

The best book regarding
the Last and Final Prophethood
(Khatm-e-Nabuwwat)



The Book of Books



Authentic Questions & Answers



Muhammad Mateen Khalid

Translated by:

Muhammad Zubair

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"... we must not forget the Qadianis' own policy and their attitude towards the world of Islam. The founder of the movement described the parent community as "rotten milk" and his own followers "fresh milk", warning the latter against mixing with the former. Further, their denial of fundamentals, their giving themselves a new name (Ahmadis) as a community, their non-participation in the congregational prayers of Islam, their social boycott of Muslims in the matter of matrimony, etc., and above all their declaration that the entire world of Islam is *Kafir* — all these things constitute an unmistakable declaration of separation by the Qadianis themselves. Indeed, the facts mentioned above clearly show that they are far more distant from Islam than Sikhs from Hinduism, for the Sikhs at least intermarry with the Hindus, even though they do not worship in the Hindu temples"

[Iqbal, Sir Muhammad, Speeches, Writings and Statements of Iqbal. Compiled by Sherwani, Latif Ahmad. Lahore: Iqbal Academy Pakistan, 1995, P. 210]

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Note:

- (1) Readers may contact us to obtain a soft copy of any reference quoted in this booklet.
- (2) We kindly request readers to frequently recite *Astaghfirullah* when encountering any blasphemous or objectionable material quoted in this booklet.
- (3) This booklet is being printed for free distribution.

“We also do not think that the Ahmadis will face any difficulty in coining new names, epithets, titles and descriptions for their personages, places and practices. After all Hindus, Christians, Sikhs and other communities have their own epithets etc., and are celebrating their festivals peacefully and without any law and order problem and trouble. However the executive, being always under a duty to preserve law and order and safeguard the life, liberty, property and honour of the citizens, shall intervene if there is a threat to any of the above values.”

(The Supreme Court of Pakistan)
(1993 SCMR 1718)

Dedicated to:

- **Mr. Muhammad Zubair**
- **Mr. Muhammad Amin Qadri (Birmingham UK)**
- **Dr. Adil Iqbal**
- **Mr. Faisal Mehmood**
- **Mr. Malik Waqar Safdar**

Whose life and deeds are devoted to the Islamic faith. May their spirit remain a beacon of hope and inspiration for generations to come. (Ameen)



The Book of the Books

The belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) holds the same essential position in Islam as the backbone does in the human body. It is a fundamental tenet of every Muslim's faith that Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ), the Seal of the Prophets, is the last and final prophet and messenger of Allah Almighty. His prophethood and apostleship extend until the Day of Judgment.

Whoever seeks success and salvation must embrace obedience to the Prophet of Mercy (ﷺ). The belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) is so critical and sensitive that Islamic jurists have emphasized in their writings that even if someone excels in fulfilling all the requirements of the Islamic faith—such as prayers, fasting, Hajj, Zakat, and other acts of worship and dealings—but fails to recognize that the Generous Prophet (ﷺ) is the last Prophet of Allah, they are still considered disbelievers and infidels.

Thus, professing and believing in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) is as essential to faith as the declaration of *Shahadah* (witnessing that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad ﷺ is His Prophet). Just as no one can be a Muslim without faith in the Oneness of Allah, no one can be a Muslim without professing the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ).

During the time of the great Imam, Nu'man Bin Thabit, Abu Hanifa (RA), a person claimed Prophethood. Another person suggested approaching the claimant to seek

proof or a miracle to verify his claim. However, Imam Abu Hanifa (RA) firmly stated: “Whoever demands proof from him will also become an infidel because Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ) has declared, ‘*There will be no prophet after me.*’” Thus, the creed regarding the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) is so clear and unequivocal that any hesitation or ambiguity in this matter amounts to infidelity.

In the light of the Noble Quran and sacred Hadiths (traditions), the Ummah holds a unanimous and united belief that merely aspiring or wishing for Prophethood—whether expressed openly or harboured in the heart—is an act of disbelief. If merely entertaining the desire to be a prophet renders a person an infidel, the enormity of claiming prophethood becomes evident as the highest degree of infidelity. After him (ﷺ), anyone who lays claim to any form of prophethood is undoubtedly an apostate and heretic. Moreover, anyone who doubts the disbelief of such a claimant is also expelled from the fold of Islam.

Given the critical importance of the belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) and the malicious intentions of its deniers, the Qadianis, it is imperative to maximize awareness and understanding of this belief among Muslims. While countless books have been written on the subject, “*The Book of Books*” stands out as a unique work. It contains the essence of both general and specialized writings dedicated to safeguarding the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ). The valuable information in this book is not only interesting but also profoundly revealing and astonishing. Its diverse content

enhances its appeal. The heart and mind are revitalized in faith and conviction by going through the details of *Seerat-un-Nabi* (ﷺ), the biography of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), and the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ). Meanwhile, the information about Qadianiat provide both lessons and warnings.

