islam Signifies Peace and its Prophet (PBUH) is the Apostle of Peace:-

The word Islam is derived from the root word SLM (سَلَامٌ), which means peace. Islam is a religion of peace and advises its followers to live a peaceful life. Allah Almighty does not like the disturbance of peace. Thus, peace is one of the constituents of faith. According to a tradition of Holy Prophet (PBUH),

"Peace is Islam"

Also,

"reconciliation (Sulh) is  
the best."

(Surah Nisa)

Try to add the  
Arabic of quranic  
ayats

Therefore, the notion of peace provided by Islam guides the international community to eradicate violence and promote efforts for establishment of peace. It emphasizes peaceful settlement of disputes.

## B. Holy Prophet (PBUH) Promoted the Culture of Forgiveness

Holy Prophet (PBUH) never adopted a confrontational strategy in response to all the hatred and resistance that

he received from his opponents during preaching of Islam. Therefore, even in hostile situations, Holy Prophet (PBUH) did not prefer revenge but forgiveness.

"Display mercy and you will receive mercy. Forgive and Allah will forgive you."  
(Hadith)

→ Hence, the world will become a safer and more peaceful place if human beings adopt the culture of forgiveness and stop reacting to everything. This will minimize conflicts and disputes.

### C. Peace-Making Efforts of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) Before Prophethood

(i)

#### Peace-making Efforts During Fijar Wars:

There are 4 sacred months during which war is forbidden i.e., Muharram, Dhul-Qa'adah, Dhul-Hijjah and Rajab. During these months, there was a cease-fire among Arab tribes for the comfort and establishment of business and pilgrimage. Trade Bazaars were set-up. In the late 6th century, when the Prophet (PBUH) was of 15-20 years of age, "Ukaz Bazaar" was set up. Due to mutual clashes and financial disagreements between Banu Hawazin, Banu Kinana,



and Banu Quraish, a full-scale war broke out. They did not even respect the sacred month. Resultantly, no Hajj or Umrah was performed that year. Since Banu Hashim tribe was responsible to look after pilgrims in Makkah, Zubair Bin Abdul Muttalib (uncle of Holy Prophet (PBUH)) proposed a peace plan - Hilf al-Fadhul. Holy Prophet (PBUH) also participated in peace-making efforts.

(ii)

### Peace-Making Efforts on the Issue of Fixation of Black Stone:-

When Quraish abolished Ka'abah for the purpose of reconstructing it, an issue arose on who would be eligible to restore Hajre-Aswad back to its original place. A civil war was about to break out among all tribes. Harb Bin Umayya (Umayya Bin Mughaira) proposed that the first person to come through the Bani Shaibah gate would be given the privilege. All agreed to this. It was Holy Prophet (PBUH) to come first. He put the Black Stone in the middle of a piece of cloth and asked a representative of each tribe to hold one of the edges of the cloth and raise it to its place. Then, Prophet (PBUH) picked it up with his noble hands and put it in its original place. It was a demonstration of supreme wisdom and peace-making.

Therefore, the above two incidents



from the life of Prophet (PBUH) show that there is always a middle way to resolve disputes rather than resorting to force or violence.

#### D. Peace-Making Efforts of Hazrat Muhammad (SAAW) After Prophethood

It is said in Quran, Holy Prophet (SAAW) is "رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ" - mercy for all the worlds.

"We have sent you as mercy for all the worlds."

(AL-Anabiyan)

#### (i) Preaching of Islam by Peaceful Means:-

Islam was sent to a Prophet who politically, socially and economically a man without worldly might. The commencement of Prophet (PBUH) preaching of Islam brought him severe opposition from leading tribe of Makkah, Quraish. A number of Muslims were mistreated and Quraish made repeated efforts to kill Holy Prophet (SAAW). However, he never adopted a confrontational strategy but a peaceful strategy. He preached Islam through persuasion, logic and advice not by force or coercion.

"O Prophet (SAAW)! Invite people to the way of the Lord with wisdom, beautiful sermons and decent controversy."

(Surah Nahl)



## (ii) Journey to Taif:-

Due to lack of positive response from Makkah, Holy Prophet (ﷺ) set out for Taif. He was attacked by people of Taif with stones and got badly wounded. Hazrat Jibrael (A.S.) appeared and asked that he would destroy the valley of Taif, but Prophet (ﷺ) stopped him. Instead, he prayed that their future generations will believe in One Allah and accept Islam.

