

MUBALIGH-E-ISLAM HAZRAT ALLAMA MOLANA SYED SAADAT ALI QADRI. A REVIEW ON HIS RELIGIOUS, LITERARY & PREACHING WORK ABOUT CONCEPT OF CALIPHATE IN ISLAM AND OTHER RELIGIONS

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ABSTRACT

Renowned Islamic scholar, Maulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri was born in Aligarh (India) in 1935. He got his early education in Badayun where his father late Mufti Syed Masood Ali Qadri was a teacher. He belonged to a noble Ulama's family. Justice® Dr. Mufti Syed Shujaat Ali Qadri was his younger brother. After partition his family shifted to Multan. Maulana Saadat Ali graduated from Anwarul Uloom Multan, where his teachers included great Islamic scholar Maulana Allama Ahmad Saeed Shah Kazmi. In early sixties he shifted to Karachi and became Khateeb of Masjid Qassaban Saddar. He also did MA in Islamic studies from Karachi University and remained teacher at Dehli College and Mary Classo Saddar. He was one of the founders of Jamaat Ahle Sunnat. As Secretary Jamiat Ulama-e-Pakistan Sindh. In 1970' election he was the leader of Jamiat Ulama-e-Pakistan Sindh election campaign successfully but not contested from any seat. After the election he went to Surinam, at that time a Dutch Colony, as a Islamic preacher when Surinam became independent in 1975. Maulana Saadat Ali migrated to Holland where he founded Al-Qadri Islamic Centre. After Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani he was considered the most famous Sunni Aalim in Denhang, Holland. He was writer of several books, which were translated into English, Dutch and French. In his early days he wrote a book *Islami Aqaid* for Aligarh Old boys Association school, which was included in school syllabus. Another book, which became popular, included *Basharaat-e-Injeel, from sickness to death, Acha Bartao, our Mothers* and so many other books. Ulama have an important role in Muslim society. Muslims do not believe that any person has the religious authority to require others to submit to his interpretation. We do have Islamic scholars who are well versed in Qur'an and Sunnah and Shariah (specialists). About such people, Allah says: "O ye who believe, obey Allah and obey the messenger, and those charged with authority among you. If you differ in anything among yourselves refer it to Allah and His Messenger if you believe in Allah and the Last Day: that is best, and most suitable for the final determination." 4:59. The excellence of learned people (Ulama) in the Qur'an is manifest in: "Allah (Himself) proffers evidence: and so do the angels and all who are endowed with knowledge." 2:34.. Imam Ghazali commented on this Ayah by saying "See then, how Allah has mentioned Himself first, the angels second, then men endowed with knowledge third. In knowledge is honor, excellence, distinction and rank. And again, Allah says: "Allah will raise up to (suitable) rank (and degree) those of you who believe and who have been granted knowledge." 58:11. In Surah al-Tawba where Jihad was declared as an obligation, Allah said that even in this circumstance there should be a group of people who should stay behind and study and teach - source people - ulama. The Qur'an called them "Li yata faqqahu fildeen." "...It is not desirable that all of the believers take the field in time