“The Book of Books” presents easily understandable, concise questions paired with well-researched and scholarly answers. Through this question-and-answer format, a carefully curated selection of authentic and comprehensive knowledge about the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) has been compiled into a compact booklet. This booklet is poised to leave a profound impact on its readers, In Sha Allah.

It not only fosters love and devotion for the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) in the younger generation but also raises awareness about its critical importance. Moreover, it provides readers with access to a valuable repository of essential knowledge. By the Grace of Allah, this booklet will prove immensely beneficial for all Muslims, particularly for students of schools, colleges, academies, and religious seminaries. It will greatly enhance their understanding and significantly enrich their knowledge.

I owe gratitude to respected Muhammad Zubair for the translation of this book and to respected Muhammad Amin Qadri for publishing it.

The prayer before Allah Almighty is that, through the blessed means of our Master and Benefactor, the Seal of the Prophets (ﷺ), He may accept this booklet in His Sacred Court. May this booklet become a source of

forgiveness and salvation in the Hereafter for the writer and all those who supported the task of producing this book. Ameen.

Muhammad Mateen Khalid

The dust of the feet of those who defend
the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ)

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Belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ)

Q.:What is implied by the belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ)?

A: The belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) means that Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ) is the last Prophet and Messenger of Allah. After him, no prophet of any kind—whether *tashri'i* (legislative), *ghair tashri'i* (non-legislative), *zilli* (shadow), or *brozi* (manifestation)—shall be sent. Anyone who claims prophethood after him is an apostate and is expelled from the fold of Islam.

More than 100 verses of the Quran and around 210 authentic Ahadith of the Generous Prophet (ﷺ) confirm that the Seal of the Prophets (ﷺ) is the last and final Prophet of Allah Almighty. Faith in this is known as belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ).

The Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) is the unanimous, fundamental, and most important creed of Islam. The entire structure of Islam is built upon this belief. It is such a sensitive matter that even the slightest doubt or misgiving regarding it not only causes a person to lose their faith but also expels them from the Ummah of Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ). The entire Muslim Ummah is united in the belief that the first prophet was Sayyidna Adam (AS) and the last and final prophet is Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ).

Q: Please tell at least two such verses of the Quran which prove the creed regarding the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ).

A: (1) “Muhammad (ﷺ) is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the

Seal of the Prophets. And Allah is All-Aware of everything.” Surah Al-Ahzab (33:40)

(2) “Say: ‘O humankind! Verily, I am sent to you all as the Messenger of Allah.” Surah Al-A’raf (7:158)

(3) “And who believe in what has been sent down to you, [O Muhammad ﷺ], and what was sent down before you, and of the Hereafter they are certain [in faith].” Surah Al-Baqarah (2:4)

Q: Please tell the verse of the Holy Quran in which good news about the completion of the Islamic faith has been given.

A: “This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favor upon you and have approved for you Islam as religion.” Surah Al-Ma’idah (5:3)

Q: Please tell at least two *hadiths* regarding the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ).

A: (1) “I am the Seal of the Prophets, and my mosque is the last mosque among the mosques of the prophets.” (Kanz al-‘Amaal)

(2) “Undoubtedly, the chain of prophethood and messengership has been broken, and there shall be not prophet or messenger after me.” (Al-Tirmidhi)

(3) “I am the Seal of the Prophets, and there shall be no prophet after me.” (Abu Da’ud)

(4) “If there were to be a prophet after me, it would have been Umar ibn Khattab.” (Al-Tirmidhi)

(5) The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said to Sayyidna Ali: “You are to me like Haroon (AS) was to Musa (AS), but there is no prophet after me. (Sahih Muslim & Bukhari)

Q: Please tell the *hadith* in which the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) has predicted about the fake prophets.

A: (Sayyidna Thoban reports that) the Generous Prophet (ﷺ) said: “It is on the cards that as many as 30 liars will arise in my Ummah, each claiming to be a prophet, even though I am the Seal of the

Prophets and there is no Prophet after me.”(Abu Da’ud)

Q: In which words did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) mention the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) in his Farewell Address?

A: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is reported to have mentioned in the Farewell Address:

Sayyidna Abu Imama (RA) narrates that the Prophet of Allah (ﷺ) said on the day of the Farewell Hajj: “O people, undoubtedly, there is no prophet after me and there is no ummah after you.” (Musnad Ahmad, Vol II, Page 391)

Q: Please explain the famous saying of Imam Abu Hanifa (RA) about the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ).

A: Imam Abu Hanifa (RA) stated: “Anyone who seeks proof from a false claimant of prophethood is also committing disbelief, as Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ) declared, ‘There is no prophet after me.’”

Q: What is the ruling for the person who does not know the belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ)?

A: A person who does not know about the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) is not considered a Muslim. According to *Al-Ashbah wa Al-Naza’ir*, “The person who does not know that Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ) is the last prophet of Allah Almighty is a disbeliever, as it is a fundamental requirement of Islamic faith.”

Q: Who is called a Nabi (Prophet) and a Rasool (Messenger), and what is the difference between them?

