

## SIRAH AWARD- WINNING SINDHI BOOKS BY GOVT OF PAKISTAN (AN INTRODUCTORY AND ANALYTICAL STUDY)

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### **Abstract:**

*Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) was the final and Last messenger of Allah to humanity, and therefore the Quran is the last message which Allah Almighty has sent to us. And blessing for all who hear of the Quran and Islam to investigate it and evaluate it for themselves. Allah Almighty has guaranteed that he will protect the quran from human tampering, and today's readers can find exact copies of it all over the world.*

*Allah Almighty sent Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah, the Prophet of Islam. The Benefactor of Humankind's teachings are predicated on virtues such as love, understanding, tolerance, patience, harmony amongst religions, peace and security, and respect for other people. These days, there is no need to provide an explanation for studying Sirah and meeting its requirements. The Higher Education Commission created Sirah Chairs at universities with this in mind. Under the direction of these Sirah chairs, conferences both domestically and internationally are arranged, and experts are penning publications on a range of Sirah-related subjects. Books on biographies were also written in regional languages, demonstrating the significance of the national language Urdu in the Sirah and Naat (Praise of the Prophet) competitions.*

*Among them, Sindhi language holds great significance. Given the significance of emphasising the teachings of the Prophet, the Government of Pakistan, through the Ministry of Religious and Interfaith Harmony, has been implementing a number of initiatives to publish the life and teachings of the Prophet in many languages each year. The Sirah prize is given to authors of standard books who take part in national or worldwide Sirah and naat(Praise of the Prophet) book competitions as well as the planning of the Sairat-ul-Nabi (Peace be upon Him) conference on the 12th of Rabi al-Awwal.*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Allah Almighty has sent the Prophet of Islam, Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be upon Him), as a mercy to all the worlds. The teachings of the Benefactor of Humankind are based on high qualities like love, peace and security, patience, tolerance, religious harmony, respect for humanity and understanding. Nowadays, the study of Sirah and the fulfillment of its requirements need not be explained. Keeping this in mind, the Higher Education Commission established Sirah Chairs in universities. International and national conferences are organized under the auspices of these Sirah chairs, while articles are being written by scholars on various topics of Sirah. Just as the importance of the national language Urdu is certain in the competitions of Sirah and Naat, books on biographies were also written in regional languages.

Sindhi language is of significant importance among them. In view of the importance of highlighting the teachings of the Prophet, the Ministry of Religious and Interfaith Harmony, Government of Pakistan has been taking various measures to promote and publish the life and teachings of the Prophet, every year in different languages. The writers of the standard books Sirah who participate in the competition of Sirah and naat(Praise of the Prophet) books and the organization of the Sairat-ul-Nabi (Peace be upon Him) conference on the 12th of Rabi al-Awwal at the national or international level are awarded the Sirah award.

The necessity and importance of organizing the competition of books of Sirah and Naat does not need any explanation. Through this method adopted by the Ministry of Religious Affairs for the promotion

of the study of Sirah, the interest of writing and reading on the Sirah of the Prophet (Peace be upon Him) is created in the people and new aspects and angles of the Sirah are revealed. In the Pak-Indian subcontinent, the Sindhi language has the most stable academic tradition among the regional languages of the region, which has a vast collection of religious and spiritual literature. This region has the honor that a large number of religious and Da'wa literature was created here. Along with this, the Sindhi language also has the honor that a lot of religious literature was transferred to Sindhi language from other languages and published in large numbers. It is also a fact that about 60 percent of the people here speak, read and write Sindhi language and a large number of academic, literary and religious magazines and journals were also published in Sindhi language. In this paper, the introductory and analytical study of books of biography and Naat(Praise of the Prophet) in Sindhi language will be done so as to get acquainted with the collection of books of Sirah in regional languages, especially in Sindhi language. The number of Sirah and Naat(Praise of the Prophet) books in Sindhi language awarded by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan till 2022, is about 36.

S. No	Year	Book Title	Author	Pages
1.	1979	Sirah Mustafa (Peace be upon Him)	Molvi Muhammad Azeem Sheeda	428
2.	1980	Jamal e Habib Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Faqir Muhammad Ismael Naqshbandi	264
3.	1982	Paan Sagora Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio	172
4.	1984	Madani Mursal ja Akhlaqi Jawahir	Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio	230
5.	1985	Nabuwat waro Makki Zamano	Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio	192
6.	1986	Sirah e Khatamul Anbia Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Al-Haaj Raheem Bux Qamar Lakho	228
7.	1987	Paan Kareeman ji Hijrat	Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio	248
8.	1988	Muhammad Rasoolullah Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Kareem Bux Khalid	328
9.	1989	Uswah Hasanah	Mrs. Tazeem Shoukat Surhio	108
10.	1990	Rahmat e Aalam Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio	200
11.	1995	Piara Paghambar Parawan je Nazar Men	Moulana Muhammad Ramazan Phulpoto	532
12.	1996	Muhammad Rasoolullah Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Rasool Bakhsh Tamimi	220
13.	1999	Seert al-Nabi Quran je Aainay Men	Sayd Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari	344
14.	2008	Aakhiri Nabi ji Sirah	Moulana Muhammad Qasim Soomro	160
15.	2019	Sirah Mustafa Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Hafiz Arshad Indhar	1161
16.	2021	Qidaat Sirah Tayyibah Aen Amal Sahabah je Roshni men	Moulana Asadullah	217
Books of Naat (Praise of the Prophet)				
1.	1988	Waridat Ishq	Syed Sardar Ali Shah Zakir	98
2.	1991	Zikr e Rasool Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari	176
3.	1993	Sarwar e Aalam Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari	128
4.	1994	Sana e Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari	120
5.	1997	Muhsin e Azam Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam	Haji Ali Bux Jamali	240

6.	2000	Sachio Sarwar e Do Aalam Sallallaho Alaih wa Sallam (Naat Jo Khazano)	Dr Abdul Jabbar Abd Lihgari	240
7.	2004	Nizaro Noor jo	Noushad Jonejo	108
8.	2005	Suhna Gul Tiria	Khan Muhammad Khaki	144
9.	2006	Tzkira al Rasool	Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari	126
10.	2010	Ariyan Jo Aadhar	Muhammad Yaseen Shouq Khanwahi	112
11.	2012	Burhan Sharif	Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari	256
12.	2012	Noor Ala Noor	Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari	264
13.	2014	Haal Piryana Naal	Abdul Raheem Azmi	165
14.	2015	Naat Namoo	Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari	176
15.	2017	Surhan	Muhammad Yaseen Kumbhar	128
16.	2018	Mahboo Khuda Sallallaho Alaih wa Sallam	Ghulam Muhammad Ghazi	120
17.	2019	Janan e Jaan	Muhammad Yaseen Kumbhar	128
18.	2020	Sana e Muhammad Sallallaho Alaih wa Sallam	Abdul Jabbar Abid	128
19.	2021	Amar Amina jo Laal Sallallaho Alaih wa Sallam	Muhammad Yaseen Kumbhar	96
20.	2022	Qurban Madeene ware tan	Mumtaz Siyal	96

#### BOOKS OF SIRAH IN SINDHI LANGUAGE

The efforts of the scholars of Sindh on various Islamic sciences and arts are found in Arabic, Persian and Sindhi languages. The first translation of the Holy Quran was done in Sindhi language in 207 A.H./882 AD which was demanded by Raja Mahrook Bin Raiq from the Arab Governor of Sindh, Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz al-Habari who got an Iraqi scholar prepare it. The Iraqi scholar was settled here in Sindh and he was very familiar with the Sindhi language. This translation was in Masudi's letter. Unfortunately, its manuscript is not available. Makhdoom Nooh (Lutfullah Halai) who is among the descendants of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA), was the first to translate the Holy Qur'an in the Persian language. The Sindhi scholar Abu Mushar Najih bin Abdur Rahman's (d. 170 AH) book Al-Maghazi is not available today, but it is referred to by Waqidi's "Kitab Al- Maghazi", Ibn Sa'd's "Ta'qabat al- Kubra", Tabari's "Tarikh al- Rusul wal- Muluk" and Ibn Hajar Asqalani's "Fath al- Bari" and found in "Tahzeeb al- Tahzeeb". Najih's son Ma'shar (d. 10 AH), Ma'shar's son Muhammad and his son Dawood would narrate "Kitab al- Maghazi". Abu Mushar Abdur Rehamn's ancestors migrated from Sindh to Yemen but after He had gone to every place of knowledge that Imam Ahmad bin Hambal had declared him Thiqah (reliable). It was because of his ability that Caliph Mehdi requested him come from Madinah to Baghdad. Caliph Haroon Rasheed led his funeral prayer.

The second book written in the 3rd century Hijri is in Arabic titled "Makatib Nabawi" by Abu Jafar Muhammad bin Ibrahim bin Abdullah Al-Sindhi. It was translated by Abdul Shaheed Nomani. Also, Sindhi Adabi Board planned to publish its Sindhi translation, but could not be published so far. After Abu Jafar, in the twelfth century Hijri, Makhdoom Muhammad Hashim Thatwi wrote an Arabic book, "Bazl- ul- Quwwah fi Hawadith e Sini- ul- Nubuwwa" (Extreme effort about the events of the years after the prophethood). He compiled it in year 1166 AH to 1168 AH. In this book, Prophet's 23-year life after Prophethood is compiled year by year. Earlier this work was done in Arabic by Hafiz Ibn Kathir, Allama Amiri and Diyar Bakri etc. This compilation of Makhdoom Hashim is the best among them because he collected many incidents in it and quoted from reliable books. He also pointed out weak narrations. Rasulullah's Ghazawat (battles) have been mentioned in a scientific style.

