

**GOLDEN
TREASURES**

***Hazrat Maulana Hakim Noor-ud-Din
Khalifatul-Masih I
(may Allah be pleased with him)***

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***Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din
Khalifatul-Masih I
(ra)***

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In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Ever Merciful

Foreword

Never more is the need for spiritual inspiration than the time when social temptations are on the increase. In this booklet, you will be introduced to a true role model whose whole life was an excellent example for all of us.

This booklet is about the life of Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din Khalifatul Masih I, (ra), who was a colossal personality, a talented author, eminent scholar, extraordinarily virtuous and a theologian par excellence. Being very well versed in medicine, he was the Royal Physician to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir for many years. Despite these achievements, he was a pure and simple man, tolerant, straightforward and truthful. He had excellent qualities of administration and statesmanship. He had firm faith in God.

Once the Promised Messiah (as) sent a telegram to Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) in Qadian, asking him to reach Delhi urgently. So great was his obedience and loyalty that he set out for Delhi that very instant from his clinic without gathering any belongings, or even money for railway fare and other expenses. When asked, he said to a friend,

"I deem it a sin to delay a single moment. This is a call from my Master. I put my trust in God to take care of my necessities."

The Promised Messiah (as) has eulogised him in a Persian couplet which is a beautiful testimony in acknowledgement of his dedication and stature. The couplet is translated as:

"How nice it would be if everyone from my followers were Noor-Ud-Din. This is possible only when one's heart is illuminated by the light of truth and firm belief."

May we all aspire to be like Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra).

I would like to acknowledge and give heartfelt thanks to the Lajna Ima'illah, UK Isha'at team under the leadership of Mrs. Zahida Ahmed for undertaking and supervising its completion for the benefit of our younger members.

I pray that those who read this book are truly inspired and if God wills, see a change within their own lives.

May we always be guided by Allah the Almighty, Ameen.

Nasira Rehman

Sadr Lajna Ima'illah UK
2017

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Ever Merciful

One of the closest and dearest companions of the Promised Messiah (may peace be upon him) was the distinguished figure of Hazrat Hakeem Noor-ud-Din- who later appointed as Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra). The Promised Messiah (as) described his personality in the following words,

"Among my many pious friends, there is one far-sighted, gifted with vast knowledge, soft spoken, polite, steadfast in faith, God-fearing, trusting, a savant, pious, a scholar, devout, saintly spiritual, towering Muhaddith (scholar of Hadith), outstanding Hakeem, Haaji-ul-Haramain, Haafiz-i- Qur'an, an offspring of Farooq. His name is Maulavi Noor-ud-Din Bhervi. In sincerity, devotion, dedication, loyalty and love, he is foremost among my followers"

(Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (Khalifatul-Masih I) –The Way of the Righteous– by: Syed Hasanat Ahmad, p.193)

Alhamdulillah, with the blessings of Khilafat, this is a great honour for Lajna Ima'illah UK to compile this book briefly covering some of the blessed aspects of his pious life.

We are very grateful to our beloved Huzoor Aqdas (may Allah be his Helper) for granting permission and guidance for this project. May Allah the Almighty make us true servants of Islam and continue to shower His blessings on our Jama'at. Ameen.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Respected Sadr Lajna Ima'illah UK, Mrs. Nasira Rehman for her continuous support throughout. I am also very grateful to Lajna Ima'illah UK Isha'at team who worked tirelessly with me to complete this project. May Allah reward them all abundantly, Ameen.

Zahida Ahmed
Secretary Isha'at

Lajna Ima'illah UK - 2017

**HAZRAT MAULANA HAKEEM NOOR-UD-
DIN**

KHALIFATUL-MASIH I

(RA)



***Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din Khalifatul-Masih I
(ra)***

Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor- ud-Din

Khalifatul Masih I (ra)

*'I supplicated, O my Lord! O my Lord! Who will be my helper? Who will help me? I am all alone. When I kept praying continuously, the Lord gave me a friend who is truly genuine. His name is Noor-ud-Din. I forgot all my worries when he came to me. His wealth gave me more benefit than the wealth of others. I have never seen anyone like him in the world. When I saw him, I immediately realised that he was one of the signs from Allah the Almighty. I became sure that he is the same for whom I used to supplicate to Allah the Almighty. He is totally free of egotism and pride. I see that Divine refulgence descends on him from Heaven. I see that no one has understanding of the Holy Qur'an like he has.'*¹

These words of the Promised Messiah (as) beautifully describe the great personality of one of his closest and dearest companions and his first successor. This is the story of his remarkable life and character...

Family

Background and

Childhood

Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was a descendant of Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) and his ancestors were saints, scholars, kings, Sufis (religious people), lawyers and martyrs. His forefathers enjoyed great fame through generations and his family members are still addressed as Princes in Pakistan.²

Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was born in 1841 in Bhera, a small village in District Shahpur, India to Hazrat Hafiz Ghulam Rasool (may Allah have mercy on him) and Hazrat Noor Bakht. He was the youngest of seven brothers and two sisters. Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was raised in a religious family where great importance was given to the love of Allah and our beloved Prophet Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). His parents were very pious; they offered prayers five times a day and read the Holy Qur'an with great interest. Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din's (ra) mother devoted most of her time towards teaching the recitation of the Holy Qur'an to children. She started this when she was only 13 years old and in her entire lifetime, she taught thousands of young girls and boys. This developed a great love for the Holy Qur'an in her own children later. Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din's (ra) parents were very kind-hearted and did not use a strict or violent approach in the upbringing of their children. He once related that he never got tired of praying

for his parents and there was not a single funeral prayer in which he did not pray for them as well.³

Hazrat Ghulam Rasool knew the importance of education for his children and had great respect for it. He even sent one of his sons, the elder brother of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra) to seek education from a Hindu scholar, Madan Chand, who was ill with leprosy. Several people tried to stop Hazrat Ghulam Rasool from doing this as leprosy was considered a contagious disease and could spread from one person to the entire village. However, Hazrat Ghulam Rasool replied,

"I will not worry even if my son gets leprosy after becoming as educated as Madan Chand."⁴

Narrating this incident, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) became very emotional and said that if his father had been alive at that time, he would have sent him to America to study. This incident shows the high regard his family had for education.⁵

From very early on, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) had excellent memory. This quality was helpful for his early education. He learned to read the Holy Qur'an from his mother who also taught him religious books in Punjabi, his first language. Since he came from a region where Punjabi was spoken, when he heard a Hindu policeman speaking Urdu for the first time, he found it quite interesting.

When he joined the Madrassa (religious school), his passion for observing Salat (prayers) increased. His teacher would send the other children along with him to offer Salat. Along with Salat he developed an interest in supplications as well.⁶

Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) had a special love of books from a very early age. When he was young he liked them because of their beautiful covers but when he grew up, he selected his books with great care and created a huge collection of valuable books. From early on he was quite different from other children of his age and those who played with him would not use rude language around him. Although he would not spend his free time in common children's activities, he was very fond of swimming and would swim in well-known rivers in the area.⁷

Education

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) had a rich educational background which was both secular and religious. His quest of knowledge took him to many different places. In this para of the book, we present his educational background.

When Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was about 12 years old, he went to visit his brother Maulawi Sultan Ahmad who had a school in Lahore. Soon after arriving there, he became very ill. Following this incident, he showed some interest in herbal medicine; however instead of teaching him about herbal medicine, his brother sent him off to Munshi Muhammad Qasim Sahib's place to study the Persian language. After two years Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) went back to Bhera where his brother taught him Arabic. He learned it quite quickly and was soon reading books in Arabic. In 1857, one day a trader from Calcutta came to visit them and asked Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din's (ra) brother why he did not teach him the translation of the Holy Qur'an instead of other books. He gave him a copy of the translation of the Holy Qur'an and from that day on, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-Ud-Din (ra) started to develop great love for this book which continued to increase day by day and remained with him throughout his lifetime.⁸

After his early education from public schools in Lahore, he received a diploma in education from Rawalpindi. He performed so well that at the young age of twenty-one, he was appointed the headmaster of an English school in Pind Dadankhan for four years.⁹ After this employment, Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) decided to go on a journey all over India to gain more knowledge and he visited the cities of Lahore, Delhi, Rampur, Lucknow and Bhopal.¹⁰

Journey to Ka'aba

When Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was about twenty-five years old, he had the opportunity to travel to Mecca and perform Hajj. There were five more people travelling to Mecca from Mumbai and this made his journey easier. He had heard from someone that Allah accepts the prayer recited on the first sight of the Ka'aba. So, he prayed,

'O Allah, I am in constant need. I don't know how I can pray for all my needs so I pray to you that whenever I ask you for something, please accept my prayers.'

By the grace of Allah, his prayer was accepted and he gained success throughout his life including in many debates with great religious scholars. He lived in Mecca for about one and a half years; he also developed some interest in medicine but could not spend a lot of time fulfilling this passion due to his other commitments.¹¹ However, he still managed to study Science, Languages and Natural medicine and became a great scholar in Qur'anic Studies.¹²

Then he travelled to Medina to meet Hazrat Shah Abdul Ghani Mujadadi (ra), a great saint and scholar of that time. The purpose of this visit was to benefit from his knowledge and also to gain the blessings of the holy city of MeDina.¹³

A Royal Physician

After returning from Saudi Arabia, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) became an outstanding physician who had no match in the whole of the Indian Subcontinent. Due to his excellence in his profession, he got the title of "**Hakeem ul Ummat**" (the physician of the people). It is important to note that he was the only Muslim court

official in that state which had a population of two hundred and fifty thousand and covered an area of eighty thousand square miles.¹⁴ People from all over the Indian Subcontinent came to get treatment from him. He treated all his patients equally, regardless of their social status and never charged them a fee because he believed in Allah being the One and Only Provider. Time after time it was proven that Allah did provide for him and this strengthened his faith further. Whatever income he received was spent on helping the impoverished, widows and students.

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V (ra) explains the firm faith Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-Ud-Din (ra) had in Allah quoting his own words:

'Some of my friends tell me that I do not save anything, I have a wife and young children; how will they be maintained after my death. I tell them, Allah is living, Al Hayee, He is not dead. He knows all things. If I serve Him, will He not look after my family?'¹⁵

In 1876 Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Kashmir appointed Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) as his Royal Physician at his palace. During his time at the palace, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) also taught a lot of people and even the Maharaja the translation of half of the Holy Qur'an. Throughout his fifteen years at the palace he remained with simplicity and served humanity.¹⁶

Provision from Allah

During his early days as a student, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) once travelled far away from home in search of a good teacher. It had been three days and he had not eaten any food. So, he went to a mosque at the time of Maghrib prayers but everyone had

left after Salat and nobody offered him any food. As he sat starving, he suddenly heard a voice from outside calling out to him, ***'Noor-ud-Din! Noor-ud-Din! Come and take this food!'*** He went out right away and saw a tray filled with some festive food. He took the tray and began eating without asking anyone where the food had come from. He knew that it was sent by Allah the Almighty, so he ate it all. He then hung the empty dish outside the wall of the mosque. When he went back to the mosque after 8-10 days, he saw that the dish was still there which confirmed that the food that day had not been sent by any person from the village, because nobody had come to get the empty dishes. It had been sent by Allah.¹⁷

Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) went to Lucknow for his studies. He found a place to live; however, he had to make his own food. When it was time to make chapatti (flatbread) he lit the fire and placed a pan on the stove. He then had to figure out how to make perfectly shaped round chapattis as he had never done this before. So, after some thought, he decided to make a batter and poured in it on the pan. He managed to make a nicely rounded shape but could not turn the chapatti over as it got stuck to the pan! So, he gave it another try. This time he thought he would just take the pan from the stove and place it in front of the fire to cook the chapatti from the top. This method worked but when he had to take it off the pan he struggled again. When nothing else worked he took a knife and tried to scrape it off. The whole attempt failed and he sadly walked out praying to Allah, *'Oh Allah! An uneducated man who cannot cook will always waste his food. I am untrained, how can I learn how to make chapatti?'* Allah the Almighty listened to his prayer and from that day on, all his meals were arranged at his teacher's house.¹⁸

Memorisation of the Holy Qur'an and Love of Reading

Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was blessed with a wonderful memory. He even remembered many incidents from his childhood.¹⁹ His family had a long history of learned men and from all of the eleven generations before him, members of his family had committed the Holy Qur'an to memory. He also followed in their footsteps and became a Hafiz (one who memorizes the Holy Qur'an). Once when he was on a journey, he learned sixteen paras of the Holy Qur'an in just a month.²⁰ His love for reading and collecting different books was incredible and later in life he made his own library. This love for books was not only limited to religious books but he also read all of Shakespeare's books in Arabic.²¹ He said that he was so fond of books that he would end up with many copies of the same books. Once he gave some books of various commentaries to the Anjuman Hamayat-e-Islam, an Islamic association. Then he collected some more again which he gave to Anjuma-e-Nomaniya, which was another Islamic association. He then intended to clean up again that year and donate some more.²²

Marriages

Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud Din's (ra) first marriage took place in Bhera in 1871 at the age of thirty with Fatima Bibi Sahiba. They were blessed with two daughters, Imamah and Hafsa. With his second marriage to Sughra Begum Sahiba, daughter of Sufi Ahmed Jaan Sahib - a devoted companion of the Promised Messiah (as) he was blessed with five children, one daughter and four sons. His daughter, Amtul Hayi later became the wife of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (ra).²³



Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din Khalifatul-Masih I (ra)
with his son Mian Abdul Hayy

