



Hazrat Shah Jalal (Arabic: شيخ المشايخ, Bengali: শাহ জালাল, Shāh Jalāl ad-Dīn al-Mujarrad al-Turk al Naqshbandi; 1271 CE – 15 March 1346 CE) is a celebrated Sufi Muslim figure in Bengal. Jalal's name is associated with the Muslim movement into north-eastern Bengal and the spread of Islam in Bangladesh through Sufism, part of a long history of travel between the Middle East, Persia, Central Asia and South Asia. According to a tablet inscription found in Amber Khana, he arrived at Sylhet in 1303. The largest airport in Bangladesh, Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport, is named after him.

History:

Hazrat Shah Jalal Yameny (RA) also known as Hazrat Shah Jalal Muzarrad (RA) arrived at Kamrup, the place within the terrain of Sreehatta, currently known as Sylhet in the Hijri year 703 equivalent to 1303 AD. 360 Sufi-Darbesh came to Sylhet to help him in preaching Islam. When Hazrat Shah Jalal (Ra) came to preach Islam overwhelming majority of

people were Hindus. After his death, he is buried at Dargah Mahallah, Sylhet. It is now the Tomb of Hazrat Shah Jalal.



According to legend, one day his uncle, Sheikh Kabir gave Shah Jalal a handful of soil and asked him to travel to India. He instructed him to choose to settle and propagate Islam in any place in India where the soil exactly matches that which he gave him in smell and color. Shah Jalal journeyed eastward and reached India in c. 1300, where he met many great scholars and Sufi mystics.

Hazrat Shahjalal Mazar is situated at Sylhet district in Bangladesh. It is famous for the grave of one of the famous Muslim saints in the region. His name was Shah Jalal ad-Din al-Mujarrad al Naqshbandi. He is locally known as Hazrat Shah Jalal. There are about three and sixty graves from different saints in Sylhet at present. That is the reason; Sylhet city is called Blessed land or Pobitro Nogori.

Shahajalal was born in Yemen in 1341 AD. He was one of the renowned Sufis in the Indian Subcontinent. He came to the region to sermonize Islam. When he was thirty years old he started this activity. He had many fans at that time. His followers also were sizeable in various parts of the subcontinent to advocate Islam.

Visitors will find divided prayer rooms for equally male and female visitors. The site has a royal main gate. The main entry of Hazrat Shahjalal Mazar is called the Dargah Gate. The Mazar is a living place for a lot of pigeons. People who come here always awarded to feed them.

When visitors enter the Hazrat Shahjalal Mazar, they will find a very primordial mosque on the left-hand side. This mosque is about fourteen hundred years old. The mosque was restructured in the year 1744. At this place, there will discover a graveyard beside the grave of Hazrat Shahjalal. The burial ground surrounds the grave of many of his followers.

Hazrat Shahjalal Mazar is about two hundred and thirty-three kilometres away from Dhaka City. It will take about five hours to reach this place through highway. This place is about one kilometre away from the Sylhet central town and needed ten to twelve minutes to reach. Visitors also can reach to Sylhet by air. There are lots of hotels and restaurants surrounding areas of Hazrat Shahjalal Mazar.



Hazrat Shahjalal (R) was a famous saint in the subcontinent. He was the most famous Islam preacher in Sylhet region. It is heard that, Sheikh Burhanuddin was the first Muslim in Sylhet. He was oppressed by Raja Gaur Govind. Hearing this Hazrat Shahjalal (R) and his traveling companion 360 saints arrived in Sylhet, which is a significant event in the history of our country. That is why Sylhet is called the holy land of 360 Awliya.

Majar Sharif (shrine) of Hazrat Shahjalal (R) is a very sacred place for all, so it is not used to attract the tourists. As the Majar Sharif is a holy place, there is a restriction of going inside the Majar sharif without proper modest clothes. So, if you intend to go inside the majar sharif you must wear conservative dresses.

How to go:

You have to take rickshaw or CNG auto rickshaw and head towards Dargah Mahallah from Sylhet Sadar.