** Pakistan School , Kingdom of Bahrain**

**E- Support and Learning Material / Session 2020-2021**

**Subject: Pakistan Culture-II Grade : 12**

**Chapter 1: Sufis and Sufi Shrines Pg. 163-168**

**Data Ganj Bakhsh**

Q. Write a comprehensive note on the life and services of Sayyed Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom) known as Data Ganj Baksh?

Answer.

1.**Historical Background.**

 Sayyed Ali Hajveri( jalabi ) is generally known as Data Ganj Baksh. was born in Hajver, a city of Afghanistan. After the death of his father he lived with his mother. She gave him early education and training of noble morals. Later on she took him to Jalabi that is why , Sayyed Al Hajveri is also known as of Sayyed Ali Jalabi.. History does not find his exact date of birth but it is reported that then Afghanistan was under the rule of great Muslim conqueror Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi.Most probably of Sayyed Ali Hajveri was born in 996.AD.

2**. Sayyed Ail Hajveri coming to Lahore**.

His spiritual master Muhammd Bin Hassan Alkhatli asked him to go to Lahore for the preaching of Islam. In the beginning, Sayyed Ail Hajveri was a little bit reluctant to move to Lahore because already a prominent disciple Miran Hussaini of his master was preaching Islam in Lahore but his master insisted him to move to Lahore. As he entered Lahore the coffin of Miran Hussaini was being taken to graveyard, then he came to know about the mystic vision of his Master.

**3. His Stay at Lahore**

Sayyed Ail Hajveri reached Lahore in 1039 AD and devoted his life for the preaching of Islam. He settled in the present Bhati region of Lahore till his death in 1072-73 AD. And was buried close to the mosque that he himself constructed.

**4. Reason for the title of Data Ganj Baksh.**

In his life , Sayyed Ail Hajveri was not known as Data ganj Baksh. After his death a popular Sufi of Ajmer Khawaja Moin ud Din Chishti visited his tomb and spend 40 days spiritual meditation on his tomb called ***Chilla*** . as he completed forty days , he said two persian couplets for Sayyed Ail Hajveri. In these couplets he used the title of ***Ganj Baksh*** ( Bestower of Treasure ) for him.

**5. Scholarly work of Sayyed Ail Hajveri.**

Sayyed Ail Hajveri was a great Sufi and a prominent scholar also. his famous bokk is “ ***Kashf-ul-Mejoob***”. This book is very famous for its suffic and spiritual topics. This book also tells us about his other works on religion, Sufism and spiritual meditations like, ***Diwan-e-Mohayuddin Al Bayan li ahl al ayam, kashful Asraretc.***

**6. Construction of Mosque.**

As Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom) reached Lahore he started the construction of a mosque. Later on this mosque became a center of his preaching activities. In the beginning this mosque was covered with a wooden roof, later on it was changed with a domical construction of this roof. On many occasion this mosque suffered from the rebellious water of the river Ravi but it was repaired as well. Mausoleum of Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom).

**7. The mausoleum**

The mausoleum of Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom) was first constructed by the Ghaznavid Sultan Ibrahim but later on many changes were made in its original design. Mughul emperor Akbar constructed the outer wall of this mausoleum and small doom on the grave of Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom). Sikh ruler Raja Ramjet Singh constructed a new roof for the tomb. In 1861 AD, Hajji Nor Muhammad Sadhu built an octagonal doom on it. The cenotaph of the grave was built on the white marble plateform.it is surrounded by an octagonal wooden railing which was built in 1824-25 AD by Iwaz Khan the elephant drier of the Raja Ramjet Singh. Later on Khan Bahadur Dr. Muhammad Hussain added octagon mirrers on the sides of tomb. Now a days this mosque and the mausoleum of Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom) is a center of thousands of his followers and devotees.

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**Short Answers:**

Q.1 write about the early life of the Sayyed Ail Hujwiri (Al Makhdoom) known as Data Ganj Baksh?

Ans. Sayyed Ali Hajveri( jalabi ) is generally known as Data Ganj Baksh. was born in Hajver, a city of Afghanistan. After the death of his father he lived with his mother. She gave him early education and training of noble morals. Later on she took him to Jalabi that is why , Sayyed Al Hajveri is also known as of Sayyed Ali Jalab.