He presents a chart of 29 Ghazwat and 54 Saryahs, which includes valuable views on the purpose of Ghazwat and Saryah, location, number of Muslims, date, successors in Madinah and results. This book of Makhdoom Sahib was published for the first time in the year 1966 in Arabic language by the Sindhi Literary Board along with the preface and editing by Makhdoom Amir Ahmad Abbasi. There are two Urdu translations of this book: *Ahd e Nabwi ke Mah wa Saal* (Months and Years of the Prophet's Era) by Maulana Yusuf Ludhianvi and *'Sirah Syed Al Anbiya'* by Mufti Alimuddin Naqshbandi. This book was first translated into Sindhi language by Ghulam Hussain Jalbani (d. 1989) and Ghulam Mustafa Qasmi. However, the latter translation remained incomplete. The best translation and interpretation in Sindhi prose was done by Prof. Israr Ahmad Alvi (1944-2021).

Makhdoom Sahib's book in Sindhi is "Qoot- ul- Ashiqeen", which is the first book on miracles in all languages of the sub- continent. One of the merits of this book is that Makhdoom Sahib has also included his Arabic poems and Munajats in this book. At several places, authentic hadiths have been added on the virtues of the Companions and the Ahl al- Bayt. The book is divided into four parts: the first part deals with birth; the second part contains incidents after birth, the third part events after prophethood and the fourth part deals with the miracles after demise. All these verses are in old poetical style in idiomatic style in Lari Sindhi dialect. "Qoot- ul- Ashiqeen" was first published in Litho printing from Bombay in 1883. In 1950, it was also published by Sindhi Adabi Society and in 1994 by Darul Uloom Mujadadia Osmania, Thatta. Dr. Memon Abdul Majeed Sindhi translated it into Sindhi prose for the first time in 1993.<sup>1</sup>

After that, Makhdoom Muhammad Hashim's student Makhdoom Abdullah Narai Kuchi wrote three books: "Al- Qamar al- Munir", "Al-Bad al- Munir" and "Ghazwat". These three books are written in Sindhi verse. These works of Abdullah Narai are mistaken as books of Abdullah Waiz whereas Abdullah Waiz died in 1180 AH and Abdullah Narai was still alive after that. Maulana Qasmi wrote in detail about him in the preface of "Kanz al- Ibra". The Arabic book "Sharh al- Siraj al- Munir" is the entire poem in "Noon" rhyme style. This is an important book in the history of the evolution of Sindhi poetry. In this book, the miracles and morals of the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, are described. This book was published in Bombay which consists of 278 pages.

Lal Chand Amar Dino Mal Jagtiani is considered to be one of the earliest prose writers in Sindhi literature. He has about 370 works and translations. His book Muhammad Rasoolullah is among the earliest biographies of Prophet (Pace be upon Him) in Sindhi prose. The author himself writes,

'When I used to ask school children about Prophet Muhammad, many of them were very ignorant about the life of their own Prophet. That is why I decided to write a Sirah book.'

The trust and honesty of the author must be appreciated. When Lal Chand wrote the book, his co-religionists started calling him Lal Muhammad. In fact, in a book called "Foundation of the Qur'an" published by Christian Society, baseless accusations were made against the Messenger of Allah (Pace be upon Him). This book is the best attempt of a non- Muslim to answer these accusations. Although this book is short, it is comprehensive.

The second book in this context is 'Fateh Mohammadi' by Sindhi's high- ranking poet Hakeem Fateh Muhammad bin Qazi Ghulam Mohiuddin Sehwani (d. 1942), which was first published in 1911. Other works of Hakeem on the subject biography are "Hayt Al- Nabi" which was published in 1914, 1926, 1953 respectively. This book is very interesting and informative. This book of the author is very comprehensive and the events are described in a sequential order, the language is very smooth, simple and understandable. The author has also included the opinions of Orientalists in the book. These include Dr. A. Aspernagar, Sir William Moore, Thomas Carlyle etc. The author has not only described the events but also recorded their effects and consequences. The second part of this book was published under the name of Adaab- ul- Nabi.

The first volume of the book named "Sirah- ul- Nabi" was first published by Fazl Ahmad Ghaznavi in 1944. It is the most published book in Sindhi language before the establishment of Pakistan. It is a thick book.

<sup>1</sup> Sindhi Nasar men Seerat Nigari, University of Karachi, (1900-2013), Page: 5.

A notable book on the subject is "Sirat-ul-Mustafa" by Maulvi Mohammad Azim Sheeda of Uz-Kan, published by the Sindhi Literature Board in 1976. Very comprehensive, great and my book. It is considered as one of the best biographies in Sindhi language. In it, all the events of the biography are described in a detail and sequence.

If we are to mention the books that have been written, then the book called "Noor e Tawheed" is written by the famous journalist and writer of Sindh, Muhammad Usman Deeplai. The author has tried his best to write in the style of a novel to make effective and interesting. This book was published for the first time in 1940. Thus, the book named "Muhammad Rasoolullah" is the only book in Sindhi language, which is written in the letters which do not have dots. The book has 13 headings and 220 pages. The scholar and poet Mullah Abu Al-Haiz Faizi bin Shaikh Mubarak, (who was in Akbar's court in the Sub-continent), wrote the Tafseer of the Qur'an in Arabic name Sawti Al-Ilham which took place in 1002 A.H. (1553 A.H.) then Moulana Wali Razi wrote a book in Urdu language using letters without dots. Many books have been translated into the Sindhi language, among them the book written in French by Dr. Muhammad Hameedullah was published under the name "Muhammad Rasoolullah Faqir Syed Wahiduddin Khan," Urdu book "Mohsin Azam and Mohsenin", Arabic book "Rahmat-ul-Al-Alamin" by Tawfiq Al-Hakim, Urdu book "Al-Nabi Al-Khatim" by Ahsan Geelani, "Bad'ul-Islam" by Maulana Shibli Nomani, "Rahmat-ul-Al-Alamin" by Qazi Suleiman Salman Mansoor Puri. The full translation of Seal of Prophethood has been translated under the name of "Sirat Mustafa (peace be upon him)", Sayyed Sulaiman Nadvi's "Rahmat Alam" "Khatbat Madras", "Sirat-ul-Nabi Volume 6" has also been translated, Muhammad Iqbal Keilani's "Virtues" Rahmat al-Amin Me Peem, Muhammad Hussain Heikal's Arabic work "Safir Rahman Mubarakpuri's Arabic and Urdu work "Al-Rahiq Al-Makhtum", Practical Aspects of Sirah by Abul Kalam Azad, and C. V George's Hazrat Muhammad Insaniyat Lai Roshan Dilil", Abdullah Adyar's "Aryani Ujario", Imam Ibn Taymiyyah "Itba e Rasool (Following the Messenger of Allah) (PBUH) Muhammad Mansoor Al Zaman Siddiqui, "Ethical Core", Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, "Irshad al-Anama fi Zikr Mahbub Rab al-Anama Si Qiyaam" Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlavi's Persian work "Sarur Al-Mahzoon" Maulana Ahmad Raza Khan Bareilvi "Asama Al-Arbaeen Fi Shifaat Syed Al-Mahboobin" etc.<sup>2</sup>

#### THE HISTORY OF Naat (Praise of the Prophet):

The love of the people of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) is a part of the faith of every Muslim, therefore every Muslim tries to describe the personality and characteristics aspects of the Holy Prophet, and Muslims consider it a blessing. The series of recitations to express the praise of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) had started after the prophethood and before the Hijrah. In this regard, there are Naat poems of Abu Talib, qasida of Hasan bin Thabit, qasida Banat Saad of Hazrat Zubair and poems of Ahle Bait and the poems of the companions. Like other regions of the world, writers and poets of the Sindhi language also described the entire biography of the Prophet in verse and poetry and took part in it, so this process has been going on for centuries. As it has been mentioned before that when Abdullah Habari, the ruler of Mansoorah, translated a few verses of the Holy Qur'an at the request of Maruf bin Raiq, the king of Sindh, he also wrote down a few sentences regarding Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) and sent it. Therefore, we can say that the Sindhi language has the first honor of translating the Holy Quran. At the same time, we can say that after Arabic, Sindhi language has the honor of describing the praise and attributes of the Holy Prophet. This shows that the people of Sindh were aware of the art of recitation during the first century of Hijri, but no Sindhi writings of that period have come down to us with authentic evidence, so we are not sure about it. Some cannot say with certainty, that we find traces of naat-khwani (Praise of the Prophet) in much earlier times. It is first found in the words of the famous Sindhi poet of the sixteenth century AD, Makhdoom Pir Muhammad Sukhravi, who was a native of Lakhi in Shikarpur district. After that, many Sindhi poets continued to praise the Lord of the universe, peace be upon him, among them Shah Lutfullah Qadri, Makhdoom Abul Hasan Sindhi, Makhdoom Abdullah Narkiwala, Shah Inayat Rizvi, Makhdoom Ghulam Muhammad Bagai and Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai are prominent. These elders showed their reverence to the beloved Prophet

<sup>2</sup> Sindhi Nasar men Seerat Nigari, University of Karachi, (1900-2013), Page: 4-6.