A: The chosen individuals through whom Allah Almighty communicates His rightful message to guide creation are called Prophets (Nabi) and Messengers (Rasool). While the terms Prophet and Messenger are sometimes used interchangeably, there is a difference between them. A Prophet

(Nabi) is an individual chosen by Allah who receives revelation (*wahi*) for the guidance of the people. A Messenger (Rasool), on the other hand, is someone sent by Allah with a new Shariah (Law) to call people towards. Both Prophets and Messengers receive revelation, but the status of the Messenger is higher than that of the Prophet. Every Messenger is a Prophet, but not every Prophet is a Messenger. A Messenger (Rasool) is given a new book and Shariah, as was the case with Sayyidna Ibrahim (AS), Musa (AS), and 'Isa (AS). In contrast, a prophet follows the Shariah and Book of a previous Messenger. Both the rank of Prophet and Messenger are significant, with some being granted only the rank of Prophethood, while others, like Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ), were given both ranks.

Q: What is the family tree/blessed genealogy of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: The family tree of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is as follows: Muhammad son of Abdullah son of Abdul Muttalib (Shaybah) son of Hashim ('Amr) son of Abd Manaaf (Mughirah) son of Qusaey (Zayd) bin Kalaab (Hakeem/'Urwah) son of Murrah bin K'ab bin Luey son of Ghalib son of Fehar (Quraysh) son of Maalik son of Nadar (Qays) son of Kinaanah son of Khuzaymah son of Madrasah ('Amr) son of Ilyas son of Mudar son of Nazaar son of M'ad bin Adnaan.

It is important to note that historians unanimously agree upon the first **21 generations** of the genealogical tree of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Beyond Adnaan, there is a scholarly disagreement. When the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) himself mentioned his lineage, he stopped at **Adnaan**. It is out of respect for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) that his family tree is presented only up to Adnaan.

Q: What is the family tree of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) from his respected mother's side?

A: The lineage of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) from his mother's side is Bin Aminah daughter of Wahab son of Abd Manaaf son of Zahra bin Kalaab son of Murrah.

It is noteworthy that the family trees of the Prophet's father, Sayyidna Abdullah, and his mother, Sayyida Aminah, converge and unite at Kalaab bin Murrah.

Q: How many times are the names Muhammad and Ahmad mentioned in the Holy Quran?

A: The name *Muhammad* is mentioned four times, and the name *Ahmad* is mentioned once.

Q: In which Surah of the Holy Quran is mentioned the good tiding of the prophethood of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) given by Sayyidna 'Isa (AS)?

A: The sixth verse of Surah As-Saff: "And when Jesus, the son of Mary, said: 'O children of Israel! I am the Messenger of Allah unto you, confirming the Torah [which came] before me, and giving glad tidings of a Messenger to come after me, whose name shall be Ahmad.'" As-Saff (61: 6)

Q: Describe some prophetic attributes of the Generous Prophet (ﷺ).

A: The most prominent attributes of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) include:

1. **Leader of the Prophets (Imam Al-Anbiya):** He holds the highest rank among all the prophets.
2. **Chief of the Messengers (Sayyid Al-Mursaleen):** As the head of all messengers, his message is final and universal.
3. **Seal of the Prophets (Khatam-un-Nabiyyeen):** He is the last and final prophet, with no prophet to come after him.
4. **Universal Message:** His teachings, Shariah (Islamic Law), and message are meant for all of

humanity and are valid until the Day of Judgment.

5. **Perpetual Role Model:** He remains a timeless example for all Muslims in every aspect of life.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was sent as the final and ultimate guide for mankind, completing the chain of prophethood and establishing Islam as the eternal way of life.

Q: What is the definition of a Muslim?

A: A Muslim is a follower of the Islamic faith. Anyone who enters the fold of Islam after professing the Kalima Tayyibah (There is no god but Allah, Muhammad is His Messenger) is required to believe in all the teachings as contained in the Holy Quran and as manifested by Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ), the Prophet of Allah. These teachings, which are well-established through consistent and authentic transmission, are known as the requirements of the Islamic faith. Belief in all such requirements is essential for being a Muslim. Denial or misinterpretation of even a single fundamental tenet of faith results in expulsion from the fold of Islam.

Q: Who was the first false claimant of the prophethood in the Muslim Ummah?

A: Aswad 'Ansi

Q: Which Companion of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) killed Aswad 'Ansi?

A: Sayyidna Feroz Dailmi (RA).

Q: What did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) say at the killing of Aswad 'Ansi?

A: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Feroz Dailmi has succeeded."

Q: Please tell the name of the first prisoner in the cause of the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ).

A: Sayyidna Abdullah Bin Wahb Al-Aslami (RA), a Companion of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Q: The false claimant of the prophethood, Aswad 'Ansi, threw an elderly *Tabi'i*¹ into the fire for not professing the fake prophethood, but he remained safe in the fire. Please tell the name of that *Tabi'i*?

A: Sayyidna Abdullah bin Thob Abu Muslim Khaulani.

Q: Which Companion of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) killed Musaylima the Liar, the fake claimant of prophethood?

