THE ROLE OF PUNJABI POETS IN THE UNIVERSAL SUFISM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

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ABSTRACT

The vital role has been played by the Sufi poets for universal peaceful coexistence. Islam as religion flourished under the umbrella of mysticism. Sufis of various schools of thoughts associated with people because they were human being with caring their race, color, creed and even their religion did not matter. They used the public mode of expression; poetry in the local languages and in this regard Punjabi poets occupy the highest rank. They preached love and peace for all in a very popular and simple language and avoid any kind of philosophical labyrinth. People that were suppressed and oppressed gathered round them as they felt sheltered there. In this article we clarify the role of Punjabi Sufi Poets in the universal Sufism with the special reference of peaceful coexistence. An analytical type of research methodology is adopted to make it clear that the Punjabi poets did a lot to preach love and peace that afterwards became the part of the movement that brought Islam all over the world.

Keywords: Sufism, Mysticism, Coexistence, Ethics, Punjabi Sufi Poets.

The substance of Sufism is the TRUTH and love and space for each other, devotion and concentration.

and Hazrat Ali (D. 40 ما الشيالية and Hazrat Ali (D. 40) A.H/661 A.D) and his followers Hassan Basri (D. 109A.H/786 A.D), Ibrahim bin Odham (D. 162 A.H/779 A.D), Zun Noon Misri (D. 245 A.H/860 A.D) and Ba-Yazid Bastami (D. 261 A.H/867 A.D) contributed a lot in mysticism.

In the early stage of Islam, the religious education and mysticism are not separated with each other. (1) Dr. Lajwanti Ram Karishan stated in his research that in North India Sufi priest had contributed and converted Hindus to a Muslim with the collaboration of Indian Muslim rulers and the Sufi saints of Punjab had played a pivotal role to convert those Hindus to Muslims which badly lived in rigorous circumstances for their survival. (1)

Islam as a religion has been flourished under the umbrella of mysticism of different Sufi orders, who did not believe to preach about the particular principle of religion but they embraced a depressed community of other religions which causes the spread of Islam positively. (2) In the works of the major Punjabi poets we find certain recurrent patterns embodying some perennial attitudes towards the technique of poetry and towards the life of man, that is, the subject of poetry. (3)

If we go through Sufism through the spectrum of Islam it will reflect love, peace, harmony and equal space for coexistence for mankind. Actually, Sufism refers a school of thought for purification of soul. It is an enlightening inner being of a person for not intellectual proof and purification of soul. It has also been said that the spread of Islam in the subcontinent is not due to sword but through Sufism. The prominent example of this explanation is the coexistence in the existence on the mausoleums of Hazrat Ali Hajveri and Khawaja Moeen-ul-Din Chishti Ajmeri. Even today Hindus, Muslims and the people from other religions come to their shrines as they used to visit in their lives. The role of Muslim Sufis in the spread of Islam in the subcontinent is very pivotal, meaningful and result oriented. The number of Muslims increased within a very short time by their attention, love, harmony, brotherhood and preaching. Men-to-men contacts were important and the belief of Islam attained the secondary status under this school of thought, which was also adopted by the persons who are regular in the company of the Shaikh, Sufi, and Peer at their sitting place (Khanqah). A mysticism is a way of Islam having specific values, ritual practice, as an institution which start in early stage in the Islamic history and represented "the main manifestation and the most important and central crystallization of" mysticism.

In last few centuries, the Muslim Sufi poets contributed in the mysticism through their poetry e.g. Baba Farid, Shah Hussain, Sultan Bahoo, Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, Sachal Sarmast, Baba Bulleh Shah, Waris Shah, Mian Muhammad Bakhsh, Khawaja Ghulam Farid, Maulvi Ghulam Rasool and many others throughout the Punjab contributed a lot in this respect.

Muhammad Asif khan said that Farid-ud-Din Masood, Gunj Shakar, was born in a small village: Kotawal, near Multan. Contradiction of his date of birth has been noticed

⁽¹⁾ لاجو نتی رام کرشن، (2002ء)، پنجابی دے صوفی شاع، عزیز بک ڈیو، لاہور، ص 38

⁽²⁾ تجٹی،ڈاکٹرامچد علی، (2002ء)،انسان دوستی پنجابی شاعری،ایا پیچ پبلشر ز،لاہور، ص257

⁽³⁾ Najam Hosain Syed, (2003) Recurrent Patterns in Punjabi Poetry, city press, Karachi, p.20.

and suggested it to be differed about the year of his birth and have suggested it to be 1173, 1175 or 1188 A.D.⁽¹⁾

Farid is known for a mystic enhancement ,his isolation and as poet. There is, round the Bawa Sahib, a halo of revered legends a halo which sometimes seems to touch his poetry and absorb it into itself.⁽²⁾

All his poetic work is full of the essence of coexistence and peaceful harmony. For example Baba Farid explains the reality of double faced people.