Muhammad (Peace be upon Him). Later in the Kalhora period we find the name of another poet Abdul Rauf Bhatti.

#### DEFINITION OF NAAT:

Na'at means applause, praise and description and Poems in praise of the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon Him)<sup>3</sup>. It is necessary to be rich in love of The Prophet for Naat of Holy Prophet (Peace be upon Him). Along with love of The Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) and pain in the heart, extreme care is also necessary in Naat recitation. It is important to respect the Prophet (Peace be upon Him), and at the same time not to transgress the limits of the Shariat (Islam). Otherwise, one may lose one's faith along with good deeds.

From the beginning of the ummah of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) to the present day, poets from every country and from every race and color have used recitation and writing of Naat as their means of salvation in order to maintain their devotion and relationship with the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). Most of the poets got fame due to their artistic merits. After the qasids of Hazrat Hasan bin Thabit in the Arabic language, the fame of Qasida Burda could not be shared by others.

There has been a change in the trend of Naat in the present era. The poets of the earlier era used to mention in detail the beauty of the Holy Prophet, but at this time, they focus on firmness, steadfastness, self-confidence and being a perfect and ideal human being. This phenomenon is the result of the current change in human thought and consciousness in the present era of mental development. And their purpose is also to highlight the distinguished greatness and virtues of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him).

#### SINDHI NAAT POETRY:

The poetic genre of naat became special by being used to describe the praise of the Messenger of Allah (Peace Be Upon Him). It means that the praise of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon Him) is called Naat. Naat is also called ornament of Sindhi poetry. In Sindhi, the poem or ghazal written in celebration of the birth of the Messenger of Allah (Peace Be Upon Him) or the orator's poetic expression of his devotion is called "Moalood Sharif". Moalood literally means Birth. Allama Ibn Khaldun has divided the poem into three kinds: Praise, satirize and monody.

Praise of the Prophet (Peace be upon Him) is also called naat. Naat can only be performed by the person who loves the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and is also familiar with the tenuity of the art of poetry. The first condition for poetry is to be a visionary and wise. No matter how much power one has over words, the poet finds himself helpless. The inspiration for Naat is the Holy Quran. Human is too weak to say something. In Sindhi literature, the aspect of Naat is clear. Moalood is an exclusively and purely Sindhi Islamic poetry genre created by the poets of Sindh. In Sindhi literature, Makhdoom Abdul Rauf Bhatti Halai (d. 1752) is the first poet who wrote Moalood Sharif. After that, thousands of poets including Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, Sachal Sarmast Maulana, Hafiz Pir Muhammad Rashid Roze Dhani, Maulana Taj Mahmood Amroti (d.1929 AD), Maulvi Haji Ahmad Mallah, Hamal Faqir, Salim Garhvi, Qamar Leghari, Nisar Bazmi, Syed Rafiq Ahmad Shah Amroti, Abdul Hafeez Ulro, Abdul Sami Ghaghro, Maulana Sanaullah Jatoti, Maulana Abdullah Chandio, Maulana Abdul Ghani Mansoor wrote Moalood and Naat, and books were published.

A brief overview of Sindhi award winning books is given below.

#### 1-Sirah Mustafa ((Peace be upon Him)).

(Biography of Mustafa, (Peace be upon Him), By Maulvi Muhammad Azeem Sheeda)

Maulvi Muhammad Azeem Sheeda, pages 428, year of publication 1976, Sindhi Adabi Board, Jamshoro

The biography of prophet (Peace be upon Him) is written in golden letters of history in human society. The way of life of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon Him) is not only instructive for Muslims, but followers of other religions also appreciate his high character. In fact, thinkers, scholars and intellectuals of the world have written innumerable books on the biography of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him). In these books, the morals, virtues and conduct of the Holy Prophet (Peace be

<sup>3</sup> Maulvi Ferozuddin, Feroz Al- Lughat (Urdu), Feroz Sons Lahore, p: 1433

upon Him) have been described in detail. Along with books on Sirah in many languages, there are also many rare manuscripts in Sindhi language, in which every aspect of the blessed life of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) has been described in detail. Allama Shibli Nomani, the famous biographer of the sub- continent, has drawn the map of Sirah in his book as follows:

‘The most correct, the most perfect, the most knowledgeable method is not to say anything with tongue, nor to present written impressions, nor should not be done by force, but an embodiment of moral virtues should come forward, which itself is a mirror of all actions, whose every movement of the lips will do the work of thousands of writings and whose one sign or command will become an order for the world. Today, the capital of morality is the foundation of these souls; the other causes are just the carvings of the House of Civilization.’<sup>4</sup>

In the same way, if the Qur'an has declared the way of any Prophet or Messenger as the perfect Way, then it is the Way of Muhammad (peace be upon him). It is said:

حَسَنَةُ أَسْوَةِ اللَّهِ رَسُولَ فِي كُنْ كَانَ لَقَدْ

‘Indeed, In the Messenger of God there is a good example for you.’<sup>5</sup>

So he is a good example for the generations to come, and his example is a milestone in all areas of life. Similarly, the picture of his perfection has been given by the eminent religious scholar and biographer Allama Syed Sulaiman Nadvi:

‘A life, no matter how historical, cannot be a model for us unless it is perfect, a life cannot be proved to be perfect and free from all defects until all the elements of its life are brought to the fore. . Every moment of the life of the Prophet of Islam, from his birth to his death, is in front of the people of his time. After his death, the history is before the scholar. Not even a short period of his life has passed when he is busy preparing for the future, hidden from the eyes of his countrymen.’<sup>6</sup>

It is the need of the hour to publish in the light of the primary sources and it is also indispensable in the present age, so that the world can know that the true face of the Prophet with truth and morality is this, and not what anti-Islamic writers have written and the media is presenting it to the world. The Sindhi Adabi Board had previously published Hakeem Fateh Muhammad Sihwani's Hayat- ul- Nabi. This book is also a valuable addition to Sirah Literature. It should also be kept in mind that among the few prominent scholars and intellectuals who have written books on Sirah in Sindhi language are: Muhammad Siddique Memon, Qazi Abdul Razzaq, Maulvi Abdul Karim Chishti, Maulana Abdul Karim Magsi, Muhammad Bakhsh Wasif, Ghulam Muhammad Shahwani, Deen Muhammad Adeeb Firoz Shahi and Maulana Fazal Ahmed Ghaznavi. Interestingly, before the creation of Pakistan, a Hindu intellectual, Lal Chand Amar Dinu, also wrote a book on Sirah.

In the 70s, there were very few authentic books on Sirah Tayyaba in Sindhi language. Realizing this need, Maulvi Muhammad Azim Sheeda wrote a book of Sirah in Sindhi language. Maulvi Azeem is a renowned religious scholar of Sindh, researcher, teacher, poet and writer of Sindhi language. After graduating in 1325 AH, he wrote books on many topics. The book under review was compiled in an authentic, reliable and research style. In this book, the biography of the Prophet (peace be upon him) was compiled in a general manner in the light of the primary sources. In the book, the conditions before the Ba'ath (Prophethood) and those after it were presented in detail and in a comprehensive manner and were liked by the readers. Therefore, it will not be without interest that when the books of Sirah were presented in the competition of Sirah Books in 1979, no Sirah book in any language was awarded at that time. Only this book in Sindhi language was declared winner of Sirah Award. Eminent researcher, historian, scholar and intellectual Dr. Nabi Baksh Baloch liked the book and wrote the foreword. This book written in Sindhi has been translated into English language (Sirah- e- Mustafa part 1 (Life of Holy Prophet Muhammad PBUH) by Dr. Habibullah Siddiqui in 230 pages. It was published by Sheeda Publication Karachi in 2013.

## 2- Jamal Habib

<sup>4</sup> Allama Shibli Nomani, Siratunnabi, Maktabah Madinah, Lahore. Volume 1, page: 18.

<sup>5</sup> Al-Quran: 21:33

<sup>6</sup> Syed Salman Nadwi, Khutbat e Madras, Darul Musannifeen, Azam Garh, India, page: 7.

(Jamal e Habib: Faqir Mohammad Ismail) Faqir Muhammad Ismail Thattwi, Pages 264, Year 1985, Sindhi Literary Board Jamshoro

This book of Sirah Tayyaba in Sindhi language was published for the first time in 1980. The distinguished writer belongs to Thatta city of Sindh and is associated with teaching. He claims that whoever reads this book and prays for a purpose, his purpose will be fulfilled. In the book, the beauty of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) is mentioned in a very subtle way. In this book, written in the style of Shamail Nabawi, the habits and virtues of the Prophet (Peace be upon Him) have been described in detail. Before discussing the example of the Prophet (Peace be upon Him), it is important to know that there are two aspects of of Prophet Muhammad's (Peace be upon Him) life that provide us with invitations, thoughts and visions. Firstly, what are the basic distinctions of his teachings and how extensive and universal they are? Secondly, what were the outward and inward qualities and perfections of of Prophet Muhammad's (Peace be upon Him) life? And what harmony and balance there was between him and the teachings he brought. The first of these is called the teachings of the Prophet, and the second is called the Sirah of the Prophet and the Shamail of the Prophet. The book under review is apparently written on the Shamail of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) and in this regard we have seen that Israeli traditions have been used in some places. The book consists of 14 chapters. The important topics that have been made part of the book include the genealogy of the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon Him), the conditions before the Prophet's mission, the conditions of Christianity and Islam, the family of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, the blessed birth, childhood, youth, conditions, dress of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him), important events of the Madani period, the invitation to Islam, the early period, Mairaj (ascension), migration, Ghazwat (battles), the miracles of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him), the prayers of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) and the virtues of Durood Sharif.