of war: From within every group, in their midst. some shall refrain from going forth to war, and shall devote themselves instead to acquiring a deeper knowledge of the faith, and thus be able to teach their home-coming brethren, so that these too might guard themselves against evil.” 9:122 This ayah is very clear that there should be a class of people who devote themselves to study and who also teach what they have learned to others. We should not confuse ourselves with a false comparison between the existence of a class of religious scholars in Islam and the existence of a clergy as understood in Christianity. These are two different issues! ”Of all of His servants, only such as are endowed with knowledge stand truly in awe of God; for they alone comprehend that verily, God is almighty, much-forgiving.” 35:28. The Qur’an uses the term here: Innama yakh sha Allah min ibadihi al ulama. Our Prophet emphasized the excellence of the Ulama in many Hadith: Abu Umama al Bahili reported that two persons were mentioned to the Messenger - one being “abid” (a devout worshipper, the other being “alim” (a scholar). The Prophet then said: “The superiority of a scholar (alim) over the devout (abid) is like my superiority over a worshipper or like that of the moon in the night when it is full over the rest of the stars, and truly the scholars are the heirs of the Prophets, and truly the Prophets do not leave behind them gold or silver, they only leave knowledge as their heritage. So whosoever acquires knowledge acquires a huge fortune.” Transmitted by Ahmad, Abu Dawud and al Tirmidhi and Ibn Majah. This hadith clearly emphasizes the position of the scholar in the Muslim community. The need for these scholars is more important “than air and water” as Imam Ahmad b. Hanbal said about his teacher, Imam Shafi. It is narrated by Tirmidhi that Ibn Abbas reported the Prophet as saying: “A single (faqih) scholar of religion is more formidable against a devil than a thousand devout persons”. Our Prophet warned the Ummah that knowledge would be extinguished from the earth and that people would be misled by ignorant leaders and so-called scholars. Abdul-Allah b. Umar (ra) reported the Prophet saying: “Allah will not cause extinction of knowledge by taking it away from the servants, but He will cause extinction of knowledge by taking away the learned ones. When no learned man remains, the people will then take the illiterate as their leaders. They will seek religious verdicts from them and they will deliver those verdicts without knowledge and the people will go astray and lead each other into error.” Bukhari and Muslim.Ref:1) Importance of the Ulama is due to the fact that they are responsible to interpreter religious disputes; they guide the people according to Sharia and help to resolve their matters they face in the light of Islamic vision. After the death of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) Ulamas in each age perform their duty to propagate Islam that’s why they are regarded as heirs of Ambia (Prophets).Ulama are scattered throughout the world and performing their duties which was assigned to them by God.In Pakistan a huge number of Ulama are busy in their assigned missions.Some of them are now not with us,however their work can not be forgotten or ignored.Mubaligh-e-Islam Hazrat Allama Moulana Syed Saadat Ali qadri was one of them Mubaligh-a-Islam Hazrat Allama Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri was born in Aligarh (U.P) India (Habib Ganj Beghum Poor which was a state of Nawab Yar Jang)in the year 1935.His father (Late)Hazrat Allama Moulana Mufti Syed Masood Ali Qadri was also a prominent scholar and after migration he shifted to Multan and Joined Madrisa Anwaul Uloom which was the largest Madrisa of Bareilvi School of thought. He served there as Administrator as well as In charge of Dar-ul-Ifta.Moulana ancestors belonged to Iran and they migrated to Rampoor(India).After sometime Moulana shifted to Badayoon(India) along with his father.After the creation of Pakistan Moulana migrated to Pakistan along with his father and other family members.(Ref:2) Moulana Syed Saadat Ali got his early education from her mother who was also a Persian language scholar.

After basic education Moulana got admission in Madarsa Anwar-ul-Uloom for higher religious Education. This Madrisa was famous due to the presence of (Late)Shaikul Hadees Hazrat Allama Syed Ahmed Saeed Kazmi Amrohwi(R.A) who was ranked as the Al-Ghazali of his time by the Ulemas of the Indo-Pak Sub-Continent. He was also the founder of this Institution. In the supervision of his father and Allama Ahmed Saeed Kazmi(R.A) Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri graduated (Completion of Darse Naizami, the highest degree of Islamic Institutions) with honor in very early age. His other teachers were also prominent scholars of Islamic learning such as:

- Hazrat Allama Mufti Abdul Hafeez Haqqani(R.A)
- Al-Shaikh Mufti Mohammed Umeed Ali Gailwee
- Hazrat Allama Wali un Nabi Mardani (A great Scholar of Logic & Philosophy)
- The Greatest Faqih of Islamic Fiqah Hazrat Allama Abdul Kareem Multani(R.A)
- Hazrat Allama Moulana Jan Aalam Mardani(R.A)
- Hazrat Allama Molana Mohammed Jaffer Multani(R.A)

Here I think it proper to mention about Shaikh ul Hadees Hazrat Allama Ahmed Saeed Kazmi in somewhat detail under whose supervision Moulana completed his religious education. This will help the readers to understand the standard of education Moulana had.

