

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَبْتَغُوا إِلَيْهِ الْوَسِيلَةَ

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

أَلَا بِذِكْرِ الْوَالِحِينَ تَنْزِلُ الْبَرَكَاتُ

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

*Sultan ul Aulia*

*Shaikh Abdul Qader Jeelani (ra)*

Biography (English Version)



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## **Life of Sultan ul Awlia ﷺ**

(528 H-603 H)

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***Praise by essence and in all forms belong to Allah alone, and Greetings and Peace be upon our beloved Messenger Syedna Muhammad ﷺ and his progeny, companions, and God-fearing***

***Life of Sultan ul Awlia ﷺ***

**(470 H-561 H)**

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

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

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

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

Rendered

By

***Syed Mohiuddin Mir Lateef Ullah Shah Quadri***

**Son and successor of waledi Hazrat Khawaja Abul Khair Mir Momin Ali shah Quadri [r.a]**

## 1-Life of Sultan ul Aulia ﷺ

(470 H-561 H)

*Praise be to Allah ﷻ the Lord of all the worlds. May His blessing be upon His Messenger the prince of Prophets through whom He has guided us out of error, and his family, his companions, chosen friends. And blessings on the pillar of Islam and Radiant Lamp Syedna Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ.*

**Q1-Elucidate briefly about Sultan ul Aulia Syedna Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ?**

**Ans- Syedna Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ; Allah ﷻ has sent nearly one lakh and twenty-four thousand Anbiya and Rusul into this world. And at last, sent our Beloved Prophet Syed-UL-Anbiya Muhammad ﷺ as Khatim-Un-Nabiyeen wal Mursaleen and Rahmat ul alameen (Mercy for the universe). And in every century, there used to be the arrival of Awliya but the Fifth century is the most important because, during this century, the descendent of Nabi Kreem ﷺ, Syed-ul-Awliya Syedna Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ had arrived in the Carawan of Awliya Allah [470 H.]. He is Najeeb-ut-Tarfayn (Noble on Both Sides). Allah has bestowed him by entitling him "Mahboob". In one of his sermons (وعظ), he told "My foot is above the necks of all Awliya". As soon as he told these words all Awliya had surrendered their necks. Because he is not only the descendent of the Prophet ﷺ but also the Heir of Rasoolallah ﷺ, as said by Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ!**

*"By God, this is the existence of my Ancestor Muhammad ﷺ not mine"*

*Here are two couplets from Qasidah Gousiya (قصيده غوثيه)!*

بلاد الله مُلْكِي تَحْتَ حُكْمِ      وَوَقْتِي قَبْلَ قَبْلِي قَدْ صَفَالِ

*(The cities of Allah fall in my kingdom & are subjects of my Law +My time & affairs have been dearer even before the time).*

مُرِيدٌ لَا تَخَفُ اللَّهُ رَبِّي      عَظَائِي رِفْعَةً نَلْتُ الْمِنَالِي

*(O' my followers fear not Allah is my Patron ++ He has given highest station & I have achieved my goal)*

*Hadhrat Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ the cardinal pole, the supreme helper, his Sayings and life is a Radiant lamp for the people of devotion in the universe. This is my humble effort to write a concise Life Biography of Huzoor Syedna Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ in the English language for the respected readers and listeners of its audio recording underneath. May Allah and his Rasool ﷺ grant the honour of acceptance to my humble effort and make it benefitted to elders generally and youngsters particularly. Ameen.*

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## Q2- Describe the name and lineage of Shaikh Syed Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ?

**Ans- Shaikh Syed Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ** (founder of Silsilah Quadria); He attains the medal (تمغہ) of Excellence (عظمت) and Supremacy (بزرگی) in all the chains (سلسلہ) of Sufism (تصوف). Thus, his names are Sultanul Aulia, Ghous Azam, and great Sufi as he is frequently called by one and all.