At the end of the book, the letters written by the Prophet (Peace be upon Him) to various kings are given. As a whole, the book covers the 23 years of Prophet Muhammad's life and his virtues. This is the main book of its kind in Sindhi language. In his foreword, the distinguished author also requested the Sindh government to include the book in the curriculum.

It was published in 1980, 1985, 1998, 2003 and 2006 by the Sindhi Adabi Board JamShoro. Considering the quality of the book, Ministry of Religious Affairs Govt Pakistan gave Sirah Award in 1980.

### **3-Paan Sagora:**

Pan Sagora Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio) Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio, Pages 172, Year of Publication 1982, Hadi Publication, Larkana.

The author Dr. Abdul Hadi surhio has compiled this book about Sirah, so that every person can benefit from it and after studying this book should try to spend his life in the light of the life of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him).

This book contains two parts: the first part deals with the manners of the Prophet, while in the second part, rulings regarding Hajj and Umrah, and guidance regarding visiting Holy Mosque of Madinah and Rauza (Dome of the Prophet) have been given. In this book, the brief Ahadith of Prophet (Peace be upon Him) have been mentioned, so that people can read them and get guidance from them. Besides, some points to eradicate social evils in the light of Sirah have been mentioned. This book in Sindhi language was given Sirah Award.

### **4- Madani Mursal ja Akhlaqi Jawahir:**

(Madani Mursal Ja akhlaqi Jawahir, Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio) Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio, Pages: 235, Year of Publication: 1984, Hadi Publication, Larkana.

This book which contains four chapters mentions morals and characteristics of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in a comprehensive way, such as: his invitation to Islam, his morals, his love for children, his respect for women, joining his kinship, his preferring others, sacrifice, harmony, kindness, keeping to promise, generosity, bravery and other moral aspects. In the end of the book, attributes of the prophet (Peace Be upon Him) are given along with their translation in English and Sindhi languages.

This book was given Seearh Award in 1984.

### **5- Nubuwat Waro Makki Zamano aen Ghazawat:**



Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio, Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio, pages: 192, year of Publication: 1985, Hadi Publication, Larkana.

This book deals with Sirah in general way. In the first part, 13 years of Makkan Period have been mentioned; while in the second part deals with conditions after Hijrah (Migration). The incidents and conditions after Prophethood of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) are mentioned along with his Dawa activities. Similarly, stories of people who accepted Islam are given besides details of the family of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him).

The second part deals with incidents after Hijrah including his marriages and his battles. The detail of every battle including names of martyrs and chiefs of Makkah who were killed in the battles is given. Over all, the book contains incidents of Makki and Madani Periods. It ends with last sermon (Khutbah) of Hajjatul Wada. The book was given Sirah Award.

#### **6- Seerat e Khatam al Anbia:**

Al-Haj Rahim Bux 'Qamar', Al-Haj Rahim Bux 'Qamar', pages: 228, Year of Publication: 1985, Maktabah Qamariah, Nawab Shah

In this book, the Sirah of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) has been mentioned in 25 articles. The first part deals with the birth of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of different Tafaseer and primary sources, while the second part comprises on key aspects of morals of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him). This book of 4 chapters contains events of birth, childhood, youth and prophethood Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him). Besides, events of Madani are also mentioned in detail. In the end of the book, 77 verses of Quran which contain names of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) are also given. Al-Haj Raheem Bakhsh 'Qamar' is a famous writer of Sindhi language. He is expert of poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai. He has written some books on the topic. He has also included poetry of Shah Abdul Latif about Sirah. As a whole, this book of Sirah is a precious gift, as it contains verses of the Quran, Ahadit as well as poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai. This book was given Sirah Award in 1986.

#### **7- Paan Kareeman ji Hijrat aen Madani Zindagi:**

Migration and Life of Prophet in Madinah by Dr. Abdul Hadi Sarhio, Dr. Abdul Hadi Sir, Pages: 248, Year of Publication: 1986, Hadi Publication Surhiah Mohalla.

In the book under review, Dr. Abdul Hadi Sir has compiled the life of Prophet Akram after the migration and his life in Madinah year wise. At the beginning of the book, 35 names of Madinah and their explanations are given, such as Arzullah, Darul Hijra, Dar al- Islam, Akalat Al- Qura, Bait- ul- Rasul, Haram Rasulullah, Dar- ul- Barr and Madinah- ul- Rasul etc. In the book, the events after the migration are given in sequence. Such as migration, coming to Quba, the foundation of the Prophet's Mosque, the command to change the Qiblah, the obligation of fasting, the Battle of Badr, the obligation of Zakat, the Battle of Uhud, the Battle of Ahzab, the Treaty of Hdaybiyah, the Battle of Hunain, the Battle of Taif and the Hajj Al- Wada. The book was given the Sirah Award in Sindhi language.

#### **8- Muhammad Rasoolullaah:**

(Muhammad Rasoolullah: Kareem Bakhsh Khalid), Kareem Bakhsh Khalid. Pages: 328 Year of Publication: 1987, Publications, 4/2C JacobLine Housing Complex, Sadar Karachi.

Sirah literally means "way of walking" or "walking speed and style". In the Arabic language, the word that comes in Form of فِطْلَة (Fi`lah) means a way or style of doing something. Therefore, the literal meaning of Sirah is also the way of walking, as an extension of the same meaning, the meaning of Sirah in the Arabic language is one's life style. Soon the word Sirah became almost dedicated to the name of Prophet Muhammad (Pace be upon Him), and today in all the Muslim languages of the world and many non- Muslim languages, the word Sirah is used for the blessed life of Prophet Muhammad (Pace be upon Him).

Accordingly, this book has been compiled keeping this meaning and concept in mind. The author of the book Karim Bakhsh Khalid was a famous writer and educationist of Sindh. Apart from various topics, he also wrote many articles on Sirah which were published on various occasions. This book also includes his forty- five (45) articles, which were often published in newspapers and magazines.

Some articles were written in Urdu language, which have been translated into Sindhi language and made part of the book. In the book, the author writes about Sirah:

‘My first article regarding Sirah was published in Daily ‘Al- Waheed’ Karachi (April 1953) with reference to Miraj- ul- Nabi (peace be upon him) under the title “Abd Ki Intiha” which was very much liked by the late Sheikh Abdul Majeed Sindhi.

In total, the book consists of four parts, in the first part, various events from the blessed life of Prophet Muhammad (Pace be upon Him) have been described. In the second part, the articles written on historical status of the Prophet (Pace be upon Him) have been included. In the third part, ancient and modern prominent books on Sirah and their authors are mentioned. In the last part of the book, Dr. Muhammad Iqbal and other prominent poets such as: Shah Lutfullah Qadri, Mayo Shah Inayat Rizvi, Makhdoom Abdul Rauf Bhatti Halai, Pir Syed Ali Gohar Shah Asghar, Maulana Syed Taj Muhammad Amroti, Budhal Faqir, Haji Ahmad Malah, Maulvi Abdullah “Asar” and a few others have been mentioned, who have paid homage to the Prophet (Pace be upon Him). The book also mentions some Chinese scholars who have written books on Islam.

Given the quality of the book it was declared deserving of Sirah Award.

#### **9- Uswah e Hasanah:**

(Uswah Hasanah by Tazeem Shaukat Surhio), Tazeem Shaukat Surhio, Pages: 108 Year Published: 1987, Hadi Publication, Larkana

The book consists of three chapters. In the first chapter, the brief biography of the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, while in the second chapter, the morals and virtues of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, are described. Apart from this, small incidents from Sirah have been mentioned briefly. In the book, Ummahatul Moumineen (the mothers of the believers) are mentioned. Apart from this, in the third chapter, the important qualities of Ummahatul Moumineen like friendship, piety, purity, and chastity have been briefly presented. Undoubtedly, the author is the only woman biographer in the Sindhi language. Two Naats written by Abdullah Bismal and Haji Murad Khan Chandio are also included in the book on pages 105 and 106 respectively.

It is worth noting that earlier in Sindhi prose, women have presented more work on the subject of Prophet's biography, but Mrs. Tazeem Shaukat has done her right to represent women by writing this book.

#### **10- Rehmat e Alam:**

Rehmat Alam, Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio

Dr. Abdul Hadi Surhio, pages: 200 year of publication: September 1989, Hadi Publication Larkana, The book under review consists of 20 titles, in which the biography of Holy Prophet is described. In the book, the blessed life of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is divided into two parts: before and after announcement of Prophethood. Also the moral aspects are highlighted in the book. At the end of the book, short hadiths based on moral teachings are given with translation. In addition, in one chapter, the opinions of non- Muslim thinkers about the Messenger of Allah (Pace be upon Him) have been included. The book was given the Sirah Award in Sindhi language in 1990.

