

Pearls of Wisdom



*Compiled by
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*With biographical notes by
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lege Larkana

For:

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From 
15-4-2014
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Compiled by
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With biographical notes by
Sikander Ali Channa
Asstt. Prof. Islamiat



Cadet College Larkana

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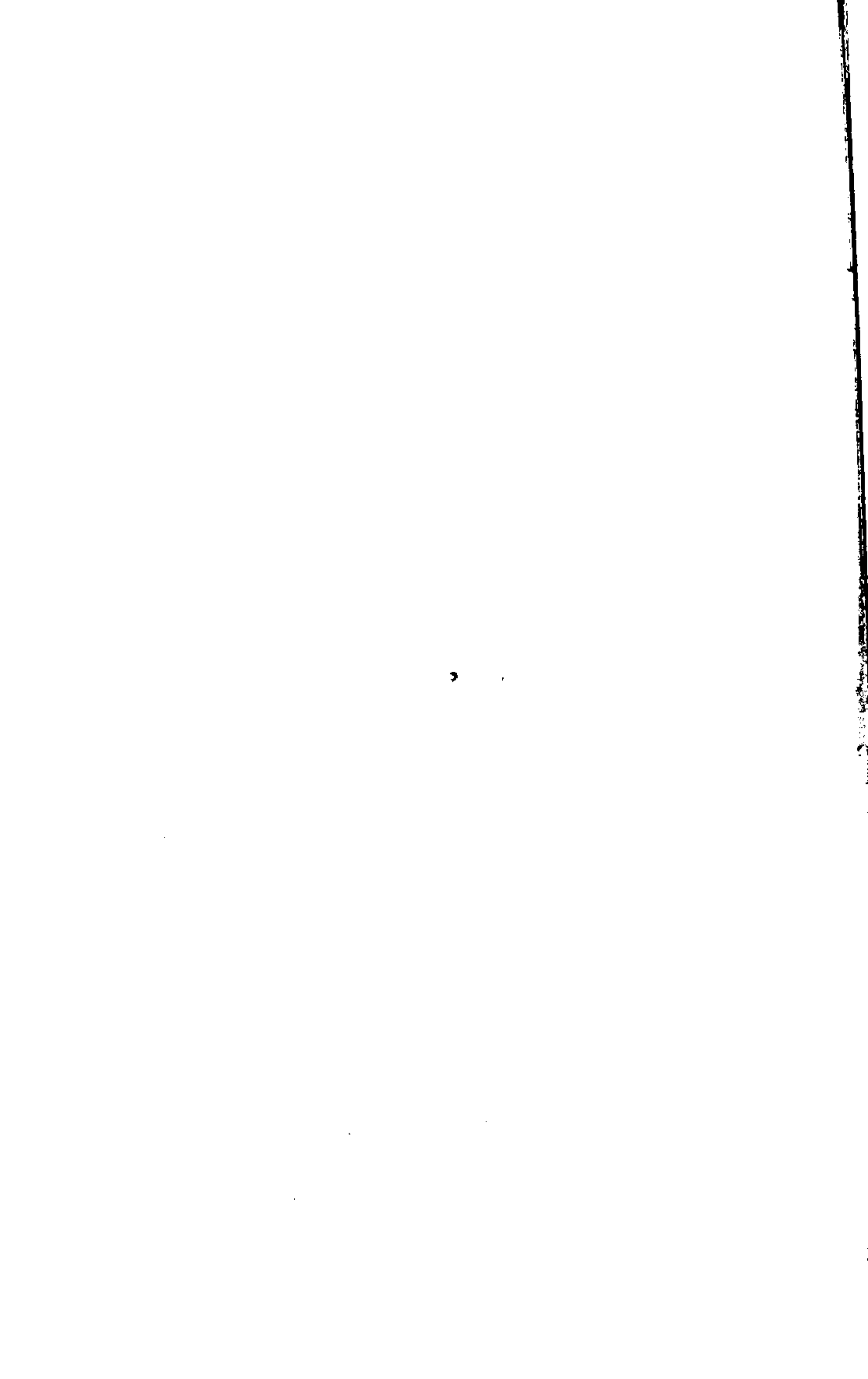
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Contents

- Foreword I
- Preface II
- Sayings/ Quotations 1 – 81
- About the Biographies 83
- Biographies 84 – 148



Foreword

Blessed are those who, with their untiring efforts and scholarly capabilities, contribute towards the betterment of human society in different ways.

It gives me pleasure that we, with our humble efforts, are trying to illumine our learners by facilitating them with useful information through books.

The book 'Pearls of Wisdom' is unique in its nature that it carries an everlasting guidance and eternal knowledge to the learners which may help them develop their entire personality.

The book, though very little in form, is expected to bring about huge change in the personality of the budding souls and make them stand out among other members of the society in their practical life.

"Pearls of Wisdom" is a handy access to enlightening quotes of Muslim scholars and saints; and their life sketches will enable the readers to utilize them in their daily life so as to become role model for others.

I appreciate the efforts put in by Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Buriro, Lecturer in English and Mr. Sikander Ali Channa, Asstt. Prof. Islamiyat for the nice job they have done. I hope that the book shall be helpful for all times to come.

5 November 2009
Cadet College Larkana

Prof. Muhammad Yusuf
Principal

Preface

It is very rare to hear young learners quoting Muslim scholars, saints and philosophers. It makes one feel as if the world of wisdom is monopolistic domain of Bacon, Ruskin, Shakespeare, Carlyle, Socrates and Confucius. In such state of affairs, this little book, with quotes translated in English covering multiple areas of human thought, can take them closer to what is their own and universal.

This book, though, is short in its substance, yet shall groom the learners with invaluable informative knowledge they need.

It was, indeed, an honour for me to be assigned, by my Principal, the task to compile the book in your hands. I would not have been able to complete the task if my Principal, Prof. S.M. Yusuf, had not given me scholarly motivation and inspiration. I offer my special thanks to Mr. Sikander Ali Channa, Asstt. Prof. Islamiat for making excellent contribution by providing biographical notes on the Muslim scholars.

I also thank Muhammad Zafar Iqbal, Instructor Fine Arts for designing the title cover and Saifullah Unar, Sr. Computer Assistant for his technical support in composing and layout of the book.

5 November 2009
Cadet College Larkana

Abdul Ghafoor Buriro

Pearls of Wisdom

وَمَنْ يُؤْتَ الْحِكْمَةَ فَقَدْ أُوتِيَ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا

Surah Al-Baqarah-269)

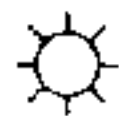
Hazrat Fatimat-uz-Zahra (R.A)

The best woman is she who neither has seen the stranger nor has given chance to him to see her.



Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)

Humility is the outcome of education.



Tongue often entangles man in dire difficulties.



Be always self reliant, and never beg even for a *miswak* (Toothbrush).



Saving of tongue from backbiting and snubbing keeps heart satisfied.



To take upon oneself the troubles for others is true generosity and boldness.



The worst kind of man is he who dies and enlivens his bad trends.



Education balances the personality of good man and spoils the arrogant.



Base of troubles is one's own tongue.



Hazrat Umar bin al-Khattab (R.A)

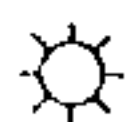
The best way to defeat any body is to beat him at politeness.



Woman is the greatest blessing after faith in Allah.



If you don't find morsel today keep hope in Allah and wait for tomorrow.



One who keeps intention hidden enjoys power of authority.



Little eating is health; little voice is wisdom, and little slumber is worship.



To develop greed is great poverty.



To overlook the deed of cruel persons is a pure kind of cruelty.



Death is great advice for me.

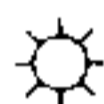
Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (R.A)

It is the greatest sin when somebody advises not to do any bad deed what he himself does.



Hazrat Abu Zar Ghifari (R.A)

To serve and love the creation of Allah is to love and serve Allah Almighty.



Hazrat Uthman bin Affan (R.A.)

Patience in the difficult time testifies true love of man for Allah and His Prophet (pbuh).



When all other sins are old, greed is still young.



He who ignores the rights of man ignores Allah.



Patience is the best healing source of anger.



Man is hidden in one's own tongue.



The one who keeps his intention hidden is more powerful.



The one who seeks support from others and then he turns to Allah, receives no support.



To ignore culprit sometimes makes him more dangerous.



Hazrat Salman Farsi (R.A)

No any soil can make the person pious, but good deeds.



Remember Allah by heart before venturing any task.



My brother! Do not collect too much wealth that may cause you to be unthankful to Allah Almighty.



Be away from quarrel before it gets worst.



,

Hazrat Awais Qarni (R.A)

You will get eternal harmony if you lessen your desire.



Be empty stomach and remain rich with knowledge.



Not to be bad is also goodness.



Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (R.A)

Speaking without thinking is like shooting without aiming.



Forgiveness is the best revenge.



Arrogance is great hurdle in the progress.



One friend is enough, two are too much, third is impossible.



The best among you is he who follows the religion.



The greatest wealth is wisdom, the greatest poverty is stupidity.



Impatience is more painful than patience.



Supplication to Allah saves us from natural disaster.



Hazrat Sa'ad (R.A)

It is an apparent arrogance when one does sins in a hope to be forgiven.



Hazrat Imam Husayn (R.A)

Greed and lust are bitter enemies of man.



The fairest way to get revenge is to forgive even after having the power.



Patience in difficulties is key to success.



To offer thanks in reciprocity is good virtue.



The belief in Allah makes man worried about doom's day and infidel for material prosperity.



Offering salams promises seventy rewards and one for responding to it.



Rabi' bin Khaytham

Sort out solution of your problem at own and wait none for the support.



Hazrat Ibn-e- Abbas (R.A)

When I sought knowledge I became degraded, but when I sought for knowledge I became exalted.



To discuss about learning in a right and positive direction is dearer to me than to remain awake throughout the night in prayer.



One who owns shelter, simplicity and wife is the richest one.



Imam Zain-ul-Abdin (R.A)

Company of pious and virtuous puts man on right path.



Hassan Basri (R.A)

When Allah Almighty wishes to debase any man, He puts him engaged in collecting wealth.



Allah Almighty has made promise to defame evil doer in the world.



Genuine supplication to Allah ensures blessings of Him.



Whenever Allah Almighty wishes to disassociate any man, He puts him into race of collecting wealth.



Greatness of education lies in reticence, and reticence is the outcome of education.



Imam Baqir (R.A)

Humility refines the soul, extends the good virtues, saves from the troubles, provides an ease and gets hold of incoming troubles.



The scholar who has not guided the ignorant may do a crime.



Imam Ja'far Sadiq

An urge for rest in difficult time would trigger it.



Our religion is seldom epitome of modesty.



Trust to extreme level in man is more harmful.



Three things are hard in life: fear of death, intensity of ailment and suffering of troubles due to illness.



Nerve (Nafs) is against Allah and enmity of man with it is an apparent friendship with Allah.



Always get advice from a man who remains in supplication to Allah.



God has created both hell and heaven in the world. The prosperity is heaven and adversity the hell. You have to adopt only patience in troubles.



When I fall in miseries, I do business with Allah Almighty through charity.



Imam Abu Hanifa (R.A)

Education acquired for worldly benefit would never occupy place in the heart.



Miseries are outcome of sinful deeds and one does not have right to make those public.



Abu Ja'far Mansur (R.A)

Always be thankful to Allah for His blessings.



Hazrat Sufyan al-Thauri (R.A)

Good virtues lessen the anger of Allah.



If some body terms you a bad creation and you feel anger, it means you are of same blood.



To beg something from ill-natured man is to demand a fish in the desert.



There is no hard fire than anger.



There is no harm giving thing than tongue.



Dawud al-Ta'i

Bowing down head in supplication is not enough; one should keep heart also pure.



Imam Malik

Knowledge is friend of man which always remains with him.



Ibn al-Mubarak (R.A)

I wonder for one who does not seek knowledge.



A man can never reach the peaks of perfection due to wisdom and knowledge unless he moulds in him the modesty and humility.



Imam Moosa Kazim

The greatest charity is to help the poor in his difficulty.



Ibn Samaak (R.A)

Your deeds are responsible for your miseries.



Rabe'a Basri (R.A)

Do not keep hope of blessing/forgiveness till you treat your good deeds little.



Hazrat Fozail bin Iyaz (R.A)

The one who breeds too much anger loses friends.



To praise one's own deed is bitter vanity.



If you want permanent blessing of Allah then treat old like father, young like brother, and women like sisters.



Poverty is better than arrogance.



The essence of religion is awareness and awareness is essence of education, and essence of knowledge is patience.



Angry man remains deprived of friends.



Fear of Allah guides man to right path.



Hazrat Shaqiq Balkhi

Don't do hurry in taking revenge, and don't be lazy in doing goodness.



If you want a sincere friend, make Allah Almighty as your only friend.



The real saint keeps his inner more rich than outer.

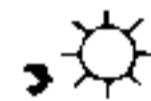


Yusuf bin Isbat al- Shibani (R.A)

Good people are those who prefer good deeds than to good words of advices.



Good attitude reduces the anger of Allah.



If you want to reduce hardships then avoid bad doings.



Hazrat Ma'ruf Karkhi

Man is like a bubble, here he stands up, here he finishes.



Without faith, worship is meaningless.



It is foolishness to keep hope without exercising humility.



Aggressive remains helpful to Satan.



Love can neither be shared nor be lent.



The sign of genuine love with Almighty Allah is to adopt patience in difficulties as well as in poverty.



Imam Shafa'i

To please every individual is difficult: better to please Allah only.



It is difficult to teach man than animal.



Imam Ali Rida (R.A)

The greatest property is one which is spent for saving the respect and honour.



Ma'mun Al-Rashid

When you find any man speaking bad for any one in his absence, reject him from the circle of friendship.



It is better to adopt less valued profession than to spread arms for begging.



Acquiring control on habit is an outstanding quality of man.



Imam Taqi (R.A)

Treat the existing moment a great blessing, for you are unaware about tomorrow.



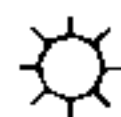
After cherishing religious responsibility, the great deed is to please the creation of Allah Almighty.



Ignorance and arrogance are the worst habits of man.



Disrespect to parents justifies degradation here and hereafter.



Mansur bin Ammar (R.A)

One who engages himself in worldly affairs shall remain away from the blessings of Allah.



Imam Ahmed bin Hambal (R.A)

To smell scent of a tyrant ruler destroys the piety of man.



Abu Turab Nakhshabi

Without firm belief, supplication/ worship is useless.



There is no any harmful thing in the world other than follow nerves.



Imam Mahdi (R.A)

Pray for my emergence, for my presence is sole solutions of all evils.



Yahya bin Mo'adh

Feel man like fire, do not go to man with out any work, and if you go closer to him feel close to fire.



The world is an ocean, hereafter is a bank, worship is a boat and man is traveller.