Q.2 What do you know about the date of birth of Sayyed Ail Hajveri?

Ans. History does not find his exact date of birth but it is reported that then Afghanistan was under the rule of great Muslim conqueror Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi. Most probably of Sayyed Ali Hajveri was born in 996.AD.

Q. 3 Write briefly about Ali Hajveri’s coming to Lahore.

Ans. His spiritual master Muhammd Bin Hassan Alkhatli asked him to go to Lahore for the preaching of Islam. In the beginning, Sayyed Ail Hajveri was a little bit reluctant to move to Lahore because already a prominent disciple Miran Hussaini of his master was preaching Islam in Lahore but his master insisted him to move to Lahore. As he entered Lahore the coffin of Miran Hussaini was being taken to graveyard, then he came to know about the mystic vision of his Master.

Q. 4 How did Sayyed Ali Hajveri construct his mosque in Lahore?

Ans. As Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom) reached Lahore he started the construction of a mosque. Later on this mosque became a center of his preaching activities. In the beginning this mosque was covered with a wooden roof, later on it was changed with a domical construction of this roof. On many occasion this mosque suffered from the rebellious water of the river Ravi but it was repaired as well.

Q. 5 Why Sayyed Ali Hajveri was given the title of Data Gaanj Baksh?

Ans. Khawaja Moin ud Din Chishti visited his tomb and spenT 40 days in spiritual meditation at his tomb called ***Chilla*** . as he completed forty days , he said two persian couplets for Sayyed Ail Hajveri. In these couplets he used the title of ***Ganj Baksh*** ( Bestower of Treasure ) for him.

Q. 6 What do you know about the scholarly work of Ali Makhdoom Al Hajveri?

Ans. Sayyed Ail Hajveri was a great Sufi and a prominent scholar also. His famous book is “ ***Kashf-ul-Mehjoob***”. This book is very famous for its sufi and spiritual topics. This book also tells us about his other works on religion, Sufism and spiritual meditations like, ***Diwan-e-Mohayuddin Al Bayan li ahl al ayam, kashful Asraretc.***

Q. 7 Write briefly about the mausoleum of Sayyed Ali Hajveri.

Ans The mausoleum of Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom) was first constructed by the Ghaznavid Sultan Ibrahim but later on many changes were made in its original design. Mughul emperor Akbar constructed the outer wall of this mausoleum and small doom on the grave of Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom). Sikh ruler Raja Ramjet Singh constructed a new roof for the tomb. In 1861 AD, Hajji Nor Muhammad Sadhu built an octagonal doom on it

Q. 8 Write about the changes later on made in the mausoleum of Ali Hajveri.

Ans. The cenotaph of the grave was built on the white marble plateform.it is surrounded by an octagonal wooden railing which was built in 1824-25 AD by Iwaz Khan the elephant drier of the Raja Ramjet Singh. Later on Khan Bahadur Dr. Muhammad Hussain added octagon mirrers on the sides of tomb. Now a days this mosque and the mausoleum of Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom) is a center of thousands of his followers and devotees.

**Worksheet-1**

**Note- Answer the following questions briefly. Answer of question should not be less than 5 lines and should not be more than 7 lines.**

**Q1. Answer the following questions :**

i. Write about the early life of the Sayyed Ail Hajveri (Al Makhdoom) .

ii. What do you know about the date of birth of Sayyed Ail Hajveri?

iii. Write briefly about Ali Hajveri’s coming to Lahore.

iv. Write about the changes later on made in the mausoleum of Ali Hajveri.

v. Write briefly about the mausoleum of Sayyed Ali Hajveri.

**Q2. Match the items of Column A with the items of Column B:**

 Colum A. Column. B

 1. Data Ganj Baksh Lahore

 2. Ruler of Afghanistan A City of Afghanistan

 3. Octagonal Shape Mahmood Ghaznavi

 4. Hajve Mausuleum of Ali Hajver

 5. Bhati Region Kash-ful-Mehjoob

**Q3. Fill in the blanks with correct answer**:

a. Sayyed Ali Hajveri is also known as Sayyed Ali \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. Sayyed Ali Hajveri was born in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. The title Data Ganj Baksh means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d. The title of Data Ganj Baksh was given by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e. The mausoleum of Sayyed Ali was first built by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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