#### **11- Piyro Paighamar Parawan je Nazar men:**

(Piyro Paighamar Parawan je Nazar men, Maulana Muhammad Ramzan Phalpoto

Maulana Muhammad Ramzan Phalpoto, pages 532, year of publication: 1994, Madrasa Mazhar Uloom Hamadiya Khuhra

The author Maulana Muhammad Ramzan Phalpuoto, in his work, has arranged the blessed life of Rasulullah (Pace be upon Him) in a comprehensive and unique way. The distinguished author refuted the statements made by non-Muslim intellectuals, especially in Western countries, regarding the life of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), and in the light of their books, the thinkers and scholars of those countries highlighted the greatness and high status of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) has been described. If we look at the history, it would be known that every Muslim leader and great man has been criticized by others besides his lovers, but it is apparent in the history that the Messenger of Allah (Pace be upon Him) is the only person in the world who has been praised by non- Muslim intellectuals as well.

A detailed study of the book shows that the distinguished author has started and ended with the opinions of the people of the Prophet's childhood and the Arab period to the thinkers of the present day. The special thing about the book is that research references have been carefully considered in it. Apart from this, the biography of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) has been described by studying hundreds of books. The number of sources used in the book is 467, of which 223 are Arabic 12 books are in Persian, 138 in Urdu, 143 in Sindhi and 50 in English. This book of Moulana Muhammad Ramzan Phulpoto in Sindhi prose is one of the first books written in high research style.

The European thinkers and intellectuals whose books are mentioned in the book include Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), John Davenport (1597-1670), Sarolim Peacock (1819-1905), Professor Bansor Tj Smith, W. Montgomery Watt (1909-2006), Robert E. Gluck, Mr. E. Dunt, Mr. John Evan, while social leaders include Mahatma Gandhi, Count Tolstoy, MN Roy, Master Tara Singh, Sarojini Naidu Pandit Undernath, Swami Dayananda, Guru Nanak, Sardar Ram Singh and many others. In the book, the opinions of about three hundred people associated with various professions have been quoted.

This is a unique work in the Sindhi language for the first time; there was no comprehensive work on this subject in Sindhi. The book consists of ten chapters. In addition to the prophecies made in the situations before and after the announcement of Prophethood, the comments and praises on the personality of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) from the early period of Islam to the end have been recorded in the book. Also, the books offering tributes in verse have also been mentioned along with books in prose. Finally, the contemporary English books written with reference to Prophet (peace be upon him) have been reviewed. The book is written in simple language

#### **12- Muhammad Rasoolullah:**

(Muhammad Rasulullah ﷺ: Rasul Bakhsh Tamimi), Rasul Bakhsh Tamimi, pages 220, year of publication 1995, Sindhi Sahat Ghar, Hyderabad

The writing of the biography of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was started by the scholars of Sindh a thousand years ago, when Abu Jafar Dibali, a scholar of Dibal (Sindh), first compiled the letters of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). These letters were published by the Sindhi Adabi Board in the name of Makatib Al- Mursalin. Apart from this, the biography of the Holy Prophet was compiled by Makhdoom Muhammad Hashim Thattwi in month and year format. Apart from this, a thousand years ago, Basra's intelligent and intellectual writer and poet Abu Muhammad Qasim Hariri (AD 516-446 AH) used texts in different ways in his book Maqamat Hariri. Some Maqamat of this book have dotless letters. A well-known and famous example of using dotless letters in India is the Tafsir al- Qur'an by the famous poet scholar and writer Abul Fazl Faizi Fayazi (Bin Sheikh Mubarak, whose grandfather was a resident of Sindh) of the era of Emperor Akbar, which is called "Sawaat Al- Ilham". This was written and completed in the year 1002 AH (1553 AD).

Apart from Arabic and Persian, currently only Urdu and Sindhi languages in Pakistan have a good use of word in various ways in poetry and literature. In the way of using letters without dots, biographies of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) were also started in Urdu and Sindhi. In 1982, Moulana Wali Razi wrote his book "Hadi e Alam" in Urdu and a similar book was written in Sindhi language by Rasul Bakhsh Tamimi under the title of "Muhammad Rasulullah". Wali Razi's book contains about 173 topics in 380 pages, while Rasool Bakhsh Tamimi's book contains 103 topics in 220 pages. Wali Razi's book is superior in that it was written first. Since Urdu has more Arabic and Persian words and those words are used frequently. Therefore, it is relatively easy to write a dot-less text in Urdu, while in Sindhi language it is very difficult because of the number of dots and the number of words. In this sense, Rasul Bakhsh Tamimi's work is very unique. Wali Razi named his book "Hadi e Alam" while Rasool Bakhsh Tamimi named it "Muhammad Rasoolullah". Both names contain dotless letters. This book by Rasul Bakhsh Tamimi in Sindhi language is a good effort because writing in Sindhi language without dots is very difficult process. Sindhi Language is so deep that moving the dots up and down changes the meaning. It was a difficult task to carry out such a great work of biography without dots, which the great writer did with great dedication and skill. The first part of the book deals with the Meccan period while the second part covers the Madani period.

Rasool Bakhsh Tamimi is a famous writer of Sindhi Language. He has written many research articles in Sindhi language. Besides Sindhi literature, he has also worked on history and culture. This book was given the Sirah Award in 1996 by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

### 13- Seerat un Nabi Quran Je Aaenay men:

Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah 'Gul' Bukhari, pages: 344, Year of Publication: 1989, Mehran Academy, Shikarpur.

The most comprehensive and authentic source of Sirah of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) is the Holy Quran. In reality, his knowledge, understanding, morals, character, and miracles are a reflection of the Holy Quran. The Holy Qur'an guided the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him), and then he guided the world. Allah says about him:

وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ

And verily you (O Muhammad) are on an exalted (standard of) character.<sup>7</sup>

He also says:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

And we have sent you (O Muhammad) not but as a mercy for Aalamin (Worlds)<sup>8</sup>

About the importance of Sirah and the Holy Quran, the author writes:

'The best book on Sirah is the Quran and the best explanation of the Quran the way of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him). Therefore, if someone wishes to study the best Tafseer of the Quran, then the Quran is the most sound, authentic and living explanation for itself. If one wants to read the language of action instead of words, then instead of general constructions, one should study the biography of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him), and read the life of the one whose beginning was "Iqra" (read) and ended with the words *وَدِّينَكُمْ لَكُمْ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ* (This day I have perfected your religion for you).<sup>9</sup> The more reader illuminates his life with the Sirsh, the more he will absorb the Qur'an within himself. Similarly, if a person wants to read the biography of Muhammad Rasoolullah, then, before he reads other books written on Sirah, he should read the Holy Qur'an, the book given by the creator of the earth and the heavens, in which the lights of Sirah are very clear.'<sup>10</sup>

Similarly, there are other sectors of verses in which the attributes of the Prophet (PBUH) have been described. In this work, Bhari Sahib has written in Rasoolullah that Allah has made the biography of the Qur'anic verses. The author says that in Sindhi language, should we get his comprehensive and comprehensive titles in Urdu too, namely Khalsa Sirat Rasool (peace be upon him).

Similarly, there are many verses of the Quran which mention the characteristics of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him). Syed Bukhari has taken Sirah of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him) from the verses of the Quran. The author says that no one has written any book in Sindhi or Urdu languages that that is comprehensive and vast in topics. He claims to be first to write Sirah of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him) only from the verses of the Quran.

The detail of the contents of the book is as follows:

Chapter 1: Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) and his Prophethood in the light of the Quran

Chapter 2: Prophethood of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) before he was sent as a messenger

Chapter 3: The plight of Arabs when Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) was sent as a messenger

Chapter 4: The Makki period of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of the Quran

Chapter 5: Short history of Madani period of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)

<sup>7</sup> Al-Quran: 68:4

<sup>8</sup> Al-Quran: 21:107

<sup>9</sup> Al-Quran: 5:3

<sup>10</sup> Seerat un Nabi Quran Je Aaenay men, page: 22

Chapter 6: The teaching (of Quran) of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of the Quran

Chapter 7: Prophethood, position and responsibilities of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)

Chapter 8: Objections of the opponents to prophethood of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)

Chapter 9: The battles of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of the Quran

Chapter 10: The personal life of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)

Chapter 11: The attributes of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)

Chapter 12: The good morals of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of the Quran

Chapter 13: The manners of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of the Quran

Chapter 14: love of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of the Quran

Chapter 15: Obedience of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of the Quran

Chapter 16: The Prayers of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of the Quran

Chapter 17: The era of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) and role of the hypocrites

Chapter 18: The Ummah of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in the light of the Quran

In this book, the blessed life of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) has been presented in a very simple, general, understandable and pleasing manner. The author of the book has studied deeply, and compiled this book with great efforts and passion. Although in the preparation of the book, the pointing out the verses related to Sirah in the chapters of the Holy Quran was a hard task and difficult step, but the author has completed this important task in a very good way. In view of the academic quality of the book, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan gave it the Sirah Award.

#### **14- Aakhiri Nabi ji Seerah:**

Molana Muhammad Qasim Soomro, Moulana Muhammad Qasim Soomro, pages: 160, Year of Publication: 2007, Roshni Publication, Kandiaro.