The greatest deed is to keep oneself attached with education.



Imam Hassan Askari

Whoever does good deeds for the sake of the Hereafter, Allah will amend for him his affairs in this world.



Ba Yazid Bistami

It would be the time of great poverty when great scholars indulge themselves into worldly affairs.



Allah loves those who are good at their attitude and share sorrows of others.



What you want from Allah for tomorrow cherish the same in reciprocity today.



Bad deeds are like enmity with Allah.



A good person is he who breeds fear even after doing good deeds, and unlucky one is he who becomes notorious.



One who keeps fear of Allah even after doing good deeds is virtually a lucky one, and one who keeps after being famous after doing evil deeds is the most neglected to Allah.



Ibn-e-Majah (R.A)

The great sin after infidelity is disrespect to parents.



Jonaid Baghdadi

Good character is outcome of good attitude, good advice, love and affection.



To teach and to learn thereby acting upon is supposed to be godown of good deeds.



The most applicable deed for man before Allah Almighty is to show obedience to parents.



Abu Othman al-Hiri

One who speaks without wisdom shall face problem.



One deed of sin done after repentance is seventy times worse than thousand sins done before.



Lust of material prosperity of a scholar is better than the detachment of ignorant.



Ibn Atta

Repentance according to sins is always rewarded.



Education demolishes the element of barbarism and beast-like instinct from man.



Education and modesty have a great appeal.



Abu Bakr Shebli

Old dogs never bark without any reason.



Farabi

An urge of learning makes scholar a scholar and satisfaction of being so makes him ignorant.



Mutanabbi

If you have seen nothing but the beauty of their markings and limbs, their true beauty is hidden from you.



Firdawsi

Satan can never betray the righteous man.



Abul Hassan Khurqani

The more you spend time in worship the more you save yourself from material desire.



The best act never keeps the individual in doubt.



Backbiting is some thing which is done in one's absence in a way that if some one may talk and he listens he feels humiliated.



All names of Allah are great and are worthy to be praised, whereas the greatness of man lies in his modesty and supplication to Allah Almighty.



Abu Ishaque Gazruni (R.A)

Love with three things is harmful viz: nerve (Nafs), life and property.



Ibn-e-Sina

Too much wealth and too much poverty lead man to evil doings.



Do not keep wrong intention for any man, for it reflects the same intention in the heart of other.



Taking loan is the worst kind of curse.



Do not harbour resentment for any one, for it reaches soon to the opponent.



Abu Sa'id Abu al-Khair

We hope for goodness from man, and it is enough that they may not do the bad.



Ibn-e-Rasheeq

Unlucky is the nation whose teachers are lazy and ignorant.



Ali Hajveri

Always seek kindness and never stick to seek justice from Allah Almighty, for it is feared to be suspect of any sin.



The best habit among all others is an open protest against nerves.



Good deed testifies the vision and knowledge of man.



,

Nizam-ul-Mulk Toosi

I have seen thieves and gamblers changing their habit, but have never seen liar giving up the habit of telling lie.



Disobedience of slaves is an open precedent of master's cruelty.



The good person is he who offers thanks in his happiness and adopts patience in difficulties.



Imam Ghazali (R.A)

Before presenting food to the guest, save some for your family.



Any interaction which irritates your friend is also backbiting.



To give privilege to deprived one is not a kindness but it is true justice.



Avoid giving advices until you act upon it.



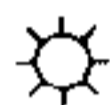
Whatever comes out of tongue in the beginning must be the name of Allah Almighty.



To be happy over the poverty of neighbour is
weakness of faith.



Love is not grown in a garden, nor sold in the
marketplace; whether you are a king or a
servant, the price is your head, and nothing
less. Yes, the cost of the elixir of love is your
head!



Silence is also a kind of worship.



Omer Khayyam

Never anticipate tomorrow's sorrow.



The wine of life oozing drop by drop,
The leaves of life keep falling one by one.



Strange, is it not? That of the myriads who,
Before us passed the door of darkness
through,
Not one returns to tell us of the road,
Which to discover we must travel too.



The cheerful bird of youth flutters away
I hardly noticed how it came and went.



Children are not the things to be moulded,
But are men to be unfolded.



Dust into dust and under dust lies
Sans wine, sans song, sans singer and sans
end.



Abdul Qadir Jilani

The most blessed is he who shows kindness
to every individual.



The one who begs other than Allah remains blind.



Backbiters are supposed to be our gardeners who transfer their good deeds to our credit to flourish.



The cruel spoils the life of suppressed and loses his heaven.



The friend of Allah is he who shows kindness to all creations.



One who feels himself superior to others shall surely get no place.



To neglect man is to neglect Allah Almighty.



One cannot claim to have love with Allah Almighty unless he loves His creation.



Ibn-e-Jawzi

There is nothing harmful than to follow the ego (Nafs).



Righteous person enjoys much before doing good deed.



The greatest achievement is to amalgamate knowledge and good deeds in one fold.



Imam Razi (R.A)

Keep control on tongue in gathering, on hand in anger, and on appetite at dinning table.



Mu'inuddin Chishti Ajmiri (R.A)

To see parents with humble eye and love is to win the blessings of Allah Almighty.



Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki (R.A)

If you reduce your demands, you will enjoy.



One who claims for love and utter complaints when suffer, can never be true friend.



Ibn Arabi

The greatest quality of man is to treat his enemies in better way, for Allah Almighty Himself showed kindness to His unbelievers.



Fariduddin Ganj-e-Shakar

Be always restless in finding opportunity to do good deeds.



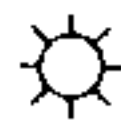
Do not quarrel in a way that you leave no option for reconciliation.



Justice promises respect and honour.



Always feel a seldom service when you serve others.



Maulana Jalal-ud-Din Rumi (R.A)

Your task is not to seek for love, but merely to seek and find all the barriers within yourself that you have built against it.



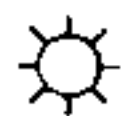
This is love: to fly toward a secret sky, to cause a hundred veils to fall each moment, first to let go of life, finally, to take a step without feet.



Only from the heart can you touch the sky.



Let the beauty of what you love be what you do.



Don't grieve. Anything you lose comes round in another form.



You were born with wings. Why prefer to crawl through life?



Shaikh Sa'di Shirazi

The punishment of teacher is better than the love of father.



Whenever you argue with someone wiser than yourself in a way that others may admire your wisdom, they will discover your ignorance.



The beloved of Almighty are rich who have the humility of the poor and the poor who have the magnanimity of rich.



Patience is golden principle of life.



Anger provides trouble to beholder first and then enemy.



Little birds can defeat lions if they get united.



Advice void of greed is like a bitter pill which roots out all ailments.



Have patience. All things are difficult before they become easy.



Amir Khosrow

If friendship of any man does not give any benefit beware his enmity shall not be harmful.



Ibn Battutah

Never to travel any road a second time.



Hafiz Shirazi

The wise is he who cherishes his responsibility before time.



Ibn Khaldun

Keeping hope of all kinds of luxury without acquiring education is living in the paradise of fool.



Babur

Mother is the greatest personality of the world.



Mujaddid Alf-i-Thani (Sani)

Handover sorrows of your family to Allah for permanent solution.



Lust for luxury in the world is work of fools.



Meditation removes weariness and carelessness.



The most helpless creation among all is man.



To love unbeliever is to do enmity with Allah Almighty.



Company of materialists is a passion.



Allah Almighty never showers His blessings on man who keeps no love and sympathies for human beings.



Khushhal Khan Khattak

It is better to die by ailing but take no pill by begging.



Shah Inayat Shaheed

Worldly agonies for righteous man are like fire for gold which removes the waste layers.



Khuwaja Noor Muhammad Muhaarvi

Supplication coupled with good deeds is useless until you develop real love for Holy Prophet.



Waris Shah

One line of words sometimes makes the author immortal.



Nadir Shah Afshar

There is no difference between mother and flower; flower spreads fragrance and mother eternal love.



Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai

Whoso transferred their minds from this world and its attractions to the Hereafter, (i.e. they adopted self-abnegation), they shall reach the goal. The Beloved, who is personification of beauty and wisdom par excellence, is less than one cubit away from us.



Abdul Rahim Girohri (R.A)

Closeness to Allah promises an apparent mental harmony where as the love with worldly affairs leads to disharmony.



Mir Hassan Dihlavi

Self-centered cannot be a good friend.



Tipu Sultan

It is better to die before you bend your knees before your enemy.



One day of lion is better than hundred days of jackal.



Save me from friends, I will defend against my enemies.



The real joy of life is to combat difficulties and miseries with firm determination.



Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

After every failure there hides success, but it requires incessant struggle.



Muhammad Hussain Azad

What adversity teaches a man, prosperity not.



Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

The real beauty of mother is her love, and my mother is the greatest beauty of the world.



Service above self is a pilgrimage to humanism.



Allama Iqbal (R.A)

Only he overcomes the revolution of time who creates the eternal with every breath.



Single moment of freedom is better than
hundred years of slavery.



Only deeds may guide you either to heaven
or to hell.



Good book is the best friend of man.



Sayyid Ali al-Khamenei

The only way to confront the Zionist enemy is
the continuation and fortification of resistance
and Jihad.



Holding absolute power is heresy in Islam..



Music is no different from opium; replace it
with something instructive.



Muhammad Ali (Boxer)

One who has no deep perception keeps no worth.



Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi (R.A)

My sins get crystallized before me when people praise me.



Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

A country can only prosper and grow stronger if the people save it with honest and selfless devotion.



Secret of success lies in hard working.



Avoid talking too much if you want to be great person.



I have lived as plain Mr. Jinnah, and I hope to die as plain Mr. Jinnah. I am very much averse to any title or honours and I will be more than happy if there was no prefix to my name.



Think hundred times before you take a decision, but once the decision is taken, stand by it as one man.



Khuwaja Hassan Nizami

The bitterest enemy of man is his nerves.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Teaching by tongue can be perspired but by good deed can stay stronger.



Slavery is worst even if it bears beautiful names.



Education imparted by heart can bring revolution in the society.



Many people plant trees but few of them get fruit of it.



Major Aziz Bhatti Shaheed

Do not call me back; I will shed the last drop of my blood in the defence of my dear homeland.



Sayyid Qutub Shaheed

The one who fears to stand in front of Allah does not indulge in sin.



Corruption is an inevitable result of tyranny,
and it affects the tyrant and his subjects alike.



Facilitating evil and sin is the same as
facilitating the way to affliction.



Faith is the elevating path through which
upright human nature ascends to its ultimate
perfection.



Faith is the characteristic by which the
minute, transient human being attains
closeness to the Absolute and Everlasting
Originator of the universe and all that exists
in it.



Man without faith is an ignoble creature
having only trivial ambitions and petty
concerns.



The Islamic method of character building links worship with faith.



Man is a passionate self-lover. But he loves only what he imagines to be good for him.



Mrs. Elsa Kazi

The good work the Neem tree does is an example which human beings should follow.



Allama I. I. Kazi

I compress all the learning of my life into the words "Be true to your words".



When young generation of any nation engages itself in meandering matters shall be destroyed.



Shah Faysal

I consider education very important for the progress of my people.



Sayyid Abul A'la Mawdudi

Kufr is a form of ignorance, rather it is ignorance pure and simple.



The basic human problems cannot be solved unless man himself is first completely understood.



A sound faith in Islam is the basic factor which requires its followers to obey the laws of its system.



Shyness (Haya) is the force which prevents man from indulging in indecency and obscenity.



Ibn-e-Insha

The health of a man improves at dinning table and spoils as well.



A.K. Brohi

Unless a man is guided by wise education, there is, as a rule, no uniform development of his personality.



A really educated person is one who consistently realizes that anything he does or even thinks isthe product of the world as a whole.



The destiny of human nation isalways the result of human effort."



Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

It is not the walls that make a city; it is men who make it.



Truth shall never come out as dead tell no tales.



Let's build a monument for the veto. Let's build a monument for impotence and incapacity.



Anwer Sadaat

He who cannot change the very fabric of his thought will never be able to change reality, and will never, therefore, make any progress.



You are not a realist unless you believe in miracles.



There can be hope only for a society which acts as one big family, not as many separate ones.



Most people seek after what they do not possess and are enslaved by the very things they want to acquire.



Peace is more precious than a piece of land.



G. M. Syed

The world is an open battlefield. Only those who are strong and self-determined can survive and unlike to that shall stay no more.



Hakim Muhammad Sa'id

Quarrels always happen on minutest matters.



The books not only take us round various places but also tell us golden tales.



Benazir Bhutto

Democracy is the best revenge against dictatorship.



Without patience and perseverance, a great achievement is impossible.



Dr. N. A. Baloch

Education is a human enterprise concerned with the development of the same.



Luqman Hakeem

Do not breed fear when you do any deed for the sake of Allah.



Hope is essence of life; if once it is vanished you shall fall into ditch of hopelessness.



Don't keep fear from people when you do any deed for sake of Allah Almighty.



Do not cut joke of a person who is entangled in problems.



Mohammed Bin Hanifia

Uttering complaints in difficulties triggers the anger of Allah.



Sultan Ahmed Shah

There is no different treatment between poor and rich in Mohammadan law.



Abu Bakar Daud

Fear from Allah is beginning of wisdom.



To live in prison with wise is better than to live in heaven with fool.



Hazrat Yahya Barmaki

One who breaches laws of nature shall never remain secure.



Society is better teacher than books.



The real joy is to help than to be helped.



The worst kind of man is he who remains unthankful to his helping friend.



Ahmed Sehou Toure

We, for our part, have a first and indispensable need, that of our dignity. Now, there is no dignity without freedom..... We prefer freedom in poverty to riches in slavery.



Ibrahim Tamimee

Greed leads man to bitter failure.



Ahmad Raghav

Justice must never mirror evil; justice must always be a mirror for Evil so that all may see.



Yusuf Karsh

Character, like a photograph, develops in darkness.



Look and think before opening the shutter. The heart and mind is the true lens of the camera.



I've also seen that great men are often lonely.



There is a brief moment when all there is in a man's mind and soul and spirit is reflected through his eyes, his hands, his attitude. This is the moment to record.



I have found that great people do have in common an immense belief in them and in their mission. They also have great determination as well as an ability to work hard. At the crucial moment of decision, they draw on their accumulated wisdom. Above all, they have integrity.



I try to photograph people's spirits and thoughts. As to the soul-taking by the photographer, I don't feel I take away, but rather than the sitter and I give to each other. It becomes an act of mutual participation.



Within every man and woman a secret is hidden, and as a photographer it is my task to reveal it if I can.



The trouble with photographing beautiful women is that you never get into the dark room until after they've gone.



Abdullah Ahmad Badawi

To develop the human capital, we want our citizens to be fully equipped with knowledge, practice good moral values, have a broad mind, love the country and possess the physical and spiritual strength.



We detest any form of violence related to religion, or ideology or race.