Journey towards Ahmadiyyat

All his life Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was in search of a spiritual leader to guide him. This wish was fulfilled when in 1884 he heard about the Promised Messiah (as) for the first time through an announcement. He immediately felt a strong desire to meet the Promised Messiah (as) in person.²⁴ Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was informed by Sheikh Rukan-ud-Din of District Gurdaspur that Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian (as) had written many articles and magazines in support of Islam. On hearing this, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) immediately wrote a letter to the Promised Messiah (as) and requested some books. The Promised Messiah (as) had sent his claim to all the religious scholars and Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) first heard about the claim through a Hindu. He felt that the claim was true and around March 1885, he left Jammu and arrived in Qadian to meet the Promised Messiah (as).²⁵

Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) described his first meeting with the Promised Messiah (as) in the following words,

'It was after Asr Prayer, I approached Masjid Mubarak. As soon as I saw his face, I was overjoyed, and felt happy and grateful to have found the perfect man that I was seeking all my life... At the end of the first meeting, I offered my hand for Bai'at. Hazrat Mirza Sahib said, he was not yet Divinely commissioned to accept Bai'at; then I made Mirza Sahib promise me that I would be the person whose Bai'at would be accepted first...'.²⁶

After this meeting, he remained in regular contact with the Promised Messiah (as) and eventually became his most devoted companion.²⁷

First Bai'at

Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-Ud-Din's desire (ra) to be the first person to perform Bai'at at the Promised Messiah's (as) hands was soon fulfilled. On March 23, 1889, after receiving revelations from Allah, the Promised Messiah (as) gathered some of his companions for the first Bai'at. Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) had the honour to be the first person to take Bai'at at the hands of the Promised Messiah (as). It is important to note that at the time of the first Bai'at, the Promised Messiah (as) had not made the claim of being the 'Promised Messiah' and 'Mahdi.' Later when Allah revealed to him that in fact he was the Promised Messiah and Mahdi of the latter days, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) showed complete obedience and immediately accepted this claim without a second thought.²⁸

The Promised Messiah (as) used to pray to Allah to provide a companion for him to serve Islam. Allah the Almighty granted him his wish and sent him a companion like Hazrat Maulana Noor-ud-Din (ra). He would further state that he received such happiness on meeting him, as if someone had found a part of one's own body. The Promised Messiah (as) became joyful just as the Holy Prophet (saw) had at meeting Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra). The Promised Messiah (as) also said that he forgot all sorrows when he saw Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra) and felt confident that he was the result of his prayers.²⁹

The Promised Messiah (as) wrote about his devoted companion that:

'I have written a lot in Fat-hi Islam, but the fact is that the amount of support he extended to me, I simply find no match and no parallel; there is no one with whom I could compare

him. I found him ever ready in matters of serving the religion and the needs of the religion. His attachment to this cause is like a lover to his beloved, and it is only then the fervour of such an attachment can be appreciated'.

*'Among my friends, there is a friend who is very dear to me; he is very truthful, candid and frank. He has a sharp perception and intelligence. He knows many secrets of the Holy Qur'an. He is a scholar par excellence in affairs of religion and medicine. His name like his qualities is Noorud-Din.'*³⁰



Obedience and Devotion towards the Promised Messiah (as)

There are many incidents which show Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud- Din's (ra) obedience and devotion towards the Promised Messiah (as). The following is a most remarkable and amazing example of his unconditional obedience.

In September, 1892, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud Din (ra) returned to Bhera from Jammu after serving as the Royal Physician. His reason for leaving this employment was his devotion to Islam. He decided to practice medicine in his hometown and for this task he started the construction of a new building including a hospital and a house. During the construction, he travelled to Lahore to arrange for some construction material but when he reached there, he wished to travel further to Qadian to meet the Promised Messiah (as). So, after making arrangements for the construction material, he left for Qadian.³¹ On his arrival the Promised Messiah (as) was extremely delighted and expressed his desire that Hazrat Maulana Hakeem

Noor-ud-Din (ra) should stay in Qadian as he was free. Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) thought that the Promised Messiah (as) wanted him to stay for a few days only, so he stayed for a week. The Promised Messiah (as) asked him to call his wife to join him since he was alone. Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) understood that he had to stay in Qadian for quite some time. So, he stopped all the building work for the construction of the hospital and his residence in Bhera.

The Promised Messiah (as) was aware of Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud -Din's (ra) interest in books and that he had a library back home in Bhera. He told him to shift the books to Qadian, call his second wife over as well and to give up all thoughts of going back to his homeland. After this, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) never had the desire to go back to his hometown. He also never thought about the property he had there.³² It is extremely remarkable that during this entire time he never mentioned this incomplete construction work or the materials he had arranged in Lahore.³³ This was a great example of a perfect obedient follower of the Promised Messiah and Mahdi (as).

Hazrat Mufti Muhammad Sadiq Sahib (ra) relates that when the Promised Messiah (as) proposed the building of the Minaratul Masih (minaret) Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) had a desire that the foundation of the minaret should be laid in his residential home. It was not his habit to speak out in front of the Promised Messiah (as) whom he respected greatly. Most probably, this is why his desire remained within his heart.³⁴

Daily Activities in Qadian

Many people tried to persuade Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) to settle down in a large city like Lahore or Amritsar. However, he selected the small village of Qadian to settle and build a hospital because he wished to live close to the Promised Messiah (as). He spent his mornings in Qadian treating patients which was

his only source of income. He used to say that Allah the Almighty fulfilled all his needs through His blessings. After attending to the patients, he would spend his time teaching people The Holy Qur'an, Hadith and books of the Promised Messiah (as). Every day after Asr Prayer, he would give lectures on Qur'anic verses and Dars of The Holy Qur'an to the ladies. He mostly sat on a straw mat on the floor except when it was time for prayers. He did not have a habit of going for walks on his own but he would accompany the Promised Messiah (as). Later when a college was established in Qadian he started to teach Arabic.³⁵

Institution of Khilafat

The Promised Messiah (as) passed away on May 27, 1908. It was a time of deep sadness and sense of great loss for the entire Jama'at. Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra), being one of the Promised Messiah's (as) closest companions was very moved by this loss and he repeatedly said, ***'After Hazrat's demise the universe seems lifeless. What to do? Which way to turn?'***³⁶

Prominent members of the Jama'at gathered at the house of Hazrat Nawab Muhammad 'Ali Khan (ra), son-in-law of the Promised Messiah (as). Large numbers of people had also come to Qadian following the demise of the Promised Messiah (as) and waited in a large garden next to Hazrat Mirza Sultan Ahmad's Sahib (ra) house where the Promised Messiah's (as) body was placed. A member of Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya, Shaikh Rahmatullah Sahib, addressed those present saying that Hazrat Maulawi Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) should be asked to lead the Jama'at. Everyone welcomed his suggestion including Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad (ra), the son of the Promised Messiah (as) and Hazrat Mir Nasir Nawab (ra), the father-in-law of the Promised Messiah (as). Khawaja Kamal-ud-Din Sahib then asked Hazrat Ummul Mu'minin (may Allah be pleased with her), the wife of the Promised Messiah (as) for her view. She replied that Hazrat Maulawi Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was the most honourable person in the Jama'at and should be selected as the Khalifa of the Promised Messiah (as).³⁷