A: Sayyidna Abu Dasma Bin Harb Wahshi (RA).

Q: How many Sahaba were martyred in the battles fought for spreading Tawhid (Oneness of Allah) and eliminating infidelity and associating partners to Allah (Shirk) in the period of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: A total of 259 Sahaba embraced martyrdom during the 23-year period of Sayyidna Muhammad's (ﷺ) prophethood.

Q: How many Sahaba were martyred in the battle fought for the eradication of the false claimant of prophethood, Musaylima the Liar, and his like-minded followers and for safeguarding the belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ)?

A: Around 1200 Sahaba and *Tabi'in*² were martyred, among whom as many as 700 were Hafiz-e-Quran, and 70 were the Sahaba who had fought in the Battle of Badr alongside the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

¹ In Islamic terminology, a *Tabi'i* refers to a person who lived during the generation after the Sahaba (Companions of the Prophet Muhammad SAW). They followed the teachings and traditions of the Holy Prophet (SAW). They played an important role in preserving and transmitting Islamic knowledge, traditions, and values from the Sahaba to later generations.

² The plural of term *Tabi'i* which has been explained in the above footnote.

Q: How many disbelievers were killed in the 23-year period of the prophethood (ﷺ)?

A: The total number of disbelievers who were killed by the Companions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is 759.

Q: How many disbelievers were killed in the battle against Musailyma the Liar, the false claimant to prophethood?

A: About 28,000 disbelievers were killed by the Companions in the Battle of Yamama against Musailyma the Liar, the false claimant to prophethood.

Q: Please tell the name of Sayyidna Umar Farooq's (RA) brother who was martyred in the Battle of Yamama.

A: Sayyidna Zayd Bin Khattabb (RA).

Q: Who is the first victorious General of the Movement for Safeguarding the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ)?

A: Sayyidna Khalid bin al-Walid (RA), the Sword of Allah.

Q: Tell the name of the august mother of Sayyidna Habib bin Zayd Ansari, whose hand was cut off while she was fighting against Musaylima the Liar in the Battlefield of Yamama.

A: Sayyida Umm-e-'Ammara (RA).

Q: What is the name of the first martyr in the cause of the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) from whom Musaylima the Liar wanted to extract the profession of his fake prophethood, and when the martyred Companion refused to do so, Musaylima kept cutting parts of the Companion's body one by one until he embraced martyrdom.

A: Sayyidna Habib bin Zayd Ansari (RA).

Q: What are the names of some notorious fake prophets.

A: 1. Aswad 'Ansi
2. Taleeha Asadi

3. Musaylima the Liar
4. Sajah Bint Harith
5. Ishaq Akhras Maghrabi
6. Muhammad Ali Baab
7. Baha Ullah
8. Mirza Qadiani

Q: Why is Musaylima the Liar called a liar when his original name was Musaylima Bin Kabeer?

A: In his letter addressed to the Generous Prophet (ﷺ), Musaylima called himself "Musaylima the prophet of Allah." In response, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) gave him the title of "Musaylima the Liar." Since then, he has been known as Musaylima the Liar.

Q: Who was Musaylima the Liar?

A: He was a false claimant to prophethood whose full name was Musaylima Bin Kabeer Bin Habib. He belonged to the large tribe of Banu Hanifa and was generally known as "Rahman Yamama" in his tribe. The Generous Prophet (ﷺ) addressed Musaylima as Musaylima the Liar. Thus, from that point onward, he became known by the name Musaylima the Liar.

Q: Musaylima the Liar married a woman who also made a false claim to prophethood. What was her name?

A: Sajah Bint Al-Harith Bin 'Aqfaan.

Q: What do you know about Sajah Bint Al-Harith, the false claimant to prophethood?

A: Sajah Bint Al-Harith was a false claimant to prophethood and belonged to the Bani Thaqlib tribe. She was a Christian by faith and renowned for her beauty and eloquence. With her persuasive abilities, she attracted many followers. When she heard about Musaylima the Liar, she set out to confront him in Yamama. Upon learning of her arrival, Musaylima cleverly sent her messages of goodwill, accompanied by gifts, and expressed a

desire to meet her. During their meeting, he managed to win her over, and they married, jointly claiming prophethood. In celebration of their union, Musaylima declared that their followers were exempt from the Fajr and Isha prayers as a form of Mehr.

Q: What is a Ghazwa?

A: Ghazwa refers to a battle in which the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) himself participated.

Q: What is a Sarya?

A: Sarya refers to a battle in which the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) sent one of his Companions as the leader (Ameer) to lead the expedition, but he did not participate personally.

Q: How many Ghazwaat and Siraaya were there?

A: There were 27 Ghazwaat (battles in which the Holy Prophet PBUH personally participated) and 47 Siraaya (expeditions led by his companions).

Q: On which issue was the first and the second *ijma'*³ of the Muslim Ummah held?

A: The first *ijma'* was held over the deployment of the army led by Usama (RA), and the second *ijma'* was held regarding the expedition against the false claimants of prophethood to preserve the belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ).

