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**Practical Fight (Qit'al) against Terrorism &
Violence of The Holy Prophet (PBUH): A Research
Study**

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Practical Fight (Qit'al) against Terrorism & Violence of The Holy Prophet (PBUH): A Research Study

Abstract:

Hazrat Muhammad(PBUH) established the Khilafat of Allah without any large army, bloodshed and killings. He made an educated and civilized nation of history and adopted many methods. In this study, an attempt has been made to explain 29 methods out of these many methods of practical jihad and fighting in simple words. Our Holy prophet (S.A.W.W) also created a wide network of intelligence and undercover activities for the establishment of peace and from time to time many small units were sent under this system of espionage. It is the miracle Muhammad ﷺ that on the occasion of the conquest of Makkah, in one night without a fight, the entire city which was his mortal enemy became the one who sacrificed his life for him.

The establishment of the Divine Caliphate on 3 million square kilometers without bloodshed is the only characteristic of him, in which only 250 martyrdoms took place. However during the same period, millions of people were killed in the few-day wars of Caesar and Kasra.

Keywords: Jihad, Fight, Struggle, Qital, Khilafat, 29 Methods, Intelligence, Miracle, Gorilla Tactics. Conquest of Makkah.

1. Introduction and importance of the topic:

The Messenger of Allah (pbuh) not only preached for the spread of Islam, but also carried out practical jihad and fighting, which are called Ghazwat and Saraya. He (pbuh) also created a wide network of news and espionage for the establishment

of peace and from time to time, small groups were sent under this espionage system. There were many campaigns in which the purpose of the Messenger of Allah was not war, but to promote friendly relations with different tribes, to make various kinds of agreements with different tribes and to be a kind of goodwill delegations. In addition, many guerrilla operations were also carried out. In the article under consideration, an attempt has been made to know the practical struggle of the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) against terrorism and violence and 29 types of measures, as a result of which, during the era of the Holy Prophet, an Islamic government was established in three million square kilometers without bloodshed and the entire Arabia came running towards Medina to accept Islam in general delegations.

1.1 Research Methodology: The Messenger of Allah,(S.A.W.W) along with preaching Islam, also carried out practical jihad and fighting and adopted such methods in expeditions and campaigns that during the era of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) , the Islamic government was established over 3 million square kilometers without bloodshed. In the article under review, a historical and analytical study has been conducted in the light of the Seerat Tayyaba (S.A.W.W) and an attempt has been made to find out what were the practical measures that resulted in the establishment of the divine caliphate without bloodshed

2. The need and importance of fighting against terrorism and violence:

In every era; there is a need for practical jihad and fighting against those who spread mischief on earth. After the migration of the Messenger of Allah (S.A.W.W) , where he made international treaties, sent good will delegations, made treaties like the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, and wrote letters to establish peace in the entire known world at that time. He also waged practical jihad and fighting against terrorism and violence, which was the order of Allah Almighty.

"وَمَا لَكُمْ لَا تُقَاتِلُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَالْمُسْتَضْعَفِينَ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ وَالنِّسَاءِ وَالْوِلْدَانِ الَّذِينَ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا أَخْرِجْنَا مِنْ هَذِهِ الْقَرْيَةِ الظَّالِمِ أَوْلِيَاءُ اجْعَلْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ وَلِيًّا ، وَاجْعَلْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ نَصِيرًا"-سورة

النساء ، 4 : 75

And what is the reason that you do not " fight in the way of Allah, for those helpless men, women and children who are praying: O Allah! Drive us out of this town, for the people of this town are very unjust, and make for us a helper, and make for us a supporter".

معاذ بن جبل قال، كنت مع النبي ﷺ في سفر، فاصبحت يوماً قريباً منه عن وتخرت نسيراً فقلت، يا رسول الله! أخبرني بعمل يدخلني الجنة ويبيعدني عن النار، قال ألا أخبرك برباس الأمر كله، وعموده وذروة سنامه؟ قلت، بلى يا رسول الله، قال، رأس الأمر الإسلام، وعموده الصلاة وذروة سنامه الجهاد

Jamia Tirmizi , Hadith 2616

Hazrat Mu'adh bin Jabal (RA) says that I " was with the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) on a journey. I asked him to tell me an act by which I would become a person of Paradise. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said, "Should I not tell you the foundation, the pillar and the summit of religion?" I said, "Surely tell me." He said, "The foundation

of religion is Islam, the pillar is prayer and ".the summit is jihad in the way of Allah

3. 29 Steps of Practical Jihad and Fighting in the Prophetic Era:

The article under consideration has attempted to shed light on 29 different steps related to the practical jihad of the Messenger of Allah, which are as follows:

3.1. Conquest without bloodshed:

The Arab nation benefited the most from the preaching and actions of the Messenger of Allah. Due to his preaching and actions, the Bedouins of Arabia, who were so barbaric and ignorant that the civilized countries of that time were not even ready to rule over them. Thanks to his teachings and actions, such a nation became a nation with the highest values in the world. He took such steps that after the conquest of Mecca, the people of the entire Arab world spontaneously moved towards Medina and accepted Islam without war, debate or conflict and gathered under the banner of the Messenger of Allah. In history, this year of 9 AH is called the General Delegation, the year when the people of all Arabia rushed towards Medina to gather under the banner of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) without any bloodshed, war or controversy. Regarding the General Delegation, Allah Almighty had already predicted in Surah An-Nasr, which is the 110th Surah of the Holy Quran, that the time is coming when you will see people entering the religion of Islam in army after army