Baba Farid has further stated that the creator (God) seems in creation and creation is due to its creator i.e. God. We cannot allow to say anyone that he is perfect or not perfect. He said:

Baba Farid gave the lesson of contented life and to limit our desires in his verses again andagain. As he said:

Baba Farid absorbs his pain and grief into other's pain. He has realized the main idea oflife. So he is humble and ready to face hardships of life with open heart.

(3) محمد آصف خال، (2009ء)، آکھیا بابافریدنے، پاکستان پنجابی ادبی بورڈ، لاہور، ص، 193

(4) ايضاً، ص، 220

(5) ايضاً، ص172

(6) ايضاً، ص170

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⁽¹⁾ Sajjad Sheikh, Our legendary Intellectuals, Punjab Institute of Language, Art and Culture (PILAC) Lahore P. 15

⁽²⁾ Najam Hosain Syed, (2003) Recurrent Patterns in Punjabi Poetry, city press, Karachi,p.33.

As Allah is nearer to the life vein. This concept prevailed with Sufism. Baba Farid saidabout this concept as per verse of Quran:

Khawaja Farid was also follower of this verse of Holy Quran as he said:

Sufi poet Mian Muhammad Bakhsh has cleared the concept of Baba Farid as:

This concept is also available with Bulleh Shah when he said that:

(1) محمد آصف خال، (2009ء)، آکھیا پافریدنے، پاکستان پنجابی ادبی پورڈ، لاہور، ص 226

(2) ايضاً، ص148

(3) الضاً، ص 162

(4) ايضاً، ص، 402

(5) ميان محمر بخش، (19993ء)، سيف الملوك، تدوين: سيد سيط الحن ضيغم بينكجز لميشيدُ الا بور، ص 26

Another Sufi poet Maulvi Ghulam Rasool Alampuri has also described Quranic verses:

The same concept has also been appeared in the poetry of Sultan Bahoo like that:

Hazrat Sultan Bahoo has further stated about this concept to clear more interpretation in his poetry:

Baba Farid advised his disciples that how they could succeed. They should follow the life of tree, which survive under the natural principle of life cycle. Baba Farid has used this concept of mysticism recharged through the life cycle of tree. As the tree face all type of weather and environment and extended its fruit and provide shelter to everyone, even

(4) ايضاً، ص33

⁽¹⁾ محمد آصف خال، (2011ء)، آ كھيابلھ شاہ نے، پاكستان پنجابي ادبي بورڈ، لامور، ص 169

⁽²⁾ عالمپورى، غلام رسول، (1993ء)، احسن القصص، پاكستان پنجابي اد بي بورڈ، لامور، ص 4

⁽³⁾ محمد شريف صابر، (1996ء)، مكمل ابيات بابهو، سيداجمل حسين ميموريل سوسائل، لابهور، ص9

who are involved to pluckits roots, fruits, branches and leaves. He presented this concept in his poetry and also advised that thelife of *Darvaish* is similar to the life of tree.

فریدا صاحب دی کر چاکری ، دِل دی لاه مجراند
$$_{20}$$
درویشال نول لوڑ $_{20}$ ، رُکھال دی جیراند $_{20}$

If we go through the poetry of Baba Farid, we observe that he has used frequently phrase of and. The concept of is tantamount to Sufism by using its habits in his poetry,

While seagull الگب represents the people who are busy in their routine matters. As he defines the world as pond, whereas who also came to this pond and dip their chuckle but not even drink the water as the water is salted and they flown away with their thirst.

He further added that you may search of lake of clean water as you can possible but youshould avoid the pond water, which is not fruitful for you, but dirty mud:

As he further stated about the habits of who is not used to eat. As Baba Faridhas given a conclusion in following verse as:

Baba Farid said that the bodies filled with love of Allah have no blood:

(1) محمد آصف خال، (2009ء)، آگھیا بابافریدنے، پاکستان پنجابی ادبی بورڈ، لاہور، ص 205

(2) ايضاً، ص209

(3) ايضاً، ص198

(4) ايضاً، ص210

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He further explained this concept that the human body survived with the circulation of blood and he himself replied that the people who depends upon God they have lost their greedy sense which is the integral part of human body.

