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Q1 Discuss the Holy Prophet (SAW) Role as a Model for Military Strategy.

1) Introduction:

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as a role model for human beings encompasses all aspects of life. Besides all other faculties, as a military strategist too. He (PBUH) set the most perfect example of wisdom and far-sightedness. Throughout his life, he (PBUH) exhibited the most perfect military leadership skills for protecting Muslims as well as the nascent Islamic State. Even before establishing the state of Madinah, he (PBUH) was aware the importance of military training of Makkian people where they were being prosecuted by the infidels.

In Al-Quran, Allah said:

"There is indeed a good model for you, in the Messenger of Allah, for the one who has hope in Allah and the Last day and remembers Allah profusely."
(Surah: Al Ahzab)

2) Military Organization:-

In 622 AD, after reaching the Madinah, establishing the first Islamic City State, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave more importance to military organization, because the infidels were amandent on annihilating them.

3) Concepts of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) :-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was introduced two concepts. The first concept was **Jihad fi Sabeel lillah**. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said:

"Who fights that the word of Allah be exaited, fights in the way of Allah."
(Muslim)

In the second concept, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) emphasized that win in the battle field only by the grace of Allah Almighty.

4) Military Strategies of Holy Prophet (PBUH):-

i) Tactic Used In the Battle of "Badr":-

In 624 AD, a large army of infidels attacked Madinah. Both armies met at the place of 'Badr' near Madinah.

In this first test of his military leadership skills, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) proved mettle of his consummate at craving out military strategy. The Holy Prophet (SAW) not only send spies to know the exact strength of enemy, but ^{also} when it came to fight, he (PBUH) reached the ^{got} battle ground before enemy and hold the water resources, selected suitable position and organized army in different ranks. These military strategy played a essential role in the victory of Muslims which were only

313 in number up against 1000 well-equipped force.

ii) Tactic Used In the Battle of "Conquest of Makkah":-

After the truce of Hudaibiyah by Quraysh. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 630 AD, came towards Makkah with 10,000 soldiers. This mission was surprised for Makkah. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said to the soldiers to cook food individually not the combine kitchen. When Makkah people surveyed, they realized that Muslims were in 50,000 men and it's impossible to them, to fight against Muslims. So, the Makkah people surrendered and that unique strategy of the Prophet (SAW) helps Muslims to conquest Makkah without bloodshed.

iii) Jihad Strategy:-

Jihad strategy was employed by Prophet (PBUH) in the later stage in Madinah, when he (PBUH) accumulated strength. An example of Jihad Strategy

was, GhaZWah Bani Qainuqa (Syawal, 2H) as the enemy found out that Prophet (PBUH) was arching towards them, they stayed quiet in their fortresses. Prophet (SAW) was surrounded and imposed them a siege ^{for last} about 15 nights. Then, they were unconditionally surrendered to him.

iv) **Swiftnes Strategy:-**

Swiftnes strategy was employed by Prophet (PBUH). In the battle of Badr, The Holy Prophet (PBUH) choose a difficult route via mountains and reached in the battleground before enemy and got hold the water resources and gained suitable position. The swiftnes strategy is used in modern world also, called first move approach.

v) **Vigorous Strategy:-**

This strategy is meant to show your strength to the enemies. Allah said to the Prophet (PBUH) and Muslims to show their preparation and strength to the enemies.

In Al-Quran, Allah said:

"And muster against them, whatever force and war mounts at your disposal so that you may strike terror into the enemies of Allah and your enemy and other besides them whom you do not know, but Allah does."

(Al-Anfal)

vi) **Steadfast Strategy:**

In this strategy, Allah said: a group of brave persons which have enough strength to fight against big sized enemy. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) also used this strategy in the battle of Uhud.

In Al-Quran, Allah said:

"O Prophet (Muhammad)! Urge the believers to fight, if there are 20 steadfast persons amongst you, there will be overcome two hundred, if there be a hundred steadfast persons, there will be overcome a thousand of those

who are disbelievers, And they are people, who do not understand."

(Al-Anfal)

vii) Consult to his Companions:-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was always consult to the Sahaba Karam (R.A). In the battle of Uhud, Sahaba Karam (R.A) said that they want to fight outside the Madinah, the Holy Prophet (SAW) agreed.

viii) Peace Strategy:-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) preferred peace agreements. After the Hijrat from Makkah to Madinah, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) signed Madinah Constitution with the Jews. It was a peace agreement between Muslims and Jews.

ix) Manners of Battle:-

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) taught manners of battle to his companions.

He (PBUH) said; do not confront women, children, elders and trees in the battle. He (PBUH) was also confront

about

the attack at night and mutilated bodies of enemies.

Conclusion:-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) took part in many battles. He (PBUH) set the most perfect example of military strategist. Even after the death of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), the Sahaba Karam (R.A) followed the military strategies of Prophet (PBUH) and ruled the World for many centuries.
