

## A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HAZRAT ABU BAKR'S ACHIEVEMENT IN PRE-ISLAMIC AND ISLAMIC ERA

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### Abstract

*The core objective of this study was to conduct a comparative analysis of Hazrat Abu Bakr's Achievements in pre-Islamic and Islamic era. For this purpose, a qualitative research was done under the topic as cited above. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) was a great personality of Muslim history who got a prominent and unique status not only in Islamic era but also in pre-Islamic era due to his services for the mankind as a successful trader as well as a true believer of Islam in Arab history. People of Arab loved him because he used to spend his money generously. He was also a well-known personality in Arab due to his good manners, wisdom, truthfulness, kindness and common sense. In Islamic history, Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) immediately started to preach Islam among Arabs after the embracing of Islam as a first adult, but like other new Muslims, he also had to face hardships from the enemies of Islam. He also had to migrate towards Madina as a closest companion of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). He also accompanied with the Holly Prophet (PBUH) through thick and thins either in form of battles or in other critical events during the struggle of Islam and played a vital role as a lifelong friend of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) from the frontline of Islam. Owing to his sacrifices for Islam and Muslims, He was elected by the Muslims as first Caliph after the passes of the Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). His caliphate continued for two years and three months. Allah Almighty praises him in Holy Qur'an as well as the Holly Prophet (PBUH) in His sayings (Hadees) due to his considerable contributions for Islam. When Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) reached at the age of sixty-three years, he was died on Monday evening, 23- 8- 634 CE (22- 6- 13 H).*

**Keywords:** Caliphate, Hadith, Sunni, Abu Bakr, History of Islam, Islamic state, Islamic government, Islamic Empire

### Introduction:

The purpose of this study was to conduct a comparative analysis of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) Achievement in Pre-Islamic and Islamic Era. In this introductory chapter, a complete and brief overview has been done on the available authentic history regarding the topic as cited above. In this regard, related definitions of terms, study background, significance, rationale, problem statement, limitation, research questions and objectives are placed herein to understand major features of this research. In this section, the researcher has tried to highlight the major and basic features of this study through which a reader may be able to understand that Islamic system is the only cure for the whole mankind's miseries because the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) along with His companions presented it in practical form of personal as well as collective level of a well-developed and propitious society in Arab pensula. The closest companion of Holy Prophet (PBUH), Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) has extended the boundaries of Islamic Welfare State after the death of Holy Prophet (PBUH) during his reign during Khilafat-e-Rashida. This study is based on the analysis of achievements of Abu Bakr (R.A) both in pre-Islamic and Islamic era.

### Significance of the Study

This research includes a brief biography overview of Abu Bakr Siddiq (R.A); I hope we can shed light on the development of this unique personality from the side of Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him). This study will also be helpful to understand the real Islamic system which not only provides the guidelines for the individual part of life but also presents a social, judicial, political and financial system for the whole mankind to live with freedom, equality, justice, peace and prosperity. The life of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (R.A) has proved this narrative of Islam that Islam is not a merely considered only for personal matter of lives as other religions but it is a complete code of life. Current Welfare states i.e. Switzerland, Sweden, Norway etc. has adopted the welfare system as established by Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) as well as later on Khulafa-e-Rashidin i.e. Hazrat Abu Bakr, Hazrat Umer, Hazrat Usman and Hazrat Ali (R.A) which is acknowledged even by the non-Muslim rulers and scholars.

### Literature Review:

As per Tzeferakos and Douzenis (2017), Islam started when Prophet Muhammad heard the Word of God in a cavern close to Mecca. Mustafa (2016) accepts that it was Jibrail (also known as the chief heavenly messenger) Gabriel who visited Muhammad while trying to move from Mecca to Medina in 622 AD. Muhammad started to foster a huge continuing (in all parts of their lives) in Islam. Adam is viewed as the main Muslim. Yet, as per Talhami, G. (1996). Muhammad's expectation was not to track down another religion, but rather to advise others to get back to the Word of God, the Qur'an, and reestablish confidence. This relocation to Medina is called Hijrah and is viewed as the start of the Islamic schedule. Migration made more disaster areas and made Islam a strong political power. In 632 AD Mohammed passed on without naming a main successor.

The arrangement of the Prophet (PBUH) and the four caliphs incorporates numerous angles, the pioneers answerable for government organization, yet in addition strict, instructive, monetary, logical, agrarian, water and financial issues. Their position is legitimized and managed by Allah SWT and his supporters, meaning they are liable for this world and the great beyond. Authority is related with amanah, a significant component of Islamic administration. One of the caliphs, Abubakar Assidiq, was otherwise called Amin, meaning the person who generally kept Amarna. In spite of the fact that he drove the Muslims for just 2 years (632-634), he left an inheritance prior to undertaking the mission of spreading Islamic lessons under miserable and awful conditions after the passing of the Prophet (harmony arrive). He was a buddy and guide to the Prophet (as) who carried on with his life in the midst of torment and happiness. He acknowledged and hence held power until it was given over to 'Umar container Khattab. It is a decent reference or reference expert for Muslim innovators in their techniques, choices and activities. K.Ahmad (2012)

Similarly, Al-Kathiri, Faisal H. (1980) found that In terms of submission, it is seen that Abu Bakr followed submission in terms of obedience to the law of an authority and obedience as requital. His words can be sorted as submission and correspondence as he consumed his time on earth for Allah and Prophet Muhammad. Like reality, Allah is considered here to be an image of compliance. He examines the law of acquiescence to power. This expression adjusts to the law of power in light of the fact that the Imam said Abu Bakr was known for his acquiescence and Hussein made sense of and cited the Qur'an which expresses that dutifulness is the most ideal

way to regard Allah. In this sense, Imam Abu Bakr considers him to be an image of what he strives for. This is demonstrated by Abu Bakr's many acts of obedience which are evident in the mercy of Allah. Some actions include fasting, visiting sick people, attending funerals, using one's wealth for Allah and following His instructions. "Because of his good deeds, therefore, Abu Bakr is worthy of being called to the gates of heaven and entering everything there," the Imam said, implying that this might be the result of following the path of Allah. These actions are not explicitly interpreted as characteristics of a person obeying Allah, but they are called actions showing love for Allah.