KEYWORDS: Religious, literary, Preaching, several, proffers, circumstance, Unicameral Parliament, Socialism, Conspiracies, Dynamic oratory, Refulgent.)

INTRODUCTION:

An Introduction of Hazrat Allama Ahmed Saeed Kazmi(R.A)

Syed Ahmad Saeed Kazmi (1913 – 4 June 1986, Urdu: *سید احمد سعید کاظمی*) was scholar and Sufi living in Multan. He is known for his contribution to the Pakistan Movement, Urdu translation and explanation (Tafseer) of Quran, and Dars-e-Hadith. His tomb sites next to Multan's 18th century Shahi Eid Gah Mosque. Allama Kazmi was only six years old when his father died at the age of 39, Therefore, his eldest brother Muhammad Khalil Kazmi raised him. His mother initiated his education. His uncle later gave him Sanad-e-Hadith and Sufis education.

Migration to Multan: Nafir Alam was a Sufi saint who used to celebrate the *urs* of Khawja Moin-ud-Din Chishti Ajmeri in Multan. He invited young Ahmad Saeed to debate in Multan. When he listened to his speech, he was impressed. So he continuously requested Ahmad Saeed to permanently shift to Multan. Therefore, Kazmi migrated to Multan in the early 1935. In Multan, Kazmi started teaching in his own home near Tinan Wali Khoi. In November 1935 he started giving lectures in Masjid Hafiz Fateh Sher Outside Lohari Gate, which continued for 18 years. After that He started Dars-e-Hadith in Hazrat Chup Shah's Mosque and completed Mishkat Sharif followed by Bukhari Sharif In that era, Muslims of India were demanding independence and their major party was Muslim League. Ahmad Saeed was impressed by the Muslim League's program therefore he joined. In the area of Southern Punjab, he worked to spread political awareness among Muslims and to bring them to the platform of Muslim League. He never met with Muhammad Ali Jinnah, yet he was connected with him through mail. On the request of nawab of Bahawalpur and nawab of Kalabagh Hazoor Ghazali e zaman accepted the

post of Shaikh ul Hadith in Islamia university of Bahawalpur, and he taught there for long time

Books: Kazmi (رحمت الله عليه) wrote a number of books such as::

- Milad un Nabi (صل الله عليه وسلم)
- Touheed or Shirk
- Hayat un Nabi (صل الله عليه وسلم)
- Gustakh e Rasool (صل الله عليه وسلم) ki Saza
- Khutbat-e-Kazmi
- Maqalat-e-Kazmi(Ref:3)