On this occasion, all the mourners were gathered together at the garden next to the house of Hazrat Mirza Sultan Ahmad Sahib (ra) where the body of the Promised Messiah (as) was placed. He addressed everyone present and spoke about the fact that he had never thought of becoming the leader of the Jama'at,

'In the family of the Promised Messiah^{as} there are three persons of note who can take up this responsibility: (1) Hazrat Mir Nasir Nawab Sahib, the father-in-law of the Promised Messiah^{as}, (2) Sahibzada Mirza Mahmood Ahmad^{ra} Sahib, the son of the Promised Messiah^{as}, and (3) Hazrat Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan Sahib, the son in-law of the Promised Messiah^{as}. Besides these, Hazrat Syed Hamid Shah^{ra} Sahib of Sialkot and Maulawi Ghulam Hasan Khan^{ra} Sahib of Peshawar may also be favourably considered. To keep the community united in faith, I can go so far as to say that if you pledge yourselves at the hand of Amatul Hafeez^{ra} Sahiba (the youngest daughter of the Promised Messiah^{as} then aged three years), I shall also follow suit. But if you want me as your leader, then you will have to submit in complete obedience to my command.'

The elders of the Jama'at and the family of the Promised Messiah (as) agreed to elect Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) as the first successor. Twelve hundred Ahmadis were present in Qadian at that moment and took Bai'at at his hands after which he led the funeral and burial of the Promised Messiah (as) in Bahishti Maqbara, Qadian.³⁸

The Promised Messiah (as) had started the project of Madrassa Ahmadiyya, a school, a short time before his demise. This project was completed by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) for which he gave a large sum. He also donated books from his large personal library for the school library. Huzoor (ra) gave great importance to gaining knowledge himself. He wanted Ahmadis especially and other people generally to benefit from the Jama'at sources. Therefore, a public library was also established under his Khilafat in Qadian for which again Huzoor (ra) very graciously donated funds as well as his own books.³⁹

Another step that Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) took at the early stage of his Khilafat was to send scholars of the Jama'at to far off areas all over India to spread the message of the true Islam. This programme was started in 1909. To spread the teachings of the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah, he established the Anjuman Ansarullah

under the leadership of Hazrat Mirza Bashirud-Din Mahmood Ahmad (ra). A group of people were chosen who set out to hold educational events highlighting the teachings of the Promised Messiah (as). This Tabligh campaign was very successful and over the course of time, various Anjuman Ahmadiyya branches were established throughout the country.

On July 25, 1912 the foundation stone of Talim-ul-Islam High School was laid, however at the time Huzoor (ra) was still suffering from the injuries and his recovery was slow. On one occasion, he was able to stand briefly and addressed an event in December 1913 but due to his weak condition he was unable to continue. The only activity which he carried on as before was Darsul Qur'an and Darse Hadith. Later when his condition worsened, he started delivering Dars from his home.⁴⁰

Propaganda during his Khilafat

The biggest challenge faced by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) after he was elected as Khalifa was a plan made by Lahori members of the Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya, Qadian. They felt strongly that Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya should have more powers than Khilafat. Soon after the election the members involved in the propaganda thought that they had made a big mistake by not claiming their hold on the institution of Khilafat. In their opinion, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was old and would not live very long; so, they could tolerate his work and authority during his lifetime. But they thought that his successor, the second Khalifa would also have the same authority over Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya. So, they started to deliver speeches both privately and publicly saying that the true successor of the Promised Messiah (as) was Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya.

In light of these circumstances arising, Hazrat Mir Mohammad Ishaque (ra) drew up a list of questions regarding the powers of the Khalifatul Masih and the Anjuman and forwarded them to Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I. Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra) sent these questions to Maulawi Muhammad Ali M.A., the editor of "The Review of the

Religions” who, Huzoor (ra) did not know at the time, was also a member of the Lahori group. On February 1, 1909 Huzoor (ra) addressed a large gathering of the members of the Jama’at in Mubarak Mosque, Qadian. He clearly stressed that Khilafat was the authority and all members of the Jama’at including Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya should be obedient to the institution of Khilafat. He also indicated to all members of the Jama’at that he was selected by Allah as Khalifa. He quoted several verses from the Holy Qur’an to support that a Khalifa is indeed chosen by Allah. Therefore, all members who were involved in this plan were in the wrong and their act could only be forgiven if they asked Allah for forgiveness and pledged again at his hand. His speech was so powerful that a few of the members namely Khwaja KamaludDin Sahib and Maulawi Mohammad Ali Sahib resubmitted their loyalty and obedience there and then.⁴¹

Following is an excerpt from Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I’s (ra) speech on this occasion:

‘I have told you repeatedly and showed it from the Holy Qur'an that it is for God rather than man to appoint a Khalifa. Who made Adam a Khalifa? God said: I am going to appoint a Khalifa on earth. The angels objected but what did they reap as a result? You will find from the Qur'an that in the end they had to submit to Adam. Therefore, anyone who objects to my Khilafat, even though he might appear as an angel, I will have to tell him to submit himself to the Khilafat of Adam. If, out of pride and stubbornness, he chooses to become Iblis, then he must remember the consequences suffered by Iblis. I say it again that even though someone appeared as an angel and objected to my Khilafat, his righteous nature shall guide him to the submission of Adam.’⁴²

Character and Personality Of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (Ra)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was an extremely humble and pious individual. He led his life in an exemplary manner.

Below we present some incidents from his life which shed light on some beautiful aspects of his personality.

Concern for the impoverished and Needy

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra) was a very caring person. He felt the pain of the under privileged and needy and was extremely focused on solving the problems of the vulnerable people of society, especially the orphans. He was always ready to help the impoverished financially. Even in times of financial hardship, he borrowed money from others to fulfil the needs of those in difficulty. During his Khilafat, a society was established to look after the needy. Mir Nasir Nawab who himself was a caring person and always ready to help the impoverished, was chosen to be in charge of the society. Later with the permission of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra), Hazrat Mir Nasir Nawab Sahib (ra) set up a small dispensary and introduced a campaign to collect donations. The dispensary was later developed into a hospital by the name of 'Maulana Hakeem Noor-u-Din Memorial Hospital.' It still exists today in serving humanity.⁴³

Housing Solution for the under privileged

Due to his concern for the needy and the less fortunate, a housing scheme was started by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) for which he gave funds to build the first house. This was the first of twenty-two houses built for this purpose. Later he instructed that a mosque and a water well should be constructed to provide the basic requirements of a place of worship and of water.⁴⁴

True Spirit of Sacrifice

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I's (ra) daily routine in Qadian revolved around religious activities. His main concern was to improve the condition of the under privileged and needy. He had a limited source of income in Qadian but he never let this come in his way. He was always ready to help the impoverished and the needy. Because of his selfless, kind and patient nature, he managed to earn the respect of everyone around him.⁴⁵

During the time of the Promised Messiah (as) the scheme of Waqf had not been officially launched. However, this did not mean that companions had to be chosen to fulfil certain tasks.