According to Dobiyanski, (2018), when the house of Arqam (the 40 believers in Allah) was full, Abu Bakr wanted to make a public appearance. Obviously this was a public objection against the city or certain gatherings, for at one point individuals from clans and families met up to protect their ancestry as opposed to guard the message. In this story and in the khutbah, the inward gathering is a clan of individuals; they order themselves as per social character, since it is tied in with having a place with a gathering. After Abu Bakr was gone after and beaten by the greater part (rather than a small bunch of 40 adherents), the Prophet came to see him. After the Prophet inclined toward Abu Bakr's shoulder and sobbed, Abu Bakr yelled that he was prepared to forfeit his whole family for the Prophet. Its primary object was to guarantee the security of the Prophet. This shows that Abu Bakr held the Prophet above his highest honor and thought of him all the time even when he was hurt. Abu Bakr is an illustration of the Prophet's character.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq was the first Caliph after the death of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). Hazrat Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq lived an incredible life, not alone but as a whole nation, enduring the blinding light while darkness enshrouded the universe. He leads humanity lost in vicious obliviousness to the protected outskirts of information. The human acumen graduated and illuminated this culture similarly as it graduated and edified the Greek culture previously. Thusly, he has endless endowments for all humankind. This culture was basically founded on monotheism and temperance, while the precepts of Greek culture were polytheism and indecency, which they credited to their alleged divine beings and related to their folklore. The Life of Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq addresses the principal page of the historical backdrop of the Prophet's Companions; It is the account of the best age, containing magnificence and triumphs previously unheard of in mankind's set of experiences. Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq was an eminent man who took on a noble character that combined tenderness with firm severity. His nature is like the sea, big, sublime, deep and big. These properties are truly hidden in jewelry and pearls under salt water (Saritoprak, Z. 2014).

#### **Discussion:**

It is universal truth that the mankind always remained divided into two groups i.e. wrong and right. The religion Islam uses the terminologies for this division as evil and virtue. According to the concepts of Islam, the battle between the both is begun from the creation of human till to the last human being. Although, previous messengers of Allah i.e. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S), Hazrat Musa (A.S), Hazrat Esa (A.S) etc. as well as previous Holly books i.e. Tawrat, Zabur, Dawud, Injil etc. were also sent by Allah Almighty for the guidance of mankind towards the right path, but, that all were at initial and temporary stages until the last and final version of Islam in form of the Holy Quran and Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) have been sent by Allah Almighty to the whole mankind as a complete and final version/code of life. Allah's last

messenger Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) and His companions presented a social welfare system in their lives and established a practical example in the form of Khilafat in the Arab peninsula.

On the other side, the opponents of Islam have always tried to encounter Muslims and their Islamic Social System (Khilafat) in the name of freedom, secularism, modernism, enlighten and fundamentalism. In this context, a comprehensive and pre-planned psychological war is being fought against Islam and Muslims especially after 9/11 on the name of War against Terrorism. The "clash of civilizations" theory was originated in a 1993 article by political scientist Samuel Huntington. In his article, Huntington argues that "the main focus of world politics will be the relationship between 'the West and other nations' and that 'the focal point of the recent conflict will be the relationship between the West and several Islamic countries" (Huntington, 1993, pp. 22-27).

Proponents of the "Clash of Civilizations" see themselves as members of a dying civilization (as Europeans currently perceive them), so hatred of members of opposing civilizations will naturally increase (Islamophobia); if you don't think your civilization is threatened (it doesn't seem to be in Latin America) then hatred of another group should not increase because nobody threatens your civilization (Islamophobia in Los Angeles is not increasing). This war is being fought by the enemies of Islam against Muslims through media (print, electronic, social) which have negatively influenced the Muslims towards religious instructions.

In this context, this study was an effort to demolish western propaganda against Islam which reveals the facts and real history of Pre-Islamic and Islamic era in which the whole mankind got equal rights, peace, social justice, economic prosperity and their human rights. Real story of the life of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) is an extraordinary example for the whole mankind which is enough evidence that Islam is a religion of peace, social welfare and harmony which save humanity from any type of exploitation and destruction.

#### **Conclusion:**

The real name of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) was Abdullah canister Abu Quhafah Uthman container Amer Al Qurashi Al Taymi. He was brought into the world in Mecca in 573 AD. Abu Bakr was a respectable of the Quraysh clan and he was an honorable man. He was knowledgeable in Arabic parentage and history and was an extravagant financial specialist. He has great habits, shrewdness and good judgment. So Abu Bakr was the primary free grown-up male to rehearse Islam, he taught the new religion to other people, yet he experienced enormously his change to Islam. He moved to Medina in the organization of Prophet Muhammad (harmony and favors of Allaah arrive) and saw all occasions and fights as he was a long-term companion of Prophet Muhammad (harmony and gifts of Allaah arrive). He was the main caliph (harmony and favors arrive) after the passing of the Prophet. Among his significant commitments were the gathering of the Qur'an and its reaction to dereliction. Abu Bakr passed on Monday night on 6/22/13 H., which compares to 8/23/634 AD. He was 63 years of age and his caliphate endured two years and 90 days.

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