No doubt student of such great scholar should be Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri. After Darse Nizami Moulana served as Khateeb in Jama Masjid Hassan Parwana Multan, but soon he realized that in Multan scope is very limited for him so he shifted to Karachi in the year----- There were many Islamic Institutions in Karachi who offered Moulana to join their institution but Moulana refused, However he began to serve in a Mosque situated in Liaquatabad Karachi as Khateeb and continue his studies and soon he graduated from University of Karachi. After Graduation Moulana resumed a famous English School of Karachi "Marie Calso" as teacher of Islamic learning in morning shift and soon appointed as lecturer of Islamic Learning in Islamia College Karachi (afternoon shift). Moulana was now Khateeb of Jamia Masjid Qasaban Karachi situated in Saddar Karachi. This was an honor for him because this mosque was one of the largest mosques of Karachi and under the supervision of Mohakma Aqqaf.(Ref:4) Although Moulana never served in any traditional Islamic School(Madrisa) but he was well known by the Ulama-e-Ahlesunnat. Soon Moulana alongwith his some friends decided to organize people of Ahl-e-Sunnat on a platform and organize "Jamiat Ahle Sunnat Pakistan" in the year 1964 and was appointed Secretary General of the Jamat which was the highest rank. He remained on this post until 1970. Moulana proved him a best administrator and soon a monthly Magazine "Tarjuman Ahl-e-Sunnat" was lounded and Moulana was his Editor General. Soon circulation of this magazine increased as well as people of Ahl-e-Sunnat also joined this organization which was purely for religious purposes. JUP was founded after the founding of Pakistan in 1948 by Shaikh ul Quran Mawlana Muhammad Abdul Ghafoor Hazarvi and Allama Abul Hasnaat Sayyed Mohammad Ahmad Qadri. The All India Sunni Conference (AISC) converted itself as the Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan at Pakistan Level in March 1948. He headed the party until 1970, and was succeeded by Abdul Hamid Qadri Badayuni, Khwaja Qamar ul Din Sialvi, Syed Faiz-ul-Hassan Shah, Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi, Shah Ahmad Noorani Siddiqi, and Shah Anas Noorani (until his resignation in March 2008). Moulana was also selected for Secretary Journal of this organization from 1968 to 1970. In 1970 General Elections were held which have great importance and a land mark in Pakistan history. They were the first general elections held in Pakistan (East and West Pakistan) and ultimately only general elections held prior to the independence of Bangladesh. Voting took place in 300 parliamentary constituencies of

Pakistan to elect members of the National Assembly of Pakistan, which was then the only chamber of a unicameral Parliament of Pakistan. The elections also saw members of the five Provincial assemblies elected in Punjab, Sindh, North West Frontier Province, Balochistan and East Pakistan. The elections were a fierce contest between two socialist parties, the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) and Awami League. The Awami League was the sole major party in East Pakistan, while in the four provinces of West Pakistan, the PPP faced severe competition from the conservative factions of Muslim League, the largest of which was Muslim League (Qayyum), as well as Islamist parties like Jamaat-e-Islami (JI), Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI) and Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (JUP).

All Islamic Parties were against Socialism because it is contrary to the basic principles of Islam, so they decided to oppose it with full strength. JUP was one of them. Jamat Ahl-e-Sunnat who was led by Moulana Saadat Ali Qadri decided to assist JUP, so he participated in this election. His leadership proved him a best politician also and JUP got 7 seats in National assembly six of them were from Karachi. In the same way JUP got 23 seats in Sind Provincial Assembly and Leader of Opposition in Sind Assembly was from JUP. Moulana himself did not contest for any seat because his efforts purpose was to save Islamic Ideology and not to get a seat. (Ref:5) After the election Jamat Ahl-e-Sunnat and JUP asked Moulana to visit abroad for preaching purpose as this front was previously under the control of Shah Ahmed Noorani but now he was elected as senator and he could not afford foreign visits now. So Moulana Sahib was sent to Suriname (S.A) with his family where Qadyanis were converting Muslim community and other religious organizations were working there. This was his first preaching journey to abroad but not the last. Maulana travelled continuously for 40 years to all parts of the globe until his labors of love for the spiritual reform and enlightenment of humanity covered a major part of the world. The countries he visited include the Hejaz, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, Ceylon, China, Japan, Philippines, Mauritius, Madagascar, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Belgium, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, France, England, West Indies, Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname, United States of America and Canada. However lastly he made Holland his centre. He performed there nicely, reorganize the Muslims and told them the basic difference of Qadyanees and Muslims. He told them that Qadyanees, Ahmadees and whoever does not believe on Khatm-e-Nabuwat is not Muslim. During his stay in Suriname Jashn-e-Eid Milladun Nabi was celebrated officially. He also invited foreign Muslim Ambassadors in Suriname to participate in functions and they participated. Due to conspiracies of Non Muslims at last Suriname Government imposed Ban on Moulana and he shifted to Holland. In Holland Moulana worked as usual in aggressive manner and in a very short time scattered Muslims of Holland gather on a platform. He founded there many organization for various purposes such as:

- Al-Qadri Islamic Centre of Holland & South Africa
- Al-Qadri Islamic Publication of Pakistan, Holland, South America and South Africa.

