

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Al-Sheikha Al-Muhadditha Amat-U-Llah Al-Dehlawiyya Al-Naqashbandiyya (R.A) And Her Educational Life

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Abstract

Islam placed paradise under the feet of women when they became mothers; they became the reason why fathers would enter paradise, and were also made such an integral part of a husband's faith that without honoring his wife, his faith remained incomplete. It was with this newly acquired status that women soared high and made their distinguishing mark in history, so as to not be left behind when the greats of Islam were glorified, Although the history of Islam includes numerous examples of women transmitting hadith (i.e., sayings of the prophet), writing authoritative scholarly commentaries on the Quran and religious law, and issuing fatwas (rulings on questions of Islamic law), women rarely perform such actions today, here we discussed briefly the life of a distinguished woman person Al-Sheikha Al-Muhadditha Amat Ullah who was an outstanding educational life story , here we mentioned how she get education and spread it among the man and the woman and how she became a shiny icon in the chain of Muhadditheen.

Key words: Introduction, Full, Father, Grand, Chain, world, Throne, Scholar, Death, Life.

Introduction

According to Yousuf Al-Murashali in his famous book “Mojimul Maajim” He wrote: The Musnad (Throne) of Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah, the virtuous and faithful woman, with good manners and intellect, the virtuous scholar.¹

Full Name

Al-Sheikha, Al-Muhadditha Amat Ullah Al-Umariyah, Al-Dahlawiyah, Al-Madaniyah, Al-Naqshbandiyah.²

Father

Al-Sheikh, Al-Muhaddith, Al-Mujaddidi Abdul Ghani³, (1235/1819-1296/1878)⁴, Shah Abdul Ghani studied some books of Hadith under his father, Shah Abu Sa’eed, who was a pupil of Shah Abdul Aziz, and obtained the Sanad of some books from Shah Muhammad Ishaq. He during his time, despite his young age, was an incomparable scholar of Hadith. Scholars and students used to come to him from every corner of the country and used to take pride in gleaning from “this harvest of accomplishment”. His school was the greatest center of the science of Hadith in India. He wrote a scholium on Ibn Maja, which is known as Injahul Haja. Through his educational grace were produced peerless Ulema like Hadhrat Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanauthawi, Hadhrat Maulana Rasheed Ahmed Gangohi and Hadhrat Maulana Muhammad Yaqoob Nanauthawi, who infused a new life into the world of knowledge.⁵

Grand Father

Al-Sheikh, Abu Saeed Ahmad ibn e Abdul Aziz ibn e Isaa⁶, Hāfīz Shāh Abū-Sa’īd Fārūqī Dahlawī Mujaddidī Naqshbandī (1196-1250 AH), may Allah sanctify his soul, is one of the greatest yet less known Awliya of India. He was a khalīfā and spiritual successor of the Mujaddid of 13th Islamic century Hadhrat Shāh Ghulām Alī Dehlavī (1156-1240 AH), may Allāh be pleased with him.⁷

Paternal Lineage

Amatullah bint Abdul Ghani bin Abi Saeed Ahmed bin Abdul Aziz bin Isaa.⁸

Early life and Education

She was born in Madinah (1251 AH), and grew up in her father’s house, the well-known scholar, so she came to the fountains of knowledge, read the Qur’an and the basic subjects to him, and heard the six books (Sihah e Sittah) on him, and many other hadith related books, and endured what he had of Hadith Musalsalaat, and authorized them, and took care of her since she was young, so he granted her Sheikhs, so her father is same (participated) in some of her Hadith teachers (Mashaikh).⁹

Career and Contributions

Likewise, She took the permission and received many hadith from scholars, and worked hard to acquire knowledge, and was interested in teaching women, and after the death of her father, people needed to take Hadith education from her, so the scholars used to attend her for listening and permission, so probably Sheikh Ibrahim Saad Ullah Al-Khutani Al-

Madani (1389AH) read a part of Sahih Al-Bukhari and Sahih Muslim, first part of Musannaf Ibn u Abi Shaybah, Awail ul Ajluuniyah, and the Fawaid ul Jalilah book of Ibn e Aqeelah, benefits of Ibn Aqeelah, and she also taught to the listeners Al-Musalsalaat Al-Withriyah a book of Al-Muhaddith Ali bin Zahir Al-Withri (1322 AH) and some other books and at last she wrote the Ijazah (Permission).¹⁰