They never waited to be told but were always ready to serve. All the companions were so enthusiastic and filled with such a great spirit of sacrifice that they were always ready to offer themselves and their belongings for the sake of the Jama'at. They did not regard worldly objects as their goal in life. From all the companions of the Promised Messiah (as), the example of Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) was exceptionally notable.

Once a chief of Bhera sent a letter to Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) asking him to go and see him as he was unwell. However, he did not want to go to Bhera which he had left following the instruction of the Promised Messiah (as). Therefore, he replied to the chief telling him to write directly to the Promised Messiah (as) to get permission. When the Promised Messiah (as) granted him

permission, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) went to Bhera and as soon as he completed the treatment, he did not waste a single moment and immediately left for Qadian. It did not occur to him to visit his home, meet his family members or the site of the incomplete construction of his hospital. This was the high standard of his obedience and the strong desire for the service of the Jama'at.⁴⁶

The following words of the Promised Messiah (as) very beautifully summarise Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud -Din's (ra) spirit of sacrifice (Waqf) and his unconditional obedience:

"If I ask Noor-ud-Din to go into water, he is ready to do that; if I ask him to enter a fire, he is ready to enter that fire; he can never disobey my commands in any fashion."⁴⁷

Contentment and Generosity

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) said that once the Nawab of Bahawalpur intended to give him sixty thousand acres of land but he refused and asked what he would do with such a large piece of land. The Nawab replied that it would make Huzoor (ra) a wealthy man upon which Huzoor (ra) commented that the land would be of no use to him and further said,

'I never worry about my children or about land or anything else. If I wanted to obtain land, I could have obtained a lot. Allah blessed my father with more children and a greater means of livelihood than my grandfather. He also blessed me with more wealth, books, knowledge, fame etc. than He blessed my father.'⁴⁸

This shows his complete faith and trust in Allah in providing for him and his family.

Compassionate Nature

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was a very caring and sensitive person by nature and he always tried his best to meet the needs of the poor, regardless of his own financial position. The fact that he was regarded as the best physician in the Indian sub-continent made him even more humble. One day, a Hindu man came to see him complaining of health issues. After examining the man, Huzoor (ra) prescribed some medication to treat the tuberculosis. However, the man was not in a position to buy medication. Upon this, Huzoor (ra) very graciously ordered the medication and sent it to him, attaching a note which said to inform him when he ran out of it so that he could send him more. This indeed shows Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I's (ra) graciousness. He did not ask about the man's financial position and without any further questions, very kindly provided the necessary medication.

There are numerous incidents which show the very high morals Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) held. One day when he was treating patients at his clinic, he was approached by a very distressed man. The man told him in confidence that he needed money for his daughter's wedding. When Huzoor (ra) asked him how much he needed, the man replied 250 rupees. Huzoor (ra) asked him to sit down and wait while he calmly continued attending to patients till the end of his clinic time, putting all fees under the table cloth. Eventually, when he counted the money, it was exactly rupees 250 which he very kindly gave to the needy man. Huzoor (ra) gave his entire day's earnings to a person who was just a stranger to him. This incident not only highlights how caring and compassionate he was, but also shows that he had firm faith that God was his only provider and that giving away his earnings would not bring about any problems for him.⁴⁹

High Regard and Humble Conduct

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was highly regarded for his outstanding abilities as a physician, not only all over India but over

the whole Indian subcontinent. It is often seen that when people become famous for their work and intelligence in the profession, they often develop negative character traits, such as arrogance. In contrast, the high regard Hazrat Huzoor (ra) received only made him more humble and modest. His behaviour, his appearance or his conduct with people did not change at all because of it.

Maulana Dost Muhammad Shahid Sahib, the historian of Jamaat described Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I's (ra) appearance and conduct in the following way,

*'Despite an outstanding personality and a commanding figure, he wore simple clothes. His own personal expenses did not exceed a few rupees. He hated pomp and show. His normal attire was an open long shirt, a trouser, a turban and often a waistcoat. Sheikh Moula Bakhsh Sialkoti Sahib specially used to bring a moccasin (open shoe) for him, and he would compress the back part of it (to look like a slipper). He had no watch. He used an ordinary pen made out of a reed; sometimes he would also use a pen with a nib but was not very comfortable with it. He used to sit on a plain white sheet with a small woollen piece on it near the eastern door of the northern part of the clinic; he would sometimes recline on a pillow. He had a small tripod but seldom used it for writing. For his hair, he never used dye but henna (a local herbal application, which makes hair reddish brown). If there were no buttons on the shirt, he would not care for it. In food, he liked to soak his bread in curry. He never used a coat in summer and his hair was often visible from the turban. He always kept a long stick. In short, whether it was clothes or food, he was very frugal in both. Despite all this simplicity, he had a commanding personality.'*⁵⁰

A patient once addressed him as 'Sir' to which he replied, 'I am not Sir. I am a poor man.' Then he repeated softly, 'I am a poor man.'⁵¹

Passion for Dua (Prayer)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) said that in his day and age, writing was considered to be a special art. Allah had blessed our beloved Promised Messiah (as) with a unique literary ability as a sign. In the

Promised Messiah's (as) lifetime, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) used to write as well. But after the demise of Promised Messiah (as), Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra) felt that his focus should now be on prayers for the community; so much so that he would not find any time for any other activity. So, he diverted all his attention on prayers and no longer felt the need to write.⁵²

The Four Loves of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra)

1. Love of Allah

The love of Allah was the most important aspect of the life of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra). He believed that the true love of Allah can change every action of man into His remembrance. Daily activities such as waking up, sleeping, eating and talking can become a way to remember Allah if the heart is pure and filled with the love of the Creator. He had firm faith in the Oneness of Allah. He once said,

'God is a personification of all good, of all unmatched qualities. He is matchless and unparalleled in His Being, unblemished and spotless.'

He had complete trust that whenever he needed God, He would always help him in the hours of difficulty. It was his unconditional and strong love for the Divine Creator which made him perform Hajj at a very young age.⁵³

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I's (ra) true love for Allah could easily be seen in his faith and complete trust in his Beloved Master. Quraishi Ameer Muhammad Sahib of Bhera recounts,

'I was in the presence of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra) when the postman brought a VP parcel for Rs. 16, containing some books. He exclaimed that those were his favourite books fondly ordered sometime back but he had no money to pay for them now:

"God has so much compassion for me that I am sure He will send down His beneficence at this moment."

Presently, a Hindu brought his sick child. The Maulana examined him and wrote a prescription. The fellow placed before him a Guinea (worth Rs. 15 then) plus one rupee in gratitude and left. Hazrat Maulana at once prostrated in thanksgiving.