Sometimes if there is too much freedom exercised then democracy will be destroyed.



It is not appropriate at all for the money to be spent on someone's retirement. It is over the top.



Hakim Recinka

Revenge is the word of uncivilized language.



Revenge is the language of non human society.



Abdul Rahim Khenan

Don't disclose your sorrows with others for people shall make it public only then to redress.



Sangi Bhatlo Faqir

One should feel ashamed if one does not be thankful to Allah who creates him supreme creature. Therefore, praise to thy Lord and abstain doing sinful deeds.

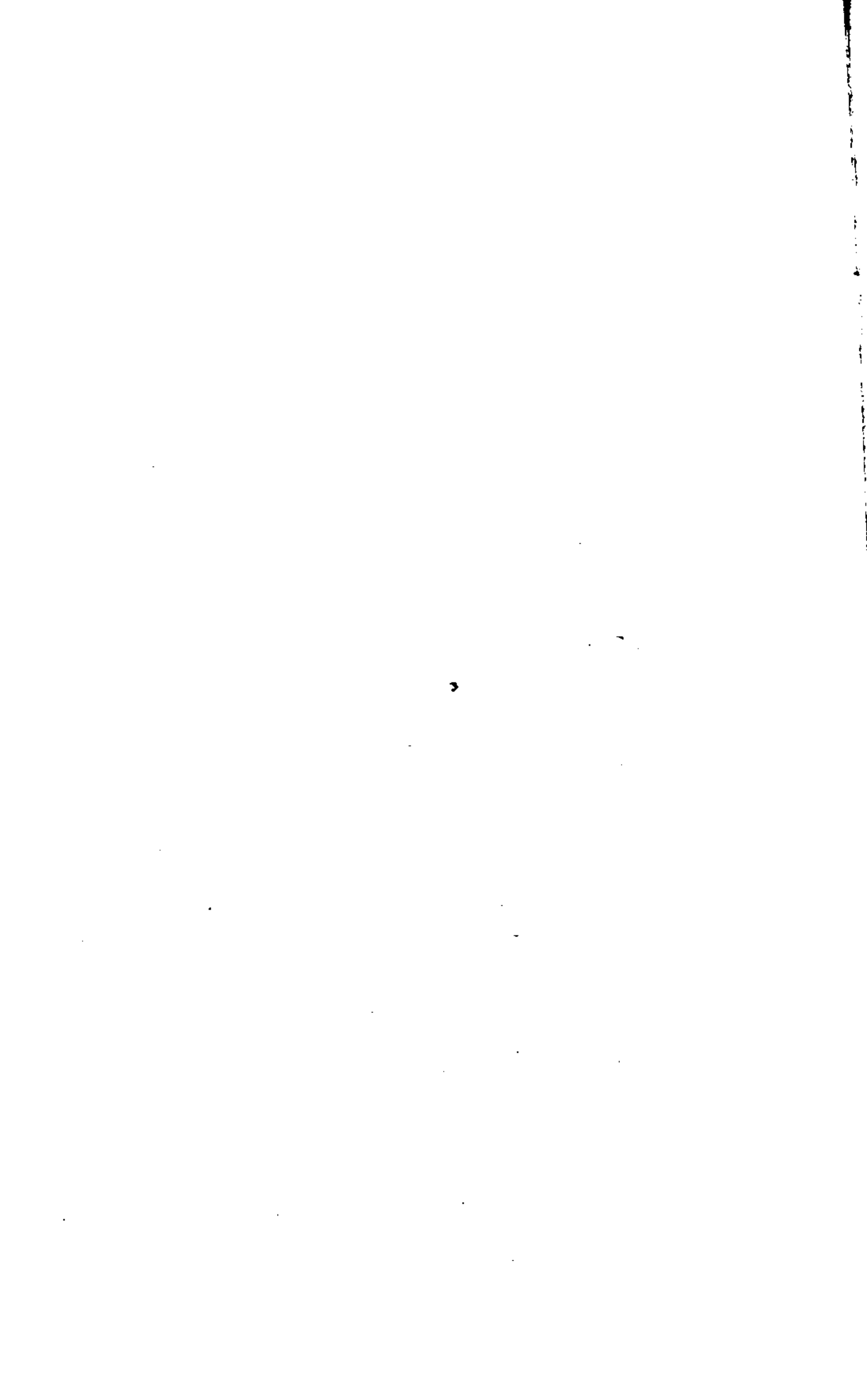


Biographical Notes

by

Sikander Ali Channa

Assistant Professor Islamiyat



Introduction

To introduce, promote and highlight the thoughts and teachings of eminent Muslim scholars, saints, scientists, educationists, philosophers, men of letters and men of wisdom, a plan was conceived by our worthy Principal, Prof. Muhammad Yusuf to compile and publish a book comprising the sayings of Muslim luminaries. The duty was assigned to and done by Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Buriro, Lecture in English.

The Principal however desired to add biographical notes also. I accepted voluntarily the task and compiled biographies (just brief introduction) of almost all the luminaries included in this book.

To present an authentic and qualitative information on the biographies, the material has been collected from the books/ articles written by authors/ writers and research scholars of great repute.

We hope the 'Pearls of Wisdom' shall not only be preserved but also shared, as, that is the only way to increase knowledge.

The biographical notes would give confidence to the reader to quote the great thoughts, as and when required, with authenticity.

22 August 2009
Cadet College Larkana

Sikander Ali Channa
Asstt. Prof. Islamiat

Fatimat-uz-Zahra (R.A)

(604/5-632/3 A.D)

Fatimah, also called *Az-Zahra* (Shining One) was born at Makkah in 18 before Hijra (604/5 A.D.) and died at Madina in 11 Hijra (632 A.D), and was buried in the graveyard of Jannat-ul-Baqei. She was the dearest daughter of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W), wife of the fourth rightly guided caliph Hazrat Ali (R.A) and mother of Imam Hasan (R.A.) and Imam Hussain (R.A.).

Abu Bakr (R.A)

(573-634 AD)

Abu Bakr, also called *As-Siddiq* (The Upright) was the first adult male convert to Islam, a close friend of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W), and first caliph (Khalifah) of the Islamic Ummah. He was born at Makkah in Banu Tayyam tribe of Quraish in 50 before hijra/573AD and died at Madina in 13AH/634AD and was buried next to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W). He was among one of Ten Blessed Companions, Ashara-e- Mubashshara to whom the Holy Prophet Muhammad(S.A.W) gave glad tidings of paradise in their lives. He was the father-in-law of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) and father of Hazrat A'isha Siddiqah (R.A), third wife of the Holy Prophet (SAW).

Umar bin al-Khattab (R.A)

(582-643/4 AD)

Second caliph of the Islamic caliphate was born in 40 before hijra/582 AD in Banu Adi tribe of Quraish, at Makkah, and was assassinated by Abu Lu'lu, a slave for personal reasons, in 23 AH/ 643/4 AD, at Madina, and was buried next to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A). He was the father-in-law of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.), (father of Hazrat Hafsa (R.A) the fourth wife of the Holy Prophet (SAW). The Holy Prophet (SAW) nicknamed him *Farooq*, 'distinguisher' (between truth and falsehood). His ten years, six months and four days period of caliphate is marked as golden period of Muslim history and he is remembered as the best administrator.

Abdullah bin Masood (R.A)

(Died in 652 A.D.)

Teacher, jurist, and founder of the Kufan code of law and a famous companion of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W). Hazrat Umar (RA) sent him to Kufa (Iraq) as a teacher and jurist. His students and theirs in turn achieved prominence as jurists; notable among them were: Alqamah al-Nakh'ai, Masruq al-Hamdani, Qadi Shurayh, Ibrahim al-Nakh'ai, Amir al-Sha'bi and Hammad bin Abi Sulayman, the teacher of Imam Abu Hanifah. He narrated 848 sayings of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W).

Hazrat Abu Zar Ghifari (R.A)

(Died in 652/53 A.D)

Abu Dharr Jundub bin Junadah al-Ghifari (R.A) was one of the earliest convert to Islam and was very out-spoken. In the period of Hazrat Usman (R.A.) he became prominent when he advocated the sharing of the increasingly overflowing Syrian treasury with the poor and criticized the rule of Hazrat Othman (R.A), therefore, he was recalled to Madina, exiled and sent to *Rabdiah*, a village near to Madina where he died in seclusion in 32 AH/652-3 AD. He narrated 281 sayings of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.).

Uthman bin Affan (R.A)

(577-655/6 A.D)

Third caliph (Khalifah) was born in 40 before Hijra in the Banu Umayyah tribe of Quraish at Makkah. He married to two daughters of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) Ruqayya (R.A) and after her death Umm-e-Kulthum (R.A). He succeeded to the caliphate in 23 AH/644 and remained caliph for 10 years 6 months and 4 days. His major service to Islam was an established official version of the Holy Qura'an on the dialectic of Quraish and its circulation. During his caliphate, criticisms and uprisings grew in Iraq, Kufa and in Egypt which resulted in his assassination in 35 AH/ 655-6 AD at Madina.

Salman Farsi (R.A)

(Died in 655-656 AD)

Born near Isfahan, his actual name was Maba bin Booz Khashan. He belonged to a richest and a landlord family called 'A'ab Mulk' near Asfahan (old Iran). After his conversion to Islam, the Holy Prophet (SAW) changed his name as Salman. He traveled to Syria and then to central Arabia, seeking the Prophet who, he was told, would revive the religion of Ibrahim (AS). In Madinah he met the Holy Prophet (SAW), with whose aid he purchased his freedom. In the Battle of Ahzab, on his advice, the ditches were dug because of which the battle is called the Battle of Khandak (Ditch). And in the battle of Taif, on his advice, first time, the Manjneek (like tank) was also used. He died at the age of 80 years in 35-6 AH/655-656 AD and buried in Mada'in.

Awais Qarni (R.A)

(Died in 37 AH/657 AD)

There is no any authentic source regarding his life. Some one says that his name was Owais bin Aamir bin Juz al-Muraadi al-Qarni al-Zahid and some one says that his name was Owais bin Amro. Few relate him with Qarn of Yeman and few relate him with Qarn-al-Manaazil which is situated between Makkah and Taif. One source says that Qarn was name of his grand-father; because of this, his tribe was called Qarni. It is narrated that he embraced Islam without seeing the Holy Prophet (SAW).

Ali bin Abu Talib (R.A)

(599-661 AD)

He was born in 23 before Hijra/599 AD in the tribe of Banu Hashim of Quraish, at Makka and became one of the first to accept Islam following Hazrat Khadijatul Kubra (R.A). He was first cousin and son-in-law of the Holy Prophet (SAW), the fourth rightly guided caliph. He grew up in the Holy Prophet's (SAW) household and married the Holy Prophet's (SAW) youngest and dearest daughter Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (R.A) in 2 AH/624 AD. He was one of the scribe of the Holy Qura'an, a distinguished jurist and Judge, pious person, a great scholar, an orator and a poet as well. His sermons, political discourse, letters and wise sayings were collected by Ash-Sharif ar-Radi (died 1015 AD) in a book entitled "*Nahj al-Balaghah*" (The Road of Eloquence). Hazrat Ali (RA) was attacked with a poisoned sword in 40-41 AH/661 AD by 'Abd al-Rehman ibn Muljam, a Kharjite, when he was in prostration in the Mosque of Kufah. He died two days later and was buried in Secrret, though in later years his tomb was identified some miles from Kufa, (Iraq) and the town of Najaf grew up around his shrine. Period of his caliphate is about five years.

Imam Hassan (R.A)

(624-680 AD)

He was the first son of Hazrat Ali (R.A) and the grandson of the Holy Prophet (SAW), born in Ramadhan 03 AH/624 at Madina and died in Safr 50 AH/670 AD at Madina, and buried in Jannat-al-Baqie, graveyard of Madina. After the assassination of his father Hazrat Ali (R.A) in 40 AH/661AD, he became the caliph, but after eight months six days, in Rabi-al-Awwal or Jamad-al-Awwal, 41 AH/661 AD, he renounced the office in favour of Mu'awiyah (R.A).

Sa'ad (R.A)

(599-674 A.D)

He was born in Banu Zahra tribe of Quraish in 23 before Hijra (599 A.D.) at Makkah, and died in 55 Hijra (674 A.D) near Madina. Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas (R.A.) was one of those who accepted Islam at the hands of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.). He was maternal uncle of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and was one of those Ten Blessed Companions, 'Ashara-e-mubashshara' to whom the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) gave glad tidings in their lives. After the hijra, he took part in early expeditions and fought at the battle of Badr. At the battle of Uhud, he was one of the defenders of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW). As the Prophet (SAW) was recovering from the blows struck at him, he handed Sa'ad arrows to shoot. During the time of Hazrat Umar (R.A), he commanded the Muslim forces that conquered the battles of Qadisiyya (Persia/Iran), Mada'in and Jaloola (Iraq). He narrated 270 ahadiths.

Imam Hussain (R.A)

(625-6/680 AD)

He was grandson of the Holy Prophet (SAW) and second son of Hazrat Ali (R.A), known from his death as *Sayyid al-Shuhada* (The Chief of Myrthers). He was born on 3rd/5th of Sha'aban 04 AH/January 625-26 AD at Madinah. When Hazrat Mua'wiya (RA) nominated his son Yazid as his successor, Imam Husayn (R.A) refused to recognize the legitimacy of Yazid as heir-apparent. Imam Husayn (R.A) impelled by a desire to fulfill the demands of true Islam, had stood up against the evil forces of Yazid and his supporters. In remembrance of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn (R.A), Muslims observe the first 10 days of Muharram (the dates of the battle according Muslim calendar) as days of lamentation.

Rabi' bin Khaytham (Khaysam)

(Died in 63 AH/682 AD)

Abu Yazid Rabi' bin Khaytham al-Thauri (Suri) Tabi', was a Sufi saint and traditionist of Basra (southern Syria).

Ibn-e- Abbas (R.A)

(620-687 AD)

Abdullah ibn Abbas, also called Ibn Abbas, by name *Al-Hibr* (The Doctor), or *Al-Bahr* (The Sea). He was first cousin of the Holy Prophet (SAW) and was born before 02/3 AH /68 AD Makkah in the ravine of Sh'ab Abu Talib (Bani Hashim), and died in 68 AH/687 AD at Ta'if (a village near Makkah). He was one of the greatest scholars of early Islam and the first exegete of the Holy Qura'an.

Imam Zain-ul-Abdin (R.A)

(658-713-4 AD)

Abu Muhammad Ali Zain-ul-Abdin bin Imam Hussain (RA) was born in 38 AH/658 AD at Kufah and died in 95AH/713-4 AD in Madina and buried in the graveyard of Jannat al-Baqei of Madina.