Q: What do you know about the Battle of Yamama?

A: The Battle of Yamama was the first battle fought to safeguard the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) against Musaylima the Liar, a false claimant to

³ *Ijma'* (إجماع) is an Arabic term that means "consensus". In Islamic jurisprudence and theology, *Ijma* refers to the unanimous agreement or consensus of the Muslim community, particularly the scholars and jurists, on a specific issue or interpretation. It is a source of Islamic law, alongside the Quran and Hadith. The consensus of the community is considered a valid basis for deriving legal rulings and principles.

prophethood, in the field of Yamama. During the final days of the noble earthly life of the Generous Prophet (ﷺ), Musaylima falsely claimed prophethood, gaining many followers. After the passing of the esteemed Prophet (ﷺ), Sayyidna Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) dispatched a military expedition comprising the noble Companions to wage a holy war against the false claimants to prophethood. This expedition effectively represented an *ijma'* (consensus) on preserving the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) and affirmed the apostasy and capital punishment for those who denied this fundamental belief. Musaylima the Liar and his followers were treated the same as disbelievers, despite their practices of prayers, fasting, and other outward acts of worship. Musaylima claimed prophethood alongside his declaration of belief in the Prophethood of Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ). His *adhan* (prayer call) consistently affirmed, "I bear witness that Muhammad is His Messenger," a testimony he acknowledged. However, the Companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) unanimously declared *Jihad* against Musaylima without requiring him to demonstrate miracles. Their decisive stance stemmed from his claim to prophethood after the Seal of the Prophets (ﷺ), which was absolutely intolerable for the Companions.

None of the Companions hesitated to engage in *Jihad* against him, nor did they argue that Musaylima and his party, being people of the Qibla who performed acts like prayers, fasting, reciting the Quran, performing Hajj, and paying Zakat, could not be deemed disbelievers. This disproves the views of some self-proclaimed enlightened individuals in our times who show leniency towards Qadianis under similar pretenses. Contrarily, the

Noble Companions unanimously declared Musaylima the Liar and his party as apostates and expelled them from the fold of Islam due to his claim to prophethood. The First Caliph of Islam, Sayyidna Abu Bakr Siddique (RA), sent an army of 10,000 Noble Companions under the command of Sayyidna Khalid Bin Waleed (RA) to wage a holy war (Jihad) against Musaylima the Liar and his followers. Some of the Companions who had fought in the Battle of Badr also participated in this significant holy war against apostasy, despite their advanced age. Thus, they joined this great Jihad to safeguard the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ). In this battle, as many as 1,200 Noble Companions were martyred, including approximately 700 Huffaz-e-Kiram (those who had memorized the Quran). Musaylima's army consisted of 40,000 armed fighters, out of which around 28,000 were killed. Musaylima the Liar was condemned to hell by Abu Dasma Bin Harb Wahshi (RA), while the remaining members of his army surrendered.

Q: Can any person become a prophet by obeying and following the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: After the Seal of the Prophets, Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ), no one can become a prophet, regardless of how much they obey or follow Allah. If prophethood could be attained through obedience or following, then the Noble Companions, the Ashra Mubashara (the Ten Companions given glad tidings of Paradise during their lifetime), and the Four Rightly Guided Caliphs would have been bestowed with prophethood. However, none among them claimed prophethood, despite excelling in worship, obedience, and righteousness.

Q: Can a person become a prophet through hard work, effort, ascetic practices, spiritual exercises, or struggle?

A: Prophethood is not an acquired status. No one can become a prophet through hard work, effort, toil, or spiritual practices. Some Islamic jurists have deemed those who claim that prophethood is an acquired status as infidels. Prophethood is *wahbi* (divinely bestowed), meaning it is solely a gift and selection by Allah Almighty, entirely based on His will and discretion.

Q: What do Zilli and Brozi prophethood imply?

A: There is no concept of Zilli or Brozi prophethood in Islam. These are Qadiani terms influenced by Hindu ideas and creeds. The use of such terms is considered an insult to Islam.

Q: Do the Qadianis also profess the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ)?

A: According to the Qadianis, the Generous Prophet (ﷺ) is not the last prophet. Instead, they claim that the Dajjal of Qadian, Mirza Qadiani, is the last prophet. The Qadianis do not recognize any prophet after the passing of the Generous Prophet (ﷺ) for 1400 years. However, after this period, they falsely presented Mirza Qadiani as a prophet. Now, even after approximately 120 years, the Qadianis continue to persist in their belief in Mirza Qadiani's prophethood, while rejecting the idea of any prophet after him.

This stance essentially implies that, according to the Qadianis, the Seal of the Prophets, i.e., the last prophet, is none other than the liar and Dajjal of Qadian. While they superficially profess belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ), they in effect distort this belief by attributing it to the false claimant, Mirza Qadiani.

Q: Why are Mirza Qadiani and his followers considered infidels?