**Name and Lineage (نام و نسب)**; the blessed name; Abdul Qader, Kunnyat (کنیت); Abu

Muhammad and title (لقب); Mohiuddin. He is popularly known with the titles (القاب) as Mahbub-e-Subhani, Qutub-e-Rabbani, Ghousul Aazam, Peeran-Peer, and Hadhrat Dastagir. Al- Syed Mohiuddin Abu Muhammad Abdul Qader Jilani AL-Hassani- wal- Hussaini رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. His father, Syed Abu Saleh Moosa al- Hassani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was a direct descendent of Syedna Imam Hassan رضی اللہ عنہ, and his mother Syeedatina Ummul Khair Amatul Jabbar Fatima رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, daughter of Syed Abdullah Soma'e az-Zaid رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was a descendent of Syedna Imam Hussain رضی اللہ عنہ. So, he is "Hassani" from his father and "Hussaini" from his mother. Thus, he is a descendant of Holy Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم from both his father's and his mother's side, which means he is "Najeeb-ut-Tarfayn". He was born on the first of the lunar month of Ramadan (غره رمضان مبارک) 470 H OR 471 H in a place called Jilan or Ghilan in a town of North Iran called Tabaristan (طبرستان), presently called Tapuria. He went to the city of Baghdad (in Iraq) in 488 H for religious learning at the age of 18 years and passed the major part of his life in Baghdad and was laid to rest there in 603 H (مدفون ہیں).

## 2-Learning and Excellence (علم و فضل)

### Q3- Enlighten Syedna Abdul Qader Jilani's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Learning and Excellence?

**Ans- Learning and Excellence (علم و فضل)**; To begin with, first Syedna Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ had memorized the Holy Quran at Madrasa first in Jilan. Later at-Nizamia Baghdad acquired the respect of learning and completed the regular education in fiqh and Hadith under the guidance of magnificent teachers (بڑے اساتذہ), few of them are!

1. Shaikh Abul Wafa Ali bin Aqeel Hanbali,
2. Shaikh Abul Khattab Mahfouz Hanbali
3. Shaikh Abi Sa'yeed Mubarak bin Ali,
4. Abul Khair Hammaad al-Dabbaas

Cooperation and good behaviour with co-students is a clear distinctive feature of Shaikh Abdul Qader رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. Whatever money was sent by his blessed Mother for him, a major part of it, he used to distribute to the needy students and bear his destitution (تکلیف) pleasantly. His interest in education is proverbial (ضرب المثل). During his period of studies, there was a severe famine (قحط) in Baghdad, Shaikh رحمۃ اللہ علیہ who was residing there as a student, had to bear from the ages 18 to 25 years of starvation and extreme hardship and despite it, he

never left the educational institution Nizamiah (درسگاہ نظامیہ). He was busy with absorption (انہماک) in acquiring knowledge and in only seven years of the least period came out from the university of Nizamiah (جامعہ نظامیہ) as a topmost scholar.

He ﷺ was above fifty when he began to preach in public. He moved into the school belonging to his old teacher al-Mukharrimee (r.a.); there he engaged himself in teaching. Soon he became popular with his pupils and he taught Ahadith, Tafseer, and Tasawuf and held discourses (موعظ) on Sciences of the hearts (قلب), and the virtues of the Quran. He busied himself in the service of Islam. During this period lot of people converted to Islam because of him. He passed away on 11 Rabi us Sani 561 H. His followers are spreading his preachings all over the world even today.

### 3-Intrinsic (باطنی) and extrinsic (ظاہری) excellence

**Q4- Exemplify Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani's ﷺ Intrinsic and extrinsic excellence?**

**Ans- Intrinsic (باطنی) and extrinsic (ظاہری) excellence;** Hadhrat Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani's ﷺ had extraordinary excellence in intrinsic (باطنی) and extrinsic (ظاہری) knowledge which can be known through his Books (تصانیف). A large group of 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>-century Hijri's well-informed (Ulmah) had the honour of being the students (شاگردی) of him (the Shaikh ﷺ). The series of issuing legal opinions (فتویٰ) and delivering Sermons (وعظ بیان) continued for many years (سالہا) (سال). The people from far off places used to seek legal opinions (فتوے). Among his various Books (تصانیف) on fiqh, sufism (تصوف), Sermons (موعظ), and other religious issues, 7 Books are famous, they are!