Hassan Basri (R.A)

(642/3-728 AD)

One of the earliest and most influential of the Sufies and teacher Abu Saeed Hassan bin al-Yasar Moosa Ra'i al-Basri was born at Madina in 21-2AH/642-3 AD but settled in Basra. He was son of a slave captured in Maisan, who, afterwards became a client of the Holy Prophet (SAW)'s secretary Zaid

(RA) bin Thabet. Brought up in Basra, he met many companions of the Holy Prophet (SAW). He was a brilliant orator in Sufi hagiography. He is revered as one the founders of the science of the hearts (Ilm al-Qulub), and his sayings are frequently quoted, making clear that he regarded the world as an arena in which we are tested in our devotion to God. He died at Basra in 110 AH/728 AD.

Imam Baqir (R.A)

(676-732/35 AD)

Hazrat Abu Ja'far Imam Muhammad Baqir al-Ilm (he who splits open knowledge) bin Imam Ali Zayn al-A'abidin (R.A), was born in 57 AH/676 AD at Madina and died in 114 or 117 AH /732 or 735 AD at Madina, and buried in Jannat al-Baqei.

Imam Ja'far Sadiq (R.A)

(699-765 AD)

Theologian, jurist, philosopher, mystic and alchemist Abu Musa Ja'far al-Sufi/ Abu Abdullah Imam Muhammad Ja'far (famous as Imam Ja'far *As-Sadiq*: Arabic: Ja'far the Trustworthy) bin Imam Muhammad Baqir (RA) was born in 80 AH/699 AD at Madina and died in 148 AH/765 AD at Madina, and buried in Jannat al-Baqei. He was the founder of Shi'i Code of Law and, because of his name, it is called Fiqh-e-Ja'fariya. He was a great scholar of Islamic sciences.

Imam Abu Hanifah (R.A)

(699-767 AD)

Muslim theologian and jurist, Imam Abu Hanifah Noman bin Thabit was born at Kufah in 80 AH/699 AD and died in 150 AH/767 AD and buried at Kufah. He was the great oracle of jurisprudence and was the founder of the Hanafiyah Code of Law. His chief works are: (1) *Fiqh-e-Akber* (The Great Code of Law): a short book of some 60 pages. (2) *Al-Aalim wa-al-Mutal'lim* (The Teacher and The Taught): a short book in the form of questions-answers. (3) *Masnad-e-Abu Hanifah* (a collection of 1600 sayings of the Holy Prophet (SAW)).

Abu Ja'far Mansur (R.A)

(709/714-775 AD)

Abu Ja'far Abdullah al- Mansur bin Muhammad bin Ali was born at al-Humaymah, Syria in between 709-714 AD and died in 775 AD and buried near Makkah. He was younger brother of Abu al-Abbas al-Saffah, the founder of Abbasid dynasty. Mansur was the second Abbasi caliph and generally regarded as the real founder of the Abbasid Caliphate. He laid the foundations of the new city of Baghdad in 762 AD and made it his capital.

Sufyan al-Thauri (R.A)

(715/6-777/8 AD)

Abu Abdullah Sofyan bin Saeed bin Masrook bin Habib bin Rafiu al-Thauri was born in 97 AH/ 715-6 AD at Kufah. In 158 AH/775 AD, Caliph Mansoor Abbassi offered him the post of Qazi (Judge) which he refused and was compelled to go into hiding in Yamen and then in Makkah; he died in 161 AH/777-8 AD and buried at Basra. He founded a school of jurisprudence which survived for about two centuries. He was called Ameer al-Mu'mineen. He wrote three books: (1) *Jamiu al-Kabeer* (2) *Jamiu al-Sagheer* both books contained the sayings of the Holy Prophet (SAW) and (3) *Kitaab al-Fara'iz* (Book on the Law of Inheritances).

Dawud al-Ta'i

(Died in 781 /2 AD)

Abu Sulaiman Dawud bin Nosair al-Ta'i of Kufah was a man of notable erudition, a pupil of Imam Abu Hanifah (R.A); he was converted to the ascetic life by Habib al-Ra'I and threw all his books into the river Euphrates. He died between 160 AH/ 777AD and 165 AH/781-2 AD.

Imam Malik (R.A)

(712-795 AD)

Abu Abdullah Malik bin Ans bin Malik (RA), theologian and jurist who played an important role in formulating early Islamic legal doctrines and is known as the founder of Malki Code of Law was born at Madinah in 93-4 AH/712 AD and died in 179 AH/795 AD at Madinah.

Ibn al-Mubarak (R.A)

(736-797 AD)

Abu 'Abd al-Rahman' Abd Allah ibn al-Mubarak al-Hanzali al-Marwazi, born in 118 AH/736 AD of a Turkish father and a Persian mother, was a noted authority on Traditions (Ahadiths) and a famous ascetic. He studied under many teachers in Merv and elsewhere, and became erudite in many branches of learning, including grammar and literature. A wealthy merchant who distributed much in alms to the poor, he died at Hit on the Euphrates in 181 AH/797 A. He composed many works on Traditions, and one of these, on the theme of asceticism, has survived.

Imam Moosa Kazim (R.A)

(745-799 AD)

Abu al-Hassan Moosa Kazim bin Imam Ja'far Sadiq (R.A) was born at Abwa (between Makkah and Madina) in 128 AH/745 AD and died in 183 AH/799 AD at Baghdad in the prison during the reign of Caliph Haroon al-Rashid and buried in Kazmeen in the tomb of Imam Hassan Askari (R.A).

Ibn Samaak (R.A)

(Died in 799 AD)

Abu al-Abbas Muhammad bin Sabeeh al-Kufi al-Zahid, famously called Ibn Samaak, was a narrator of the sayings of the Holy Prophet (SAW) and a Sufi saint; died in 183 AH/799 AD at Kufah (Iraq).

Rabe'a Basri (R.A)

(714-801 AD)

An outstanding Sufi and one of the few women in Islam to be considered the actual equal of men, Rabe'a bint Esma'il al-Adawiya, was born in humble circumstances and sold into slavery as a child, later settled in Basra where she attained great fame as a saint and a preacher and was highly esteemed by many of her pious contemporaries. Her name Rabe'a means 'fourth', because she was fourth child of her

parents; and while still a child kidnapped and sold into slavery, but later freed. She was born in 95-97 AH/714 AD and died in 185 AH/801 AD.

Fozail bin Iyaz (R.A)

(723-802/3 AD)

Abu Ali Fozail bin Iyaz al-Talaqani was born in 105 AH/723 AD at Khorasan. After conversion he went to Kufa and later to Makkah, where he resided for many years and died in Muharram AH/ 802-3 AD and buried in the graveyard of Jannat-al-Mua'ala. He achieved considerable repute as an authority on Traditions (Ahadith), and his boldness in preaching before Caliph Harun al-Rashid is widely reported.

Shaqiq Balkhi (R.A)

(Died in 810 AD)

Abu Ali Shaqiq Bin Ebrahim al-Azdi Balkhi, a man of wide learning, began his career as a merchant but later turned to the ascetic way. He made the pilgrimage to Makkah, and was martyred fighting in the Battle of Kolan in 194 AH/810 AD and buried in Khaqlan.

Yusuf bin Isbat al- Shibani (R.A)

(died in 196 AH/ 811 AD)

A theologian later converted into a Sufi mystic of a small village of Shaikh al-Hadid located in between Halab (Aleppo-Syria) and Antakiya (Southern Turkey).

Ma'ruf Karkhi (R.A)

(Died in 815 AD)

Abu Mahfuz Ma'ruf bin Firuz al-Karkhi is said to have been born of Christian parents at Karkh (Iraq) and later accepted Islam. He was a prominent mystic of Baghdad school, who emphasized sobriety in life and religion. He emphasized that Sufi attainment cannot be achieved by effort, but was only God's gift. He died in Baghdad in 200-1 AH/815 AD and his tomb, on the west bank of the Tigris (Dajlah) in Baghdad, is still a centre of pilgrimage.

Imam Shafa'i (R.A)

(767-820 AD)

Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Idris al-Shafi'i, theologian and jurist and the founder of Shafi'i Code of Law, especially *Usul-e-Fiqh* (Principles of Jurisprudence) was born at Asqalan (Ghaza), in Palestine, in Rajab 150 AH/767 AD and died and buried in (Fustat) near Cairo (Egypt) in 204 AH/820 AD. His great contribution was the creation of a new

Imam Ali Rida (R.A)

(772-823 AD)

Abu al-Hassan Ali bin Moosa al-Rida (RA) was born at Madina in 151 AH/768 AD or in 153 AH/770 AD and died in Tus (18 miles from Mashhad) in 203 AH/818 AD, and buried in Mashhad (Eastern Iran).

Ma'mun Al-Rashid

(786-833 AD)

Abuul Abbas Abdullah al-Ma'mun al-Rashid bin Harun al-Rashid , seventh Abbasid caliph was born at Baghdad in 170 AH/786 AD and died at Tarsus, Cicilcia in 218 AH/833 AD. His period of caliphate (813-833 AD) was a golden period in which intellectual pursuits flourished widely and many books of different languages viz: Greek, Persian, Sanskrit, Aramiac on the subjects of philosophy, arts, astrology, medical sciences and other sciences were translated in Arabic. Two observatories, one in Baghdad and other in Damsqus, were established, Colleges and libraries were opened.

Imam Taqi (R.A)

(808-840 AD)

Abu Ja'far Muhammad bin Imam Ali Raza (R.A) was born in 195 AH/808 AD and died in 225AH/840 AD.

Mansur bin Ammar (R.A)

(Died in 225 AH/840 AD)

A Sufi saint of Basra Abu al-Sri Mansur bin Ammar, was born in Mrv and settled and buried in Basra (south-eastern Iraq).

Imam Ahmed bin Hambal (R.A)

(780-855 AD)

Theologian and Jurist Abu Abdullah Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Hambal was born at Baghdad in Rabi-al-Awwal 164 AH/780 AD. He was the founder of Hambaliya Code of Law. The central fact of Ibn Hambal's life is the suffering to which he was subjected during the inquisition, known as *al-milnah* ordered by the caliph Ma'mun al-Rashid. Ahmed bin Hambal died and buried at Baghdad in 241 AH/855 AD. He wrote many books and his magnum opus is *Musnad Ahmed bin Hambal* which was compiled by his son Abdullah after his death. It is a collection of 40 thousand traditions (Ahadith).

Shaikh Abu Turab Nakhshabi Al-Nasafi (R.A)

(Died in 859 AD)

Askar bin al-Hasain Khorasani. Hasain means

Imam Ali Naqi (R.A)

(827-868 AD)

Abu al-Hassan Ali Naqi bin Imam Muhammad Taqi (R.A) was born in 212 AH/ 827 AD and died in 254 AH/868 AD at Samrah (Baghdad).

Imam Mahdi (R.A)

(Born in 870 AD)

Al-Mahdi, literary means "The Directed One", hence, is fit to direct others, Guide, Leader, One who receive guidance from God. According to Sunni traditions, he has not yet appeared and will come in future near doomsday but *Ithna Ashri Shi'ahs* (Twelvers) believe that he has already born on 15th of Sha'ban 256 AH/870 AD in Samarra (Iraq) and appeared in the person of Abdullah Abul Qasim Muhammad bin Imam Hassan Askari, the twelfth Imam as the hidden Imam (*Imam-e-Gha'ib*). Imam Mahdi is also known as *Imam al-Asr* (The Imam of the Period), *Mahdi al-Muntazar* or *Imam al-Muntazar* (The Awaited Imam), the *Salib al-Zaman* (The Lord of the Age).

Yahya bin Mo'adh

(Died in 258 AH/871 AD)

Abu Zakariya ibn Mo'adh al-Razi, a disciple of Ibn Karram, left his native town of Rayy and lived for a time in Balkh, afterwards proceeding to Nishapur where he died in 258 AH/871 AD. A certain number of poems are attributed to him.

Imam Hassan Askari (R.A)

(846-874 AD)

Abu Muhammad Hassan bin Imam Ali Naqi (R.A). He was born in 232 AH/ 846 AD and died in 260 AH/874 AD at Samrah near Baghdad.

Ba Yazid Bistami (R.A)

(746-877 AD)

Abu Yazid Taifur bin Isa bin Soroushan al-Bistami was born in 128 AH/746 AD in Bistam in north-eastern Persia (Iran), the grandson of a Zoroastrian; there he died in 261 AH/874 or 264 AH/877 AD, and his mausoleum still stands. The founder of the ecstatic ("drunken") school of Sufism, he is famous for the boldness of his expression of the mystic's complete absorption into the Godhead.

Ibn-e-Majah (R.A)

(824-886 AD)

Muslim compiler of one of the collection of ahadith, Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Yazid bin Abdullah was born at Qazwin (Iran) in 209 AH/824 AD and was died in 273 AH/ 886 AD. Majah was the epithet of his father. He was scholar of Science of Hadith and compiled a collection of 4000 ahadiths entitled "*Sunan-e-Ibn-Majah*" which is included in *Sihahu `s-Sittah*, or "six correct" books of ahadith, received by Sunni Muslims.

Jonaid Baghdadi (R.A)

(817-910 AD)

Sufi teacher, who influenced Husayn bin Mansur al-Hallaj, and who laid the foundations of much of the development of Sufism. Abo `l-Qasim al-Jonaid bin Muhammad al-Khazzaz al-Nehawandi was born in 215 AH/817 AD. Son of a glass-merchant (al-Qawariri) and nephew of Sari al-Saqati, close associate of al-Mohasebi, was the greatest exponent of the 'sober' school of Sufism and elaborated a theosophical doctrine which determined the whole course of orthodox mysticism in Islam. The head of a large and influential school who insisted that Shari'at (Religious Law) is supreme over Tariqat (Sufi experience); he died in Baghdad in 298AH/910 AD.

Abu Othman al-Hiri

(Died in 298 AH/911 AD)

Abu Othman Sa'id ibn Esmail al-Hiri al-Nishapuri came originally from Rayy, where he knew Yahya ibn Mo'adh al-Razi and Shah ibn Shoja al-Kermani. He moved to Nishapur where he came under the influence of Abu Hafas al-Haddad. He visited al-Jonaid in Baghdad, and died at Nishapur in 298 AH/911 AD.

Ibn Atta (R.A)

(Died in 309 AH/921-2 AD)

Abu 'al' Abbas Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Sahl ibn 'Ata' al-Aadami was a close companion of Jonaid Baghdadi. Author of mystical verses and a prominent member of the Baghdad circle, he was put to death in 309 AH/921-22 AD.

Abu Bakr Shebli

(247-334 AH/861-945 AD)

Abu Bakr Dolaf ibn Jahdar (Ja'far ibn Yunos) al-Shebli, a Sufi mystic was born in Baghdad. He turned to the mystic life at the age of 40. Although he belonged to al-Jonaid's sober school of Sufisim, he distinguished himself as an extreme and eccentric Sufi, whose excessive behaviours and practices (e.g., rubbing salt in the eyes to prevent sleep) led to his committal to a lunatic asylum, where he could offer discourses on the Sufi way to distinguished visitors. He became a leading figure in the stormy history of al-Hallaj. He died in 334 AH/945-6 AD at the age of 87; his tomb in Baghdad is still venerated.

