

Q. Elaborate diplomatic role of Holy prophet ﷺ in propagation of Islam and ensuring peace.

Introduction

The role of Holy prophet ﷺ as a diplomat has been exemplary. In Era of persecution and injustices in Mecca, it entailed an prudent acumen like prophet's. His foresightness not only established peace in Mecca, but propagated the message of Islam with the equal pace. His act of making agreements, truces, and amplex of ventures reflects utmost statecraft of Holy prophet ﷺ .

Activities of Holy prophet reflecting his diplomatic skills

1) Hif ul fadal (Alliance) 590

Hif ul fadal was an alliance created in 590. It was merely created to ensure justice, and social equity. Among the notorious

tribes of Mecca, Banu Sa'adah was also the part of it, Moreover, Banu Hashim - Holy prophet's clan was also the part of it. Without many other tribes were tried to be brought on same page. Before this alliance, there exist no formal concept of justice and peace.

2) Muslim migration to Abyssinia

In Mecca, due to cruel leadership muslims of Mecca were downtrodden, facing persecution on every possible form. To cater this situation, Holy prophet sent along with men, also sent some women to Abyssinia. It is a modern day Ethiopia. At that time, the king of Ethiopia was in cordial relation with Holy prophet. Although he was a Christian, but the persecution with muslim in Mecca was were severe too him too.

3) Journey to Ta'if (619)

Ta'if was a city some kilometers

away from Mecca. In a bid to spread the message of Islam, Holy prophet pau went there and upon the arrival, he was welcomed with stones and humiliating behaviour. At that time, Angel asked prophet to demolish that entire city but prophet pau refused. His refusal in such scenario is a testament to fact that how tolerant behaviour he had. That he preferred discourse over coercion, reflecting qualities of true statesman.

4) Al - Aqaba pledges (621-622)

It was a historic event holding value and significance. It was agreement between some non-muslims and muslims - Holy prophet. Where initially 5 to six men agreed. After that twelve men agreed and pledged to remain away from sins and atrocities. This is considered a pledge that established peace on Mecca.

5) Reformation of Madina

As prophet PBUH arrived in Madina, in 622, Madina was engulfed in feudal riots. At that time, Banu Aus and Banu Khazraj were clans that were indulged in animosity. Holy prophet, through his utmost acumen not only mediated between them but ensured them support and cooperation in any matter.

6) Mithaq e Madina (622)

It was the constitution of Madina created in 622. It is considered to be the first constitution in the world. It ensured political, social, and economic rights to people. Before that there exists no concept of justice, rights and equality. The only efforts that created Mithaq e Madina was Holy prophet's diplomatic skills that drafted it wisely, ensuring rights of minorities too.

7) Treaty of Hudaibiyah (628)

The agreement of Hudaibiyah is the most well renowned agreement made by Holy prophet. It was agreement made between Holy prophet and the leadership of Mecca. It was held that all the ones who converted to Islam and moved to Madinah, shall return. Moreover, it was pledged by Mecca leadership of Banu Quraysh, that they will allow muslims to perform Hajj the coming year. The rationale behind the treaty was well learned by prophet and ultimately they breached the treaty in 630 and which resulted in conquest of Mecca.

8) Deputation of companions to neighbouring countries

Among other diplomatic activities, Holy prophet sent some muslims along with non-muslims to propagate the message of Islam in neighbouring states.

They were sent to Persian empire, Byzantine Empire, Egypt, Abyssinia and Iraq. The rationale behind this was to make people - ignorant - learn about principles of Islam.

9) Correspondence with other leaders.

In Madina, many non-muslim tribes and clans were present. Among which Banu Aus and Khazraj were also feuding there for years. Despite ideological gaps and religious differences he remained in dialogues with them ensuring peace and prosperity among different tribes.

10) Cordial behaviour with captives and diplomats

Holy prophet ﷺ strictly prohibited the cruel treatment with captives and ones imprisoned due to crimes.

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Moreover, he remained very diplomatic and cordial with foreign diplomats, that he made them stay at his guest-room for days.

Conclusion

Having discussed many diplomatic activities of prophet ~~about~~ in Mecca and Madina, it is beyond doubt that he applied every possible tactics in ensuring peace and prosperity in the region. From the truces, agreements or treaties to creation of Mithaq e Madona, he reflected acute diplomatic role in spreading Islam and ensuring or establishing peace in region.