*"I was confident my Lord my Friend would never forsake me. Maybe the man would not give anything at all since as a rule I do not ask for anything or he would present only one guinea. But my Allah see to it that His humble servant's needs are met in full."*⁵⁴

Another incident also shows his complete belief and trust in Allah. Once Hazrat Mir Nasir Nawab Sahib (ra) approached Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra) and asked him to contribute towards a fund for the needy and the poor. However, Huzoor (ra) did not have any money at the time and had to excuse himself. But Mir Sahib on the other hand repeated his request. Upon this, Huzoor (ra) filled with firm belief in his Master, Allah the Almighty, looked under the cloth where he was sitting and his hand emerged with a rupee, which he gave to Mir Sahib.⁵⁵

2. Love for the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I's (ra) love for the Holy Prophet (saw) was always noticeable in his daily life. His every act followed the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (saw). Expressing his love for the Holy Prophet (saw) Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) wrote in his book Faslul-Khitaab,

*'My pen cannot falter in stating those numerous qualities found in Muhammad (saw). In brief, I go once again over the teachings presented by him, which are the quintessence of all teachings. He (Muhammad (saw)) has not given any command, which, anyone today, could say was unnecessary.'*⁵⁶

When Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) arrived in Mecca to perform Hajj, he saw the Holy Prophet (saw) in a dream for the very first time in his life. Huzoor (ra) narrated an incident:

'When my Pir and teacher, Shah Abdul Ghani Sahib Mujaddidi told me how to do a mujaahadah (struggle with the carnal self towards union with Allah) by suggesting some specific verses, if repeated over a period of time, I could see Muhammad (saw); I did see him several times in dreams. On one occasion, the Holy Prophet (saw) told me: Your food is at our home.'

In his lifetime, Huzoor (ra) also travelled far across India as well as the holy land of Saudi Arabia to increase his knowledge about Sunnat-e-Rasool- the actions and practice of the Holy Prophet (saw).⁵⁷

3. Love for the Holy Qur'an

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I's (ra) love for the Holy Qur'an was obvious to everyone who saw him. He was extremely enthusiastic about learning and teaching the word of Allah and he considered the Holy Qur'an to be a way of spiritual enlightenment.⁵⁸

According to Huzoor (ra), it was the only way to recognise the true picture of Allah Almighty. On one occasion he said,

*'My love for the Holy Qur'an is immeasurable and un-ending and enduring. The Holy Qur'an is my spiritual food. Whenever I feel weak and tender, the very reading and every reading brings me back my lost strength, power and vigour.'*⁵⁹

This statement clearly describes how deep Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I's (ra) love for the Holy Qur'an was and above all for his Master, the Creator. He was devoted in teaching the Holy Qur'an and for this purpose he used to give Dars-ul-Qur'an. One day, Huzoor (ra) was not feeling well but the illness did not prevent him from giving Dars. He was suffering from fever and was extremely weakened by it. During the Dars, his condition started

to become worse. He started the Dars while standing, then he sat down and a short while later he had to lie down and continue giving Dars. At the end of the Dars, Huzoor (ra) was so weakened by the fever that he had to be carried home in a bed. He was later taken to the mosque where he offered his Maghrib prayer and again gave Dars of the length of one entire Ruku after which he was again carried home in a bed. This shows the great love he had for the Holy Qur'an, a comparison which is almost impossible to find today.⁶⁰

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) once said,

'In heaven I will beg Allah to be given a copy of the Holy Qur'an so that I can recite and listen to the Qur'an both on the Day of Judgement and in Heaven.' On another occasion he said, *'The Holy Qur'an is a form of nutrition for me. If I feel weak, I recite the Holy Qur'an; it nourishes me and provides me with strength.'*⁶¹

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (ra) relates about Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I's (ra) love of the Holy Qur'an that whenever Huzoor (ra) finished reading it, he would always make sure that he read Surah Al-Fatiha, the first Surah, at the end. This was to show that the cycle and the wisdom of the Holy Qur'an never ends.⁶²

One day as Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was delivering Dars-ul Qur'an to the ladies, he mentioned that if a woman receives a letter from a relative or a loved one and if she herself is not educated, she asks someone to read it to her. But the love and the excitement she has in her heart for the loved person, forces her to have it read to her again and again. Huzoor (ra) very wisely and beautifully then continued to say that the Holy Qur'an is the letter of Allah Almighty to mankind. But do they try to read it even once? This comparison was full of wisdom and Huzoor (ra) used it to explain the importance of the Holy Qur'an.⁶³

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) said: *'Allah has created my mind in a way that I am able to speak on different kinds of subjects. I*

think a lot about political matters and enjoy studying Qur'anic verses with political meaning. Sometimes I reflect on principles of trade, industry and health issues and while thinking about these Qur'anic verses which focus on these principles, my mind wanders far away. Sometimes I also think about the art of war. The pious company of the Holy Prophet (saw) had created such groups, which despite being in small numbers like thirty were enough to face an army of sixty thousand when they went to war. These were the arrangements made by the Holy Prophet (saw).'⁶⁴

4. Love for Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (as)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) wanted to find the true and divine leader from a very young age. When he finally met the Promised Messiah (as) for the first time, he was so overcome with admiration that he could not express his feelings in words. It was his love and devotion towards the Promised Messiah (as) which made him leave all his belongings and property, the incomplete construction work and his running business back in his hometown of Bhera, move to Qadian, and dedicate his whole life for the service of Islam Ahmadiyyat. He felt content and satisfied with his decision and never looked back at what he had left behind in Bhera.

Hazrat Maulana Abdur Rahim Dard (ra) wrote, *'In learning, he was supreme but sat like a toddler at the feet of Ahmad, his spiritual master.'* Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) felt unconditional loyalty towards the Promised Messiah (as) and he completely relied on and trusted him in a way a child feels towards its mother. One day, a Hindu man from Batala asked Huzoor (ra) to accompany him and treat his wife who was ill. Huzoor (ra) went to see the Promised Messiah (as) and asked for permission. The Promised Messiah (as) granted him permission but also said that he hoped that he would return to Qadian by evening.

However, the travelling conditions were extremely difficult in those days and by the time Huzoor (ra) arrived in Batala, it was already evening. He saw the patient, prescribed medicine and took the same *yakka* (a two-wheel small carriage drawn by a

horse) for the return trip but as the journey progressed, it got increasingly difficult for the carriage to proceed as the road was in a very bad condition. Upon this, Huzoor (ra) got out of the carriage and started walking towards Qadian. He did not have any footwear but he continued his way, which caused injury to his feet. He reached Qadian around midnight and when he met the Promised Messiah (as) at Fajr prayer, he delightfully told him that he had returned from Batala the night before. However, he did not mention anything about the difficult conditions he had faced on his journey to Qadian.⁶⁵

After moving to Qadian, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was once again offered to take back his position as the Royal Physician of the Maharajah of Jammu. Upon this proposal he very firmly replied, ***'If you give me the whole of your state, even then I will not leave Qadian.'***⁶⁶ His level of respect for Promised Messiah (as) was so high that he never tried to leave Qadian without his permission.