He suggested for the mankind that they should wore that kind of dress which attracts the God. It is a symbolic, meaning thereby if they follow God's order, they would be succeeded in the Day of Judgment. He negated the concept which present aforesaid verse and said:

Madhu Lal Hussain, popularly known as Shah Hussain, was born in Lahore in 1538 A.D. His father, Sheikh Usman, belonged to a middle class Rajput family that had embraced Islam during the reign of Feroz Shah Tughlaq. (4)

Shah Hussain's poetry mostly a short poem "Kafis" in a particular way, a few rhymed lines which are four to ten lines stated therein Truth with nice compositional framework like musical rythem. .⁽⁵⁾

Shah Hussain declares his belief about Oneness of Allah. Baba Farid shows his dependenceon Allah in these beautiful verses:

(1) ايضاً، ص194

(2) محمد آصف خال، (2009ء)، آکھیا بابافریدنے، پاکستان پنجالی ادبی بورڈ، لاہور، ص195

(3) الضاً، ص252

(4) Sajjad Sheikh, Our Legendary Intellectuals, Punjab Institute of Language, Art and culture (PILAC), Lahore P. 71

(5) Najam Hosain Syed, (2003) Recurrent Patten in Punjabi Poetry, City Press, Karachi, p. 10

(6) محمد آصف خال، (2014ء)، كافيال شاه حسين، پاكستان پنجالي اد لي بور دُ، لا بور، ص 123

رہا میرے حال دا محرم ٹوں!
اندر توں ہیں باہر توں ، ہیں روم روم وچ ٹوں
ٹوں ہیں تانا ، توں ہیں بانا ، سبھ کجھ میرا ٹوں
کج حسین فقیر نمانا ، میں ناہیں سبھ ٹوں(2)
آپ ایک انیک کہاوے ، صاحب ہے بہو رنگ
کج حسین سہاگن سا ای ، جو شوہ دے رنگ رنگ(3)
تنہاں نوں غم کیہا سائیں جہاں دے ول
سؤنی صورت دلبر والی رہی اکھاں وچ گل
اگ بیل مجن جدا نہ تھیوے بیٹھا اندر کل
کے حسین فقیر سائیں دا ، ان چانا کہ کل(4)

Shah Hussain shows his unrest to meet his beloved i.e Allah. Although way with other things is not favorable for him but finally he decided and said:

میں بھی جھوک را بخص دی جانا نال میرے کوئی چلے پیراں پوندی ، مِنتاں کردی ، جانا تال پیا اکلّے نیں بھی ڈوگھی ، تُلد پرانا ، شیہنااں تال پین ملے را بجھن یار طبیب سُنیندا ، میں تن درد اولے کے حسین فقیر نمانا ، سائیں سنیہوڑے گھلے،5

⁽¹⁾ محمد آصف خال، (2014ء)، كافيال شاه حسين، پاكستان پنجابي ادبي بوردُ، لا مور، ۱۴۰ و (چيوي ياوار)، ص97

⁽²⁾ ايضاً، ص51

⁽³⁾ الضاء ص116

⁽⁴⁾ ايضاً، ص88

⁽⁵⁾ ايضاً، ص128

Sultan Bahu was born during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, in a small place near Shorkot in 1631. His father, Suntan Bazeed Mohammad belonged to a respectable Awan family.⁽¹⁾ Sultan Bahu explains his relationship from the very first day and said:

Sultan Bahu also explains the concept of Wahdatul Wajood:

"و ه'" Sultan Bahu further narrates about the word

No authentic and detailed account of Bulleh Shah's life is available. His place of birth is said to be a city called "Uch Gilanyan" - (or the city of saints) situated in

⁽¹⁾ Sajjad Sheikh, Our Legendary Intellectuals, Punjab Institute of Language, Art and culture (PILAC), Lahore P. 137

⁽²⁾ محمد شریف صابر، (1996ء)، کلمل ابیات با ہو، سیداجمل حسین میموریل سوسائٹی، لاہور، ص79