Farabi

(870-950 AD)

Abu Nasr' Muhammad al-Farabi bin Ozlagh Tarkhan was born in 870 AD in the city of "Itrar" which was in the vicinity of "Farab" or "Barab" in (Turkistan) Transoxiana. He spent most of his life in Baghdad. Muslim pupil of Christian teachers: Yuhanna bin Haylan and Abu Bishr Matta bin Yunus, expounded Aristotlian logic for the Arab-speaking world and wrote comprehensive commentaries on both Plato and Aristotle. He worked to create a reconciliation of their two philosophies and a synthesis of philosophy and religion.

Farabi was widely known as 'the second teacher (al-Mu'allim al-Thani), Aristotle being the first. He achieved high eminence as a logician, and was also a physicist, metaphysician, astronomer and musician. He invented a musical instrument called "Qanoon".

His famous books are (1) Commentary and Short Treatise on Aristotle's *De Interpretatione* (2) *Al-Madintil Fadilah*: (The Ideal State): Treatise on the Opinions of the Inhabitants of the Virtuous City (3) *Siyasat al-Madaniah*: (Politics of the State): Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle (4) *Tahsil al-Sa'adah*: The Attainment of Happiness (5) The Book of Music

Mutanabbi

(815-965 AD)

Greatest Arabic poet, Abu al-Tayyib Ahmed bin Husayn al-Mutanabbi, a famous Arab poet was born at Kufah (Iraq) in 915 AD. Mutanabbi was brought up in Syria and joined Qaramatians in 924 AD. Claiming to be a prophet -hence the name al-Mutanabbi (The Would-be Prophet), he led a Qaramatian revolt in Syria in 932 AD. After its suppression and two years imprisonment, he was released in 935 AD and became a wandering poet. He was killed on his way coming from Iran to Baghdad at Dayr al-Akul in 965 AD. He left his memorial "Diwan" (Collection of poetry) behind him.

Firdawsi

(904-1020 AD)

Iranian poet, Abul Qasim Mansoor bin Hassan Firdawsi was born in 940 AD in Tus (Mashhad, Iran). Firdawsi is world famous poet because of his epic poem "Shahnama" (Book of Kings) comprising 60,000 couplets. Shahnama is universally a masterpiece on the understanding of human psychology and a splendid narration of the rise and fall of human history. Firdawsi died in 1020 AD. In 1934 AD, Reza Shah Pahlavi, King of Iran built a mausoleum over his grave, and in 1990 AD UNESCO had declared the year 1990 as the Year of Firdawsi and Shahnama.

Abul Hassan Khurqani (R.A)

(Died in 1033 AD)

Shaikh Abul Hassan Ali bin Ja'far Kharqani was famous of *shatahiyat* (sayings uttered in the state of *sukur* which is a state of mystic drunkenness which brought the legal punishment). He died in 425 AH/1033 AD.

Abu Ishaque Gazruni (R.A)

(963-1034 AD)

Abu Ishaque Ibrahim bin Shaharyar Gazruni was born in 352 AH/963 AD and died in 426 AH/1034 AD.

Ibn-e-Sina (Avicenna)

(980-1037 AD)

Philosopher, scholar, theologian, physician, natural scientist and statesman, known in the West as Avicenna Abu Ali Hussain bin Abdullah bin Hassan bin Ali bin Sina was born in northern Persia in the village of Afshanah, near Bukhara in 980 AD and died in the age of 58 due to severe and prolonged attack of colic in Hamadan (Iran). Among the early Muslim philosophers, he stands out as a thinker of exceptional power and versatility. The whole of his philosophy stems from his conception of God as a necessary being whose essence is to exist and from whom the universe necessarily flows.

Abu Sa'id Abu al-Khair

(966/7-1048-9 AD)

Shaikh Abu Sa'id Fazlullah bin Abu Khair, a Sufi saint, born in a village Mihna, near Khawraan (Kohorasan-Iran) in Rabul Thani 356 AH/March 966-7 AD and died and buried in same village on 04 Sha'baan, 440 AH/12 January 1048-9 AD. He is famous because of his mystical Rubaiyaat and his book "Israar al-Tauhid" (Secrets of Tauhid).

Ibn-e-Rasheeq

(1000-1070 AD)

Abu Ali al-Hassan bin Ali bin Rasheeq Qairouani, a north African Arab critic, was born in Qairouan (Tunis) in 390 AH/1000 AD and spent his last days in Sicily (Italy) where he died in 463 AH/1070 AD. He is famous in the field of literature because of critical work "al-Umdet Fi Sana'at al-Sh'ar wa Naqdahu" (A Treatise on the Fundamentals of Poetry and Criticism) in which he laid down literary critical principles in details.

Ali Hajveri (R.A)

(1009-1072)

Abul Hassan Ali bin Othman al-Jallabi al-Hajviri, famously known as "Data Ganj Bakhsh" was born in the village of Hajvir near Ghazni (Afghanistan) in 400 AH/1009 AD, travelled widely in the Muslim countries and lastly came and stayed in Lahore in 431 AH/1039 AD and died in Lahore in 465 AH/1072 AD. His principal work, "*Kashaf al-Mahjooob*" (Unveiling of the Mysteries) is treated being fundamental and first book on Sufi'ism written in Persian.

Nizam-ul-Mulk Toosi

(1018-1092 AD)

Original thinker, political philosopher; theologian, taraditionist, educationist, theorist, the real architect of the Saljuk dynasty and founder of Madrasah Nizamiyah (Nizamaiyah University of Baghdad); Prime Minister for thirty years in the courts of Alp Arsalan Saljuki and his successor son Malik Shah; Abu Ali Hassan bin Ali bin Ishaq better known in history by his title Nizam al-Mulk Tusi to whom title of Atabeg was given by the successor of Alp Arsalan Malik Shah; was born in Radkan, a suburb of Tus, some eighty kilometers to the north of Mashhad, Iran in 408AH/ 1017-8 AD. He was assassinated by Abu Tahir Harith (Bu-Tahia Arrani) an Ismaili Fidai, a follower of Hasan bin al-Sabah in 485 AH/ 14/16 October 1092 AD and buried in the graveyard of

Karran in Isfahan. His major works includes: (1) Siyar al-Moluk famously known as Siyasat Nama (the book of politics) and (2) Dastur al-Wozara or Majmo'a al-Wasaya (manual for administration).

Imam Ghazali (R.A)

(1058/9-1111 AD)

Hujjat al-Islam (The Proof of Islam) , the greatest theologian, jurist, a high caliber philosopher and a true Sufi Abu Hamid Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Muhammad al-Ghazali was born in the village of Ghazalah near Tus in Khurasan, in north-eastern Iran, in 450 AH/1058 AD. He was a philosopher of great originality and critical acumen. He was deeply religious, a Sufi (mystic) as well as a penetratingly analytical thinker; a sceptic as well as a man of faith. At the early age of 34, he was appointed as the Head of Theology Department at the Nizamiyyah Academy (University) of Baghdad.

Omer Khayyam

(1048-9/1131-2 AD)

A great mathematician , philosopher and astronomer who made important contributions to the development of algebra, but he is perhaps the best known as a poet. Ghiyathuddin Abul Fateh Omer bin Ibrahim Neshapuri was born in Neshapur (Iran) on

AD in Neshapur. His name Khayyam (Tentmaker) may have been derived from his father's trade. Jurisprudence, history, mathematics, medicine, and astronomy are among the subjects mastered by this brilliant man.

Abdul Qadir Jilani (R.A)

(1077-1166 AD)

Preacher (wa'iz), orator (Khatib), Hambalite theologian, teacher of Qura'anic exegesis, Hadith, Fiqh and founder of Qadiriyyah Sufi order Abu Muhammad Abdul Qadir bin Musa bin Abdullah bin Abu Salih Jangidust was born in Naif in the Persian province of Gilan/Jilan (southwest of the Caspian Sea) (Iran) in 470-1 AH/1077-8 AD. His sober Sufism gained wide acceptance amongst the orthodox (Sunni) circles, and therein lies the reason for the great spread of the Qadiriyyah order throughout the Muslim world. He was given the title Ghawth al-Azam and Pir Dastagir (the greatest of all helpers/ benefactor). He died in 561 AH/1166 AD at the age of ninety-one. The day was the 11th of Rabi al-Awwal.

Ibn-e-Jawzi (R.A)

(1114-1201 AD)

A great medieval Hambalite polymath who wrote frequently on every subject. Imam Abu al-Faraj Abdul Rehman bin Ali bin Muhammad al-Jawzi, al-

Qarashi, al-Bhaghdati was born at Baghdad in 508 AH/1114 AD and died in 597 AH/1201 AD. He wrote his *magnum opus* book 'al-Muntazim' on world history starting from the creation of the universe upto the 574 AH/1178 AD and other key works.

Imam Razi (R.A)

(1149 - 1209 A.D)

Imam Fakhruddin Razi was a prominent theologian and philosopher, who contested Mu'tazilits until compelled in exile, eventually settling in Herat (Afghanistan). There he founded a Madrasa and was accorded the title of Shaikh-ul-Islam. He wrote an exegesis of the Holy Quran namely (Mafatih al-Ghayab) "Tafsir-e-Kabeer", in which he showed theology and philosophy reconciled, because of this he was accused by some of betraying Islam.

Attar

(1145-1221)

Persian poet and sufi, Farid al-Din Muhammad ibn Ibrahim Attar was born in Nishapur, in what is now Khorāsān Province, Iran. Attar traveled widely throughout Egypt, Turkistan, and India during his youth, but then he eventually returned back to live in Nishapur. Attar's most celebrated work is Mantiq al-Tayr (The Conference of the Birds), a poem consisting of 4600 couplets. The work describes the journey of a

flock of birds to the home of their leader, whom they have never met. When they arrive after an arduous voyage, the surviving birds discover that their leader is in fact not another individual, but themselves, as a cohesive group. The poem thus uses allegory to illustrate the soul's progress towards God. Attar was an extremely prolific writer. His other important writings include his *Divan* and *Tadhkirat al-Auliya* (Memorial/ Biographies of the Muslim Saints), a prose work about the early Sufis.

Mu'inuddin Chishti Ajmiri (R.A) (1141-1236 AD)

Indian Sufi Khuwaja Mu'inuddin bin Ghiasuddin Sijzi, also known as Khawaja Gharib Nawaz, was born in the village of Sijz/Sanjar near Herat in western Afghanistan, in 536 AH/1141 AD. After wide travels of the Muslim world, he settled in India, at Ajmir in Rajasthan (1192 AD). He was the founder of Chishtiyah Sufi order in India which is spread throughout present-day India, Pakistan and Bangladesh (South Asia); it is characterised by its extreme enthusiasm for ecstatic listening (Sama) of music (Qawwali) and poetry.

Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki (R.A)

(1185-1236 AD)

Indian Sufi Khuwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki bin Sayyed Kamaluddin Oshi was born in the city of Osh (Kyrghyzstan: Central Asia) in 583 AH/1184 AD and after extensive travels, he settled down in India at Delhi. He was a disciple of Khuwaja Mu'inuddin Chishti Ajmiri (RA). He spent his life in the old city of Delhi. He died in 633-4 AH/1236 AD and his tomb is in Delhi. He wrote: (1) Fawa'id al-Salkin (2) Diwan.

Ibn Arabi (R.A)

(1165-1240 AD)

Esoteric philosopher and an original thinker, called al-Shaikh al-Akbar (The Great Teacher) Muhiyuddin Ibn al-Arabi alias Muhammad bin Ali al-Ha'imi, al-Tai was born at Murcia, in southern Spain on 17th Ramadan, 560 AH/July 29, 1165 AD. He is known in the West as Ibn al-Arabi and in Spain as Ibn Suraqa. But in the East, he is generally known as Ibn Arabi. He received his early education in Seville (Ashbilia) In 1223 AD, he settled in Damascus (Damishq) and it was there that he died, twelve years later, at the age of 75 on 28th of Rabi ul Akhir, 638 AH/1240 AD. He profoundly influenced the development of Islamic mysticism and philosophy. His doctrine of the Unity of Being (wahdat al-wujud) espousing the notion of a single reality that both transcends and is manifest in the universe, has stimulated lively debate amongst Islamic intellectuals

Fariduddin Ganj-e-Shakar (R.A)

(1173-1271 AD)

Sufi Fariduddin bin Qadi Jamaluddin Sulayman Farooqi (R.A) was a great Sufi of his time. He was the Murid (disciple) of Khuwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki (R.A) and Murshid (spiritual guide) of Khuwaja Nizamuddin Auliya (R.A). He was born in a village Khotwal (new name Chauhi Masha'ikh) in District Multan (Punjab Pakistan) in 569 AH/1173 AD and died in 670 AH/1271 AD. His tomb is in Pak Patan, District Multan, Punjab, Pakistan.

Maulana Jalal-ud-Din Rumi (R.A)

(1207-1273 AD)

A great mystic poet, philosopher, teacher, mufti (religious consultant), thinker and founder of the Maulawiyah Sufi order. A Sufi who spiritually ruled over the Muslim world during the first half of thirteenth century. Called 'Jalaluddin Balkhi' by the Persians and Afghans, Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi bin Bahauddin Muhammad was born at Balkh (Afghanistan) in 604 AH/September 30, 1207 AD. Between 1215 and 1220 AD, he and his family emigrated to Qonya, Turkey; it was sometime after this that he became known as 'Rumi' meaning 'from Roman Anatolia', hence his surname. Rumi's meeting with the Shamsuddin Tabrizi around 1244 AD, led him to abandon his teaching career and devote himself entirely to the mystic path. From then on, the

love of God became the whole basis of his life. Contrary to general Muslim practice, Rumi gave music and dance an important place in religious expression. The best known of Rumi's works are (1) Diwan-e-Shams Tabriz (The Poems of Shams Tabrizi. Because Rumi considered that when he wrote poetry it was Shams' writing through him that's why he called it Diwan-e-Shams Tabrizi) (2) Mathnawi (The Poems in Rhyming Couplets) which comprises 26,600 couplets and is divided into six volumes, (3) Fih ma Fih : in prose (What is within is within).

He died and was buried in Qonya in 672 AH/ December 17, 1273 AD at the age of 66 years.

Shaikh Sa'di Shirazi (R.A)

(1184-1291 AD)

Persian poet, one of the greatest figures in classical Persian literature, Abu Abdullah Sharfuddin bin Muslihuddin, famously known as Sa'di Shirazi was born in Shiraz (Iran) in 580 AH/1184 AD. He received his education from the Academy of Nizamiyah Baghdad. Sa'di took his nom de plume from the name of the local Atbeg, or prince, Sa'd bin Zangi. His best known works are the (1) Bustan-e-Sa'di: The Orchard (1257 AD) and (2) Gulistan-e-Sa'di: The Rose Garden (1258 AD).