The people who were close to the Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) found him to be a very strong person emotionally. However, on the sad demise of the Promised Messiah (as) he was very much affected. He would say to Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (ra) that apparently, he walked, talked and did his work but still felt in his heart as though there was nothing left for him in this world.⁶⁷

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I's (ra) devotion to his master was so deep that he could not spend a single moment away from the company of the Promised Messiah (as). Once he said,

*'To me the company of my master and my chief was so dear and near that it was impossible to spend a minute without him, and if somebody gave me even one hundred thousand rupees and said spend a day elsewhere, I would prefer one minute of the company with Hazrat Sahib to that large amount.'*⁶⁸

Achievements of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra)

During the Khilafat of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra), the Jama'at progressed in different areas. He laid the foundation for the institution of Khilafat fulfilling the prophecy of the Promised Messiah (as) that after his demise, Khilafat would follow his prophethood. One of the outstanding achievements in his Khilafat was the translation of the Holy Qur'an into English. The first Foreign Mission of the Jama'at was also established in London and the first Missionary, Hazrat Chaudhry Fateh Muhammad Sial Sahib was sent to the UK in 1913 to spread Ahmadiyyat.⁶⁹

In Qadian, a number of improvements were made including the extension of buildings such as Talimul Islam High School, boarding houses and Aqsa Mosque. Talimul Islam High School did not have enough room to accommodate the increasing number of students. Fifty acres of land had already been purchased in 1905 and plans had been made to construct a mosque, high school and a hostel. Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra) laid the foundation of the mosque on March 9, 1910 and the inauguration ceremony of Noor Mosque was held on April 23, 1910. The mosque was initially used to board the students but later a large hostel was constructed for the students in 1911. He also inaugurated Noor Hospital for the treatment of the under privileged and the needy.

It is noteworthy to mention here another significant achievement of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra). It was the Promised Messiah's (as) wish to produce scholars who would spread Islam, Ahmadiyyat. To fulfil this desire, in 1909 Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) set up a

subcommittee who prepared a 7-year curriculum for religious studies for a new school, Madrassa Ahmadiyya. This school expanded and progressed rapidly in the next few years and a lot of reforms were introduced to further improve its standards.⁷⁰

Last but not least, to strengthen the publication department of the Jama'at, two new publications of newspapers were started namely, Al Fazl and Al Noor from Qadian, Al Haque from Delhi and Paigham-e-Sulha from Lahore.⁷¹

Books Written by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra)

The following are the names of the books written by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra):

1. Fasl-ul- Khitaab fi Masalati Fatiah Alkitab- (Fasl-ul-Khitaab on Surah Al- Fatiha)
2. Fasl-ul- Khitaab Lmuqadma Ahle Al-Kitaab- (Fasal ul Khitaab on Ahle Kitaab)
3. Haqaiq ul Furqaan
4. Tasdeeq Braaheen-i-Ahmadiyya
5. Ibtal Uluhiyyat-i-Masih – (Falsehood of the Divinity of Jesus)
6. Rade Tanasukh – (False Theory of Re-incarnation)
7. Dars-Qur’an
8. Tafseer Surah Al- Jumu’ah
9. Noor-ud-Din Bajawab Tarke Islam
10. Radd-i- Naskh-i- Qur’an
11. Denniyaat ka pehla risalah- (First Primer of Theology)
12. Mabadi al-sarf wa Nahw- (Book on Arabic Syntax)
13. Translation of first Chapter of the Holy Qur’an with Explanatory Notes
14. Wafaat-Masih-Mau’ood
15. Khutabaat-Noor
16. Mirqaatul Yaqeen fi Hayate Noor-ud-Din
17. Kalaam-Ameer
18. Mujarrbaat-Noor-ud-Din
19. Al Bayaadh-Noor-ud-Din (collection of prescriptions)
20. Tafseer-Ahmadi
21. Roohaani Uloom (Spiritual Wealth)⁷²

Illness and Demise

On November 18, 1910 when Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was returning from Hazrat Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan's (ra) house on a mare, it got frightened and started running fast. Huzoor (ra) fell down and unfortunately, one of his feet got stuck in the saddle. His forehead hit a stone and he became unconscious. Although he was given the best possible medical care, the wound proved serious especially due to his age being seventy. The effect of that injury was very severe and it lasted for three years and Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was bed ridden for around seven months.

On April 21, 1911 Huzoor (ra) visited Hazrat Nawab Sahib (ra) again and his health improved gradually enabling him to re-start his previous routine. He began delivering Dars on Qur'an and Hadith, delivering Friday sermons and even started attending to his patients in the evenings. Due to the increasing responsibilities as Khalifa and his growing religious activities along with his continued illness, his health started deteriorating. In January 1914 despite being very weak, he continued to deliver Dars but changed the venue for Dars to his own home. On February 15, a European doctor was brought to examine Huzoor (ra) and following the doctor's suggestion and Huzoor's (ra) wish, he was shifted to Hazrat Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan's Sahib house. His health became worse and on March 4, 1914 he instructed Hazrat Maulawi Syed Sarwar Shah Sahib to write his will which was published in Al Hakam newspaper the very next day. He wrote in his will,

'With all my senses intact, I repeat the Muslim formula. There is no god but Allah and Muhammad(saw) is the Messenger of Allah. My children are too young. There is no money in our house and God is the supporter of my children. They must not be helped with money from the poor or the orphan's fund. A certain amount of the debt of honour should be collected which should be repaid by

those who are capable to pay or the books of my library may be devoted to their benefit. My successor should be pious, popular, a true Muslim through and through. He should be kind and forgiving to the old as well as the new companions of the Promised Messiah ^{as}. I was a well-wisher of them all, he too should be their well-wisher. Lessons in the Holy Qur'an and Hadith should continue as before'.⁷³

On March 13, 1914 at 2.20pm when Huzoor (ra) was offering prayers, he breathed his last. This came as a surprise to those people who believed that he was a non-Muslim, yet even during his last moments was in supplication before his Master and Creator. Thousands of people attended his last rituals and he was buried by the side of his beloved master, the Promised Messiah (as) in Bahishti Maqbara, Qadian. He was succeeded by his most loved student, Hazrat Mirza Bashir-udDin Mahmood Ahmad (ra) as the second Khalifa.⁷⁴

The life of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was a true picture of faith and sacrifice for the service of Islam and Ahmadiyyat. A number of incidents have been mentioned which highlight the strong bond Huzoor (ra) had with his Creator. Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifatul-Masih IV (rt) once said that Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I (ra) was given the honour that Allah took care of all his needs and provided for him even if apparently it did not seem possible. It was his firm faith and belief in Allah the Almighty being his only provider, that Allah never left him alone and always provided for him.⁷⁵

Talking about the blessings of Khilafat and the role of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I as the 1st Khalifa of Ahmadiyyat; Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (aba) in his sermon delivered on 27th May 2008 said; The God's revelation is being fulfilled with ever-increasing glory day after day and this is still continuing. The first manifestation of this phenomenon occurred on the demise of the Promised Messiah(as), thereby creating the means of consoling the believers, when the entire Jama'at was united at the hand of Hadhrat Khalifat-ul-Masih I. At that time, the others thought: How will this eighty-year-old man

be able to manage the Jama'at? One paper, The Curzon Gazette declared:

'Now, nothing is left of the Mirzais and their head has been cut off. The man who has been elected as their Imam is not capable of doing anything except teach you the Qur'an in a mosque...' (, Vol III, page 221).