⁽³⁾ ايضاً، ص52

⁽⁴⁾ ايضاً، ص70

⁽⁵⁾ ايضاً، ص72

⁽⁶⁾ ايضاً، ص7

Bahawalpur division where he was born in 1680 A.D. His father, Syed Shah Mohammad *Darvesh* was a renowned scholar of Persian, Arabic and religious studies and named his son as Abdullah, now he is better known as Bulleh Shah. Shah Muhammad *Darvesh* left his native place and came to a small town Pando near Kasur because he had been persuaded by a local landlord to come and be the prayer leader of the mosque of the town.⁽¹⁾

Baba Bulleh Shah presents such a vision which is responsible for embraces the inner dynamism and is thus the direct opposite of our parochial view of history. (2) Bulleh Shah has a belief that creator is present in his creations:

رحت ول و یکھاں آت ول اوہو

ہر اگ وا سنگ کردا

کیہ کردا نی کیہ کردا نی(د)

پہلے مخفی آپ خزانہ سی

اوشحے جیرت جیرت خانہ سی

پھر وحدت دے وچ آنا سی

کل جز دا مجمل پردہ ہے ہے

وُسُولا آدمی بن آیا

آپ آہو آپ چیتا

آپ ساحب آپ بردا

آپ ساحب آپ بردا

آپ ساحب آپ بردا

⁽¹⁾ Sajjad Sheikh, Our Legendary Intellectuals, Punjab Institute of Language, Art and culture (PILAC), Lahore P. 201-202

⁽²⁾ Najam Hosain Syed, (2003) Recurrent Patten in Punjabi Poetry, City Press, Karachi, p. 86

⁽³⁾ محمد آصف خال، (2011ء)، آکھيابلھ شاہ نے، پاکستان پنجابي ادبي بورڈ، لا مور، ص 272

⁽⁴⁾ ايضًا، ص279

⁽⁵⁾ ايضاً، ص180

میرا را بخها بن کوئی جور بگها شاه اسال مرنا نامین قبر ہے کوئی جور (1)

The Presence of Allah is closer to our heart but no eye to see (observe/feel). As a result wewander here and there in search of Allah:

بلها شوه اسال تحیی و که نهیں

این شوه تحیی دوجا ککھ نہیں

پر ویکھن والی آگھ نہیں

تال بی جان پی و کھ سہندی اے (2)

منہ آئی بات نہ رہندی اے (2)

جدول ظاہر ہوئے نور ہوری

جل گئے پہاڑ کوہ طور ہوری

تدول دار چڑھے منصور ہوری

او تحے شیخی مینڈی نہ تینڈی اے (3)

او تحے شیخی مینڈی نہ تینڈی اے (3)

All our knowledge brings us nearer to our ignorance and there is only need to purify thescreen /mirror of our heart.

(1) محد آصف خال، (2011ء)، آکھیا بلھے شاہ نے، پاکستان پنجابی او بی بور ڈ،لا ہور، ص ۳۱۲

⁽²⁾ ايضاً، ص١٥٥

⁽³⁾ ايضاً، ص٣١٣

Finally Bulleh Shah said that there are many signs (Alamat) of existence of Allah.

Warish Shah was born in a small place of Jandiala Shair Khan of Sheikhupura District. Hisfather Qutab Shah was well known for his piety and learning and taught his son at home before sending him to the local mosque for his formal education. However, due to the dogmatic prayer leader's attitude of obscurantism, Waris Shah dropped out and was sent to Kasur where he studied under the loving care of a famous scholar, Hafiz Ghulam Murtaza and "drank deep" at this fountainof knowledge and learning. (3)

Sajjad Sheikh is of the opinion that Waris Shah's "Heer" is a famous book for ages without any effort being organized in their behalf. (4) Waris Shah gave universal truths in these verses about reality of human life.

⁽¹⁾ محمد آصف خال، (2011ء)، آکھيا بلھ شاه نے، پاکستان پنجابي اد بي بور ڈ، لا ہور، ص 75

⁽²⁾ ايضاً، ص108

⁽³⁾ Sajjad Sheikh, Our Legendary Intellectuals, Punjab Institute of Language, Art and culture (PILAC), Lahore P. 271

⁽⁴⁾ Najam Hosain Syed, (2003) Recurrent Patten in Punjabi Poetry, City Press, Karachi, p. 44

⁽⁵⁾ وارث شاه، (1986ء)، ہیر وارث شاه، مرتبہ: شریف صابر، وارث شاہ میموریل کمیٹی، محکمہ اطلاعات و ثقافت پنجاب، لاہور، ص 253

Human life is like a tree where many people came like birds but no one successful to makehis nest. So we all are guests here and will depart sooner or later.

