

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَبْتَغُوا إِلَيْهِ الْوَسِيلَةَ

(اور تقرب حاصل کرو اُس کی بارگاہ میں وسیلہ سے) (القرآن)

أَلَا يَذْكُرُ الصَّالِحِينَ يَنْزِلُ الْبَرَكَةُ

(کیا صالحین کے تذکرہ سے برکت نازل نہیں ہوتی) (الحديث)

Sultan ul Hind

Khaja Moinuddin Chisti (r.a)

Gharib Nawaz - Biography (English Version)



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Life of Sultan-ul Hind ﷺ

Gharib-Nawaz, Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti ﷺ

(536 H-633 H)

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Life of Sultan-ul-Hind

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(536 H – 633 H)

(Short Biography)

This book dedicated to the following esteemed people who have had a great impact on me:

Murshadi wa Waaledi Hazrat Khwaja Abul Khair Mir Momin Ali Shah Quadri, Khaledi (r.a.)

Murshadi wa Maulaa'i Hazrat Khaja Abul Faiz Shah Mohammed Khalid Wajoodi Al Quadri (r.a.)

Murshadi wa Maulaa'i Bahrululoom Hazrat Muhammad Abdul Qadeer Siddiqui Al Quadri (r.a.)

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Life of Sultan-ul-Hind

Gharib-Nawaz, Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti ؒ

(536 H – 633 H)

1-Preface

Praise be to Allah the Lord of all worlds. May His blessing be upon His Messenger the prince of Prophets through whom He guided us out of error, and on his family, his companions, chosen friend. And a blessing on a pillar of Islam and Shining Luminary from the family of Ahle Bait that is Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti ؒ.

Q1- Summarise the distinct qualities and exceptional conduct of Sultan-ul-Hind, Gharib Nawaz ؒ?

Ans- Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti ؒ, also known as “Sultan-ul-Hind,” has a distinct state amongst the group of Sufi and Awliya. He ؒ stands first to light up the candle of Islam in India by eradicating the gloominess (تاریکی) of infidelity (کفر). He ؒ could spread the Islam in every nook and corner of this country (India) by way of sending pious people (پبل دل) and mystic (صاحب حال) venerable (بزرگوں). That is the reason he is known as Sultan-ul-Hind.

Hadhrat Khawaja Moinuddin Hassan Chishti is one of the most outstanding Sufi Wali-Allah in the Islamic Mysticism due to his unlimited sympathy and love towards poor people he is popularly known as Khawaja Gharib Nawaz (Helper/listener of poor) ؒ. He is the shining luminary from the family of Ahle-Bait. The light of his personality has dispelled the darkness and illuminated thousands of hearts throughout the world. He is not only respected, esteemed, honoured, implored but indeed is the focus of attention and a centre of hope to myriads of people of different casts, creeds, religions, and nationalities.

His prominent successors are as follows!

1. Hadhrat Khawaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki (r.a.)
2. Hadhrat Shaikh Faridussin Ganj-Shakar (r.a)
3. Hadhrat Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia (r.a.)
4. Hadhrat Shaikh Nasir Uddin Chiragh Delhi (r.a.)

Hadhrat Khawaja Gharib Nawaz’s ؒ message of love, harmony, and peace was later reinforced by his successors, who became religious pioneers in national integration in the country. They fulfilled the objectives of bringing together the various castes, communities, and races, elevating humanity from the swamp of materialistic concerns, which is the root of envy within mankind, even today.

The biographical writers described thousands of marvels (كرامات) be manifested by Hadhrat Khawaja Gharib Nawaz ؒ. Preaching of Monotheism and Islam amid a polytheistic situation of the then India was a splendid memorable work (شانداركارنامه) performed by Khawaja Gharib Nawaz ؒ. He accomplished his obligation alone, with the support of Allah ﷻ which was extended in the form of Karamaat and set the foundation stone for the School (درسگاه) of mystical recognition (معرفت) of Chishti. From whose elevated and dignified structure's Luminary of reflection (فيضان انوار) would continue to illuminate the dark corners of the hearts of people till judgment day (قيامت). This is my humble effort to write concise Life of Huzoor Gharib Nawaz Syedna Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti ؒ in the English language for the respected readers and listeners of its audio recording underneath thereon. May Allah and His Rasool ﷺ grant honour of acceptance to my humble effort and make it benefitted to elders in common and youngsters in particular. Amen.

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2-The name and lineage (نام و نصب)

Q2- Describe the name and lineage of Khaja Moinuddin Chishti ؒ?