Amir Khosrow (R.A)

(1253-1324 AD)

Amir Khosrow bin Amir Saifuddin Mahmud Dahlavi was born in 650 AH/1253 AD at Patiyali, a small town near Kanuj in Uttar Pardesh. During his youth, he became a dedicated follower of the saint of the Delhi, Khuwaja Muhammad Nizamuddin Awilya of the Chishti dervish order. Amir Khosrow was a man of manifold and versatile taste. He was a renowned poet, a great musician, a noted linguist, an eminent historian, a brave soldier, a far-sighted statesman, a famous astrologer, a religious scholar, a devoted mystic and author of 92 books. Sometimes known as "the parrot of India" (Tooti-e-Hind), he had composed verses with an amazing ease and speed and wrote nearly half a million verses. He died on 18th Shawwal, 725 AH/1324 AD at Delhi and was buried next to his Murshid (Spiritual guide) Khuwaja Nizamuddin Awliya in Delhi.

Ibn Battutah

(1304-1377 AD)

Great traveler, explorer, geographer and contemporary of Marco Polo, known by his alias name Ibn Battutah, Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Abdullah al-Lawati al-Tanji was born on 24th February, 1304 AD in Tangier, Morocco and died in 1377 AD. The greatest Arab traveller and the author of one of the most famous travel books, the *Rihala* (Travels)

which describes his extensive travels covering some 75,000 miles (more than 120,000 km), which is more than the voyages of Marco Polo; during a span of thirty years, in trips to almost all the Muslim countries of Middle East, North Africa, central Africa, Spain, Central Asia and western and eastern Europe.

Hafiz Shirazi

(1320-1389 AD)

One of the finest lyric poets of Persian language Muhammad Shamsuddin bin Bahauddin Shirazi was born in 720 AH/1320 AD and died in 792 AH/1389 AD in Shiraz, Iran. He was Hafiz-e-Qura'an (learned the Qura'an by heart) and wrote commentaries on religious classics. But he is famous for his *Ghazals* (lyrics) which are the major part of his Diwan.

Ibn Khaldun

(1332-1406 AD)

Great scholar, historian, philosopher and sociologist Abu Zaid Waliuddin Abdul Rehman bin Muhammad was born in the Khalduniaya quarter in Tunisia, in 732 AH/May 27, 1332 AD and died and buried in Cairo in 808 AH/ March 17, 1406 AD. He served as judge, secretary, prime minister and in other administrative capacities in Tunis, Morocco and Muslim Spain and Egypt. He is the author of seven treatises on mathematics, logic and esoteric sciences

but is world known for his *Muqaddimah* (Prolegomenon/Introduction) to his *Kitab-al-Ibar wa Diwan al-Mubtada wa al-Khabar fi Ayyam al-Arab wa al-Ajain wa al-Berber*: (The book of Examples and the Collection of Origins of the History of the Arabs, Persians and the Berbers). Anterior to Ibn Khaldun, history was just a recording of events and he is the first scholar who analyzed world history and explained how societies are formed, the economic causes of their formation, the reasons for the rise and fall of cities, empires and ruling dynasties and has formulated pertinent rules concerning all these aspects.

Babur

(1483-1530 AD)

Emperor and founder of Mughal dynasty of India Zahiruddin Muhammad bin Umar Shaikh Mirza was born on February 15, 1483 in the principality of Fergana (Uzbekistan) and died and buried in Agra (India) on December 26, 1530. He was a military adventurer and soldier of distinction and a poet and diarist of genius, as well as statesman. His prose memoirs, the *Babur-namah*, have become a world classic of autobiography.

Mujaddid Alf-i-Thani (RA)

(1562/3-1624 AD)

A leading figure in the Naqshbandi Sufi order, theologian, reformer and educator Shaikh Ahmed bin Abdul Ahad bin Zainul Abidin Kamli Sirhindi was born in a city of eastern Punjab (India) Sirhind also called Sahrind on Friday, 14th Shawwal in 971 AH/ 29 November 1562/3 AD and died and buried on Tuesday, 29th Safar in 1034 AH/1624 AD in the same city. Though, he wrote many tracts, yet he is remembered chiefly for the letters (*Maktubat*) that he wrote to his disciples and other persons outlining his thoughts on many areas of mysticism (Tasawwuf) and orthodoxy and reasserting what he deemed the clear distinctions between God, man and the world.

Khushhal Khan Khattak

(1613-1689 AD)

A vigilant warrior, a brave freedom fighter, a distinguished democrat, a talented leader, an eminent historian, a noted linguist, a high ranking poet, a prolific writer, a devoted sufi and a man of head and heart Khushhal Khan son of Shahbaz Khan Khattak was born in 1613 AD at Akora Khattak. In his touching verses, he had represented the charm and dignity of pure culture, valour, humanity, hospitality, history and traditional values. Besides his (1) Diwan (collection of poetry) he wrote: (2) Baznama (3) Dastarnama (4) Farukhnama (in praise of Mughal emperor and his friend Shahjahan) (5) Fazalnama (6) Riazul Haqiqat (7) translation of legal book Hidayah (8) Tafsir Surah Yusuf.

Shah Inayat Shaheed

(1655/6-1718AD)

A renowned Sufi of Qadiriya order, Shah Inayatullah bin Makhdoom Fazlullah Langah was born in 1065 AH/1655-6 AD in Miranpur (Jhok Sharif) Taluka Mirpur Bathoro in district Thatta Sindh. According to an other source he was born in Multan Punjab. After primary education in Sindh, he proceeded for higher education to India and reached Shah Jahanabad (old Delhi) to Maulana Shah Ghulam Muhammad Qudwai. After receiving religious and mystic education Shah Inayat Shaheed came back to his native town Miranpur and started missionary works and earned a good name and fame in the area to the extent that the people who were well wishers/disciples or belonged to the Dargah of Shah Abdul Karim of Bulri, left their old relations and became his disciples. Moreover peasants, down-trodden and poor people of the area, who were under the inhuman behaviour of their landlords were received with open heart by Shah Inayat Shaheed and the Khanqah of Shah Inayat Shaheed became the paradise-like shelter for these peasants. He died in 1130 A.H/ 1718 AD.

Khuwaja Noor Muhammad Muhaarvi (R.A)

(1730-1791-2)

A Sufi saint of Chishtiya order, born on 14 Ramadhan, 1142 AH/ 22 March/02 April, 1730 AD in Chotala-a small village in Bahawalpur district of southern Punjab; studied in Aalu Mahaar (Mahaar

Sharif), Lahore and Delhi. Became disciple of Shaikh Fakhruddin Nizami, Chishti, Dehlavi (1126-1199 AH/1714-1784 AD) in 1751 AD, settled and died in Mahaar Sharif (District Bahawalpur) on 02/03 Dhulhijja 1205 AH/02-03 August, 1791-2 and buried in Tahsil Chistiyan of Bahawal Nagar, district Bahawalpur.

Warris Shah (1727-1792AD)

Sayed Waris Shah S/O of Sayed Gul Sher Shah, a descendant of Sayed Saddaruddin Shah of Bakhar popularly called Waris Shah, the author of the most celebrated Punjabi folk-lore romance story of *Heer Ranjha* generally known as *Heer Waris Shah* was born in 1130 AH/1727 AD, died and buried in 1199 AH/ July 29, 1792 AD in a village Jandiala Sher Khan near District Shaikhupura of Pakistan. After education, he travelled extensively around the Muslim world including China and performed two or three Hajj also. Besides Punjabi which was his mother tongue, he had proficiency at Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit and Baluchi also. He spent last years of his life with his patron and friend Sardar Nawab Muhammad Azeem in Malika Haans, a village of Sahiwal, Pakistan, where he completed his famous book on folk tale of *Heer Ranjha*.

Nadir Shah Afshar

(1688-1747)

Iranian ruler and conqueror who created an Iranian Empire that stretched from the Indus River to the Caucasus Mountains. Nadir Qoli Beg, also called Tahmasp Qoli Khan, was born in a village Kobhan (Iran) on October 22, 1688 and died in Fathabad (Iran) in June 1747 AD.

Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (R.A)

(1689-1752 AD)

Greatest Sindhi Sufi-poet of Qadriyah order, Shah Abdul Latif S/O Shah Habib Kazmi (RA) was born by about 1102 AH/1690 AD in a Haveli called "*Shah Habib Ja Kanda*", near a lake called "*Sayatan Ji Khar*" and died and buried on 14 Safar 1165 AH/January 1752 AD at *Blit Shah*, a small town of Taluka Hala District Matiari. His poetic compendium, composed in Sindhi verse and known as *Shah Jo Risalo*, is a classic in world literature. The greatest influences on his poetry are those of the Holy Qura'an, the Hadith and the Mathnavi of Maulana Rumi (RA).

Shaikh Abdul Rahim Girhori (R.A)

(1739-1778 AD)

Sufi poet of Naqshbandia order, jurist and theologian Shaikh Abdul Rahim S/O Sa'dullah Moosija Mangrio was born in 1152 AH/1739 AD. The main theme of his teachings in his all works is The Essence (doctrine) of Muhammad (SAW) or Haqiqat Muhammadia. He elaborated it as the logos, The Perfect Man (al-Insan al-Kamil). This absolutely Perfect Man is the Prophet Muhammad (SAW), and in every age the Perfect Men are an outward manifestation of the Essence of Muhammad (SAW).

Mir Hassan Dihlavi

(1736-1786 AD)

Famous Urdu poet Mir Hassan Dihlavi was born in 1736 and died in 1786 AD. His major works are: (1) Diwan (2) Tazkira-e-Shu'rai Urdu (3) Mathnavi Sihr al-Bayan.

Tipu Sultan

(1750-1799 AD)

Sultan Fateh Ali Qureshi Tipu, by name 'Tiger of Mysore', whose thundering words will go down as the most chivalrous ever recorded in history: "To live a day like a lion is far better than a thousand years life of a jackal" was the eldest son of Sultan Haider Ali,

Sultan of Mysore. He was born on November 10, 1750 AD at Divanelli, in Bangalore (India). He won fame in the wars of the late 18th century in southern India. Tipu was instructed in military tactics by French officers in the employ of his father Haider Ali. Seringapatam, capital of Mysore, was stormed on May 4, 1799 by the attack of combined armies of British and Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan, assisted by the forces of some other Indian forces, and the enemy's bullets struck him in the chest while he was gallantly fighting a hand to hand battle at the gate of palace and consequently became a martyr to the cause of freedom and buried on 5th May 1799 AD near the mausoleum of his father.

Sir Sayyid

(1817-1898 AD)

An educational reformer, jurist, author, religious scholar, founder of the Anglo-Muhammadan Oriental School at Aligarh in May 1875, Sayyid Ahmed Khan was born on 17th October, 1817 AD in Delhi and died on March 27, 1898 AD in Aligarh (India). His greatness lies in restoring confidence in the Muslims of India and bringing them into the modern age through a practical programme of social and educational reform. His educational reforms began by establishing schools at Muradabad (1858) and Ghazipur (1863) His chief works are: (1) *Athar-assanadid* ("Monuments of the Great" in 1847 on the antiquities of Delhi) (2) *Asbab-e-Baghawat-i-Hind* ("The Causes of the Indian Revolt" on the Mutiny of

Indian Army of 1857) (3) Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya (Essays on the Life of Muhammad (SAW))" (1870) in refutation of Sir William Muir's derogatory book) (4) Tabyin al-Kalam (a sympathetic commentary of Bible) (5) Tafsir al-Qura'an (A naturalistic interpretations of the Qura'an (1880-95).

Muhammad Hussain Azad

(1830-1910 AD)

A prolific writer, journalist, critic, an inimitable stylist of Urdu language, linguist, historian Maulawi Muhammad Hussain Azad (Azad: Free, pen-name) S/O Maulawi Muhammad Baqir was born in Delhi in 1830 AD. According to different sources, Azad's birthday is said to be both in 1827 and 1830 AD. Although he did not study English, he pursued a course of studies in European history, principles of constitutional law, mathematics, physical science and geography. Simultaneous with his education at the Dehli College, he came in touch with the poet Zauq who kindled his life-long passion for poetry and poets which culminated in his famous book *Ab-e-Hayat*. He passed away and buried at Lahore on 22 January, 1910 AD.

His famous books are: (1) *Aab-e-Hayat* (2) *Narang-e-Khiyal* (3) *Sukhndan-e-Faras* (4) *Darbar-e-Akbari* (5) *Nigaristan-e-Faras* (6) *Qasas-e-Hind*.

Shebli Nomani

(1857-1914 AD)

Theologian, philosopher; educator; critic; poet; historian; and the scholar of Arabic, Persian and Urdu; Muhammad bin Habibullah Rajput, born in a village Bandawl, near Azam Garh (U.P India). Educated in Bandawl, Azam Garh; Junepur; Chiryakot; Ghazipur; Lahore; Devband; Rampur and Saharanpu; worked as Assistant Professor Arabic in Ali Garh College. Served in Education Department of Hyderabad Deccan State; founded Dar al-Olum (College) and Dar al-Mosanifin (Academy of Letters) in Azam Garh; died and buried in Azam Garh on 18 November, 1914. He is famous of his magnum opus book "Sirat-un-Nabi (SAW) in seven volumes; edited by his student and co-writer Syed Solayman Nadvi. His other famous works are: (1) Sh'ir al-Ajam (Poetical anthology in five volumes) (2) Al-Faruq (3) Sawanih Maulana Rome (4) Sirat al-No'man (5) Al-Ghazali (6) Al-Kalam and Ilmol Kalam (7) Mawazinae Anis o Dabir (8) Aurangzeb Aalamgir Per Ek Nazar (9) Safarnamae Rome-Misr aur Shaam (10) Dasta-e-Gul (Poetry).

Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

(1878-1931 AD)

"I want to go to my country, if I can go back, with the substance of freedom in my hand. Otherwise, I will not go back to a slave country. I would even prefer to die in a foreign country, so long as it is a free

country, and if you do not give us freedom in India, you will have to give me a grave here (England)". These were the words of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar uttered on 9th November 1930, in London, while addressing the First Round Table Conference. Educationist, freedom fighter, journalist, politician and poet Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was born in Rampur state (India) on 10 December, 1878. He founded a weekly newspaper Comrade in English (1911) and Hamdard in Urdu (1913). He took part in Khilafat Movement (1915-1921). He breathed his last on January 4, 1931 and on the request of the Grand Mufti of Palestine, Syed Amin al-Hussayni was buried in Jerusalem. He wrote an autobiography: My Life: A Fragment. "Muhammad Ali had the pen of a Macaulay, the tongue of a Burke; and the heart of a Napoleon". (H.G.Wells).