Finally Waris Shah said:

Khurshid Alam - better known in the literary world as Khwaja Ghulam Farid, was born in 1845 at Chaachraan Sharif. He is reported to be a very sharp and brilliant from his early childhood. His formal education began when he was only three and a half years old and he was just eight years old when he had committed to memory the whole of Quran and begun the rigours of religious worship along with the pursuit of other studies. His father, Khawaja Khuda Bukhsh died when Ghualm Farid was eighteen years old. Subsequently he was brought up under the affectionate but vigilant care of his elder brother, Khwaja Fakhar Jahan, who also became his spiritual guide. (5) Khawaja Ghulam Farid said these verses under his belief of *Wahdatul Wajood*. So everything in this world is as reflection of its creator.

⁽¹⁾ وارث شاه، (1986ء)، ہیر وارث شاہ، مرتبہ: شریف صابر، وارث شاہ میموریل کمیٹی، محکمہ اطلاعات وثقافت پنجاب، لاہور، ص250

⁽²⁾ ايضاً، ص208

⁽³⁾ ايضاً، ص146

⁽⁴⁾ ايضاً، ص 143

⁽⁵⁾ Sajjad Sheikh, Our Legendary Intellectuals, Punjab Institute of Language, Art and culture (PILAC), Lahore P. 307

واه واه سوینے دا ورتارا ہر صورت وچ کرے اوتارا مک جا حاوے عشق اجارا (1) ہی جا ویوے حسن اُدھارا(1)بن ولبر شكل جبان آيا بر صورت عين عيان آيا(2) ہمہ اوست دے بھید نیارے e^{3} e^{3} e^{3}

Khawaja Farid finally said:

Mian Mohammad Bakhsh, popularly known as Mian Mohammad, was born in 1826, in a village called "Chak Thakra of Khari Sharif, in Meer Pur region. His father Mian Shamsud-Din was renowned for piety and learning. He wished to impart a proper

⁽¹⁾ محمد آصف خال، (2008ء)، آکھیاخواجہ فریدنے، پاکستان پنجالی اد کی بورڈ، لاہور، ص70

⁽²⁾ ايضاً، ص47

⁽³⁾ الضاء ص 225

⁽⁴⁾ ايضاً، ص137

⁽⁵⁾ الضاً، ص123

religious training to his son but died when Mian Mohammad was only eight years old. Subsequently, he got early education under the vigilant care of his elder brother Bahawal Bakhsh, before entering a famous seminary atSamwa Sharif. Here he studied Hadith from Maulana Ghulam Hussain and oriental languages and literature from Hafiz Naser. Besides being scholars of repute, these teachers were well known for the solidity, integrity and elegance of character. (1)

Mian Muhammad Bakhsh's tradition attributes to a universal thoughts of life and to the practice of poetry a deeply religious significance on both personal and social level. (2)

The following verses are depicting the real picture of such people who seem dirty but haveinner beauty and immortal life.

(3) ميال بخش، (1993ء)، سيف الملوك، تدوين: سيد سبط الحن ضيغم , پيکجز لميثيثه ، الهور، ص 33

(4) ايضاً، ص32

(5) ايضاً، ص21

(6) ايضاً، ص32

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⁽¹⁾ Sajjad Sheikh, Our Legendary Intellectuals, Punjab Institute of Language, Art and culture (PILAC), Lahore P. 357

⁽²⁾ Najam Hosain Syed,(2003) Recurrent pattern in Punjabi Poetry, City Press, Karachi,p. 75

Maulvi Ghulam Rasool Alampuri (1849-1892) was a famous sufi poet of Punjabi and urdu. His verses are showing his deep Sufi wisdom.

Sindhi literature is diversified due to its mysticism, Sufism and Tassawuf. This Sufism is a synthesis of Indian wisdom i-e Vedant, Bhaghti wrapped in a Persian envelope of Islamic Sufism which revealed from Yousaf Zuleikha, Attar's Mantiq-al-Tair and Masnavi Molana Rome.L.H Ajwani writes in the history of sindhi literature that one might say that Sindhi poetry would be quite different if the winds of Sant-Kavi (saint-poet) movement in medieval India had not blown upon the Persian-knowing Sindhi Sufis who, whatever the religion in which they wereborn, have always proclaimed themselves bound by no creed or rigid doctrine: Sufi la-kufi i.e. Sufis are without any religious dogma or doctrine.⁽⁴⁾