A study of the Seerat-e-Tayyaba reveals that the main reason for the rapid spread of Islam in three continents of the world was the educational and missionary efforts of the Prophet Muhammad. He personally educated and trained the companions who came from all over the world in the educational institutions of Dar-e-Arqam in Mecca and Suffa in Medina. In addition, he ordered the companions to carry out the

duties of preaching the religion. With the beginning of Islam, the work of preaching Islam began in Abyssinia, Yemen and many other parts of the world. After the migration to Medina, the Prophet Muhammad started the process of education and learning in every place in the Islamic state, as a result of which the call to Islam spread everywhere very quickly. The steps that the Prophet Muhammad took in Yemen, far away from Medina, regarding education and learning, are a beacon for humanity. The second major reason was the effectiveness of the Quran. Since the Bedouins and villagers of Arabia were eloquent and took immense pride in their language, in such a situation, such eloquent words were revealed in their own Arabic language, the effect of which enlightened their hearts and made victory possible without bloodshed and the whole of Arabia rushed towards Medina in general delegations .

Qazi Sulaiman Mansoor Puri, while presenting the statistics of all the Ghazwats and Sarayas, stated in his research that in the 27 Ghazwats and 47 Sarayas which are the most famous, a total of two hundred and fifty-five (255) companions were martyred and seven hundred and sixty-nine (769) infidels were killed. The total number of prisoners of war in all these Ghazwats and Sarayas was six thousand five hundred and sixty-four (6564) and according to the Arab constitution, they should have either been killed or all of them should have been made slaves and concubines but the Most Gracious of the Worlds released (6347) of them while 215 of them accepted Islam.

[Sulaiman Mansoor pori 2009](#)

The victories that the Messenger of Allah achieved without bloodshed need to be adopted in the modern era as well. Today, the world's think tanks are busy thinking about which laws and teachings should be

introduced so that the causes of war are eliminated.

The conquest of Mecca, which is called the Great Conquest; was possible without bloodshed due to the strategies of the Messenger of Allah (S.A.W.W) the efficiency of intelligence, the sudden arrival of Mecca through unknown routes, the arrangement of the army in the valley near Mecca in such a way that the army was visible many times over, and the lighting of fires at night so that the enemy could be seen, the forgiveness of the bloody enemies despite being victorious and other strategies.

After achieving such a great victory without bloodshed your insight, foresight and the act of forgiving your mortal enemies made your enemies your devotees. As a result of your actions within a few hours, the people of Mecca accepted Islam of their own free will and intention. Your mortal enemies became your devotees and this great victory was so great that the whole of Arabia automatically rushed towards Medina and in just two years, an organized and stable state was established in Arabia, Yemen, Palestine, Iraq, Abyssinia and many other regions.

.3.2 Operations of the Intelligence Department:

Immediately after the migration to Medina, the Prophet established a strong intelligence system and sent small groups of five to twelve companions to nearby and relatively distant areas for news and espionage. Historians know this integrated system of intelligence of the Prophet as Saraya, which was a means of conveying and receiving information as well as espionage or on occasion, guerrilla operations, which helped immensely in establishing peace in the state of Medina. In this regard, Maulana Shibli has written in detail about the Intelligence Department

during the era of the Holy Prophet and has presented the analysis that these groups consisting of a few people could never be sent for fighting therefore most of the incidents of Saraya are actually intelligence and espionage and investigation campaigns and these were not war operations. [Shibli Nomani 1991](#)

3.3.Duel between two brave men:

During the time of ignorance, dialogue, debate, and verbal arguments were not customary in the ignorant areas. Force was used to prove one's point of view or to convince one's own point of view. The use of force was necessary to prove one's truth or falsehood. Such methods were also prevalent in the era of the Holy Prophet. Such individual battles were fought among the Arabs before the general battle. As in the Battle of Badr, Utbah, Shaybah, and Walid came out and two Bedouins fought. In these individual battles, Hazrat Hamza, Hazrat Ali Sher-e-Khuda, and Hazrat Ubaidah (may Allah be pleased with them all), who were the uncles and cousins of the Prophet (pbuh), won.

3.4.Duel battles and fighting:

The custom of face-to-face battles continued until the twentieth century when two armies would face each other and a traditional war would take place. However after missile and drone technology, the custom of face-to-face battles ended. There were many hand-to-hand battles during the era of the Holy Prophet, such as the Battle of Badr, Uhud, Hunain, and Khaybar. These battles were fought on a very limited scale. The total number of martyrs in all the battles and campaigns is only 255, including the companions who went out to preach and were martyred through deception.