Ans- The name and lineage (نام و نصب); Khaja Moinuddin, was born in in the month of Rajab 536 Hijri (1 February 1143 CE) in Sistan (East Persia) also known as Seijestan, presently known as Sistan which is in Iran, in the city of Sanjar, in a pious, respected and prominent family. He is famous in the world of Islam by the titles (قطب المشائخ) Qutub-ul-Mashayekh (القاب), Hindal Wali (بندالولى), Khaja-e-Khajagaan (خواجه خواجهگان) and Sultan-ul-Hind (سلطان الهند). His Father Hadhrat Khawaja Ghiyas Uddin ؒ was a pious and influential person and his mother Syeda Bibi Ummalwara alias Bibi Mahe Noor were direct decedents of Hadhrat Ali ؒ. Thus, through the tie of ancestral (جدى) and maternal (مادرى) lineage, he is the descendent of Hadhrat Imam Husain ؑ and Hadhrat Imam Hassan ؑ respectively (على ترتيب). Therefore he is called Hussaini al-Hassani (حسينى الحسنى). Khaja Moinuddin Chishti's ؒ Tariq is Chishti. His teachers are Shaikh Usman Harooni, Abdullah Ansari, Najibuddin Nakhshbandi. Dargah; Sufi shrine in Ajmer. He was a great mystic, an outstanding preacher and an inspired man, a learned Scholar. In those time Sistan and Khurasan were quite shaken due to bloodshed and barbarism act at the hands of Tartars and other rebels. Sistan was subjected to political instability and disorder. So, his glorious father (والد ماجد) along with his family said good-bye to the motherland (وطن) and migrated to Nashapur (نیشاپور), Khurasan (خراسان). By that time, the age of Khaja Sahib ؒ was 13 years.

3-Leaning and excellence (علم و فضل)

Q3- Elucidate how Khawaja Moinuddin ؒ enriched with mystic knowledge (علم باطن)?

Ans- In a petty age, Khawaja Moinuddin ﷺ had seen many revolutions of the times. These all incidents stirred something deep within Khawaja's ﷺ heart. He affected extremely being a victim of oppression (مظلومی) of Ulmah (علماء سو) and disgrace (ے حرمتی) of Deen-Islam. When he was 15 years old, his gentle father (والد بزرگوار) expired and he inherited an orchard (fruits garden) and a wind-mill (ہوائی چکی) as his livelihood for the closed relative's kith and kin. There had been various insecure selfish (پُرتکان غزہ) attacks on Sanjar (سنجر) and Khurasan (خراسان). As a result, these reigns were completely ruined. These disasters created in the heart of Khaja ﷺ, an attachment to God adoring and praying (خدا پرستی و عبادت). For instance, mystic exercise (ریاضت) in an early age became clear hobby (مشغلہ) of Khawaja Sahib's ﷺ routine life.

One day Hadhrat Khawaja Sahib ﷺ was watering his fruits garden. He saw a Dervish Hadhrat Ibrahim Qandoozi (r.a) a respectable mystical preceptor (صاحب باطن بزرگ) came there. Khaja Sahib ﷺ welcomed him and seated him under a tree shade, offered him with a fresh bunch of grapes and fruits (میوہ کی ڈالی) and sat down humbly in front of him. Hadhrat Qandoozi (r.a.) was delighted with the manner of hospitality by a young host (کمسن میزبان). And after having few grapes, he took out a dry piece of bread from his bag (جھولی) and chewing it himself and he offered that to Khaja Sahib ﷺ. The moment Khaja Sahib ﷺ swallowed it, his chest filled with luminosity (نور) and, enriched at once with mystic knowledge (علم باطن) and no longer had any worldly prestige remained in his eyesight. As a result, Khaja Sahib ﷺ disposed of all his worldly belongings including his fruit garden and wind-mill (باغ و چکی) and distributed the money amongst poor and helpless (غرباء و مساکین).

Q4- Exemplify the learning and excellence of Khawaja Gharib Nawaz ﷺ?

Ans- Leaning and excellence (علم و فضل); the keen ambition for learning caused Khaja Sahib ﷺ to take up travelling to Samarqand Bukhara (سمرقند بخارا). He stayed in Bukhara till 24 years of age along with Hadhrat Hassam Uddin and After memorizing (حفظ) Quran Majid, he attained the knowledge of Tafseer (تفسیر), Hadith (حدیث), Fiqh (فقہ) and other Uloom-e-Shariah (علوم شرعیہ). Afterward, he went to Khurasan (خراسان) and Nashapur (نیشاپور) and reached the town Haaron (قبضہ ہارون) of Iraq (Egypt) where he met Hadhrat Shaikh Usman Harooni ﷺ. In due course, this meeting transformed into firm belief (عقیدت) and Khaja Sahib ﷺ took the oath of allegiance (بیعت) on the hands of Shaikh Usman Harooni ﷺ. After staying few years at the Town Haaron, he visited Ka'ab-Ullah at Makah and Medina along with his Shaikh Usman Harooni ﷺ. From there he went to Baghdad the centre of learning and excellence (علم و فضل). Here he met Shaikh Shahabuddin Saherverdi (شیخ شہاب الدین سہروردی) and other great scholars (علماء) and Mashayeq (مشائخ). Shaikh Usman Harooni ﷺ came to Baghdad and conferred honour of Khilafat (خلافت) on Khaja Sahib ﷺ at the age of 52 years. Khaja Sahib ﷺ was a Persian Muslim preacher, ascetic, religious scholar, and philosopher. Khaja Sahib's ﷺ instructive discourses, full of religious insight, soon drew the local populace as well as kings and nobles and peasants and the poor from far and wide. He returned to Khurasan (خراسان)