Moulana Muhammad Qasim Soomro is a great scholar, preacher and writer of Sindh. He has established a great library, which contains rare books and manuscripts about Sirah. He and his son take interest to collect books of Sirah. Moulana Muhammad Qasim has written many books on various topics.

The book under review was written by him in 2007. This book contains events and incidents of Sirah in sequence. His life, birth, childhood, youth, marriages, prophet-hood and other events have been mentioned in detail. Ancient words of Sindhi language which used in the book have been explained.

The characteristic of the book is that it has been compiled in the light of Quran, Hadith and narrations of Sahabah (companions)

#### **15- Seerat e Muhammad Mustafa: (2 Volumes)**

Hafiz Arshad Indhar, Hafiz Arshad Indhar, pages: 1161, Year of Publication: 2019, Zaki Sons Press, Karachi.

Hafiz Arshad Indhar is a famous researcher, thinker, scholar, critic and renowned writer of Sindhi language. He has presented many Sirah programs along with various Islamic programs on Television. The above-mentioned book is written in a comprehensive way in Sindhi language. All aspects of Sirah have been included in the book. Geography of Arab World, nations living in Arab world, the religions of the region such as: Majosi, Jews, Sabi, Christians and idol-worshippers have been mentioned in a detailed way in the light of reliable sources. The writer has worked in a way that we can say that he can be included in the primary writers of Sirah.

In fact, both historiography and writing Sirah are important topics. There is difference in writing on both of them. Sirah is written while having a complete faith, reverence and absolute love. While writing on Sirah, one has to consider the great status and high position of the great personality. In every line, one has to beware of mistakes and no word showing degradation should be used. Thousands of books have been written about Sirah in different languages. This book is also one of them, as it contains facts that are proven in the light of the authentic books, and it presents points nearest to truth.

Why is it necessary to study Sirah of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him)? The author says in this regard:



“The people related to the world of books say that number of the books written on the life of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him) is more than the number of the books that have been written on any great person in the world. His love is part of the faith of Muslims. The Muslims

The faith of a Muslim does not complete by the words of Muhammad Rasoolullah, rather, it is the result of connection of two sentences: لا إله إلا الله ، محمد رسول الله “Laa ilah illa Allah, Muhammad Rasoolullah”. It is given the name of Shahadah (evidence), because it is the evidence of Islam of Muslims. A Muslim recites this Kalimah every morning and evening and repeats it. The name of Muhammad reaches from the east to the west and from the south to the north, from the earth to the Throne. That is why Muslims love and respect their prophet.”<sup>11</sup>

In the second part of the book, the following topics are discussed in detail:

“Hajjat al Wada, the event of Ilaa, Ummahat al-Moumineen (Mothers of the Belivers), descendants of the Holy Prophet, Sahabah and Sahabiya (both male and female Companions, Cavaliers of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him), his secretaries, his journeys, his death, proofs of the prophethood of Muhammad (Peace be upon him), Proclaimers of false Prophethood, the propagation of religion, the way of speaking of Muhammad and the style of his speech, the prohibition of alcohol, the prayers of the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) , instructions by Allah, news of the unseen, Islam and dealings, key events of the life of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him), and names of companions martyred in Ghazwat (Battles) etc.”<sup>12</sup>

The book presents in detail all events of Sirah such as: the birth of the Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him), his upbringing, his youth, his trade, his marriage, the events before his announcement of Prophethood, the cave of Hira, the first revelation, his invitation to Islam, the first days of Islam, the difficulties encountered in the invitation and propagation, , the days of Makka, the establishment of the Islamic state after Hijrah, domestic life, his letters to kings and emperors, the Treaty of Hudaibiah, the mothers of the believers. The last Khutba (sermon) of Hajj al-Wada, rights of women in Islam etc.

Since the author has good command of Arabic, Persian and English languages and Sindhi language is his mother tongue, he has referred to primary sources in compiling the book. But one major shortcoming in the book is that references and footnotes are not organized in a regular manner. If the references had been paid attention to, it would have attained the status of a research work on Sirah. Keeping in view the quality of the book and research, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan has given this book Sirah award.

#### **16- Qiadat, Sirah Tayyabah wa Amal e Sahab je Roshni men:**

Ghulam Muhammad Shaikh Al-Marooof Mufti Asadullah Shaikh, pages: 218, Year of Publication: 2021, Maktabah Yadgar Shaikhul Islam Allama Shabbir Ahmed

Ghulam Muhammad Sheikh is the author of the book under review. He is mainly involved in teaching and speaking. He has presented scholarly articles on various topics of Islamic sciences in many conferences. In this collection, the biography of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) has been described and especially the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) regarding leadership have been quoted. In order to highlight the importance of leadership in the book, the material from the Qur'an and Hadith, Fiqh, Sirah, Sirah of Sahaba (Companions) as well as from the main sources has been collected. The author has done a good job on this topic. Regarding the requirements of leadership, the author writes:

‘There is a general idea among worldly people that leadership and governance in the world are a position of honour and respect. Through this position, there is happiness, joy, comfort, luxury in life as well as acquisition of wealth, while leadership and leadership are a huge responsibility. For whoever gets this position, there is no luxury in this world, but it is a responsibility of this world and the hereafter, and he will be held accountable for this.’<sup>13</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Hafiz Arshad Indhar, Seerat e Muhammad Mustafa, Maktabah Zaki Sons Press, Karachi, Page: 41

<sup>12</sup> ibid

<sup>13</sup> Ghulam Muhammad Shaikh Al-Marooof Mufti Asadullah Shaikh, Qiadat, Sirah Tayyabah wa Amal e Sahab je Roshni men, page: 86.

The book is not available at the book stalls. This book was given the Sirah Award by the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

**Award-winning books of Naat in Sindhi Language are as follows:**

#### 1- Naatia kalam

Syed Sardar Ali Shah Zakir, pages: 98, year of publication: 1983, Sindhi Adabi Board, Jamshoro.

Syed Sardar Ali Shah Zakir is a famous writer, poet, journalist, editor, writer and columnist of Sindh Province. He was the editor of Al-Waheed. Allah blessed him with many qualities. He was not only a famous writer in prose, but also wrote quality poetry. In 1967, when he developed a vision problem, he was treated by doctors at home for some time. During this time, he thought that why he should not write some Naat poetry on the style of Imam Busiri's Qasida Burda Sharif, which may be able to heal him due to the blessings of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him). As soon as this idea came to him, he wrote a very high quality of poetry. A sample of the collection is as follows:

جان جمال اولين، يا نغمه ساز الست  
هر زاويه کان ٻو بهو، صلوا عليه و آله

How the same secret was revealed to the poet? The line is unique and matchless. In our opinion, the standard of this collection is very high. This collection includes various kinds of poetry, such as: Sih-Harfi/ Trico (poems of three letters), Hamds, Naats, Ghazals, kafis, Nazam, Rubai (Four-liners), and Qit'as. The first part of the book contains poems containing thirty letters and three ghazals.

This book was given Sirah Award in 1988.

#### 2- Zikr e Rasool

Professor Gul Muhammad Shah "Gul" Bukhari

Professor Gul Muhammad Shah "Gul" Bukhari, pages: 176, year of publication: 1990, Sirah Academy, Shahdadkot.

The book includes Hamds, prayers, salat and salam, 100 Naatiya ghazals, Moulouds, Six-liners and a five-liner. Basically the book is divided into three parts: The first part includes Hamad, MUnajat, the second part includes Natia Ghazals, Mawlood and Kafias of Naat, while the third part contains five liner and six -liner poetry.

The author of the book under review has highlighted the real message of the right path given in the biography of Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him) instead of the usual conventional talk. In this collection of poetry, apart from the Prophets, companions of the Prophet are also mentioned in many places. This collection is of primary importance in Naat poetry.

Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan, gave the Sirah Award to this Naat collection.

#### 3- Sarwar e Aalam

Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Pages 128, Year of Publication 1991, Sirah Academy, Shahdadkot

Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Gul Bukhari has composed this collection of Naat with devotion and love. The merit of this collection of Naat is that it contains 52 letters of Sindhi language. Never before has such a collection of Naat been compiled in the Sindhi language. In this collection, Syed Gul Mohammad Shah has mentioned the beauty and attractiveness of Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) in a very absorbing way. Apart from this, he has mentioned life and character of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him), his efforts to spread education and learning, thoughts and Da'wah, his conquests and success in a great way. One of his poems about the beauty of the Prophet (Peace Be upon Him) is as follows:

جمال مصطفي رونق وڌائي دنيا جي  
سجائي حسن فطرت سان مڪو ڏاتار<sup>14</sup>

This collection of Naat has been appreciated by renowned religious scholar, intellectual, educationist, historian Dr. Nabi Bux Balouch, while its preface is written by the famous writer of Sindhi literature, Dr. Memon Abdul Majeed Sindhi. This book was given Sirah Award by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

#### 4- Sana e Muhammad

<sup>14</sup> Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Sarwar e Aalam, page: 10.