3.5. Preemptive action:

Preemptive action is also a form of defense. The Messenger of Allah (pbuh) made appropriate preemptive actions on

many occasions and defended. The Battle of Badr after the migration was also a step of preemption because at that time the Meccans were collecting funds for a full-scale attack on Medina and under this purpose, a trade caravan was sent to Syria under the patronage of Abu Sufyan with the aim of earning profit and then using this profit in wars against the Muslims. The Messenger of Allah (pbuh) did not give the Quraish a chance to take control and collect a lot of funds as a preemption and conveyed the measures to take action against this trade caravan to the Quraish of Mecca, as a result of which the Quraish of Mecca hastily came to Medina to save this caravan and the Battle of Badr took place. On the occasion of the Battle of Tabuk, the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) sent a group under the leadership of Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (may Allah be pleased with him) to arrest a chieftain there, who was arrested and presented. This was also a step of preemption. In fact, he was preparing for war against the Islamic state in collaboration with the Roman Empire. That is why he was arrested, but was pardoned with open arms after apologizing. A review of the Seerat-e-Tayyaba reveals that he took many preventive measures!

Follow-up action:3.6

When a person who has made a contract with a government violates his contract and engages in hypocritical conspiracies against the state and on the other hand maintains his friendship and agreement, then follow-up action has to be taken. Because the enemy may appear to be a friend but he makes such conspiracies that the state is destroyed. During the era of the Prophet, the Jews of Medina also made such conspiracies and damaged the state, as a result of which taking steps against the Banu Qurayza is an example of follow-up action.

3.7. Combating false propaganda and political warfare:

From the announcement of the Prophet hood, a major problem for Muslims was to combat false propaganda. He was called a magician and a poet, but the Mohammad (S.A.W.W) and the Muslims fought false propaganda very bravely. This political warfare started from the early period of the Prophet Hood and continued until the end of the Rightly Guided Caliphate. During the Makkah period, the propaganda of the Quraish of Mecca was combated. After the migration to Medina, the false propaganda of the hypocrites and Jews was confronted. In this regard, the miraculous effects of the Holy Quran were revealed that the false propaganda of the enemies became ineffective with the recitation of the Quran. No Arab linguist could compete with the Quran. The Quran is not poetry, but the words of great poets were ineffective against it. There are hundreds of such incidents in the books of the Seerat Tayyiba that give an idea of the Prophet's skill in political warfare.

3.8. Use of war arts and technology:

The Holy Quran contains a command for Muslims to be fully prepared for jihad against the enemy:

"وَأَعِدُّوا لَهُمْ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ مِنْ قُوَّةٍ وَ مِنْ رِزَابِ الْخَيْلِ تُرْهِمُونَ بِهِ عَدُوَّ اللَّهِ وَ
عَدُوَّكُمْ وَ الْآخِرِينَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِهِمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَهُمُ اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُهُمْ ۗ مَا تُنْفِقُوا مِنْ شَيْءٍ فِي سَبِيلِ
اللَّهِ يُوَفِّ إِلَيْكُمْ وَ أَنْتُمْ لَا تُظْلَمُونَ -"

Al-Quran 8 : 60

"And you (the Muslims) prepare for your full force and prepare the horses so that you can put the enemies of Allah on the enemies of Allah, and even those you do not know. Allah knows them well. You will be rewarded for whatever you spend, and your right will not be killed."

3.9. Research and Science and

Technology: The Holy Prophet (pbuh) always sought help from research, science and technology in jihad and fighting.

There are many such examples due to which the Arabs had to face surprise. In the Battle of Badr, he took many steps that show his expertise and interest in sciences and arts, such as choosing the field, the direction of the sun, etc. In the Battle of Ahzab, by digging a trench, he used the modern technology of that time and himself participated in digging the trench and such a trench was dug around Medina that the parties coming from Arabia were amazed. The trench was a new thing for them.

Regarding getting help from research and science and technology. He also benefited from the experience and knowledge of non-Muslims. For example, at the time of migration, a non-Muslim was made a road killer. Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (r.a) was sent to a Jewish school. The companions were sent to Yemen to acquire expertise in operating a catapult. He also used the Dababah in battle. If we look at the Dababah in today's terms, it was similar to a modern-day armored vehicle that was used to protect against arrows. It was made of strong wood and iron. The way the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) sought help from research, science, and technology in jihad and fighting is an example to follow.

[Ghazi 1991](#)

3.10 Political and Psychological Warfare:

A deep study of the history of Islam reveals that the Prophet Muhammad (S.a.w.w) was an excellent psychologist and an expert in political and psychological warfare. His expertise in political and psychological warfare was due to divine revelation. He used such psychological tactics for jihad and fighting that he established peace and order in an area of three million square kilometers without bloodshed. The conquest of Mecca was a great victory, due to which the whole of Arabia came under his control

without war or controversy; in this victory. He used many such psychological tactics that led to victory for the Muslims without war. These psychological tactics included the departure of a large army from Medina and the ignorance of the commanders and soldiers of the army themselves about their destination. It was an excellent strategy that the army itself was unaware of what its destination was. After a long detour, the Islamic army suddenly appeared around Mecca. During the siege of the fort of Taif, your announcement that any slave from the enemy region who would come down from the fort and join the Muslims would be freed and would also be helped to live a free life was an excellent strategy. As a result 30 slaves came down from the fort and joined the Muslims. Below are some of the skills of the Messenger of Allah in political and psychological warfare.