However, the man about whom they said that he was not capable of doing anything, certainly did the job that had no importance according to them: that is, to expound the truth and wisdom of the Holy Qur'an; and in fact this is the real task for which, in response to the prayer of the Hadhrat Ibrahim(as) , Allah, the Almighty, had appointed the Holy Prophet(saw), and it is for this mission that God Almighty sent the Promised Messiah(as) amongst others. This was the task for which the institution of Khilafat was started in the Ahmadiyya Jama'at, but the eye of the world could not recognise this great objective.⁷⁶

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) was an exemplary role model for the whole community. It was this unconditional devotion and obedience of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) which the Promised Messiah (as) expressed beautifully in his famous Persian couplet:

*'How wonderful it would be if everyone in the Muslim Umma were Nur-e-Din; Indeed, it would have been so if every heart were imbued with Nur-e-Yaqin (the light of faith and certainty).'*⁷⁷

May Allah enable us all to follow in the footsteps of this devout companion of the Promised Messiah (as) and adapt his beautiful qualities so that they can also shine through us to reflect the true light of Islam and Ahmadiyyat, Ameen.

Great Scholars of the Jama'at

Most of the great scholars of the Jama'a at some point were the students of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra). Some of them were:

1. Hazrat Mirza BashirudDin Mahmood Ahmad, Khalifatul-Masih II (ra)
2. Hazrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad Sahib
3. Hazrat Mir Muhammad Ishaq Sahib
4. Hazrat Hafiz Roshan Ali Sahib
5. Hazrat Mufti Muhammad Sadiq Sahib
6. Maulawi Muhammad Ali Sahib
7. Akbar Shah Khan Najeebabadi Sahib
8. Hazrat Maulana Ghulam Rasool Rajeki Sahib
9. Hazrat Maulawi Abdul Karim Sialkoti Sahib
10. Ghulam Nabi Misri Sahib
11. Hazrat Nawab Muhammad Ali of Malir Kotla Sahib.⁷⁸

General Advice to Jamaat by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I

(ra)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) very graciously wrote with his own hand; some general advice to the members of the Jamaat in an old diary of Mr. Hassan Ali sahib, sub-assistant surgeon Peshawar railway Hospital. Hassan Ali sahib sent a copy of those advices to the editor of Al-Badar Qadian on 12th April 1911, to be published for the benefit of the whole Jamaat. Those advices are as follows:

1. Recite Istighfar, Lahaul, Alhamdullillah and Durood with a lot of attention in order to create a change within yourself. ★
2. Do not make friends with those who are proud, hypocrites, selfish, careless, weak, bold, and those who fight without a cause and do not take religion seriously.
3. Prayer is the ultimate goal for a believer and is the height of all kinds of worship. So, do not neglect it. Take care of the needy and the poor.
4. Fulfil your duties and respect your elders as well as your peers.
5. Obey your parents and your officials as far as religion permits you to.
6. Be sociable with everyone.
7. Learn and practise using English and Arabic.
8. Complete every task with great care.
9. Become a good role model.

10. Do every action for the sake of Allah alone, be it eating or wearing clothes, sleeping or waking up, standing up or sitting down, making friends or foes.

11. Whenever you face any difficulty, pray to Allah.

12. Be positive, friendly and live in unity.

After giving this advice, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I (ra) prayed:

‘O my Merciful God, help me to act upon these.’⁷⁹



أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ . I beg pardon from Allah, my Lord, from all my sins and turn to Him. . 80

إِلَّا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ . There is neither might nor any power except with Allah. . 81

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ . All praise belongs to Allah, . 82

اللَّهُمَّ عَمَلِي عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا عَمَلَيْتَ عَلَى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ. اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ
عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى
آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ.

Translation:

Bless, O Allah, Muhammad and the people of Muhammad, as Thou didst bless Abraham and the people of Abraham. Thou art indeed the Praiseworthy, the Glorious.
Prosper, O Allah, Muhammad and the people of Muhammad, as Thou didst prosper Abraham and the people of Abraham. Thou art the Praiseworthy, the Glorious.

. 83

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Study Questions

1. Briefly describe Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din's (ra) upbringing by his parents.

2. How different was the personality of Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) compared to the children of his age?

3. Which kind of books did he enjoy reading all his life?

4. Describe the experience Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) had during his journey to Mecca.

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5. Why did Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) get the title of Hakeem ul Ummat (the physician of the people)? Give an example of his service to humanity in this role.

6. Describe in your own words an incident which shows how Allah provided for him.

7. Describe Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din's (ra) first meeting with the Promised Messiah (as).

8. When did Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) do Bai'at at the hands of the Promised Messiah (as) and what did he request the Promised Messiah (as) on this occasion?

9. Write down one incident which shows the high level of devotion and obedience he had for the Promised Messiah (as).

10. What were some of the daily activities of Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) in Qadian?

11. Name 4 students of Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra).

12. Briefly explain how the institution of Khilafat was established after the demise of the Promised Messiah (as) on May 27, 1908.

13. Describe in detail one of the Four Loves of Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra).

14. Write down 3 achievements of Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noorud-Din (ra) during his Khilafat.

15. Explain in your own words 2 aspects of the character and personality of Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Din (ra) that you found inspiring.

Glossary

Attire – clothes, especially fine and formal ones

Candid – truthful and straightforward, frank

Egotism – the feeling or belief that you are better or more important than other people

Enduring – existing for a long time

Falter – to lose strength

Fervour – a very passionate feeling

Frugal – being careful when using money or food

Imbued - to inspire with feeling

Intact – not damaged in any way, complete

Leprosy – a contagious disease that damages a person's nerves and skin

Mare – the female of a horse

Perception – the ability to hear, see or become aware of something through the senses

Personification – attributing a human quality to something nonhuman

Pomp – ceremony and splendid display

Quintessence – the most perfect example of a quality

Reap – to cut or collect a grain crop

Reed – the hollow stem of various types of plant

Reformer – a person who tries to work to change and improve a society

Refulgence – shining very brightly

Supplicate – to ask for or beg for something humbly

Unblemished – not damaged in any way

Vigour – physical strength and good health

Vulnerable – be able to be easily hurt physically, emotionally or mentally





***The Promised Messiah (as) stated in his book
Aa'eena-i-Kamaalaat-i-Islam:***

***"For days and nights together, I very humbly
supplicated and prayed to my beloved God:***

***O Lord, I am all alone, who will be my helper
and associate? Grant me one!***

***When I raised my hands in moving supplication,
the whole heaven was full of my wailing and my
prayers.***

***Then God, in His infinite mercy, granted my
prayers and conferred upon me His choicest
blessings, and He, from His majesty, gave me a
pious, sincere and obedient friend and his name,
like his nooraani qualities, was Noor-ud Deen."***

Hakeem Noor-ud-Deen-The way of the Righteous

By Syed Hasnat Ahmad