

Q: Describe the Characteristics of diplomatic in the light of Seerah of Muhammad (PBUH) with Arguments?

Ans: Introduction:

The holy prophet (PBUH) is a role model for mankind in all field of life. He sets the perfect standards for the conduct of diplomats, as well. All through his life, he was always conscious of maintaining cordial relations between Muslims and other communities. Additionally, the seerah of prophet Muhammad (PBUH) reveals key characteristics of effective diplomacy, including peaceful resolution of conflicts, diplomatic activities in Makkah and Madinah.

2) Diplomatic Activities of prophet (PBUH) at Makkah:-

i) Hilf ul Fudool:-

Single point agenda: "The oppressed will be provided with justice."

The prophet SAW was a part of it

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while he was a teenager, and sometimes
honored all his life to have been a part
of such a pact. Used to say that if
I were called to another such pact,
I'll surely attend it. Hence, that
means Prophet (PBUH) prefers to
negotiate of diplomatic on agreements.

iii) Start of Da'wah :-

Prophet (PBUH) remained extremely for
3 years despite possessing the ultimate
truth. The reason behind this secrecy
was to avoid conflict and confrontations
in the early stages. In the diplomacy,
someone avoid truth ~~situation~~ announced
in hard ~~situation~~ because avoid
the conflict.

(iii) How he declared his prophethood in front family and all of Makkah

In family, he invited his family
members over a meal to talk to

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them about Allah and his prophethood. He is following diplomatic rule in the matter discussed and announced.

In Makkah, Prophet (PBUH) himself climbed on Mount Safaa. And he declared the prophethood after gathered people towards.

iii) Contact with Pilgrims in Dhu-al-Hijjah:

Every Pilgrims Season, Prophet (Saw) saw that the majority of the people of Makkah are not embracing Islam then, he started meeting pilgrims ~~secretly~~ secretly and invited them to Islam.

iv) Journey to Taif - Search for a new home Begins:

Muslims faced continuously difficult in worships by reason of against people of Makkah. The Prophet (Saw) decided to start journey to the Taif. One of reason toward Taif because of over Yathrib for their hospitality. And also Taif was the second most important city after Makkah in the Arabian Peninsula.

vi) The Planning of Hijrah:

- 11th Nabavi:

↳ 5 people from Yathrib came and accepted Islam.

- 12th Nabavi:

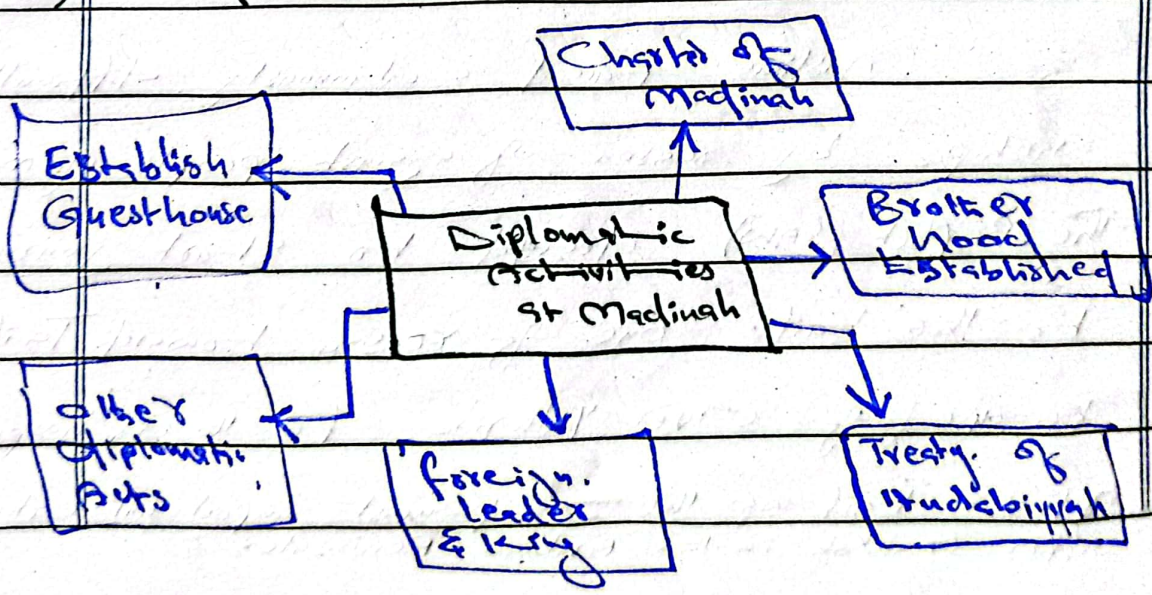
↳ 12 people from Yathrib came and accepted Islam (First Pledge of Aqabah)

- 13th Nabavi:

↳ 75 people from Yathrib came and accepted Islam and invited the Prophet (SAW) to their town.

The migration to Madinah was planned strategically, including selecting a companion (Abu Bakr), secret departure, and use of intelligence.

3) Diplomatic Activities at Madinah:



i) Charter of Madinah.

Charter of Madinah has been two parts.

First, between him and his companions.

It consisted of 25 articles. Second, charter included

the Jews living in the outskirts of ^{Madinah} ~~Madinah~~.

It also consisted to add 24 articles. Additionally,

Charter of Madinah is a formal constitution

establishing rights and responsibilities among Muslims,

Jews and Pagans. It emphasized coexistence,

justice and security.

ii) Established Brotherhood Between Muhajireen & Ansar.

"Prophet (SAW) unified the migrant and host community

into a single brotherhood, dissolving tribal

identities for the great cause of Islam"

(Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 125)

The Foreign policy of Pakistan refers to

the good relation with neighbor countries and

with muslims countries. Hence Brotherhood Between

Muhajireen and Ansar are shown following the

Principle of diplomacy.

ii) Treaty of Hudeibiyyah: A diplomatic Activity Par Excellence.

This treaty was a turning point. It brought peace and allowed the message of Islam to spread widely. The Prophet's (PBUH) acceptance of harsh terms displayed diplomatic maturity. Actually, it is truly helped in building a recognition of Muslims.

"Indeed, we have given you a clear victory"
(Al-Quran).

iv) Correspondence with foreign leader / Arabia King.

We see another glorifying example of Prophet's (PBUH) great diplomatic skills in his letters. He sent to the rulers of important empire to the kingdom of that time. These letters were sent in 629 A.D i.e. one year prior to the conquest of Makkah, to the rulers of Rome, Persia, Egypt, Abyssinia, Yemen and Syria.

v) Other Diplomatic Acts / Norms of Prophet (PBUH)

Prophet (SAW) honored treaties, ensured rights of minorities, protected envoys, and upheld justice. His negotiations with tribes (like Banu Najran) are examples of his inclusive diplomacy.

vi) Establishment of Guest House for Envoys

Prophet (SAW) is following the diplomatic based rule and make perfect on it. He also established a space to welcome foreign delegations with fully respect and hospitality, promoting dialogue and maintain good relation in context of peace.

4) Conclusions

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) demonstrated that diplomacy is not about manipulation but about justice, peace and the collective good. His diplomatic strategies laid the foundation of a just society and global outreach, making him a timeless example of ethical diplomacy.