These organizations played vital role in propagation of Islam throughout the world. During his stay in Holland he succeeded in purchasing a piece of land for mosque and Islamic Centre in Den Haag. This work was completed before his death and this was first mosque in The Haag. (Ref:6)

Moulana was not only an expert of on the Shariah but also the Tariqah. He left many disciples in Pakistan, Holland and South Africa into the Qaderiya Silsila and by ongoing educational training and spiritual purification program helped to transform them into muslims of quality and character. (Ref:7). Moulana was a great writer, orator and scholar of Islam and modern sciences, and was renowned the world over for his spiritual guidance and promulgation of the message of hope and peace. His contribution to literary and academic discourses was also astounding. His unique research oriented lectures ,based on positive style on current problems in the shade of the Quran, Hadith and the life of the Companions have contributed much to his dynamic and effective oratory. He delivered hundreds of lectures and also found time to write several Islamic books in Urdu which were after translated in English and Dutch languages. Moulana was a successful speaker having all such qualities which are necessary for a good speaker such as:

1- Confidence, 2- Passion, 3- Practice, 4- Speak in a natural voice, 6- Keep it Short and Sweet, 7- Connect with your Audience (Ref:8)

Moulana has all such abilities by nature that's why his speeches were highly appreciated not only in Pakistan but also abroad. He started his career as Khateeb, so creation of these factors are natural. He has authored a number of remarkable books and articles. He also delivered lectures and contributed research papers at many International conferences and seminars. Name of his few books are given below:

1. Maqalat-e-Qadri (in Urdu) Three Volumes.
2. Acha Bartao (Good behavior) Published in Urdu and English.
3. Basharaate Injeel (The Glory of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in the Bible (in Urdu)
4. Troue Van Allah (Friends of Allah) in Dutch
5. Thirty Nights (30 Nights of Holy ramdan) in Urdu and English.
6. Jan-e-Aalam (Seerat Rasool S.A.W)
7. Virasat-e-Ambia in Urdu
8. Yomul Furqan (About Ghazwa-e-Badr) Urdu and English.
9. Our Mothers (About the Wives of Holy Prophet S.A.W
10. Ya-Ayoo hullazeena Aamano (Explanation of Quranic verses where muslims are addressed) in Urdu 2 Volumes.
11. Ya-Ayohun Nabio (Under Publication

Book No.12 was the last book which could not be published during his life. Scripts of many other books have been found. His brother Syed Khushnood Ali is working for the Publication of these precious books.

In this Synopsis it is not possible to set out his contribution detail and to mention the detail of these books. However for readers a brief description of some of the books is appended below:

FROM ILLNESS TO DEATH: *This is a simply written book on all important practical topics that concerns everybody "Every soul shall have a taste of death" (H.Q 3:185)*

This book covers topics ranging from the reasons for illness, visiting a sick person, death, bathing of the body, funeral prayers, burial ,etc.It contains religious injunctions which Muslims are obliged to know so that they may deal with their sick or dead according to the Shariat(Islamic Law) and may respect the rights to which a Muslim sick or dead person is entitled and fulfill their duties accordingly. This book is written in Urdu however its English and Dutch Translation is available.M/S.Zia ul Quran Publications are the publisher of this book.