Prof Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari

Prof Syed Gul Muhammad Shah 'Gul' Bukhari, pages: 120, Published in July 1996, Sirah Academy, Shahdad Kot

This book contains 4 Hamds and about 100 Naats. Here is an example of a Hamd:

لائق حمد و ثنا الله آ  
خالق ارض و سما الله آ  
ان شاهي آهي جنهن جو ذو الجلال  
رعب وارو كبريا الله آ

Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad is a leading scholar, researcher, writer and a poet. Earlier, his various books of Sirah and Naat had been given Sirah Award. This book was given Sirah Award in 1995.

#### 5- Muhsin e Azam

Faqir Haji Ali Bakhsh Jamali

Faqir Haji Ali Bakhsh Jamali, pages: 240, Year of Publication: 1994, Sachal Adabi Society, Larkano.

This book is collection of five books of Naat. Earlier, a famous poet of Persian, Nami Ganjwi (d. 1213/610 AH), was the first to write a collection of Five kinds of Naat, which is called "Khamsa". In his Khamsa, he presented Mairaj of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) in a unique way. After that other Persian poets also wrote this kind of 'Khamsa', such as: Ameer Khuasroo (d.1325/725AH), Jami (d.1492/898AH), Sarfi Kashmiri (d. 1594/1003 AH), etc. Among the famous poets of Sindh, a renowned poet of Sindhi and Persian, Gul Muhammad Zeb Magsi, wrote 'Panj Guldasta e Zeb'. The famous Sufi poet, Qadir Bakhsh 'Bedil' wrote a book named 'Panj Ganj' which deals with ranks of Sufis. He has mentioned for every rank a verse of the Quran, a Hadith, a poem of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and a story in Persian prose.

This book of Faqir Ali Bakhsh Jamali is also a kind of 'Khamsa' which comprises on five books on various types of poetry. This is the first collection which is unique in terms of art and variety of topics of Naat. This book contains Naat Poetry as well as other kinds of poetry. Its preface is written by famous writer Dr. Memon Abdul Majeed Sindhi.

#### 6- Sacho Sarwar e Do Aalam

Dr Abdul Jabbar Abid Lighari, pages: 240, Year of Publication: 1999, Maktabah Islah o Tabligh, Hyderabad

This Naat Collection has been compiled by renowned researcher, writer and poet Dr. Abdul Jabbar Abid Lighari. The important characteristic of this book is that it contains more sounds of letters than any collection of Naat in Sindhi language. There are 200 ways of Naat poetry. The poet has written every type of Naat.

#### 7- Nizaro Noor jo

Noshad Jonejo

Noshad Jonejo, pages: 108, year of publication: February 2002, Hadi Publication, Karachi.

In this book, the poet pays tribute to Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him). The first part contains Hamd, while the other part contains Naat. Overall, this book presents a praise of Allah (Hamd) along with the Naat of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) with ultimate love and reverence. The book was given Sirah Award.

#### 8- Suhna Gul Tiria

Khan Muhammad Khati Keerio,

Khan Muhammad Khati Keerio, Pages: 144, Year of Publication: 2004, Shah Latif Kitab Ghar, Hyderabad.

Khan Muhammad Khati Keerio compiled this collection of Naat in 2004. It starts with Hamd. This book contains 50 Naats and poems. The topics include: Mairaj, Good example of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him), his generosity, bravery, his mercy to the whole universe and he as a ruler etc. As a whole it is a good collection of Naat. One of Hamds is as follows:

الله جي وحدانيت جو اقرار ۽ اظهار آ  
پل پل پڙهي سو پڙهندو رهان لا اله الا الله

Khan Muhammad Khati is a famous poet and writer of Sindhi language. This collection was given Sirah Award.

### 9- Tazkiratul Rasool (Peace be upon Him)

Prof Syed Gul Muhammad Shah 'Gul' Bukhari, pages: 128, year of Publication: 2006, Sirah Academy, Shahdadkot.

This collection of Naat by renowned writer, researcher and poet Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari was first published with the title "Zikr e Rasool". Now it has been published with arrangement and addition. It contains 3 Hamds, 2 Munajat, 1 Poem about the names of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be Upon Him), 2 six-liners, and 97 Naats. It begins with the following Hamd:

ڪهڙي ڪجي تنهنجي ثنا آ شان تنهنجو بي مثال  
آهين اسان جو تون خدا شان تنهنجو بي مثال<sup>15</sup>

The names of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be Upon Him) start with the following poem:

نام تنهنجو آ محمد مصطفا  
ظاهر وباطن ڀتيم آما  
تون مزمل تون مدثر تون حفي  
محتشم محمود آهين مه لقا<sup>16</sup>

Besides, his Naats are also outstanding, such as:

اي قلم لک مصطفا جي نام تي  
دلربا جي پيار ۽ پيغام تي<sup>17</sup>

This is a best collection of Hamd, Naat, and Munajat. It was given Sirah Award by the Ministry of Religious affairs, Government of Pakistan.

### 10- Aryan jo Aadhar -Mustafa (Peace be upon Him)

Shoq Khanwahi, pages: 112, Year of Publication: 2006, Kaka Publishers, Hyderabad.

In this book virtues and characteristics of the prophet (Peace Be upon Him) have been presented in poetry. The book begins with the following Hamd:

زبان تي سدا لا اله الا الله لا اله الا الله  
اهوئي ذڪر خدا لا اله الا الله لا اله الا الله

The author is a renowned poet and NaatKhuwan. He himself has presented his Naats in front of audience at various occasions. This book was given Sirah Award in 2010.

### 11- Burhan Sharif

(Burhan Sharif, Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari)

Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, pages: 258, Year of publication: 2010, Mehran Academy Shikarpur, Sindh.

Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari has arranged this collection according to 52 letters of the Sindhi Language. He has written poems beginning with every letter of Sindhi language. He has started his book with Hamd and Naat. Then he brought 250 Naats beginning with every letter from the 52 letters of Sindhi language. Every letter has at the most 35 Naats and at the least 5 Naats. A quality of this book is that it has been written with all letters of Sindhi language kept in mind.

Following are some of his poems:

حمد جي لائق فقط الله آ  
هي عقيدو هي سندم ويساهه آ  
جنهن به شئي جي پيا ڪريون تعريف ٿا  
در حقيقت سا سندس ساراهه آ<sup>18</sup>

بقينا رحمت عالم جي آمد  
سڄي مخلوق تي رب جو ڪرم آ  
سندس دعوت ڪري پوري عرب ۾  
رهيو مشرڪ نه ان جو ڪو صنم آ<sup>19</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Tazkirah Rasool, page: 9.

<sup>16</sup> ibid, page: 16.

<sup>17</sup> Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Tazkirah Rasool, page: 21.

<sup>18</sup> Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Burhan Sharif, page: 5

<sup>19</sup> Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Noor Ala Noor, page: 10

Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah "Gul" Bukhari is basically a teacher, but he has great love of the Prophet of Allah (peace be upon him) in his heart. Earlier, he has written many collections of Naat. This collection is also one of them.

This book was given the Sirah Award by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

## 12- Noor ala Noor

(Noor Ala Noor, Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari)

Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, pages: 264, Year of publication: 2011, Tanzeem Fikr o Nazar Publication, Sindh.

This book which consists of 4 chapters includes Hamd, Naat, Ghazals, Kafi, Manqabat etc. A quality of this book is that it contains the glossary of difficult words found in the poems at the end of the book. Some samples of Munajat are as follows:

مهربان تون مهر کر الطاف کر  
ڈوہہ جیکی مون کیا سی معاف کر  
تنہنجی رحمت جی ضرورت آ ڈٹی  
رحم جی بارش سان مون کی صاف کر<sup>20</sup>

He has also included Urdu poems in end of the book. One of the is as follows:

بتایا جس نے "خدا ہے اکبر" وہی تو ہیں یہ رسول عربی  
اسی خدا بنے جو دلیر وہی تو ہیں یہ رسول عربی  
ابو البشر بھی ہوئے نہ پیدا بنے نبی تھے اسی سے پہلے  
ظہور جس کا ہوا ہے آخر وہی تو ہیں یہ رسول عربی<sup>21</sup>

The author is not only a poet but also he is a Naat reciter (Naat Khuwan). He has presented his written Naats in his own voice to the audience.

This collection was given the Sirah Award in 2010.

## 13- Haal Piryan Naal

(Haal Piryan Naal, by Abdul Raheem Azmi)

Abdul Raheem Azmi, pages: 165, Year of publication: 2013, Mehran Puliction, Karachi.

This collections begins with Hamd, and a considerable part of the book consists of Naat of Prophet Muhammad Peace be Upon Him. Some poems of the book deal with current affairs. This collection was given the Sirah Award in 2014 by Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

## 14- Naat Namo

(Naat Namu by Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari)

Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, pages: 176, Year of publication: 2014, Sirah Academy, Shahdadkot

This collection of Naat begins with Hamd. Then there are Naats: Salam 1, Ghazals 123, and Poems of Naat: 4, Mukhammas 1, Musaddas 1, musamman 1 and Naats 19. The total number is 151. One of the samples is given below:

یاد تنہنجی م رہان تو چشم تر  
ان سوا مون م کا تقوی کجہ نہ آ  
گل بخاری جا سہارا آسرا  
تو سوا ناچیز تنہا کجہ نہ آ<sup>22</sup>

Various books of poetry have been written by the author and appreciated by the readers. In this collection, love, respect and reverence of Prophet Muhammad have been expressed. Besides, different aspects of Sirah have been highlighted in verse.