Allama Iqbal (R.A)

(1877-1938 AD)

Great philosopher-poet of the East, theologian, jurist and politician Sir (knighted in 1922) Allama Muhammad Iqbal S/O Noor Muhammad Shaikh was born in Sialkot on 9th November, 1877 and died and buried in Lahore on 21st April, 1938. He is known for his influential efforts to direct Indian Muslims towards the establishment of a separate Muslim state, an aspiration that eventually realized Pakistan into being. The salient features of Iqbal's thought are: The concept of Self (Khudi) which is central to his thought

quietism, self-reliance, self-confidence which did much to revitalize the intellectual life of Muslims of Indo-Pak sub-continent, the marriage of intellect and love in transforming humans to a higher being. His major works are: (1) The development of Metaphysics in Persian (Ph.D Thesis) (2) *Bang-e-Dara* ("The Call of the Bell") (3) *Asrar-e-Khudi* ("The Secrets of the Self") (4) *Rumuz-e-Bekhudi* ("Mysteries of Selflessness") (5) *Payam-e-Mashriq* ("Message of the East") (6) *Zabur-e-Ajam* ("Persian Psalms") (7) *Javid-namah* ("The song of Eternity") (8) *Bal-i-Jibril* ("Gabriel's Wing") (9) *Zarb-e-Kalim* ("The Blow of Moses") (10) *Armaghan-e-Hijaz* ("Gift of the Hijaz") (11) The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam, a volume based on six lectures delivered at Madras, Hyderabad Deccan and Aligarh in 1928-29.

Sayyid Ali al-Khamenei

(Born in 1939)

Supreme Spiritual leader of Iran (1989-), president of Iran (1981-1989), and Ayatollah ("gift of God," a religious title of honor), Khamenei was born in Mashhad (Meshed), into a family of Islamic clerics. Khamenei was a close ally of Khomeini, joining in Khomeini's movement against Pahlavi as early as 1962. Khamenei was one of the founders of the Islamic Republican Party, which dominated the Majlis (the national legislature) after the 1979 revolution. In 1981 and 1985, Khamenei was elected president. As required by the constitution, he resigned the presidency in 1989. Following Khomeini's death in

1989, Khamenei assumed the role of supreme spiritual leader.

Muhammad Ali (Boxer)

(1942)

American boxer, Ali was born in Louisville, Kentucky. His birth name was Cassius Marcellus Clay. In 1964, Clay converted to Islam, and assumed the name Muhammad Ali. He once described his skills by saying that he could "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee." Muhammad Ali first won the world heavyweight championship title in 1964 but was stripped off it three years later. Ali regained the title in 1974 and in 1978, making him the first boxer to become world heavyweight champion three times.

Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi (R.A)

(1863-1943 AD)

Scholar of high repute in all fields of Islamic sciences, philosopher, saint, mufassir, muhadith, jurist, theologian, moralist, logist, orator, critic, poet and a man of many folds Maulana Muhammad Ashraf Ali Thanavi S/O Haji Abdul Haq, known as Hakeem ul Ummmat (Doctor of the Nation), was born on 5th of Rabi-al-Thani 1280 AH/19 September, 1863 AD at Thana Bhavan, a small place in district Muzafar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh (India). He became disciple of

works are : (1) *Tarjuman al-Qura'an* ("Commentary of the Holy Qura'an) Translation (2) *Al-Takashshuf ul-Muhimat-Tasawwuf* (" The Exposition of the Problems of Mysticism") (3) *Tarbiyat al-Salik Wa-Taujih al-Halik* ("Training of the Seekers and Preventing of the Wrong-doers") (4) *Bihishti Zewar* (Heavenly Ornaments) (5) *Kalid-i-Mathnawi* ("Key to Mathnawi of Maulana Rumi"). He died in 1362 AH/July 4th, 1943 AD.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (R.A) (1876-1948 AD)

The founder of Pakistan and its first governor-general, Quaid-i-Azam (Great Leader) Muhammad Ali S/O Poonja Jhena (Jhena in Kathiawari-Gujrati and in Sindhi means thin, weak and slim), an Ismaili Khoja was born at Karachi on Sunday 25 December, 1876. He went to England and joined Lincoln's Inn in 1893 and got his Bar at Law degree in 1895. In 1913, he became a member of both Indian National Congress and All India Muslim League and worked for Hindu-Muslim unity. During his stay at England, he was approached by several Muslim leaders of India who requested him to return back and to lead the Muslims. He returned to India and became the permanent President of All India Muslim League in 1934 and led the Muslims to the path of freedom and, consequently, Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947. He expired and was buried on 11 September, 1948 at Karachi due to infection of the lungs. "Few individuals significantly alter the course

of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three," says Stanley Wolpert.

Khuwaja Hassan Nizami

(1878-1955 AD)

Writer and journalist Khuwaja Syed Ali Hassan S/O Hafiz Sayed Ashique Ali was born on 2 Muharram, 1296 AH/27 December, 1878 AD in Basti Nizamuddin, a suburb of Delhi, India and died on 11 Zil-Hajj, 1374 AH/31 July, 1955 in Delhi. His major works are: (1) Translation of the Holy Qura'an in Hindi language (2) *Kirshan Biti* (Biography) (3) *Ghadar-e-Dehli Kay Afsanay* (Tales of Mutiny of 1857 AD).

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

(1888-1958 AD)

A great scholar, a profound religious thinker, an intrepid freedom fighter, an ideologue, a skillful and successful journalist, a poet laureate and India's first Education Minister after partition, Mohiuddin Ahmed better known as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad S/O a well reputed Arabic scholar and Pir of Qadri and Naqshbandi order Maulana Khairuddin Dihlavi (1831-1908) was born at Makkah in 1888 and died in Delhi

Badshahi Masjid Delhi. He was a scholar thoroughly trained in the traditional Islamic sciences, with great intellectual abilities and eloquence of pen and speech. His religious thought left very strong impact on religious groups and parties of his time. His major works are: (1) Tarjuman al-Qura'an: (1931 & 1936) Translation and Tafsir in Urdu of first 23 Surahs of the Holy Qura'an in 2 volumes. (2) Tazkira: (Memoirs) (1919) Autobiography (3) Ghubar-e-Khatir: (The dust of memories) (1946) collection of letters (4) Karwan-e-Kheyal: (Vehicle for Thought), collection of letters (5) Nairang-e-Alam: (Wonders of the World) (1899) Poetical anthology (6) India Wins Freedom.

Major Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed (Nishan-i-Haider)

(1923-1965 AD)

Greathero of September 1965's war, Major Raja Abdul Aziz Bhatti S/O Raja Muhammad Abdullah Khan Bhatti was born on 06 August 1923 in Hong Kong, where his father was a teacher. At the end of World War-II, his family returned back to their native village Ladian in District Gujrat. After creation of Pakistan, Raja Aziz Bhatti first joined the Air Force, and then joined regular course of Pakistan Military Academy and passed out in 1950 as the Best Cadet, and was awarded the Sword of Honour, and the Norman Medal. He joined, the 6th Punjab Regiment as Second Lieutenant and promoted to rank of Major in 1956. At 0900 hours on 12 September 1965, while conducting a shoot against enemy tanks and infantry

posing a serious threat to his company position, a shell from an enemy tank struck him on the right shoulder and killed him instantaneously.

Sayyid Qutub Shaheed

(1906-1966 AD)

Literary critic, novelist, poet, a professional educator, an Islamic thinker and Egypt's most famous Islamic activist of the twentieth century, Sayyid Qutub Ibrahim Hussain Shadhili was born on 09 October, 1906 in the village of Musha near the city of Asyut in Upper Egypt, Qutub was partially Indian extraction. He had memorized the Holy Quran at the age of ten. In either 1919 or 1921 AD, he moved to Hulwan, a suburb of Cairo and enrolled in a Teacher's Training College in 1925 AD and graduated in 1928 AD. He had attended classes informally in 1928 and 1929 AD at the Darul Ulom (established in 1872 as a modern Egyptian university on the Western model). He was influenced by such modernists as Taha Husayn, Abbas al-Aqqad and Ahmed al-Zayyat. He was appointed as an Instructor at Darul Ulom, but he mainly earned his living between 1933 and 1951 as an employee of the Ministry of Education, where he later held the post of Inspector for some years. In 1948, he was dispatched to the United States of America to study the Western methods of Education. He studied at Wilson's Teacher's College (The University of the District of Columbia), at the University of Northern Colorado's Teacher's College, where he earned an M.A. in Education, and at Stanford University. His

trip to the United States was a defining moment for him, marking a transition from literary and educational pursuits to intense religious commitment. Although he acknowledged the economic and scientific achievements of American society, Qutub was appalled by its racism, sexual permissiveness, and pro-Zionism

Back in Egypt, Qutub refused to promotion to Advisor in the Ministry of Education and began writing articles for various newspapers on social and political themes. In 1953, Qutub joined the Al-Ikhwana al-Muslimun (Muslim Brotherhood) and was appointed editor of its weekly paper, Al-Ikhwana al-Muslimun. It is said that the Qutub was a key liaison between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Free Officers, who overthrew the monarchy in 1952—some of them, including Gamal Abdul Nasser, visited his house just before the coup, and Qutub was the sole civilian to attend meetings of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) after the seizure of power. However, relations between the Free Officers and the Muslim Brotherhood soon deteriorated as it became clear that each side had a different agenda. Qutub was detained in early 1954 and a tense standoff prevailed until October 1954, when shots were fired at Nasser during a speech. In July 1955, the court sentenced him to fifteen years in prison, most of which he spent in the hospital.

Owing to intervention by Iraqi President Abd al Salam Arif, Qutub was released in May 1964. But in August 1965 he was arrested on charges of terrorism and sedition. Despite great international pressure, the government executed Qutub and his two colleagues on 29 August, 1966 AD.

His passionate writings contain powerful images of the maladies of contemporary Islamic societies and an idealization of the faith through the words of the sacred texts. In his overall standing as an Islamic thinker and activist, he may be compared with Turkey's Bediuzzaman Said Nursi (1873-1960), Pakistan's Sayyid Abul A'la Mawdudi (1903-1979), Iran's Ali Shar'ati (1933-1977), and Ayatullah Ruhullah al-Mausavi Khomeni (1902-1989). Sayyid Qutub Shaheed wrote many books amongst (1) 'In the Shad of the Quran' (Fi Zilalul Quran) being his major work; the larger part of this was written when he was in jail in the period 1954-64. This was a period of complete solitude, when writing was the main preoccupation of the author and during which he lived totally "in the shade of the Quran". Iran's Supreme Leader Sayyid Ali al-Khameinai translated into Persian parts of Qutub's Quranic commentary (2) Al-Mahasinul Fanni Fil Quran (The Quranic Art of Picture Drawing) (3) Islam wa Jahiliyat-i-Jadidah (Islam and Modern Ignorance) (4) Islam wal Adl-i-Ijtemaiyyah (Islam and Social Justice).

Mrs. Elsa Kazi

(1884-1967 AD)

German poetess, painter and story-writer Elsa Gertrude Loesch D/O Eldermn who was called by all as Mother Elsa was born in Rudel Stadt, a small village in Germany on 3rd October, 1884 AD. She met Allama I.I. Kazi in London and they married in Germany in 1910 AD and settled in London. Mother

Elsa Kazi breathed her last on 28 May, 1967. She wrote (1) as co-author of Allama I.I.Kazi a novel *An Adventures of Brown Girl in Her Search for God* (2) *Flower Fairy Stories* (for children) (3) *Risalo of Shah Abdul Latif* (Selections) translated in verse. 'Story of civilization as described by Transmigrating Beard, (4) A collection of poems in German language.

Allama I. I. Kazi

(1886-1968 AD)

Educator, jurist, an eminent philosopher, theologian, linguist, littérateur, natural scientist, and the founder of University of Sindh, Hyderabad / Jamshoro, *Allama* Imdad Ali S/O Imam Ali Kazi was born in village *Paat* in Dadu district, on 9 April, 1886 AD. In 1909 he joined London School of Economics, visited Germany and married with a German lady Elsa Gertrude Loesch in 1910. He was called for the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, England in 1911, and extensively toured Europe and acquainted himself with the Western knowledge and literature. During his stay in London, he founded "*Jamiat al-Muslimin*" and delivered lectures on Islam and led Juma congregational prayers in a mosque Eastend London. When Allama was in London, famous English novelist George Bernard Shaw published his novel "*Adventures of the Black Girl in Her Search of God*" in 1933, and criticized the role of religion in the progress of human development. Allama and his wife wrote a novel in reply of Shaw and published it from London in the same year 1933, under the title of

"Adventures of the Brown Girl in Her Search of God" and proved that the religion has played a positive role in the advancement of society. On 9th April 1951, he joined as Vice-Chancellor of University of Sindh. In May, 1959, he resigned from his post. He devoted the last years of his life (1951-1968) in founding and developing the University of Sindh at Hyderabad/Jamshoro. He passed away on April 13, 1968. His main works are: Compilation/ rearrangement of *Shah Jo Risalo*; Casual Peeps at Sophia. (His lectures and speeches); Shah Abdul Latif: An Introduction to His Art. Allama I.I.Kazi and his wife Mrs. Elsa Kazi are buried at University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

Shah Faysal (1906-1975 AD)

King of Saudi Arabia from 1964 to 1975, an influential figure of the Muslim world, generally a critic not only of Israel but also of Soviet influence in the Middle East, Faysal bin Abd al-'Aziz bin Abd ar-Rehman as-Sa'ud was born in 1906 in Riyadh. Worked as Foreign Minister and Viceroy of Hejaz in 1926; represented Saudi Arabia at the UN Conference of 1945 and was Ambassador to the UN General Assembly. After his brother Saud bin Abd al-Aziz's accession in 1953, he became Crown Prince and Foreign Minister, and in November 1964, he became King. He played a vital role during third Arab-Israel war of 1967. He was assassinated by his nephew Prince Faysal bin Masud bin Abd al-Aziz on 25 March, 1975.

Sayyid Abul A'la Mawdudi

(1903-1979)

An Islamic Ideologue, a scholar, a thinker, a reformer, founder of the religio-political party Jamaat al-Islami in India/Pakistan and a prolific writer who authored more than 150 books and treatises on different aspects of Islam, Sayyid Abul A'la Mawdudi, usually known as Mawlana Mawdudi, was born on September 25, 1903 AD/03 Rajab 1321 AH in Awrangabad, Hyderabad Deccan, India. He was directly descendant of Hazrat Khawaja Qutubuddin Mawdud (died in 527 AH/ 1133 AD) of Chisht near Herat in Afghanistan; hence the family name Mawdudi remained intact.

In September 1932, he bought the journal Tarjumanul Quran, published in Hyderabad Deccan by Abu Muhammad Muslih Sahsrami Bihari and remained its editor until 1979 AD.

He established the Jama'at al-Islami in August 1941 AD in Lahore, becoming its first Ameer.