- 1- Al Fatha Ar Rabbani
- 2- Futuh ul Ghaib
- 3- Ghuniyatut Talibeen
- 4- Basha-e-Rul Khairat
- 5- Sir Rul Asrar
- 6- Qasidah-Ghausia
- 7- Malfuzat

### 4-Mystic and Struggle (ریاضت و مجاہدہ)

**Q5- Elucidate Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani's ﷺ mysticism and struggle in the way of Allah?**

**Ans- Mystic and Struggle (ریاضت و مجاہدہ);** Hadhrat Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani's ﷺ Mystic and Struggle in the way of Allah ﷻ was such a state that he stayed in deserts (ویرانوں) and forests (جنگلوں) of Baghdad in the state of adoring and devotion to Allah ﷻ for 25 years where no human seemed, nor anyone knew him. He ﷺ stayed at one place for three years, and during these three years, one year he ﷺ ate some leaves and did not drink water. The next year he ﷺ ate nothing but only drank water. And the next year he ﷺ neither ate nor

drank water and also did not sleep. He ﷺ performed Fajr (فجر), Salah, with the ablution (وضو) of Isha (عشاء) Salah for 40 years and this was a routine for him ﷺ for 15 years, to recite the complete Quran Majid after Isha Salaah.

**Teachings of intrinsic way (طريقته باطنی);** Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ received Teachings of intrinsic way (طريقه باطنی) or Rah-e-Slook (راه سلوک) from Shaikh Hammad ﷺ and Shaikh Abu Khair Abu Sayeed ﷺ. He ﷺ is a disciple (مرید) of Abu Sa'yeed ﷺ and also attained Khurqa-e-Khilafat (خرقه خلافت) [a successor's jacket which a Shaikh bestows to an accomplished disciple] from his Shaikh Abu Sayeed ﷺ. Though he ﷺ used to sit in the company (صحبت) of Shaikh Hammad ﷺ, his devotion (ارادت) was directly from Rasoolallah ﷺ and the reflection of luster and bounty (انوار و فیوض) remained straight from the Prophet ﷺ (سرکار رسالت).

In the memoirs (تذکروں) of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani, ﷺ numerous Supernatural events (خرق) or Karamaat are reported. If only those Karamaat which were mentioned by continually repeated narrations (متواتر روایات) is compiled, then a distinct Book can be prepared.

#### 5-Incidents before the birth (پیدائش سے پہلے واقعات)

**Q6- Describe some of the incidents before the birth of Syedna Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ?**

**Ans- Incidents before the birth (پیدائش سے پہلے واقعات);** As usual before the sun rises, it gives some rays which are the message of illumination. In the same manner, before the rising of the sun of 'Wilayat' (ولایت) illuminated the world, some astonishing incidents happened related to the birth of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ. For instance!

- "Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ was blessed to his mother at an age when women are usually unable to have children but Syeedatina Ummul Khair Amatul Jabbar Fatima ﷺ was sixty years old when Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ was born." (Durrell Munazam pg 13)
- "Before the birth when Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ was in the womb of his mother, whenever she said, "Alhamdu Lillah," he used to answer, "Ya Rahama kumullah" to his mother." (Fatuhat-e-Makkiye)
- Hadhrat Junaid Baghdadi ﷺ said during one of his sermons on Friday "His foot is on my neck" When inquired as to an explanation for this statement Junaid Baghdadi ﷺ said, "It was shown to me through Kashf (opening) that the later part of 5<sup>th</sup> Century Hijri will witness the birth of a great Saint (Sufi) and Wali of Allah ﷻ whose name will be Abdul Qader and who will be praised as 'Mohiuddin'. His birthplace will be Jilan and his resting place will be Baghdad and he will say, "My foot is on the neck of every wali" Upon witnessing his greatness, I surrendered my neck and said the words that you headed"
- Hadhrat Abu Saleh Moosa ﷺ (Father of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ) had a dream in which he saw our Beloved Prophet ﷺ who said to him, "O Abu Saleh, Allah ﷻ blessed you with a pious son. He is the beloved of Allah ﷻ and he is the most exalted amongst the Awliya and Aqtaab."

## 6-The Statement of his Glorious Mother (والده ماجده کا بیان)

**Q7- Demonstrate briefly some astonishing incidents related to the life of Ghousul Azam ﷺ after his birth?**

**Ans- the Statement of his Glorious Mother (والده ماجده کا بیان);** According to the Statement of Abdul Qader Jilani's ﷺ Glorious Mother, he had honoured the principles of Shariah as soon as he is born that he did not take milk the whole day in Ramadan. For instance!