This collection in Sindhi language was given the Sirah Award by Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

## 15- Surhan (Naat Collection)

(By: Muhammad Yassin Kumbhar)

<sup>20</sup> Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Burhan Sharif, page: 7

<sup>21</sup> Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Noor Alaa Noor, page: 249.

<sup>22</sup> Prof. Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Naat Namu, page: 21.



Muhammad Yasin Kumbhar, Pages: 128. Azim KutubKhana, Shikarpur

Surhan Sindhi Naatia is a book of poetry. The book has been published in the year 2015 by Maulvi Muhammad Azim KutubKhana Shikarpur, a famous Islamic publishing house of Sindh. This 128 page book includes fifteen Hamds, fifteen Munajat, ten naats, four manqabats, four marthiyas, eight natiya rubies and one dotless Munajat. The book was given the 2017 Sirah Award.

#### 16- Mahboob e Khuda

Mahboob e Khuda Ghulam Muhammad Ghazi

Ghulam Muhammad Ghazi. Pages, 118. Year of publication: 2017, Sonhan Publications Paryalo, Khairpur.

The book opens with a Hamd, while the rest of the pages feature naats. The special feature of the book is that at the end of each page, short hadiths are given to explain. In poetry, the blessed life and moral virtues of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) have been described. Ghulam Mohammad Ghazi is mainly involved in the field of teaching. He has written many books for children and several small collections of poetry in Sindhi have been published.

#### 17- Janan e Jan

Janan e Jan by Muhammad Yasin Kumbhar

Muhammad Yasin Kanbhar, Pages 128, Year 2018, Maulvi Azim Kutub Khana - Shikarpur

Naatya poetry book "Janaan Jaan" is compiled by poet Muhammad Yasin Kumbhar. In the book, the poet has also written his detailed introduction under the title "Yasin's story in Yasin's words" (Yaseen ji Kahani, Yaseen ji Zabani). Most of this book comprises on Naat. Four Hamds, four Munajats, a poetry containing 52 letters of Sindhi language, a Naat containing letters without dots, 82 Naats and four Marsias are also included. In this collection, the poet has also used some poetic techniques such as; "letters without dots, letters containing dots above, letters containing dots below, poetry with words which are read same from right to left or vice versa, and eight Manqbat are included. The collection was given the Sirah Award in 2019.

#### 18- Sana e Muhammad Sallallaho Aliahi Wa sallam

(Sana e Muhammad : Abdul Jabbar Abid Laghari)

Abdul Jabbar Abid Laghari, Pages 128, Year of Publication: 2019, Rehbar Academy, Hyderabad.

This Naat collection consists of poems and ghazals in an allegorical style, in which love of Prophet (Peace Be upon Him) has been expressed. Dr. Abdul- Jabbar Abid "Laghari is a good poet of Naat as well as a writer. He has presented several Naats collections before. In this collection of 107 Naat ghazals, the love and devotion of the Holy Prophet (Pace be upon Him) is expressed from the heart. In this collection, the aspects of Sirah have been highlighted in the collection of poetry, in the light of which goodness can be promoted in the society. The poet has a good literary taste. Earlier, his collections of poetry have been appreciated by the audience and readers. This collection can be assessed in the light of the following poems by Sheikh Saadi.

زبان تا بود در دہاں جائیگیر  
ثنائے محمد بود دل پذیر

‘As long as the tongue is I the mouth, the praise of Muhammad will be like by the heart.’

This Naat collection was given the Sirah Award in 2020 by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

#### 19- Amar Amna Jo Lal

Amr Amna Joe Lal Muhammad Yaseen Kumbhar

Muhammad Yaseen Kumbhar, Pages: 96, Year of Publication: 2020, Sindh Rani Publications, Hyderabad.

Amr Amna Joe Lal is written by Muhammad Yaseen Kumbhar and preface is written by Molana Zamir Ahmed Lanjar. This collection contains 14 hamds, 10 Manqabat, 33 Naats, 4 Marsia, 1 Trico, 2 Hiko, and 10 Rubaiat.

This Naat collection was given the Sirah Award in 2021 by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

#### 20- Qurban Madeene Ware tan

Qurban Madeene Ware tan, Mumtaz Siyal,

Mumtaz Siyal, pages: 96, Year of Publication: 2021, Center for Spirituality, Hyderabad

This book contains Hamds, Munajat, Naats and poetry regarding various topics. Most of the book comprises Naats about love and respect of Prophet Muhammad. These Naats were published in different journals and magazines. This book starts with the following Hamd:

تون ئي پالٽهار خدايا  
جوڙيو هي سنسار خدايا  
منهنجا ڏوه گهڻا آهن پر  
آهين بخشهار خدايا<sup>23</sup>

Mumtaz Siyal's Naats contain love and reverence, which contain a message for the society along with love and respect of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him). Read the following lines:

منو محبوب آيو سرهاڻ پڪڙجي وئي  
سنسار سموري ۾ واکاڻ پڪڙجي وئي  
محبوب ڪيريا جو ميلاد ڪنداسين  
ائين عشق سان هي دليون آباد ڪنداسين<sup>24</sup>

This book teaches humbleness and meekness along with the message of love and respect of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him). In fact, this collection contains standard poetry.

This Naat collection was given the Sirah Award in 2022 by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

### CONCLUSION:

In the Indian subcontinent, the Sindhi language has the most stable academic tradition among the regional languages of the region. This language has the honor that a large number of religious and D`awa literature was created here. Besides, Sindhi language also has the honor that a lot of religious literature was translated from other languages into Sindhi language and published in large numbers. In the Sindhi language, the work on Sirah, like most languages of the sub-continent, began first in verse, after which this series gradually continued in prose through the centuries. Initially we find the books of Sirah authored by scholars of Sindh written in Arabic and Persian. Then we find this series written in the style of Sindhi verses, Moaloods (naats), Milad Namas (poetry about birth of Prophet Muhammad PBUH), Mairaj Namas (poetry about Mairaj of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) and Wafat Namas (poetry about demise of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) etc. Besides, eminent scholars of Sindh were the first to start writing on Sirah, while some scholars also worked on collections of hadith.

In view of the importance of the teachings of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony, the Government of Pakistan, has been taking various measures to promote and publish the Seerah and teachings of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), such as the competition for books of Seerah and naat in different languages every year, and organizing the Sirah un Nabi Conference on the 12th of Rabi al-Awwal at the national or international level, etc. The writers of the standard books who participate in the competition of books of Sirah and naats are given Sirah Awards every year, and this series is still ongoing.

Organizing a competition of books of biography and naat is such a task, which brings many aspects and corners of biography to the fore. In this article, the award-winning Sindhi books Sirah and Naat in Sindhi language were reviewed. From 1980 to 2022, 36 books have been awarded the prize, including 16 books in prose and 20 short books in poetry. Among them, there are some books which are of scientific and research quality, including Sirah Mustafa by Maulvi Azeem Sheeda, Jamal Habib by Faqir Muhammad Ismail, Piaro Paighambar Parawan je Nazar Men (Quotes of Non-Muslims about Prophet Muhammad PBUH) by Maulana Ramazan Phulpoto, Sirah-ul-Nabi in Qur'an Ji Ayini Men by Syed Gul Muhammad Shah Bukhari and Sirah Mustafa by Hafiz Arshad Andhar. Apart from this, there is also a book of Muhammad Rasulullah Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam by Rasool Bakhsh Tamimi in letters

<sup>23</sup> Mumtaz Siyal, Qurban Madene ware tan, Page: 9.

<sup>24</sup> ibid, Page: 12

without dots, which is a unique work in the Sindhi language. In the present era, appropriate measures can be taken at the government level in the light of Sirah to eliminate terrorism, racism, ethical hatred and sectarianism. Therefore, it is necessary that stability, peace and brotherhood can be established in the society through the Prophet's way. Also, the educational curriculum should be compiled in the light of Sirah so that the new generation can be trained.

#### SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Ministry of Religious Affairs organizes a competition for books of Sirah and naat which is a useful series; it creates interest in people to write and study about Sirah, thus giving an opportunity to bring out new aspects of Sirah. There is still need to further improve the quality of this competition.
2. In order to improve the quality of the competition, only books containing research style should be eligible for prize, non-standard and non-research books should be discouraged.
3. In order to solve the pressing problems of the society in the light of Sirah, the topics of books of Sirah should also be determined.
4. Since Sindhi language is the oldest language of the sub-continent, the content on Sirah in this language is present in a perfect manner among the regional languages.
5. In order to solve the problems and eradicate evils in the society Biography work in regional languages should be encouraged in addition to the Ministry of Religious Affairs, in addition to the Ministry of Religious Affairs,
6. it is necessary to increase the literature on Sirah for the education of the young generation of the Sindh province. Therefore, comprehensive policies should be formulated at the government level to encourage and promote quality work on Sirah in Sindhi language, so that, in the future, the young generation will learn Sirah.
7. Madrasahs and other institutions should also organize competitions on Sirah Tayyaba to be enlightened by Tayyaba's teachings.
8. In the present era, a curriculum should be set up at the government level for specialization in Sirah.
9. The curriculum of schools and colleges should be embellished with the teachings of Sirah in order to inculcate the love of Sirah in children.
10. The Higher Education Commission should take steps to establish more Sirah Chairs in the universities of the country.

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