- The prisoners who were captured as a result of various expeditions and raids were treated very well and they were provided with food to their full stomachs even though they were hungry. Such measures paved the way for the spread of Islam.
- The agreement made between the population of Medina and the surrounding areas immediately after the migration to Medina is called the Pact of Medina. This agreement included all the tribes, Muslims and Jews. Due to this action the enemy suffered a great loss.
- Taking measures against the free trade of the Quraish of Mecca is also a great example of the foresight and skill of the Messenger of Allah.
- Digging the trench of the Muslims on the advice of Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) and surprising the entire Arabs is also a proof of his psychological skills.
- The war maneuver by a newly Muslim Hazrat Na'eem bin Mas'ood (RA) on the occasion of the Battle of the Trench

(Ahzab) and breaking the enemy's alliance is also a great example of his skill in psychological warfare and war tactics and strategies.

• Making peace by subduing in the Treaty of Hudaibiyah; There is an event that led to a ceasefire with the Quraysh, and as a result of this peace, the Muslims were given ample opportunities to preach Islam throughout the world, and it truly proved to be a clear victory..

• On the occasion of the conquest of Mecca. He advised ten thousand Mujahideen to stay at a distance from each other in the valley at night and to light a fire, which made the army feel very large in number and created a great fear and terror on the infidels.

• On this occasion, declaring the house of the enemy army's commander "Abu Sufyan" as a safe haven, granting safety to those who closed the doors of the house and declaring a general amnesty for the enemies after the victory without bloodshed, and other such measures were taken that overnight the enemies became friends and as a result of his high morals and excellent actions, the whole of Mecca accepted Islam.

• He ended the siege of Taif and paved the way for the tribes of Hawazin and Thaqif to accept Islam.

• Intention to launch the Tabuk campaign in extremely difficult conditions to maintain the fear and terror of the Islamic state on Caesar and Kisra is also a clear proof of his political and psychological skills. Indeed, there are many examples that show the war skills of the Messenger of Allah. He established peace and order and the divine caliphate in an area of three million square kilometers due to his high morals, service to humanity and war skills following divine revelation. Before this was an area where free nomadic tribes

existed and Caesar and Chosroes did not have authority

3.11. Commercial and Economic Blockade:

The Hamza campaign by the Kingdom of Medina was the first step in terms of commercial and economic blockade of the enemy. In addition, it came after the conversion of the ruler of Najd, Sumamah bin Asaal (RA), when he imposed a commercial and economic blockade on the enemy in such a way that the Quraish of Mecca had to request the Muhammad (S.A.W.W) to end this blockade because after the Battle of the Ahzab, the Quraish were facing financial difficulties due to the continuous war expenses and in this situation, due to the blockade of Sumamah bin Asaal (RA), the Quraish were besieged from three sides and even grain could not reach them. Their request to the Muhammad (S.A.W.W) at this time was also a great victory for the Muslims because it created fear and terror on the enemy. According to historians, this was the first admission of the defeat of the Meccans. [Hameed Ullah 2006](#)

3.12. Espionage and prevention of enemy spies:

The Holy Prophet (pbuh) had a very strong espionage system. Due to which he used to plan well. Historical traditions show that he had many sources of information about the Quraish in Mecca. The most important and reliable source of which was his uncle Hazrat Abbas (R.A) who was present in Mecca as a spy for the Muslims and he also kept his faith secret. Hazrat Anas bin Marthad Ghinwi (R.A) in Awtas and Hazrat Abdullah bin Abu Hadrud Aslami in Banu Hawazin were performing espionage duties for the Islamic state. The Ansar companions also used to use various sources of information while traveling to and from Mecca. It is a well-known incident to get information from

Hazrat Basbis (r.a) during the Battle of Badr. He got information from Hazrat Ma'bad in Hamra al-Asad and from Hazrat Aws bin Khawli in Dhi Tuwa. On the occasion of Umrah al-Qada, he obtained information from Hazrat Bishr bin Saad at Dhahran and from Hazrat Hasil bin Nuwayra (r.a) at Khaybar.

Apart from this, the Muhammad (S.A.W.W) was also in constant contact with his allied tribes and was aware of the movements and information of the enemy. He did not obtain information from only one source but obtained information from different sources and verified it. For example, on the occasion of the Battle of Uhud, he sent the two brothers Hazrat Anas and Munis to confirm Hazrat Abbas (r.a), who reached the enemy's area and confirmed Hazrat Abbas' information. On the occasion of the Battle of Khaybar. He also confirmed information from different sources. In addition, on the occasion of the Battle of Ahzab, Hazrat Hudhayfah and Hazrat Zubair (r.a) also played an exemplary role. [M.ashraf Shaheen , p 15](#)

3.13. Gathering information through many different methods:

Muhammad (s.a.w.w) used to verify information about the enemy through various sources. Some of which have been mentioned in the previous pages. In this regard, he used the following sources.