GOOD BEHAVIOUR: *Western culture and foreign ideologies pose a serious threat to the Islamic way of life.The erosion of the Muslim family life is an example of such an attack. Hence the preservations ,maintenance, promotions and advancement of Muslim Family life is the key to Muslim progress and happiness in contemporary life.No amount of Education ,organizations, activity ,etc. will assist the Muslim in preserving Islam if Muslim family life is ignored. The key to such preservations of Muslim family life is good behavior duties towards observance of the rights of Allah: Observance of the rights between husband and wife ,mother and son ,father and son ,brother and brother, sister and sister ,nephew and uncle, neighbours and neighbor, Muslim and Muslim, Muslim and Nom-Muslim, and towards the heirs, orphans, widows, poor, needy and the wayfarer.*

This book researched from Quran, Hadith and the life of Sahaba unlocks the key to good behavior and good manners that is so manifestly absent in our society today.

This book is written in Urdu however its English and Dutch Translation is available.M/S.Zia ul Quran Publications are the publisher of this book.

OUR MOTHERS: *The book was basically written in Urdu but for the benefit of those who are not so well versed with Urdu the same is translated into English by renowned scholar Justice® Dr.Ghoas Mohammed who is a close friend of Moulana Sahib and now a days serving as Dean of Law Faculty Karachi University. The greatest ever personality of the mankind our Holy Prophet(S.A.W) had eleven wives. Although no act of our Holy Prophet (S.A.W)is devoid of some logic and wisdom and it will be Kufer to question it nonetheless it must be seen in the background of the conditions prevailing at that time in Arabic Society. The marriage ensured security and people did not hesitate to offer their daughters and sisters for marriage.Another underlined message were to make a very simple and economical affair. There was definitely hidden logic and wisdom behind every move of our great Holy Prophet (S.A.W).Although it is not advisable to go deeper into the matter ,however it can be said that some marriages were solemnized to increase influence in various Arabic Tribes.One of the purpose was to signify the importance of our great religion attaches to the security ,protection and well being of the women. All these*

respected mothers had the honor of living with our Holy Prophet (S.A.W) and this association made them the greatest women on earth.

YOMUL FURQAN: *The first battle between non believers and Muslims after migration from Makka to Madina (Hijrat) was the Battle of Badr .The Battle of Badr was fought on the 17th of Ramadan in 624 AD (the second year of the Hijra) about 50 miles south-west of Madina near the point where the then Madina-Syria caravan route wound its way through a difficult terrain. In this battle Holy Prophet (S.A.W) personally led the Muslims. There were 1000 fully equipped non believers against 313 Muslims, most of them were armless. However Muslims defeated Kuffar many of them were killed as well as arrested. In Holy Quran this battle is termed as Yomul Furqan(Day of victory) Moulana discussed the very movement of this war very much in detail and prove that this battle was a best example of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) war strategy which may be compared Modern war stratagies. The importance of the Battle of Badr cannot be over-estimated. In the long chain of significant events in the history of Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) struggle against the Makkan oppressors, it was an event after which the early Muslim community felt itself free to make rapid advances. Badr represented the first major test to the new and nascent organization founded by the Prophet. No one was aware of the importance of the outcome of the battle as the Prophet (peace be upon hom) himself. We might read the depth of his anxiety in his prayer before the beginning of the battle when he stood up supplicating his Lord: "God this is Quraish. It has come with all its arrogance and boastfulness, trying to discredit Thy Apostle. God, I ask Thee to humiliate them tomorrow. God, if this Muslim band will perish today, Thou shall not be worshipped."*

Ya-Ayoohullazeena Aamano (Explanation of Quranic verses where muslims are addressed) in Urdu 2 Volumes : *Moulana could not write any Tafseer ul Quran, however this book is partially a Tafseer of Quranic verses in which God directly addressed the believers. In these Quranic verses God imposed His orders and gave Basharat(Good News) to his believers.In these verses a complete way of life is given to the believers. Moulana explained each verse in detail and also Quote Ahadeeth and examples of Sunnah to explain these verses very much in detail that's why this book is most popular in religious circles and regarded as a great achievement of Moulana Sahib.M/S.Ziaul Quran Publications published this book comprising two volumes. Many of its editions have been published which show the popularity of this book.*