A: There are numerous reasons for the infidelity of Mirza Qadiani and his followers, including:

1. **Denying the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ):** Rejecting the universally accepted Islamic belief that Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Seal of the Prophets.
2. **Claiming Prophethood and Messengership:** Falsely attributing prophethood to Mirza Qadiani after the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ).
3. **Blaspheming the Generous Prophet (ﷺ):** Engaging in statements and actions disrespectful to Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ).
4. **Claiming Superiority Over All Other Prophets:** Asserting Mirza Qadiani's superiority over other prophets and adopting an insulting attitude towards them.
5. **Claiming Divinity and Blaspheming God:** Making claims suggestive of divinity and showing irreverence towards Allah Almighty.
6. **Denying the Virgin Birth of Jesus Christ (AS):** Rejecting the miraculous birth of Jesus (AS) without a father.
7. **Declaring Jihad Unlawful:** Opposing the concept of Jihad established in Islamic teachings.
8. **Calling Muslims Disbelievers:** Snatching away the identity of real Muslims by labeling them as disbelievers and falsely claiming that only he and his followers are true Muslims, while those who do not believe in him are not Muslims.

Q: How many types of disbelievers are there, and what is the difference between them?

A: There are four types of disbelievers:

1. **Common Disbeliever:** A person who openly denies or opposes Islam, the Prophet of Allah (ﷺ), and the Last Book, the Noble Quran.
2. **Hypocrite (Munafiq):** Someone who outwardly professes Islam to deceive Muslims but harbours disbelief in his heart and is actually an opponent and enemy of Islam.
3. **Apostate (Murtad):** An individual who was once a Muslim but later renounced Islam and adopted *kufr* (disbelief) or entered in the fold of another religion (those of people of the Scriptures or otherwise).
4. **Zindeeq:** A person who outwardly claims to be a Muslim but secretly denies or distorts essential Islamic beliefs and principles. Such an individual is, in reality, a denier who does not accept true Islam but insists that their infidel actions and creed are legitimate and Islamic. They label their infidelity as Islam and call true Islam infidelity. An example of *zindeeq* includes Qadianis.

Q: Is a prophet a poet?

A: A true prophet is not a poet. On the other hand, the false claimant to prophethood, Mirza Qadiani, regularly composed poetry, although it was of a very poor quality. Being a poet is contrary to the role of a prophet.

Q: How can the mission of safeguarding the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) be promoted to the maximum extent?

A: Muslims should put aside all differences and internal disputes, focusing on unity among themselves. With unity, they should dedicate themselves to safeguarding the belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) and work tirelessly to eliminate the *fitna* of Qadianiat. The esteemed

ulema and respected speakers should champion the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) through their addresses. Spiritual leaders should instruct their followers to actively safeguard this fundamental Islamic principle and socially and economically boycott Qadianis. In cases where Qadianis desecrate Islamic symbols, a complaint should be immediately lodged with the local police station under Section 298/C of the Pakistan Penal Code. Conferences promoting the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) should be organized in every area. Literature on this topic should be widely distributed. Journalists have a responsibility to write informative articles in newspapers and journals. Politicians and influential individuals must ensure the implementation of constitutional, legal, and judicial measures against Qadianis.

Protecting the Sanctity of Prophethood (ﷺ)

Q: What is the concept of Protecting the Sanctity of Prophethood (ﷺ)?

A: Protecting the Sanctity of Prophethood (ﷺ) means upholding the utmost respect, dignity, and reverence for Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ), the Seal of Prophets. It entails refraining from any form of disrespect, whether spoken, thought, or implied, towards the sacred personage of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Q: Does the concept of Preserving the Sanctity of Prophethood (ﷺ) only imply safeguarding the sanctity of Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ), the Prophet of Allah?

A: This concept encompasses not only the Prophet of Allah (ﷺ) but also the sanctity of all prophets and messengers, from Sayyidna Adam (AS) to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Although the term often specifically refers to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), it implicitly includes all prophets, such as Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) and Sayyidna Musa (AS). In Islamic beliefs, it is explicitly clear that blaspheming against any prophet expels a person from Islam.

Q: What is the punishment for the one who blasphemes against the prophethood (ﷺ)?

A: According to the majority of Islamic scholars, blaspheming against the Prophet (ﷺ) is punishable by death.

Q: In order to show the respect we must have for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), please quote one verse from the Holy Quran.

A: It is stated in the Noble Quran: "O you who believe! Raise not your voices above the voice of the Prophet, nor speak aloud to him in talk, as you may speak aloud to one another, lest your deeds become vain and you perceive not." (Surah Al-Hujurat, Verse 2)

Q: Which poet composed the following verses?

My eyes have never seen anyone more beautiful than you,

Women have never given birth to a child more charming than you,

You are free from all flaws and imperfections,

It seems you were born exactly as you wished to be.

A: These verses were penned by Hassaan ibn Thabit (RA), the renowned poet of the Prophet's (ﷺ) court.