- Information was obtained through the spies of the Islamic State.
- Information was obtained through personal information from people living in the enemy's surroundings.
- Enemy prisoners were also treated well, as a result of which they also became a source of obtaining a lot of information.
- He would also send out various expeditions called Saraya to obtain information.
- Information was also obtained by kidnapping members of the enemy army.

3.14. Guerrilla operations:

Before the migration to Medina, jihad and fighting were not allowed at all. In 2 AH, Allah Almighty permitted the Muslims to fight but he wanted the problems to be resolved through preaching and negotiations and not to resort to war or to cause minimal damage and to gain maximum benefit. This is possible only through guerrilla operations, which can destroy the enemy's installations, weapons and propaganda weapons with minimal resources and without causing any damage. In the Seerat-e-Tayyaba we learn about many guerrilla operations against the Jews of Khaybar and the Quraish of Mecca.

The greatest source of propaganda during the era of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) was Arabic poetry. In this regard he also conducted guerrilla operations in which guerrilla operations were carried out against insolent poets, such as the operation against the enemy's propaganda weapon. The infidel poet Asmaa bint Marwan in the Surah of Hazrat Amr bin Adi (RA). In addition, a guerrilla operation was carried out against Abu Afak, who was an insolent Jewish poet. Hazrat Muhammad bin Maslama (RA)'s killing of Ka'b bin Ashraf, a Jewish poet and leader is a very important event in history. In the Sura of Abdullah bin Atik (RA), a guerrilla operation was also carried out against a Jewish leader and poet, Abu Rafi bin Salam. Hazrat Amr bin Umayya al-Damri (RA)'s Quraish Mecca and other guerrilla operations are also among the well-known events in Islamic history.

3.15. Protection of Military Secrets:

In the present era, many methods are adopted to protect military secrets. The Messenger of Allah (SAWW) also adopted many methods to protect military secrets. One example is the letter given to Hazrat Abdullah bin Hajj (RA) about which the

Messenger of Allah (SAWW) instructed that this letter should be opened after two days.

3.16. Keeping the movement of the army secret:

Keeping the movement of the army secret is also a very important step. He also kept the movement of the army very secret. In the previous pages. The unexpected arrival of ten thousand troops in the outskirts of Mecca on the occasion of the conquest of Mecca is an example of this, besides the sudden arrival in the battles of Khaibar and Dumat al-Jandal and the concealment of the movement of a large army are important examples of this.

3.17. Selection of the battlefield and formation:

There was no example of selection of the battlefield and formation for war among the Arabs. The Messenger of Allah was the first to adopt formation for wars and adopted the tradition of dividing the army into Maimana, Maysara and Qayyim. In Badr, he selected the battlefield before the enemy arrived. In other battles too, he chose the battlefield of his choice.

3.18. Suddenness:

Keeping the movement of a large army hidden and suddenly reaching the enemy; was the best war strategy of the Messenger of Allah (pbuh). Some of which have been mentioned in the previous pages. In the Battle of Khaibar Muhammad (S.A.W.W) also arrived so suddenly and quickly that the enemy did not believe that the Islamic army had arrived. They were so worried that a stampede broke out among them. A similar situation occurred in Dumat al-Jandal when the Islamic army arrived so suddenly that the enemy fled instead of fighting and there was not a single person in the entire city and its surroundings. Thus the Muslims captured the entire city with great ease and the Muslims got the

goods open shops and equipment of the entire city as booty.

When the terrorists massacred the Muslims at Raji, the Islamic force attacked Banu Lahiya so suddenly and quickly that the enemy could not cope and the Muslims expelled the enemy from their homes.

3.19. Participation of women in combat:

During the Prophet's (PBUH) era, women participated in battles and camps. They treated the wounded, gave them water and were also rewarded with booty.

• Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (RA), Hazrat Umm Sulaym (RA) and Hazrat Safiya bint Abdul Muttalib (RA):

Muslim women treated the wounded and helped the Mujahideen during combat..

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ، رَأَيْتُ عَائِشَةَ بِنْتَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَأُمَّ سَلِيمٍ وَابْنَتَيْهَا لَمَشَعَتَانِ
أَرَى خَدَمَ شَوْقِيهَا تُنْقِرَانِ الْفِرْتِ عَلَى مُتَوَيْهِمَا تُفْرَعَانِ فِي أَفْوَاهِ الْقَوْمِ، ثُمَّ تَرْجِعَانِ
فَتَمْلَأْنِيهَا، ثُمَّ تَجِيئَانِ فْتُرْعَانِ فِي أَفْوَاهِ الْقَوْمِ."

Al-Bukhari Hadith 3811

"Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) says, I saw Hazrat Aisha, the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr, and (his mother) Umm Sulaym (RA) fighting very fast and they were not conscious of seeing the anklets on their calves. They would carry water skins on their backs and give water to the Mujahideen (and the wounded), then go back and fill the skins again and do the same thing and quench the thirst of the Mujahideen."

A well-known incident of the Battle of the Trench is that a Jew climbed onto the roof of the fort to harm Muslim women and children. In such a situation Hazrat Safiyya (RA) the maternal aunt of the Prophet (SAW) killed this Jew and threw his head outside the fort. This spread fear and panic among the Jews and they refrained from attacking.