Ya-Ayohun Nabio: *After the appreciation he received from Ya-Ayoohullazeena Aamano,he start to write his next book. Ya-Ayohun Nabio in which all Quranic Verses in which specifically Holy Prophet (S.A.W) was addressed .He completed this but unfortunately he was paralyzed and book could not be published. Now younger brother of Moulana Sahib doing needful to publish this book as well as other scripts which are found from Moulana's personal library. After reading Moulana books one can easily realize that he has all the qualities which are necessary for a good writer. These qualities are essential for an effective writer because they spotlight a certain devotion and openness--both of*

which are necessary to achieve writing greatness. Read through this list and see if you line up with the 6 most important qualities of an effective writer.

1. Attention to Detail: Great writers are observers, always taking mental notes and noting subtle changes around them. This attention to detail not only makes them fantastic editors who can spot the smallest grammatical error during a read-through, but it adds a special touch to their writing, too. No descriptive detail gets left behind. Moulana wrote all his book very much in detail.

2. Discipline: Writers who excel are familiar with frustration because re-writes, edits, and improvements all come by maintaining a disciplined approach to writing. Great writers are devoted to constantly re-evaluating their work, no matter how small the task may be. They focus on their craft and are constantly working to get better through intense discipline. Moulana always wrote books with full attention, having its own writing table as well as fountain pens. He always used black ink and never used ball pens. I got an opportunity to see his scripts which are in custody of his brother S.Khushnood Ali. Writing is so beautiful, clear that it can be printed without composing.

3. Clarity: An effective writer is able to distill complex thoughts and ideas into simple, clear language that's quickly and easily understood by others. This valuable quality helps them tackle even the densest subject matter by breaking it down into uncomplicated pieces. This quality can be seen in every book written by Moulana. He always selects easy words which can be understood even by a lay man.

4. Strong Vocabulary: No one likes to read the same words over and over again, so a strong, robust vocabulary is an asset to any good writer. Incorporating interesting and unusual words into their writing, this skill helps them maintain a reader's interest and allows them to communicate more effectively by accessing the perfect word for any situation. Moulana books are good example of vocabulary storage. Repetition of words is rarely found in it.

5. Open to Changes: Being open to external edits and suggestions is key for exceptional writers because it enables them to improve their writing, even though it might damage their ego in the meantime. Open-mindedness allows them to see their work through the eyes of others and improve weak points. Moulana always put his written books before Ulama (Scholars) for writing their opinion on the book (Taqreez). He always accept their genuine proposals.

6. Passion for Reading: Voracious readers often make great writers, because being immersed in a world of words helps one better understand the nuts and bolts of writing (like syntax, tone, framing, etc.) The more one reads, the more learned he/she becomes on all of the different writing tools and stylistic angles that exist. Reading was the habit of Moulana Sahib that's why one can found a number of references of other books, which cannot be possible without reading other books.(Ref:9). In view of all above qualities we think it proper to say that Moulana was a good writer. In the year 2000 his children except a daughter shifted to Canada and Moulana permanently came to Pakistan to look after his