Valuable Hadith Chain (Sanad)

The authenticity of her hadith Chain (Sanad) can be gauged from the fact that she was above the age of 100 years and is the last of the students of AL-Muhaddith Shah Abdul Aziz Al-Dahlawi (1239AH) And with her death, the chain of transmission was revealed in a degree, especially among the people of India, because most of their chains of transmission are related to Al-Muhaddith Abdul Ghani Al-Dahlawi (1296AH), which is to Al-Sheikh Muhammad Abid Al-Sindhi (1257AH) and to Al-Muhaddith Shah Abdulaziz al-Dahlawi (1239AH), and it is to Musnad ul Hin Al-Muhaddith Shah Wali Ullah Ahmad ibn e Shah Abdul Rahim al-Dahlawi (1176AH).¹¹

Famous Students

Among her many students:

1. **Ibrahim Al-Khutani:** (1389AH) He is Muhammad Ibrahim bin Saad Ullah bin Abdul Rahim bin Abdul-Alim Al-Fadhli Al-Khutani Al-Madani Al-Hanafi. Sheikh Al-Khutani was born in 1314 AH in the town of Khutan, one of the cities of East Turkestan, and in the town of Qaraqash.¹²
2. **Ahmed Al-Siddiq Al-Ghamari:** (1380AH) He is Shihab Al-Din Abu Al-Fayd Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Al-Siddiq bin Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Qasim bin Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Abdul Mumin Al-Tijkani Al-Mansouri, Al-Idrisi Al-Hasani. His lineage ends with Idris Al-Akbar bin Abdullah Al-Kamil bin Al-Hassan Al-Muthanna bin Al-Hassan bin Ali bin Abi Talib. His lineage on his mother's side also ends with Idris the Elder, who is the granddaughter of Ahmed bin Ajiba Al-Idrisi Al-Hasani. He was born on Friday the 27th of Ramadan in the year 1320 AH (1901 AD) in the tribe of Bani Saeed.¹³
3. **Muhammad al-Hafiz al-Tijani al-Masri:**(1315 AH / 1896 AD - 1398 AH / 1978 AD) was an Egyptian, Al-Tijani used to hold what is known as “thought and observation sessions,” in which the sheikh would sit inside the corner after closing all the doors and windows and turning off the lights, to ask the disciples to invoke God in their hearts for a quarter of an hour. He was married to Zainab al-Ghazali for two years, and was one of the founders of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. Died on June 5, 1978.¹⁴
4. **Muhammad Yassin Al-Fadani:** (1410AH) He is Abul Faydh Ilm ud Din Muhammad Yassin bin Muhammad Isaa Al-Fadani, Al- Shafi’I, He was born and die at Makkah and one of the most prominent scholars of Ahlus Sunnah wal Jama’ah and one of the specialists in the sciences of hadith and its chain of transmission. He studied with many scholars of his time and took from them, and he gathered a lot of chains of transmission, and he was the Musnad (Throne) of the Hijaz, and Al-Fadani had more than 400 Mashaeikhs who narrated from them.¹⁵

5. **Al-Qadhi Habib Abu Bakr bin Hussein Al-Habashi Al-Makki** (1374AH).¹⁶

Death

She was died in 1357AH.¹⁷

Consequences

1. Al-Sheikha Amat Ullah is one of the most famous Muhadditha female Hadith scholar of muslim Ummah.
2. She was belong to a well-known educated family especially in field of Hadith.
3. Her Hadith chain (sanad) is one of the most famous and valuable.
4. She was also belong to a Sufi Chain Al-Naqashbandiyyah, whereas Her father and grandfather were especially and her whole father's family were Commonly the Masheikh (Teachers and Preachers) of the chain (Silsila) Al- Naqashbandiyyah Al-Mujaddidiyyah.
5. Her life indicates especially a love and peace and a eduction struggle massage for the rest of fact finders.
6. For ulama She shows an idealistic life that how to gain Ilm e Hadith from elder Mashaeikh (Teachers).
7. Her Spiritual life and values gives us a road map and journey tools how to reach towards Allah in light of Quran and Sunnah and to serve the humanity and your own life as well.

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