Sayyidah Umm Sulayt Ansariyyah, Hazrat Umm Harith Ansariyyah and Hazrat Umm Waraqah:

"It is narrated from Hazrat Umar Farooq that Sayyidah Umm Sulayt Ansariyyah also pledged allegiance to the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) for Jihad and served as a messenger during the Battle of Uhud."

"In the Battle of Hunain, Hazrat Umm Harith Ansariyyah killed many enemies and showed great steadfastness. On that day she was among those brave Mujahideen who did not disperse and fought continuously."

"Hazrat Umm Waraqah has many distinctions among the Companions. She was a Hafiz of the Quran and was probably the only Companion whom the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) appointed as the Imam and Khatib of a mosque. No other Companion received this honor. She also participated in Badr and helped the Mujahideen, dressing the wounded"

Al-Bukhari Hadith 3811

Hazrat Rabi' bint Mu'awwiz (RA), Hazrat Umm 'Ammara (RA), Hazrat Rafidah (RA) (Aslam tribe):

The participation of the Companions in wars is proven by the Hadiths!

"عَنْ رُبَيْعِ بِنْتِ مُعَاوِذِ بْنِ عَفْرَاءَ، قَالَتْ: كُنَّا نَعْرُوُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
نَسْقِي الْقَوْمَ وَنُخْدِمُهُمْ وَنُرْدُّ الْقَتْلَى وَالْجُرْحَى إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ."

Al-Bukhari , Hadith 5679

"We used to go on jihad with the Prophet and our services were to give water to the Mujahideen. We used to serve them and return those who were useful in the war and those who were injured to Medina."

"Hazrat Umm Sa'ad (r.a) says that I saw a very deep wound on Umm 'Ammara's shoulder and asked, who attacked you so severely? She replied, Ibn Qayyim on the occasion of Uhud. Apart from Uhud, she also participated in the battles of Khaybar,

Hunain and Yamamah. Her hand was martyred while fighting on the day of Yamamah and in addition twelve wounds from swords and spears were seen on her .
[Hameed ullah , 2005](#)

"Historians have written about Hazrat Rafidah (RA), who belonged to the Aslam tribe, that she used to bandage the wounded and dedicated herself to serving the wounded Muslims. Therefore, she had a tent in the Prophet's Mosque. When Hazrat Saad bin Mu'adh was wounded in the Battle of the Trench. The Holy Prophet (pbuh) had him transferred to Rafidah's tent so that he could easily visit him".

Hazrat Umm Atiya, Hazrat Umm Ayman and Hazrat Hamna bint Hajjash:

"Hazrat Umm Atiya (RA) says about herself: I participated in seven campaigns with the Prophet (PBUH), so I cooked food for the people, dressed the wounded and took care of the sick."

"Hazrat Umm Ayman and Hamna bint Hajjash (RA) also served during the war" .
[Hameed ullah , 2005](#)

3.20 Countering the enemy's

propaganda: Poetry was the greatest means of communication and propaganda during the era of the Holy Prophet. While taking action against the enemy's propaganda. He also conducted guerrilla operations in which guerrilla operations were carried out against insolent poets, such as the operation against the enemy's propaganda weapon, the infidel poet Asmaa bint Marwan in the Saria of Hazrat Amr bin Adi (RA). In addition a guerrilla operation was carried out against Abu Afak, who was an insolent Jewish poet. The murder of the Jewish poet and leader Kaab bin Ashraf by Hazrat Muhammad bin Maslamah (RA) is a very important event in history. A guerrilla operation was also carried out against a Jewish leader and poet Abu Rafi bin Salam in the Saria of Abdullah bin Atik (RA). In this regard, the

Quraish Mecca and other guerrilla operations of Hazrat Amr bin Umayya Damri (RA) are also among the well-known events in Islamic history.

3.21. Jihad against proxy wars:

Proxy wars mean that the real enemy is hidden somewhere while the army fighting in front is someone else. The Jews have long been experts in proxy wars. In the Cold War, the real enemies were America and Russia, while apparently mercenaries were fighting. The Jews used proxy war techniques to destabilize the state of Medina. Sometimes they tried to incite tribal hatred between the Muhajirin and Ansar, sometimes between Aws and Khazraj and sometimes they provided money and resources to the terrorists of Banu Ghatfan and Banu Salim to keep the looting market in Medina hot. The Jews also incited the Quraish of Mecca to attack Medina and assured them of their help. The Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) fought this proxy war of the Jews very strategically and successfully.

3.22. Dual war or Fifth Generation War:

Dual war is defined as hybrid war in the modern era. It means using different methods in war, such as on one hand there is a face-to-face war and on the other hand some other tactic such as guerrilla operations, political and psychological warfare etc. The Prophet Muhammad (S.A.A.W.W) showed his great skill in dual war and fought the enemy very successfully. On the one hand. He showed the essence of his military leadership on the battlefield and on the other hand. He also fought the enemy's psychological and political warfare very successfully along with this he defeated the enemy by economically blockade. Humanity is still amazed by the strategies of the Messenger of Allah (pbuh).