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wife and daughter but his preaching work was continue. In the year 2006 his open heart surgery was conducted but after recovery he continued his mission. At that time he was writing his last book Ya Ayoohun Nabio. Now his life was confined to his home for offering Jummah prayer or for Taraweeh in Ramadan, he used to attend Madni Masjid (with his driver) which was founded by his class mate Moulana Mohammed Hussain Haqqani. In the year 2009 he achieved the age of 80 years One day all of a sudden he paralyzed. His brain surgery was conducted but he could not recover and after three months in comma he died on 25th July 2009 and buried in his family graveyard at Sakhi Hassan Karachi. Condolence messages on his death were received from all over the world. Pakistani News papers published this news. Here is a caption of Daily Business Recorder published on his death: *“Renowned Islamic scholar, Maulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri passed away here Saturday after protracted illness. He was 74 and left behind a widow, a son and 3 daughters besides a large number of disciples to mourn his deaths. He was born in Aligarh (India) in 1935. He got his early education in Badayun where his father late Mufti Syed Masood Ali Qadri was a teacher. After partition his family shifted to Multan. Maulana Saadat Ali graduated from Anwarul Uloom Multan, where his teachers included great Islamic scholar Maulana Ahmad Saeed Shah Kazmi. In early sixties he shifted to Karachi and became Khateeb of Masjid Qassaban Saddar. He also did MA in Islamic studies from Karachi University and remained teacher at Dehli College and Mary Classo Saddar. He was one of the founders of Jamaat Ahle Sunnat. As Secretary Jamiat Ulama-e-Pakistan Sindh; he contested 1970's election and lost to Professor Ghafoor of Jamaat-e-Islami. After the election he went to Surinam, at that time a Dutch Colony, as a Islamic preacher when Surinam became independent in 1975. Maulana Saadat Ali migrated to Holland where he founded Al-Qadri Islamic Centre. After Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani he was considered the most famous Sunni Aalim in Denhang, Holland. He was writer of several books, which were translated into English, Dutch and French. In his early days he wrote a book Islami Aqaid for Aligarh Old boys Association school, which was included in school syllabus. Another book, which became popular, included Basharaat-e-Injeel, from sickness to death, Acha Bartao, our Mothers” (Ref:10)*

Research Scholar’s Note: Islam, which is undoubtedly the last of the revealed religions, is not merely system of faith, worship and ceremonial rites but, it is a complete code governing every aspect of human life. Toleration, moderation and sprit of co existence have been the distinguishing features of the Islamic society because its foundation was laid down by the Quranic Injunctions(see 109:1-6:2:62 and 6:108).By the grace of Almighty Allah interest in Islam is growing rapidly, with the result there is a great demand for religious material. In order to meet this ever growing demand through the world particularly for those who are anxious to learn about belief tenets and practices of Islam. So written Islamic literature is the need of the day. Mubaligh-e-Islam (late) Hazrat Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri, was one of those scholars who accepted the challenge and preached Islam almost throughout the world. He also felt the need of publication of handy books on essential

religious matters and produced very useful books in Urdu language. This was by no means an easy task but by the grace of Allah Moulana wrote a number of remarkable books and paid his contribution in propagation of Islamic thoughts which is the basic responsibility of each and every Muslim. Maulana worked with single-minded devotion for the cause of Islam and humanity. Hundreds of thousands of people belonging to diverse races and nationalities in Asia, Africa, Europe and America received spiritual blessings through his dynamic and refulgent personality. Numerous mosques, Islamic missionary societies, schools, hospitals, libraries, infirmaries, orphanages and Islamic periodicals sprang up in the wake of his immortal missionary work. Maulana was an extraordinary exponent who personify in a distinguished manner the causes he cherish and uphold, and his labors for the cause form a landmark in human history. His noble soul soared beyond the limitations of territory and race. The most distinctive aspect of his personality was the spiritual magnetism that he radiated which captivated the minds and hearts of all who crossed his path.

CONCLUSION: In our society particularly in our country, there are huge number of personalities whose research work is still hidden. A number of scholars wrote books which are precious for humanity but after their death ,no one knows about their work. Research work of our many scholars is still unpublished, and still people cannot prevail the benefits from their views and thoughts. Unfortunately in our country there is no institution to trace such hidden research scripts.It is our National, Moral and religious duty to trace them and do the needful for their propagation. Mubaligh-e-Islam Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri is also one of them. Who not only worked in the country but also abroad to propagate Islamic learning .He wrote many articles in reply the propaganda of non Muslims against Islam. Therefore his work should be appreciated and necessary steps should be taken to publish his remaining work.

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