Q: Through which verse has Allah Almighty commanded the faithful to send blessings and greetings upon the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: Allah Almighty commands in Verse 56 of Surah Al-Ahzaab:

“Indeed, Allah and His angels send blessings upon the Prophet. O you who believe, send blessings upon him and greet him with a worthy greeting.”
(Surah Al-Ahzaab, Verse 56)

Q: What blessed name has been used in Torah for the Seal of the Prophets (ﷺ)?

A: Maaz Maaz.

Q: What is the name of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in the Injeel (Gospel)?

A: Taab Taab.

Q: How many poetic couplets are in the famous Qaseeda of Imam Boseeri (Maula Ya Salli Wasallam...)?

A: The Qaseeda consists of around 160 couplets.

Q: Who was the brave woman whose father, brother, and husband were martyred in the Battle of Uhud, and whose concern for the Holy Prophet's wellbeing remained unwavering amidst the tragic news?

A: The remarkable woman was Sayyida Hind Bint Amr Ibn Hazm (RA), also known as Umm Waraqah. When informed of her family members' martyrdom, she inquired about the Holy Prophet's safety each time. Upon seeing him unharmed, she exclaimed: “If you are safe, every grief and worry is of no worth.”

Q: Which Noble Companion condemned to hell the blasphemer Ka'b Bin Ashraf?

A: The Noble Companion who condemned Ka'b Bin Ashraf to hell was Sayyidna Muhammad bin Maslama (RA).

Q: In which Surah of the Holy Quran are the verses describing the vices of the notorious blasphemer Waleed bin Mugheera, including calling him *Zaneem* (one born illegitimately)?

A: The Holy Quran declares notorious blasphemer Waleed bin Mugheera as Zaneem (one born illegitimately) besides pointing out his vices in Verses 10 to 13 of Surah Al-Qalam.

Q: If a person commits blasphemy against Allah and His Prophet (ﷺ), what is the decree of Allah about them?

A: Allah Almighty declares in Verse 57 of Surah Al-Ahzab: "Indeed, those who hurt Allah and His Messenger, Allah has cursed them in this world and the Hereafter and prepared for them a humiliating punishment."

Q: What decision was made by Sayyidna Umar (RA) in the case of the hypocrite who did not accept the decision of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: Sayyidna Umar (RA) cut the hypocrite's head off with a sword, stating that whoever refuses to accept the decision of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) would face a similar decision from Umar.

Q: Which verse of the Holy Quran was revealed regarding the above decision of Sayyidna Umar (RA)?

A: Verse 65 of Surah An-Nisa supported Sayyidna Umar's (RA) decision, as follows:

"But no, by your Lord, they cannot be believers until they make you a judge in matters of disagreement among them, and then do not find any straightness in their hearts as to what you have decided and submit with entire submission."

Q: Who was Ibn Khatal?

A: Ibn Khatal was a notorious blasphemer against the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in Makkah. He would blaspheme against the Prophet (ﷺ) himself and also instigate his two maidservants to do the same.

Q: What did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) say about Ibn Khatal?

A: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) declared that if Ibn Khatal were found hiding even under the coverings of the Ka'bah, he would still be killed.

Q: In which Surah of the Holy Quran is the name of the blasphemer mentioned with a warning of the torment to be awarded to him?

A: In Surah Al-Lahab, Abu Lahab is mentioned by name along with the warning of divine torment.

Q: How did Abu Lahab, the blasphemer, meet his death?

A: Abu Lahab, the notorious blasphemer of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), suffered a painful death. He died from a plague-like, poisonous, and inflammatory disease, which caused him immense suffering. After his death, his body decomposed and emitted a foul odor, making people raise hue and cry, which prompted his sons to hire Ethiopian labourers to dispose of his corpse. They threw his body into a ditch, covered it with stones, and then buried it under soil.

Q: In which Surah of the Holy Quran is the worship place of Muslims referred to as *Masjid*?

A: In Surah Al-Hajj, verse 40.

Q: Did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) ever demolish a Masjid built by hypocrites?

A: Yes, during the expedition of Tabuk, hypocrites built a place of worship in the Prophet's (ﷺ) absence, deceitfully calling it a "Masjid". Upon his return, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) ordered its demolition and had it set on fire. This is referenced in the Holy Quran as "Masjid Dharar". The event is mentioned in Verses 107-110 of Surah At-Tawbah (Chapter 9) in the Holy Quran.

Q: What were the names of the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) devotees by whose hands was the famous blasphemer, Abu Jahl, condemned to hell?

A: Abu Jahl was killed by the hands of two young Ansari brothers, Sayyidna Mu'az (RA) and Sayyidna Mu'awwaz (RA). During the Battle of Badr, the two brothers attacked Abu Jahl, knocking him to the ground. Abdullah Bin Mas'ood (RA) then beheaded him.

Q: Loving the Generous Prophet (ﷺ) is a requirement of faith. Which hadith describes this essential requirement?

A: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "None of you will have faith until I am more beloved to him than his children, his parents, and all mankind." (Bukhari, Muslim)

Q: What was the real name of Abu Jahl, the enemy of Islam?