3.23. The slogan of Muslims in Ghazwat and Saraya (Pass word):

Muhammad bin Umar Al-Waqidi was a very famous historian. He specifically presented this research that at a time when it became difficult to distinguish between friend and enemy during wars especially at night. The Holy Prophet (pbuh) used to appoint a special word for his army, which was called the slogan of war. In the present era, it is called a password. There were different passwords for different wars, for example, Ya Muhammad, Allahu Akbar, Mansur, Ummah, etc. Apart from Waqidi other biographers have also informed about this reference.

3.24. War against terrorism:

During the time of the Prophet the new born Islamic state also had to fight terrorism. There are also such incidents in history that the Jews also gave money and resources to the terrorists to continue looting and terrorism against the Muslims. Various conspiracies and terrorists were prepared by providing money and resources to attack and loot Medina. One of these terrorists was the tribe of Banu Ghatfan. They were very dangerous terrorists and robbers. Their leader, Ainiya bin Hisn, belonged not only to the Jews but also to the Quraish. Apart from them. Medina was also threatened by the terrorists of Banu Salim. But finally due to the gradual acceptance of Islam these people gave up terrorism and robbery.

3.25 •Secret correspondence and interpretation during the war:

The Holy Prophet (S.a.w.w) also made special arrangements regarding secret correspondence. He ordered Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit Khazrji (r.a) to learn Syriac and Hebrew so that the Muslims could read the letters received in these languages by themselves and would not need the Jews for this purpose. On his order he learned Syriac and Hebrew in just 17 days. Hazrat

Zaid bin Thabit also learned Persian, Roman and Abyssinian from the freed slaves and he served as the Messenger of Allah's (pbuh) interpreter in all these languages. [Abdul Rauf 2005](#)

3.26. Understanding human psychology and giving orders according to abilities:

The Holy Prophet (pbuh) was also an expert in psychology. He always used his companions (r.a) according to their abilities. In addition to guerrilla operations and various raids. He also selected such companions to send ambassadors to different areas who were very suitable for these matters, which shows that he was well aware of human psychology.

3.27. Instilling terror in the enemy without cruelty and violence:

Allah Almighty had given the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) such terror that even Utbah, Umayyad and other great leaders were terrified by his terror, Allah Almighty says!

"سألقى في قلوب الذين كفروا الرعب۔"

Al-Quran 8 : 12

I will strike terror into the hearts of the disbelievers.

"عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، نَصْرْتُ بِالرُّعْبِ قَيْرَعَبَ مِنْ الْعَدُوِّ عَنْ مَسِيرَةِ شَهْرٍ۔"

Al-Bukhari , Hadith 335

I have been helped by the horror that has befallen me from a distance of a month.

3.28. Human Rights During War:

Islam is a religion in which human rights are not suspended under any circumstances. Even during war, humans enjoy basic rights. You (PBUH) have ordered to fight only the armed enemy who comes to the fight, while you have forbidden the killing of civilians, women, children, the elderly and people engaged in worship.

In the present era, these laws are called International Humanitarian Law. Apart from humans, you have ordered to keep other creatures safe in war! You have even forbidden the cutting of trees. It is in the Holy Quran!

" وَ قَاتِلُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ الَّذِينَ يُقَاتِلُونَكُمْ وَلَا تَعْتَدُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ الْمُعْتَدِينَ -

Al-Quran 2: 190

"Fight in the way of Allah those who fight you, but do not transgress, for Allah does not like transgressors".

"عَنْ حَظَلَةَ الْكَاتِبِ قَالَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، اضْلِقُوا إِلَى خَالِدِ بْنِ الْوَلِيدِ، فَقُلْ لَهُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُكَ، يَقُولُ: لَا تَقْتُلَنَّ ذُرِّيَّهُ، وَلَا عَسِيفًا."

Abu Dawood ,Hadith 2614

"It is narrated from Hazrat Khanzhalah al-Katib (r.a) that the Prophet (S.A.W.W) sent a man to Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (r.a) during a campaign and said: Go to Khalid bin Walid (r.a) and tell him that the Holy Prophet (pbuh) is ordering you not to kill women, children, workers and servants".

وَعَلَى مَلِيٍّ "حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: انْطَلِقُوا بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا شَيْخًا قَانِيًا وَلَا طِفْلًا صَغِيرًا وَلَا امْرَأَةً وَلَا تَغْلُوا وَضَمُّوا غَنَاءَكُمْ وَأَصْلِحُوا وَأَحْسِنُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ."