1. It so happened on 29<sup>th</sup> Shaban (شعبان) the moon couldn't be seen due to cloudy weather. The next day the born wali (ولئی مادر زاد) didn't take milk. Finally, after ascertaining, it was realized that was 1<sup>st</sup> Ramadan.
2. During childhood, while playing he pulled the tail of a cow. The cow looked at him and said, "O Abdul Qader, you are not created for this." Soon he left the cow. While feeling scared, he came back home and saw from its balcony (بلاخانہ) the queues of Hajj Pilgrims (حاجیوں) on the ground of A'rfat (میدان عرفات). He then returned and requested his glorious Mother to permit him to go to Baghdad to acquire religious knowledge through the way of Allah. When asked the reason by the mother, he informed her of the complete incident. Glorious Mother was overwhelmed with tenderness or weeping (رقت).
3. She stood up, went into the room, brought a bag and handed it over to her renowned (نامدار) son and said, "O my beloved son, your father had left 80 dinars. 40 dinar reserved for your brother and this 40 for your custody (حوالہ). Let this advice which I am about to give you be an important part of your life. "Never give up the truthfulness (راست گوئی) in any situation." Now you may go, I leave to God (خدا کو سونپا) the affairs of yours. We will get together during doomsday (قیامت)."
4. He left with 40 dinars, precious (بیش بہا) advice blessed Mother, and joined a caravan (قافلہ) which was on its way to Baghdad. On the way, 60 robbers attacked the caravan. While everybody seemed worried to hide their properties and to save their lives, the obedient (سعادت مند) son of revered (برگزیدہ) mother had revealed the details of his assets (سرمایا) (i.e. 40 dinars stitched under his armpit) to the robbers. The robbers were touched looking at the strange truthfulness of the boy (Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ). Eventually, the robbers repented (تائب ہوئے) from the trade of robbery and took the oath of allegiance (بیعت کی) at the hands of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ.
5. One of his sons Shaikh Ziauddin ﷺ stated that once during the period of austerity (زمانہ ریاضت) in the wild deserts, Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ saw, soon light appeared on the horizon (فضاء میں) and a voice overheard, "I am Allah and reward you by making all unlawful things lawful for you." On hearing this, he thought of Satan the devil and he recited "LA haul wa la quwwata illah Billah" At this, the light disappeared and the horizon became dark as it was. Again a voice was heard saying, "O Abdul



Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, your knowledge and scholarly excellence has saved you. I have deceived at least 70 Awlia through this method.” Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ replied, “Nay, I have been saved by the grace of Allah ﷻ.”

### 7-The Seeker of Divine knowledge (طالب معرفت الہی)

**Q8- Quote an event of taking an oath of allegiance by a Seeker of Divine knowledge at the hands of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ ?**

**Ans- The Seeker of Divine knowledge (طالب معرفت الہی);** A Seeker of Divine knowledge approached Shaikh Abdul Qader Jelani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ intending to take the oath of allegiance (بیعت). According to the procedure, he was allowed to remain in the company (صحبت) of Shaikh رحمۃ اللہ علیہ to study and be satisfied before entering into the Ba'yet (بیعت). After a few day's stay, the mystery (راز) of dignity and splendour (شان و شوکت) of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was disclosed to the seeker. Looking at costly clothes (قیمتی لباس), ceremonial meals (پرنکلف دسترخوان), the uproar of equipage (خدم و حشم کا ہنگامہ), a great demand of business activities (تجارت کی گرم بازاری), in short, princely pomp and show (امیرانہ شان و شوکت) of Shaikh رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, the Seeker had a suspicion (شبہ) about worldliness (دنیا داری) and so he had to hitch delay (تامل) in doing Ba'yet (بیعت).

One day, what did the Seeker see? That the detailed account statement of the business activities were presented to Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. The list (فہرست) of thousands and lacks of dinars of income and expenditure (آمد و خرچ) was put up and the checking of accounts was finished. Then Shaikh رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was informed that the ship which was carrying business supplies (اسباب تجارت) from Baghdad to a foreign county, had been drowned in the river. Hearing this news, Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ drew attention a little while towards his heart and said, “Alhamdulillah” (الحمد لله). A few days later, he رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was again informed that the earlier news of the ship drowning was wrong. The business supplies had reached safely the destination. A little while after hearing that news, Shaikh Abdul Qader رحمۃ اللہ علیہ expressed thanked God (الحمد لله). The newcomer (نو وارد) Seeker (طالب) was astonished greatly and came to the Hadhrat Shaikh رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and requested the reason for expressing gratitude to Allah ﷻ on both the aspects of loss (نقصان) and profit (فائدہ) as well.

Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ replied, “The human being (انسان) has got permission from the Lord (خدا) for a few days stay (قیام) in this world. So, for him, to be fascinated by profit and loss is of no avail (عبث). Hearing both the news, I drew my attention to my heart and thanked Allah ﷻ for knowing that my heart was affected neither with the grief (رنج) by losing (نقصان) nor with the delight (مسرت) by gaining (فائدہ). On the other hand, its inclination was always towards my Lord (Allah ﷻ).” Hearing this state of affairs, the newcomer Seeker was deeply affected by the splendour (عظمت) of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and then and there took the oath of allegiance (بیعت) on the blessed hand of Hadhrat Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ.

Hadhrat Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani's ﷺ entire life remained an amazing album (مرقع) of knowledge (علم) and practice (عمل). He ﷺ never left any stone unturned in performing any obligation (فرائض کی ادائیگی) and obedience to Sunnah (سنت کی اتباع). Every line of his life's revealed Book (صحیفہ) was compatible too (مطابق) with the rules and regulations (احکامات) of Islamic Shariah. Each word of his letters (مکتوبات) and sermons (مواعظ) used to be authentic (مستند) by the Quran Majid. There used to be a strong stress also in Shaikh's (ﷺ) teachings on the consistency (پابندی) of Shariat (شریعت) and following (اتباع) of Sunnah. He (ﷺ) never used to be terror-stricken (ہراساں) for massive competing (تکرلینے) in the propagation of truth (حق) and sincerity (صداقت). Also, he ﷺ had the distinction (امتیاز) between the poor (غریب) and the affluent (امیر).

### 8-Dictatorial period of two Khulafaa and their remedial way (مطلق العنانی و علاج)

**Q9- Demonstrate Shaikh Abdul Qader's ﷺ remedial way for Abbasid Khulfaah?**

**Ans- Dictatorial period of two Khulafaa and their remedial way (مطلق العنانی و علاج);** For instance!

1. once, al-Mustanid (an Abbasid Khalifah of Baghdad 6<sup>th</sup> Hijri) offered (نذر کیا) a bag of golden coins (اشرفیاں). Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ squeezed the bag and the blood began to drain and said, "Be ashamed (شرم کرو), you brought this to me by doing bloodshed of the folks?"
2. During the time of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ, there remained the period of absolute despotism (مطلق العنانی) of Abbasid Kings under the pretext of the ruling of Khilafat. The King's persona (ذات) was presumed above the rule of objection (اعتراض). But then the Shaikh ﷺ never kept quiet on their wrongdoings, and if needed, he used to criticize openly the slipups (لغزشوں) of the king. The ruler of the time al-Muqtadha (المقتضی) became extremely aggressive, but he could not raise his voice (دم نہ مار سکا) due to Shaikh's dignity.
3. One day, al-Muqtadha (المقتضی) the Khalifah said to his prime minister (وزیراعظم) ibn Sirah, "Shaikh Abdul Qader (ﷺ) does not regard even a bit my status and respect, and insults me in his speech and dialogue. You go to him and tell him that it is improper for him to shrink (تعرض) from Khalifa-e-waqt." The prime minister presented himself into the court of Ghousul A'azam ﷺ seated humbly. As a fact of the matter illumined divinely (منجانب الہی), Ghousul A'azam ﷺ while pointing out towards the King said, "Indeed he who is not kind to the creatures (مخلوق), cannot be entitled to kindness. I can tolerate myself being stressed (ستایا جانا) but cannot endure the poor folk being cracked down cruelly." The prime minister was extremely affected and went back and informed the King that, "Shaikh is a godly (روشن ضمیر) person. So, the state of affairs was already unveiled (منکشف) on him. There remained no need for me to tell him. He replied all on

his own accord (از خود). Shaikh's ﷺ being well-intentioned seemed to be well above the suspicion. He has no personal enmity (بیر) with you."

