

Question - Describe role of prophet as role model for diplomats?

INTRODUCTION :

Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) stands as a timeless model of diplomacy and goodwill, whose actions combined with strategic foresights, ethical leadership and justice are monumental. His diplomatic conduct spanned both adversity in Makkah and statescraft in Madinah, where he forged alliances, upheld treaties and engaged with foreign powers. Through his wordly gestures and justice he proved himself of Quran said regarding his prophetic mission highlighting diplomacy as cornerstone:

"We have sent you, as nothing but mercy to the whole world."
(Surah Al Anbiya)

Try to write Arabic as well

PHASE 1 : MAKKAH PHASE DIPLOMACY UNDER PERSECUTION

1- DIPLOMACY DURING THE EARLY PERIOD :

1.1- Peaceful preaching and coexistence:

Despite all the challenges faced by the early muslims, prophet stayed calm and advised his companions the same as well. Companions frequently called on Prophet (P.B.U.H) to take action to which he replied:

"I have not been sent as the one who curses but as the one who shows mercy"
(Sahih Muslim)

This restraint shows exceptional diplomatic patience in hopes of a better future.

1.2- Protection through Alliances and tribal support.

The prophet sought active protection in Makkah and Beyond. Either by tribal authority of his uncle in Makkah or by alliance with Banu Haqif of Taif. This shows his practical and political mindset grounded in tribal customs.

1.3 - Ethics in Dialogue :

The prophet always sought justice and spoke the words of truth in order to establish trust. His truthfulness was one the main reasons why people joined him in flocks. He held truth to be the core of his diplomatic mission. Quran orders :

"O you who fear Allah, speak words of appropriate justice"
(Surah Al Ahzab)

He kept this principle alive while dealing with foreign dignitaries and local chieftains.

2. THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY : ABYSSINIA.

2.1 The Choice of right moment and right person to negotiate migration :

Instead of facing further persecution the prophet on Allah's orders decided to send Jafar ibn Abi to Abyssinia to negotiate a place for muslims to migrate too. Despite the evil conspiracies of Quraish. Jafar

ibn Ali was successful in convincing the Emperor. Upon hearing the plea the Emperor said to his court:

"This and what Jesus bought comes from the same source"

(Ibn Ishaq)

Prophet choose the right time and place for muslims and secured the deal through this foresight.

3. PLEDGES OF AQABAH - FOUNDATION OF A FUTURE STATE:

3.1 - The shift of focus from moral to political alliance:

In the 11th year of prophethood 6 men from Yathrib came to accept Islam. Prophet kept it a secret and let his message spread throughout Yathrib before making a public announcement. This came to be known as "first pledge of Aqabah". The following year they bought back 73 men and 2 women. They pledged to NOT only support the prophet morally but also militarily and

politically as well. This was publicly announced by strategically seeing the strength in numbers. It was called "Second pledge of Aqabah".

PHASE TWO : MADINAH PERIOD - STATE LEVEL DIPLOMACY.

4. MITHAQ-E-MADINAH : THE CONSTITUTION OF MADINAH

4.1 Multifaith Civic Nation on the basis of Justice & Mutual responsibility :

Prophet drafted the historic document to establish a pluralistic society based on cooperation between muslims, Jews and other tribes living in madinah. the document states :

"The Jews are one community with the muslims. Muslims have their religion and jews have theirs -----"

(Mithaq-e-Madinah)

It was built on the principles of Justice, shared security and mutual respect.

5 THE TREATY OF HUDAYBIYYAH :

5.1 - Accepting unfavorable terms for long term peace :

The companions were skeptical about the unjust terms of the treaty. But Prophet reaffirmed by the the support of Allah stood firm.

"Indeed, we have given you a clear conquest (in hdaybiyyah)"
(Surah Al fath)

This treaty marks a pivotal moment in prophet's diplomatic mission, showing his restraint and commitment to peaceful expansion.

5.2 - Resulting Expansion of Islam :

The peace established by the treaty caused the perfect conditions for spread of Islam. It gave Islam the space it needed to grow - not by the sword, but through Dawah, character and open interaction.

6 FOREIGN POLICY OUT REACH : LETTERS TO KINGS ;

6.1 - Letters to global Powers and symbols of universal message:

Allah gave clear instructions on how to deal with others and establishing a visionary foreign policy. It states:

"Call to the way of your Lord with wisdom and good intention and, argue with them in the best way"

(Al-Quran)

In 6th year after hijrah, prophet sent out letters to leaders like Hercules (Byzantium), Kisra (Persia), Najashi (Abyssinia) to invite them to Islam. The outreach reflected the universality of Islam and prophet's Diplomatic View.

7. THE CONQUEST OF MAKKAH - ULTIMATE DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH

7.1 Amnesty over Vengeance:

Prophet chose Amnesty over Vengeance and transformed enemies into allies and changed the philosophy of Arabia. This momentous step gave many positive results:

- Former Adversaries Voluntarily accepted Islam.
 - The Kabah was restored with dignity not desecration.
 - Local inclusivity was fostered by appointment of local leaders
- Conquest of Makkah was not only a military conquest but it showed hearts can be won through principle.

CONCLUSION :

The life of prophet is a blueprint for modern statesman. From nonviolent resistance in Makkah to inclusive governance in Madinah his action embody diplomatic vision and wisdom. As William Montgomery observed:

"Muhammad was not only a great religious leader but also an astute statesman who united divided people"

His emphasis on justice, treaty loyalty and interfaith coexistence makes him a role model for diplomats navigating complex world.