where he resided few months and then went to Mawara al-Nahar (ماوراء النهر) (an Eastern part of Jajun river) and Sabzdaar (سبزدار) (a famous city of Persia).

Q5-Demonstrate Khawaja Gharib Nawaz ﷺ remedial way for Batini-sect Ruler?

Ans- During the period of arrival of Khaja Moinuddin Chishti ﷺ in Sabzdaar (سبزدار), Yadgaar Muhammad (يادگار محمد) a follower of Batini-sect (فرقه باطنیه) was ruling who besides being sinful (فاسق) and debauched (فاجر) used to have hatred (بغض) and enmity (عناد) with Awliya Allah. Khaja Sahib ﷺ stayed in Yadgaar garden. In the evening when the Yadgaar entered into the garden for a walk, he saw Khaja Sahib ﷺ and scolded his servants (خدمتگار) for allowing Khaja Sahib ﷺ to come into the garden? Hearing the words uttered by Yadgaar, Khaja Sahib ﷺ cast a look at him with majesty and anger (جلال و غضب), he fell unconsciously on the ground. When his condition deteriorated, his companions (مصاحبین) begged Khaja Sahib ﷺ. He recited supplication on water and sprinkled it on the face of Yadgaar Muhammad (the ruler). Then he got up immediately, paid homage (قدم بوسی) and repented from his sins. He then took the oath of allegiance (بیعت) on the hands of Khaja Sahib ﷺ. After that, he offered his entire poverty and effects as a present to Khaja Sahib ﷺ but he ﷺ refused to accept it and advised him that the wealth and effects which he stored cruelly and forcefully (ظلم و زبردستی) should be returned to their factual owners. Yadgaar Muhammad (يادگار محمد), not only returned the affluence and effects (مال و متاع) to the actual owners in obedience to the instruction but also gave up his realm and rule (سلطنت و حکومت) and got honour of being a fellow-rider (بمركاب) of Hadhrat Khaja ﷺ during travelling to an area called Hussar (حصار). Hadhrat Khaja's ﷺ beneficence of company (فیض صحبت) had created pure ambition of mystic knowledge (معرفت) into Yadgaar Muhammad (يادگار محمد). Therefore Khaja ﷺ appointed him in the region of Hussar for guiding and preaching (هدایت و ارشاد) the folks of Allah (خلق الله).

From Hussar (حصار) Khaja Moin Uddin Chishti ﷺ taken up the journey of Damishq (دمشق), *the capital of Syria*, Balakh (بلخ) *the famous city of Mawara al-Nahar (ماوراء النهر)*, Badakhshan (بدخشان) *the city of the province of Khurasan (خراسان) of Afghanistan (افغانستان)*, Ghazni (غزنی) and Qandahar (قندار) *the famous cities of Afghanistan (افغانستان)*. During their stay at each place, Khaja Sahib ﷺ preached the Islam and bestowed bounty to the seeker of mystic knowledge (معرفت).

4-Sultan-ul-Hind Gharib Nawaz's ﷺ arrival at Hindustan

Q6- Elucidate briefly the event of arrival (آمد) of Gharib Nawaz's ﷺ at India?

Ans- Gharib Nawaz's ﷺ arrival (آمد) at Hindustan; Khaja Gharib Nawaz ﷺ set his journey from Qandaar (قندار) towards Hindustan (India) and from Lahore straight reached Delhi. Realizing the need for preaching the true meaning of Islam to unbelievers, he settled in Ajmair (اجمیر), the capital of Raye Pit'hora (رائے پتھورا). Ajmer, at that time, was a kingdom of a powerful king Raja Prithviraj Chauhan and its people were unknown to Islam. In this hostile environment Khawaja Sahib ﷺ entered this kingdom along with forty of his disciples. In few

days Khaja's ﷺ marvels (کرامتیں) got a lot of publicity and numerous people had accepted Islam. Due to ever-increasing (روز افزوں) speed of Islam, the Raja of Raye Pit'hora (رائے پتھورا) felt anxiety and started torment to vex (دق کرنا) the devoted Muslims (حلقہ بگوش اسلام) of his court (دریاری) and used to rebuke in the dignity of Khawaja Sahib ﷺ. When Hadhrat Khawaja ﷺ came to know the course of action (طرز عمل) of the Raja, he (ﷺ) predicted (پیشنگوئی) fall of sovereignty (راجدھانی). Accordingly, in 588 H, 1192 A.D. Shahabuddin Ghauri attacked India in a famous battle of Taarain, defeated the Raja Prithviraj Chauhan.