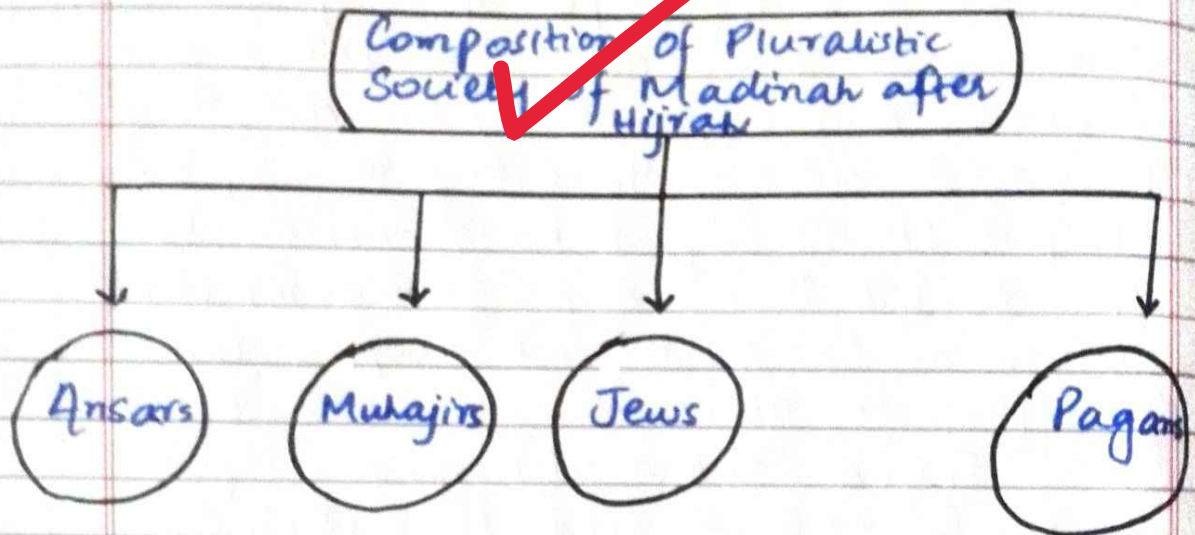
→ Therefore, the above two incidents showed that Prophet (ﷺ), being a Prophet of Peace, never resorted to violence, revenge and armed rebuttal against his worst enemies. Instead, he forgave them all and let it go.

## E. Peace-Making Efforts After the Establishment of State at Madinah

### (i) Part of Madinah:-

Before the arrival of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) in Madinah, all the tribes were in a state of unending animosity with one another. He was invited by the people of Madinah as an arbitrator in resolving factional discord. He unified the warring tribes of Madinah (Aws and Khizraj) into "Ansars". He established brotherly ties between Ansars of Madinah and "Muhajirs" (immigrants) from Makkah.

Pact of Madinah (Mithaq-e-Madinah) incorporated all the stakeholders of Madinah, forming a pluralistic united community.



"The Prophet (PBUH) continued his peaceful efforts in Madinah for the establishment of a peaceful community, wherein there was no discrimination on the basis of color, creed or race."

(Dr. Khalifa Abdul Hakim: Islamic Ideology)

On the occasion of Khutba-e-Hajjat al-wada, Prophet (PBUH) said:

"Behold! all the practices of paganism and ignorance are now under my feet. The blood revenges of the Days of Ignorance (pre-Islamic time) are remitted."

(Hadith)

→ Thus, by establishing an inclusive and pluralistic society in Madinah,



## Keep the description of a single heading brief

Holy Prophet (PBUH) promoted peace and tolerance.

### (ii) Treaty of Hudaibiyah:-

In 628 A.D., Holy Prophet (PBUH) set out for performing Umrah with 1400 companions. On hearing the news of Muslims travelling to Makkah, Quraish prepared a force to halt their journey. Consequently, Muslims stopped by Hudaibiyah. A number of envoys headed by Usman Ibn Affan were sent to negotiate with Quraish. A treaty was signed between them called "Treaty of Hudaibiyah" with the condition of postponement of Umrah for then and a pact of non-aggression was signed. Also, Muslims promised to return any member of Quraish whoever flees from Makkah without permission, even if he was a Muslim.

### (iii) Changed the Philosophy of War:-

Previously, wars were fought on the basis of personal grudges, racism, looting or to show off power. Prophet (PBUH), as a military strategist limited the objective of war only to fight in the way of Allah, merely to propagate Allah's message. He directed his army to fight only to defend Islamic lands, eradicate oppression and Fitna and preserve peace. One of the main principles of his wars were minimizing collateral damage.



"Pacify and do not  
punish."

(Hadith)

### (iv) Establishment of Friendly Relations with Neighboring States:-

One of the fundamental principles of foreign policy of Islamic State of Madinah was establishment of peace. By the virtue of his exceptional diplomatic Prophet (PBUH) established diplomatic ties with neighboring states. He used to send letters to different heads of states through diplomats e.g. Great Ruler of Rome, Persia, Abyssinia inviting them to Islam. His diplomatic was universal.

→ Therefore, the above discussion shows that State of Madinah worked on the principle of peaceful co-existence.

### CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, Islam is a religion of peace and advises its followers to prefer peace over conflict. The life of Hazrat Muhammad (SAAW), the last prophet of Allah, is a testament to the peaceful teachings of Islam. He made peace-making efforts not only after prophethood but prior to that as well. After prophethood his mission to spread the word of Allah brought him bitter enmity from people. However, he never resorted to violence and kept preaching peacefully. Holy Prophet



Good attempt!!

(PBUH) made unprecedented efforts to make peace among the warring tribes of Madinah when he migrated there. He changed the philosophy of war and limited it to self-defence. All his actions and peaceful strategies can serve

(CS-2022) Question:- as an excellent source of guidance in conducting relations in the transnational world today.  
Elaborate the concept and importance of Ijtihad and explain its principles.

ANSWER:-