4. Al-Murtudha (المقتضى) presented himself in the court of Ghouse ﷺ in a plain clothe (ساده لباس). Ghousul Aazam ﷺ while conversing suddenly, began to address him, "Allah has favoured you and blessed you with crown and throne (تاج و تخت) i.e. Kingship, be thankful to Him and the mode of thanking Him is this, that be seeking the pleasure (رضاجوئی) of Allah, I have sympathy (ہمدردی) towards you as your responsibilities are plentiful (بہت زیادہ). What was the obligation that I have done? If you still don't give up disobedience, you will be in great trouble and the Creator of this world (God) will pull out His support. Strange! That being a servant (خادم), you became master (مخدوم) and being a slave (بندہ), you boasting like a Lord (آقا)." Khalifah's eyes started shedding tears. On this penitence, Shaikh ﷺ gave glad tidings (بشارتیں). Khalifah changed totally. So long he was alive, he remained as an attached servant (گروہ غلام). Whatever Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ wrote to do, he had done. Whichever reference the Shaikh ﷺ made, he approved and whatever said, he accepted.

Shaikh Abdul Qader Jelani's ﷺ entire political stand (سیاست) was purely based on true faith and Godliness (حق پرستی). He neither refrained from speaking true (حق گوئی) nor cared (پرہہ کی) for any person, be it a big, influential personality. For instance!

- a. Khalifah Al-Muqtudha Li amrillah (المقتضى لا مرالله) during his period of the ruling, appointed Yahia ibn Sa'yeed as Justice or Qadhi (قاضی) who was an 'Aalim Ameer (عالم امیر) of that time. The public came running to the Shaikh ﷺ and complained against the Qadhi (قاضی). Shaikh ﷺ convened a grand protest rally, in which he delivered a tense interested (ولولہ انگیز) sermon addressing directly to the king (Khalifah) and said, "O king, God has not entrusted the responsibility of creatures (مخلوق) on you for appointing cruel (ظالم) and tyrant (جابر) rulers (حاکم) over them. I strongly protest against this appointment (تقرر) and tell you to dethrone him soon from his post (منصب)." When this news reached the court of the king (دربار بادشاہی), the Khalifah turn out to be shedding tears (اشکبار), at that moment, deposed Yahiya (قاضی).
- b. Thus during the time of Ghouse Pak, the management of Khilaafat (نظام خلافت) got reformed on the upright path. The king or Khalifah became the interpreter (ترجمان) of democratic Ummah. As a result, the Islamic authority (اسلامی اقتدار) attained strength and a peaceful era with unity (اتحاد), organization (تنظیم), amity (اتفاق) and sacrificing (ایثار) consistently prevailing.

Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani ﷺ passed away at the age of 90 years in the month of Rabi-us-Saani 561 H and was placed to rest in Baghdad. His blessed grave (Shrine) is a pilgrim center for lakhs of people.

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

## 9-Sayings of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمته الله (ارشادات)

**Q10- Quote some useful Sayings (ارشادات) of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمته الله ?**

**Ans- There are countless Sayings (ارشادات) of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani رحمته الله and no one can bound them. A few Sayings from his books are furnished below for the benefit of readers;**

1. Step out of yourself and keep your distance from it.
2. When you are in a state of devotion, therefore you must oppose the self (نفس).
3. If you want to contact Allah ﷻ, you should exit from the sphere of creation, from passion and will and desire, and become securely linked to His action, so that no movement of yours affects His creation unless by His decree, at His command, and through His action. This is the state of annihilation (فنا).
4. Never complain to anyone about your luck, whether he is friend or foe, and do not adverse Allah ﷻ of making you suffer misfortune.
5. Be obedient to Allah ﷻ by the heart not just outwardly.
6. If someone knows himself, he knows his Almighty Allah and complies with His command.
7. The believers saw with their hearts while other watchers fail to see. They fly with featherless wings to the Realm of Almighty Allah.
8. You should not become the slave of your carnal desires.
9. The fruitful advice is that which emanates from a tongue of practice.
10. Always try and follow the example of speech and action set by Rasoolullah ﷺ.
11. The path of salvation lies only in the way of obedience and following Rasoolullah ﷺ.
12. The fear of Allah ﷻ is the key to success.
13. There is no gift worth regarding as equal to poverty, patience, and peace. So, in your poverty remain rich in Allah ﷻ.
14. Unlawful food obliterates (destroys) the glow of Iman when the light (نور) of Iman is extinguished (switched off), then all the other acts of worship like Salah and Roza, giving priority to others, etc., would come to naught (zero).
15. Thankfulness to Almighty Allah means that you do not disobey Allah ﷻ by misusing His gracious favour.

وَإِذْ دَعَا نَا أَن لِّحَمْدِ اللَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَي خَيْرِ خَلْقِهِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