Prithviraj Chauhan during his period of power (اقتدار), did not leave any stone unturned in tyranny against Khawaja Sahib ﷺ. He hired the famous Jogi and magician of those time Ajaypal to expel Khawaja Sahib ﷺ from Ajmer. But the great magic of Ajaypal couldn't be successful. Finally, both Raye Pit'hora and Ajaypal embraced Islam through perfect belief and devotion and begged a pardon from Khawaja Sahib ﷺ for their audacities (گستاخیوں). Then Khawaja Sahib ﷺ also sent his disciples and successors to different parts of the country to serve the people and teach the tenants of Islam.

5-Marriage and children (شادی و اولاد)

Q7- Write about the marriage and children of Khawaja Sahib ﷺ?

Ans- Marriage and children (شادی و اولاد); Khawaja Gharib Nawaz ﷺ settled in Ajmer and was busy in the love of Allah ﷻ and preaching the true meaning of Islam to unbelievers. During his time he got Basharat (dream) in which he was instructed by Rasoolallah ﷺ to get married. Therefore he married Bibi Asmat, daughter of pious Sufi Wajiuiddin Mash Hadi (r.a.). His second wife was Bibi Ummatullah. He got three sons and one daughter from these two marriages!

1. Hadhrat Khawaja Fakhruddin (r.a), his Dargah is at Sarwar Sharif 50 k.m from Ajmer
2. Hadhrat Khawaja Hisamuddin (r.a), his Dargah is at Sambar Sharif
3. Hadhrat Khawaja Ziauddin (r.a), his mazaar is near Khawaja Sahib ﷺ tomb
4. Syeda Bibi Hafiza Jamal (r.a), her mazaar is beside Khawaja Sahib's ﷺ Astana.

6-The essences of teaching (جوہر تعلیمات)

Q8- Quote some of the useful Sayings (ارشادات) of Khawaja Gharib Nawaz ﷺ?

Ans- The essences of teaching (جوہر تعلیمات) and useful sayings of Gharib Nawaz ﷺ on mysticism (تصوف) are!

➤ **The true friend of Allah ﷻ has three these qualities;**

1. A friend of Allah must have affection like the sun (سورج) when the sun rises, which is beneficial to all irrespective of casts, colour, and status.
2. A friend of Allah must be generous like an Ocean or river (سمندر یا دریا), which is beneficial to all irrespective of casts, colour, and status.

3. A friend of Allah must possess hospitality like the earth (زمین), which is beneficial to all irrespective of casts, colour, and status.

➤ **The noblest of character is possessed by one, who is!**

1. Bountiful in poverty.
2. Content in hunger
3. Cheerful in grief.
4. Friendly in hostility.

➤ **The surest way to ward off the eternal punishment of Hell is!**

1. To feed the hungry.
2. To redress the aggrieved.
3. To help the distressed.

➤ **The perfection of faith is evident by three things which are!**

1. Fear 2. Hope 3. Love

➤ **Without performing Salah (نماز) none can approach Allah ﷻ because Salah is Mir'aj for the pious.**

➤ **A sin committed does not harm an individual so much, as looking down upon one's fellow human being.**

➤ **Of all the worship that pleases Allah ﷻ, the most are the granting of relief to the humble and the oppressed.**

7-Demise (انتقال)

Q9- Describe briefly the occurrence of the demise of Khawaja Gharib Nawaz ﷺ?

Ans- On 4th Rajab before entering his Hujrah (room), he advised all his disciples, "I should not be disturbed until my Khalifah Khawaja Qutbuddin (r.a.) arrives. "On 6th Rajab Khawaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki (r.a.) arrived from Delhi and knocked politely on the door of the Hujrah but there was no response. He then asked Mureedeen (مریدین) of Khawaja Sahib ﷺ to break open the door of Hujrah (room). There they found the noble soul of their Mushid had already left the mortal body to meet his Lord, Allah ﷻ. His forehead was shining with the letters of Divine light. He was laid to rest in the same room.

Huzoor Khaja Mohiuddin Chishti ﷺ was born in Rajab 536 Hijri, 1 February 1143 CE at Sistan (East Persia) in city Sanjar and passed away on 6th Rajab 633 Hijri 15 march 1236 CE at the age of 97 years at Ajmer (India). Resting place; Ajmer Sharif Dargah Sharif.

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

وَإِخْرَدَعُونَآ أَن لِحَمْدُ اللَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَي خَيْرِ خَلْقِهِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ
أَجْمَعِينَ