Sindh has a privilege as gateway of Islam and Sufi of Sindh like Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Sachal Sarmast, Shaikh Abul Hasan Kabir, Shaikh Muhammad Hayat Mohadas, Makhdoom Muhammad Moeen, Makhdoom Muhammad Hashim Thathvi and Shah Inayat Ullah Shaheed were performed to extend the education of Touheed to the people of Sindh. Among them Shah

Abdul Latif Bhittai was born in the Kalhora dynasty. His age was 18 year when the Aurangzaib Alamgir was died. He was a realistic Sufi who disappeared all the veils between creator and creation.

⁽¹⁾ عالمپورى، غلام رسول، (1993ء)، احسن القصص، پاكستان پنجابى ادبى بور ۋ، لا مور، ص 1

⁽²⁾ ايضاً، ص2

⁽³⁾ ايضاً، ص 3

⁽⁴⁾ L.H Ajwani,(1984)History of Sindhi Literature, Sufism and the Sindhi way of life, Allied Book Company, University of Karachi, Karachi, p. 44

کوڑیس کیائیون تنهنجون لکن لک هزار
جیسی سپ کنهن جسی سیس درسس دارو دار

"ماجن کیا کیاروپ ہیں تیرے درتن لاکھ ہزار، دل جڑے دل سے سائیں الگ الگ
دیدار تیرے روپ ہزار، کیا کیاروپ ہیں دیکھوں۔"
ایک قسصر در لک کورڑیس کٹسس گٹر کیون
جید انهن کریان پرک تیدا انهن صاحب سامھون

"ایک قصر در لاکھاور کروڑول کھڑکیال، جدھراٹھے ہے آگھا دھر ہے سندرروپ جن کا۔"
ناز منبجھاران نکری ، جدھن پرین کری ٹوبند
ته پون پٹ بسم اللہ چئیی ، راہ چُمی تی رند
اپیون گھٹی ادب سیس ، حورون حیرت ھند
سائین جو سو گند ، منھنجو پرین سینان سھٹو ا)

The mystic and sufistic element in Shah's poetry in his native language i-e sindhi is commonly used. All verses of his poetry has a deep philosophy. (2)

Sachal Sarmast (Abdul Wahab) was born in place Daraaza situated in upper Sindh. His father name was Salahuddin and his family tree is connected with Hazrar Umer (R.A). He was famous as seven language's poet. He was much influenced from Mansoor and present the Mansoorthoughts in his Sindhi, Siraiki, Urdu and Persian poetry and said as:

میزنم نعرهٔ انا الحق آشکار اندر بین آخر زمال منصور وار نوبت آن بادشاهی می زنم شهر یارم شهر یارم شهریارد!

(1) سیدعابد مظهر، (2015ء)، شاه عبداللطیف بیٹائی کی صوفیانہ شاعری، مشمولہ" پاکستانی زبانوں کے صوفی شاعر"، مرتبہ: ڈاکٹر انعام الحق جادید،الفیصل ناشر ان وتاجران کتب،لاہور، ص201-221

⁽²⁾ L.H Ajwani,(1984) History of Sindhi Literature, Sufism and the Sindhi way of life, Allied Book Company, University of Karachi, Karachi, p. 67

Waris Shah has also depicted the incident of Mansoor as:

And finally, he attained his object as:

Sachal Sarmast said:

Sachal Sarmast was follower of Sufi order "Wahdatul Wajood", according to which, that occurrence of God is overlapped this universe and the main characteristic is a human body, who is man, which was created as. Sachal Sarmast believe on Ishaq, which he think

God gifted for the mankind.

The Sufi poets urges to the mankind to be pure and be ensured like Mansoor. A man should always eager to the surveillance of mankind and he should know that he has been created on and given him a status so his every action should be the true example of a fore said causes of his creation. He should negate his personality, and then achieve love of God as Waris Shah said:

(3) الغالم 185

(5) ايضاً، ص238

⁽²⁾ عبدالعزيز بارايث لاء، (1995ء)، ہير وارث شاہ، عزيز بک ڈيو، لا ہور، ص 171

CONCLUSION

All Sufis in Punjab played a significant role in mysticism and depressed communities of the other religion and made them enter in Islam through mysticism where they felt safe and sound under the umbrella of mysticism. Finally they played there positive role in the universal Signfor peaceful coexistence in all over the world.