He was imprisoned first in October 1948 AD in Lahore for the denouncement to the government's military campaign or Jihad in Kshmir and released in 1950 AD. In 1953-1954 AD, he was again imprisoned, for his role in instigating the disturbances by writing a book Qadiyan Mas'ala (Qadiyani Question) and launching an anti-Qadiyani movement for which military tribunal sentenced him to death penalty, which was later commuted by a civilian court to 14 years in prison and reversed by the Supreme Court and he was released in 1955 AD.

He died on September 22, 1979, at the age of seventy-six at Buffalo New York where he was hospitalised.

In 1979 AD, just before he died, he was the first one to be the recipient of the King Faisal Award in recognition of his scholarship and his contributions to Islam.

He was the most influential of his contemporary Islamic revivalist thinkers. His views have influenced revivalism from Morocco to Malaysia, leaving their mark on thinkers such as Sayyid Qutub Shaheed and on events such as the Iranian Revolution of 1978-1979, and have influenced the spread of Islamic revivalism in Central Asia, North Africa, and Southeast Asia.

Ibn-e-Insha

(1927-1978)

Urdu poet, traveller, humourist, translator, and journalist Sher Muhammad Khan, who wrote under pen-name Ibn-i-Insha, was born in a village of Eastern Punjab Phalore of District Jalandher, India on 12 January, 1927. He died on 12 January 1978. His famous works are: (1) Chand Nagar, (2) Chalte Ho To Cheen Ko Chaliye, (3) Ibn-e-Batoota Ke Ta'Qub Mein, (4) Dunya Gol Hai, (5) Kissa Ek Kanware Ka (6) Urdu Ki Aakhree Kitab (7) Cheeni Nazmein (Translation)

A.K. Brohi

(1915-1987 AD)

A legal eagle, an eminent scholar and philosopher, Allah Bukhsh S/O Karim Bux Brohi generally known as A.K. Brohi was born on 24th December, 1915 AD, at Garhi Yasin, District Sukkur, Sind. He joined the Bar in 1941 AD; remained General Secretary of Karachi Bar Council in 1948-49; was appointed as Advocate General Sindh in 1951 AD; appointed as Chief Prosecutor and put incharge of a State Trial: 'Rawalpind Conspiracy Case'. He was appointed Pakistan's Federal Minister in 1951; was Member of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan; was Minister Incharge of Law, Constitutional & Parliamentary Legislation and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; resigned from Office on 23rd of October, 1954 AD; rejoined the Bar as practising lawyer. General Ayub appointed him as Pakistan's High Commissioner (Ambassador) to India in 1960-61 AD. He remained President of Pakistan Bar Association in 1964-65 AD. He was appointed as Founder/First Rector International Islamic University, Islamabad from 1979 to 1982 AD; worked as Chairman, National Hijra Committee Pakistan from 1979 to 1987 and Ambassador-at-large of Government of Pakistan.

Mr. Brohi died on 13th September, 1987 AD, in a hospital in London, and was buried at Army Cemetery, in Karachi on 14th September 1987 AD.

A.K. Brohi wrote a number of books, his major works being (1) An Adventure in Self-Expression (1954) (2) Fundamental Law of Pakistan (1956) (3) Islam in the Modern World (1969) (4) Testament of Faith (1973) (4) Strategy of Human Action in History.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

(1928-1979 AD)

President and Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1971 to 1977, was born in Garhi Khuda Bux, a small village near Larkana, Sindh, Pakistan on 05 January 1928. He was ousted from power in a military coup led by General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq on 05 July 1977 and, subsequently, convicted of murder and hanged on April 04, 1979.

Bhutto's published works include *The Myth of Independence* (1969), *The Great Tragedy* (1971), *Bilateralism: New Directions* (1976), and *If I Am Assassinated* (1979). Among the collections of his speeches are *Foreign Policy of Pakistan* (1964), *The Quest for Peace* (1966), and *Marching Towards Democracy* (1972).

Anwer Sadaat

(1918-1981 AD)

Egyptian military leader and President (1970-1981), best remembered for his work toward peace in the Middle East, in the course of which he became the first Arab leader to recognize Israel. Sadat was born on December 25, 1918, in the Nile delta village of Mit Abū al Kawm. For their leadership in the peace negotiations, Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin were jointly awarded the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize. Bitterly opposed by many Arab leaders and hated by Islamic fundamentalists, Sadat was assassinated in Cairo by religious extremists within his own army on October 6, 1981.

Ayatullah Ruhollah Khomayni (R.A) (1907-1989 AD)

Religious scholar, teacher and leader among Ithna Ashariyya (Twelver) Shi'ite Muslims of Iran, who led the revolution that overthrew King of Iran Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlavi in 1979 AD, was Iran's ultimate political and religious authority for the next 10 years. His original name was Ruhollah Musawi. He was born in Khomayn on May 17, 1907 AD. He was educated in various Islamic schools including Qom. He settled in the city of Qom about 1922 AD. From the mid -1970s, his influence inside Iran grew dramatically owing to mounting public dissatisfaction with the Shah's regime. Iraq's ruler, Saddam Hussain, forced him to leave Iraq on October 6, 1978. Khomayni then settled in Neauphle-le-Chateau, a suburb of Paris. From there his supporters relayed his tape-recorded messages to an increasingly aroused Iranian populace, and massive demonstrations, strikes, and civil unrest in late 1978 forced the departure of the Shah from the country on January 16, 1979.

He died on June 3, 1989 in Tehran. His major works are : (1) Tozeh al-Masa'il and (2) Vilayat-e-Faqih.

G. M. Syed (Syed Ghulam Murtaza Shah) (1904-1995 AD)

Freedom fighter, veteran politician, original thinker and writer of so many books, who started his

political career from the platform of Muslim League with whose efforts, first time Pakistan's Resolution was passed by the Sindh Assembly. He was born on 17 January 1904 in Sunn, District Dadu. He left Muslim League and diverted his mind from national to provincial politics. In 70s, he formed a new party "Jeay Sindh Tahreek". He remained till his last breath in Jail/ detention (home arrest). He died at Karachi in hospital on 25 April 1995 and was buried at his birth place in Sunn.

He wrote more than hundred books on various subjects including history, politics, literature, biographies, epistles, culture and national heroes of Sindh. Amongst them his famous works are: (1) *Dayar-e-Dil Dastan-e-Mulhabat*, (2) *Pegham-e-Latif* (3) *Jee'an Ditho Aa Moon*, (4) *Jadeed Siyasat Ja Naw Ratan*, (5) *Sindh Jee Bombay Kha'n Azadi* (6) *Janab Guzariyam Jen Sein* (two volumes) (7) *Sindh Galluhai Thee*.

Hakeem Muhammad Sa'id

(1920-1998 AD)

He was born on 09 January 1920 and was killed on 16 October 1998. He was founder of Hamdard Foundation and Hamdard University. He wrote several books and articles on various topics including medicinal plants, history of Muslim's contribution towards medical science, travelogues, life of the Holy Prophet (pbuh).

He also remained Governor of Sindh.

Benazir Bhutto

(1953-2007 AD)

Daughter of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, President and Prime Minister of united Pakistan (1971 - 1977), served as Prime Minister of Pakistan 1988 to 1990 and from 1993 to 1996, the first woman to hold this office in any modern Islamic state, was born on 21 June 1953 at Karachi and was assassinated on 27 December 2007 at Liaqat Bagh Rawalpindi.

She wrote two books: (1) Daughter of East: (Her Autobiography published in 1988) and (2) Reconciliation: Islam, Democracy and the West, in 2007.

Dr. N. A. Baloch

(Born 1917 AD)

Educationist, archeologist and renowned scholar who wrote 40 volumes of folk literature of Sindh, ten volumes of Shah Jo Risalo, six volumes of Sindhi lexicon and so many other works of recognition in Sindhi, Urdu, Persian, Arabic and English, Dr. Nabi Bux S/o Ali Muhammad Khan Leghari Baloch was born on 14 December 1917 in village Jaffer Khan Leghari District Sanghar. He is the founder of Education Department in the University; remained Vice Chancellor of Sindh University Jamshoro, founder Vice Chancellor of International Islamic University, Islamabad; provincial education minister of Sindh and member on numerous national and international learned bodies, boards of director. Presently, lives in Hyderabad busy in intellectual pursuits.

Luqman Hakeem

A person of eminence, known as *Luqman al-Hakeem* or Luqman the Philosopher, mentioned in the Quran in Chapter No: 31 or Suratul Luqman in verses from 12 to 19, as one upon whom God had bestowed wisdom. Commentators are not agreed as to whether Luqman is an inspired prophet or not. Some say he was Bal'am son of Baur of Bible and a nephew of Hazrat Ayub (AS)), being his sister's son; others say that he was a nephew of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS); some are of the view that he was the judge and Minister in the court of Hazrat Daud (AS) and lived until the time of Hazrat Yahya (AS) being one thousand years of age. Some say he was the King of Himyari Dynsty of old Yemen known as Luqman bin Aad. Others add, that he was an African slave and a shepherd amongst the Israelites. Some say he was a tailor, while others treat him a carpenter.

He is admitted by all Arabian historians to have been a fabulist and a writer of proverbs, and consequently European authors (though without sufficient justification) have concluded that he must be the same person with whom the Greeks, not knowing his real name, have called Aesop or Aethiops.

Some say Luqman is identical with the Elxai of the Ebionites.

Index of Names

A.K. Brohi	61, 131
Abdul Qadir Jilani	41, 101
Abdul Rahim Girhori (R.A).....	51, 114
Abdul Rahim Khenan	70
Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.....	69
Abdullah bin Masood (R.A).....	12, 75
Abu Bakar Daud	65
Abu Bakr (R.A).....	9, 74
Abu Bakr Shebli	34, 94
Abu Hanifah.....	21, 75, 83, 84
Abu Ishaque Gazruni (R.A).....	36, 97
Abu Jaffar.....	21, 83
Abu Othman al-Hiri	33, 93
Abu Sa'id Abu al-Khair	37, 98
Abu Turab Nakhshabi	30, 90
Abu Zar Ghifari (R.A)	12, 76
Abul A'la Mawdudi	60, 126, 129
Abul Hassan Khurqani (R.A).....	35, 97
Abul Kalam Azad	56, 122
Ahmad Raghav	67
Ahmed bin Hambal (R.A)	30, 90
Ahmed Khan	53, 115
Ahmed Sehou Toure	66
Ali (R.A)	15, 74
Ali al-Khamenei	54, 119
Ali bin Abu Talib (R.A).....	78
Ali Hajveri (R.A)	38, 99
Ali Naqi (R.A)	91

Ali Rida (R.A).....	28, 89
Amir Khosrow.....	47, 107
Anwer Sadaat.....	62, 132
Ashraf Ali Thanvi (R.A).....	55, 120
Attar.....	102
Awais Qarni (R.A).....	14, 77
Aziz Bhatti Shaheed.....	57, 123
Ba Yazid Bistami.....	31, 92
Babur.....	48, 109
Baqir.....	19, 82, 116
Benazir Bhutto.....	64, 135
Dawud al-Ta'i.....	22, 84
Elsa Kazi.....	59, 126, 127, 128
Farabi.....	35, 95
Fariduddin Ganj-e-Shakar.....	44, 105
Fatimat-uz-Zahra (R.A).....	9, 74
Firdawsi.....	35, 96
Fozail.....	24, 87
G. M. Syed.....	63, 133
Ghazali (R.A).....	39, 100
Hafiz Shirazi.....	48, 108
Hakim Recinka.....	70
Hassan (R.A).....	79
Hassan Askari.....	31, 86, 91, 92
Hassan Basri (R.A).....	18, 81
Hassan Nizami.....	56, 122
Hussain (R.A).....	16, 80
I. I. Kazi.....	59, 127
Ibn al-Mubarak (R.A).....	23, 85
Ibn Arabi.....	44, 104
Ibn Atta.....	34, 94
Ibn Battutah.....	48, 107
Ibn Khaldun.....	48, 108, 109
Ibn Samaak (R.A).....	24
Ibn-e- Abbas (R.A).....	17, 81

Ibn-e-Insha.....	61, 130
Ibn-e-Jawzi (R.A)	43, 101
Ibn-e-Majah (R.A)	32, 92
Ibn-e-Rasheeq.....	37, 98
Ibn-e-Sina	36, 97
Ibrahim Tamimee	67
Iqbal (R.A).....	53, 118
Ja'far Sadiq.....	20, 82, 86
Jalal-ud-Din Rumi (R.A)	45, 105
Jonaid Baghdadi.....	33, 93, 94
Khushhal Khan Khattak	50, 110
Luqman Hakeem	64, 136
Ma'mun Al-Rashid	28, 89
Ma'ruf Karkhi.....	26, 88
Mahdi (R.A).....	30, 91
Malik.....	23, 85, 99
Mansur bin Ammar (R.A)	29, 90
Mir Hassan Dihlavi	52, 114
Mohammed Bin Hanifia	65
Moosa Kazim.....	23, 86
Mu'inuddin Chishti Ajmiri (R.A)	43, 103
Muhammad Ali (Boxer).....	55, 120
Muhammad Ali Jinnah	55, 121
Muhammad Ali Johar	53, 117, 118
Muhammad Hussain Azad.....	53, 116
Muhammad Sa'id	63, 134
Mujaddid Alf-i-Thani.....	49, 110
Mutanabbi.....	35, 96
N. A Baloch.....	64, 135
Nadir Shah Afshar.....	51, 113
Nizam-ul-Mulk Toosi.....	38, 99
Noor Muhammad Muhaarvi (R.A).....	50, 111
Omer Khayyam.....	40, 100
Qutub Shaheed.....	57, 124, 126, 130
Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki (R.A)	44, 104

Rabe'a Basri (R.A).....	24, 86
Rabi' bin Khaytham.....	17, 80
Razi (R.A).....	43, 102
Ruhollah Khomayni (R.A).....	133
Sa'ad (R.A).....	16, 79
Sa'di Shirazi (R.A).....	46, 106
Salman Farsi (R.A).....	13, 77
Sangi Bhatlo Faqir.....	70
Shafa'i.....	27, 88
Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai.....	51, 113
Shah Faysal.....	60, 128
Shah Inayat Shaheed.....	50, 111
Shaqiq Balkhi.....	25, 87
Shebli Nomani.....	117
Sir Sayyid.....	53, 115
Sufyan al-Thauri (R.A).....	22, 84
Sultan Ahmed Shah.....	65
Taqi (R.A).....	29, 89
Tipu Sultan.....	52, 114
Umar bin al-Khattab (R.A).....	10, 75
Uthman bin Affan (R.A.).....	12, 76
Waris Shah.....	50, 112
Yahya Barmaki.....	66
Yahya bin Mo'adh.....	31, 91
Yusuf bin Isbat.....	26, 88
Yusuf Karsh.....	67
Zain-ul-Abdin (R.A).....	18, 81
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.....	62, 132, 135