Ibne Majja , Hadith 2842

" Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (S.A.W.W) said:

"In the name of Allah, with the support and success of Allah, follow the religion of the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) and do not kill the old, nor the children, nor the young

8. It is also forbidden to take the initiative in war.

9. It is also forbidden to cut down trees unnecessarily.

10. It is also forbidden to slaughter animals unnecessarily.

11. It is also forbidden to destroy buildings unnecessarily.

boys, nor the women, and do not betray the booty, and collect the booty, make peace and do good, for Allah loves the doers of good." The ten pieces of advice that Hazrat Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (RA) gave to the commander of the army while sending his army to Syria are part of history. [History Tibri ,108](#)

In the context of the teachings and the life of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) , the matters that are prohibited in war or jihad and the rights that humans and other creatures have in the context of war are as follows:

- 1.It is forbidden to cause massive destruction as a result of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and biological warfare.
2. It is also forbidden to target women, children, the elderly and innocent people.
3. It is forbidden to spread false propaganda during war or in normal circumstances, although war tactics can be used to advantage.
4. It is forbidden to destroy fields, gardens and forests.
5. It is also forbidden to harm birds and animals.
6. It is also forbidden to be harsh, beat and mistreat prisoners of war.
- 7.It is forbidden to fight for any personal purpose other than establishing peace and helping the oppressed or to throw the country and nation into war.

12. It is forbidden to desecrate places of worship, regardless of their religion.

13. It is forbidden to obstruct the freedom of people who are engaged in worship or who are performing services in places of worship of any religion.

14. It is also forbidden to obstruct the work of people who work in the fields or do labor.

15. It is also forbidden to be harsh on women, children and the elderly.

3. 29. Actions as an Army Commander: Strategic and Personal Skills: The prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) with excellent leadership skills. The Companions say that he was the most courageous, brave and courageous among us in wars and difficult situations. It is an irrefutable fact that in military operations and duel battles the personal skills and leadership of a commander play a decisive role.

3.29.1 .Actions under the personal courage of the Messenger of Allah:

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) was extremely brave. He always displayed courage in wars. In Hunain, when the enemy forces made an unexpected arrow attack and the Muslims were crushed. It was a sign of the bravery and valor of the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) that he was reorganizing the army. On this occasion, these words were on his tongue!

"أَنَا النَّبِيُّ لَا كَذِبَ آتَا إِيَّانَ عَبْدًا الْعَظْلَبُ"

His steadfastness in the face of large enemy armies in the battles of Badr, Uhud, and Ahzab is also a miracle

3.29.2. The spotless personality of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) :

Undoubtedly, the personality of the Holy prophet (S.A.W.W) was such that even the enemies praised his character .In the history books there is a dialogue between Heraclius and Abu Sufyan, who was the commander of the enemy army at that time, in which he praised the Holy prophet (S.A.W.W).

3.29.3. The stability of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) temperament:

He had a natural calmness in his nature. He never rushed, he would perform his work with complete peace and tranquility. In both war and peace his nature was

completely calm and trust in Allah Almighty. In the Battle of Uhud, the Battle of Ahzab and the Battle of Hunain, he played a very courageous and brave role and played an excellent leadership role.

3.29.4. The Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) foresight:

He used to plan for the future in advance and was very farsighted. Examples of his foresight and personal abilities are found in almost all the battles and camps. In the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, when the Companions were saddened by the terms of the treaty. He declared it a victory for the Muslims and Allah Almighty also declared it a clear victory and it was later proven that the Treaty of Hudaibiyah was indeed a clear victory.

Summary of Discussions:

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) established the divine caliphate of three million square kilometers without any large army, bloodshed and massacre. The many methods he adopted in order to establish peace in the world and to make an ignorant nation an educated and civilized nation of history. The article under consideration has attempted to explain 29 of these many methods of practical jihad and fighting in simple words. Most of the incidents of Saraya were actually news dissemination, guerrilla operations and espionage campaigns. The article under consideration has shed light on these incidents.

Along with preaching, he took such steps for the consolidation of the Islamic state that without any major war controversy and massacre. He established peace and order in an area of three million square kilometers and the Islamic state was established. During this entire process only 250 martyrdoms took place, which is an example in history because in the same period more than one hundred thousand

people were killed in just a few days of war between Iran and Rome. There is a dire need to publicize these peace keeping operation.

Results:

The article under consideration sheds light on the practical struggle of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) against terrorism, violence and corruption on earth. This shows that the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) was not only well aware of the methods of warfare that we consider to be the methods of warfare in the present era but he used them very successfully to achieve the least war losses and the maximum benefits. 29 of these war methods have been mentioned in the article under consideration. Without any major war, controversy and killing. He established peace and order in an area of 3 million square kilometers and the Islamic state was established. During this entire process only 250 martyrdoms occurred, which is an example in history because at that time millions of people would have been killed in just a few days of wars between Iran and Rome.

Recommendations:

- The Messenger of Allah established peace and order and the divine caliphate in an area of 3 million square kilometers without bloodshed. And by educating and training a very uncivilized nation. He made it a leader of the whole world who implemented basic human rights in three continents. Research and publicity are needed in this regard.
- It is the responsibility of the federal and provincial ministries of education to make the achievements achieved during the Prophet's era without killing and destruction a part of the course. There is an urgent need to work seriously in this regard.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of God. Pakistan should be given the responsibility to inform the country's diplomats about the struggle of the Prophet (pbuh) and conduct courses in this regard so that these teachings are common throughout the world about how the Prophet of Allah (pbuh) established peace and order without bloodshed.
- In addition to Islamic majority countries, the scholars and preachers of countries where Muslims are in the minority also have the responsibility to explain this strategy of the Prophet of Allah (pbuh) under which he established peace and order in a large region of the world without any major war.

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