A: His real name was 'Amr Bin Hisham. He was initially known as Abul Hakam (the father of wisdom), but the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) later referred to him as Abu Jahl (the father of ignorance) due to his stubborn rejection of the truth despite being exposed to the Prophet's (ﷺ) message.

Q: What title was given to the notorious hypocrite Abdullah Bin Ubayy by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) referred to him as "Raees-ul-Munafiqeen" (the Chief of Hypocrites), due to his prominent role as the leader of the hypocrites in Medina.

Q: How did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) address a disbeliever instead of paying the usual salaam?

A: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) would say: "Assalaam 'Ala manittaba' l-hudaa" which means "Peace be upon him who follows the guidance."

Q: To which Companion did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) say: “My parents are sacrificed for you!”⁴

A: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) expressed this sentiment to two Companions on the following occasions:

1. Sayyidna Sa’d bin Abi Waqas (RA): The Prophet (ﷺ) was pleased with him for shooting arrows in defense of the Prophet (ﷺ) during the Battle of Uhud.

2. Sayyidna Zubair bin al-Awwam (RA): The Prophet (ﷺ) appreciated him for providing secret information about the enemy’s plans during wartime.

Q: What is the name of the famous book by Imam Ibn Taymiyyah (RA) on preserving the sanctity of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), along with its translation?

A: The book is titled: “Al-Sarim al-Maslul ‘ala Shatim al-Rasul”, which can be translated to English as: “The Drawn Sword against the Insulter of the Prophet (ﷺ)”.

Q: What is Mubahala?

A: Mubahala is a prayer invoked when there’s a dispute between parties regarding truth and falsehood. After reasoning and argumentation, if one party remains stubborn and refuses to acknowledge the truth, both parties can jointly pray to Allah Almighty, invoking His curse, adversity, and destruction upon the party that is in the wrong. This prayer is called Mubahala. Including family members and loved ones in this prayer can intensify its impact. Mubahala is mentioned in the Quran (3:61) and is based on the incident where the

⁴ The phrase “My parents are sacrificed for you!” is an Arabic expression of deep affection and appreciation.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) debated with the Christians of Najran, who refused to acknowledge the truth of Islam.

Q: What historical dialogue took place between Caliph Haroon Al-Rasheed and Imam Malik regarding blasphemy against the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: Caliph Haroon Al-Rasheed asked Imam Malik (RA): “If someone blasphemes against the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) anywhere in the world, what is the responsibility of the Muslim Ummah?”

Imam Malik (RA) replied: “The Muslim Ummah must avenge this blasphemy.”

Caliph Haroon Al-Rasheed asked: “What if the Muslim Ummah is unable to do so?”

Imam Malik (RA) responded: “Then the entire Muslim Ummah should perish; it has no right to exist.”

Q: Please mention some notable martyrs who gave their lives preserving the sanctity of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

A: Here are a few examples of those individuals who sacrificed their lives to defend the honour and dignity of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), demonstrating their unwavering devotion and commitment to their faith and love for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ):

1. Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed
2. Ghazi Abdul Qayyum Shaheed
3. Ghazi Mureed Hussain Shaheed
4. Ghazi Abdul Rehman Shaheed
5. Ghazi Muhammad Siddique Shaheed
6. Ghazi Amir Abdul Rehman Cheema Shaheed
7. Ghazi Abdullah Shaheed
8. Ghazi Abdul Rasheed Shaheed
9. Ghazi Mian Muhammad Shaheed
10. Ghazi Muhammad Mumtaz Qadri Shaheed

Q: Tell us something about Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed (RA)?

A: Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed (RA) was a Muslim martyr who avenged the blasphemy committed by Rajpal, a Hindu publisher who wrote and published a blasphemous book about the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). On April 6, 1929, Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed (RA) killed Rajpal in Lahore during British rule. He was subsequently arrested, tried, and sentenced to death on May 22, 1929. Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed (RA) was hanged on October 31, 1929. His funeral prayer was offered in Lahore on November 14, 1929, and was attended by a massive crowd of approximately 600,000 people, who came to pay their respects to the martyr. Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed (RA) is revered as a hero and a symbol of devotion to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Q: How did Allama Iqbal (RA) pay tribute to Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed (RA) for his courageous act of killing a blasphemer?

A: Allama Iqbal (RA) paid a heartfelt tribute to Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed (RA) with the following words:
“We were merely left with words, but the son of the carpenter surpassed us all.”⁵

Q: Who introduced the Bill for the Dignity of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in Pakistan’s National Assembly, and when?

A: The late Aapa Nisar Fatima, a member of the National Assembly at the time, presented the bill in 1986, aiming to safeguard the dignity and reverence of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

⁵Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed’s parents were indeed carpenters, and Allama Iqbal’s statement highlights the bravery and selflessness of Ghazi Ilmuddin Shaheed, who went beyond mere words to defend the honour of the Holy Prophet (SAW).

Q: What does Section **295-C** of the Pakistan Penal Code state regarding blasphemy against the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: According to Section **295-C**, any person who blasphemes the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) through spoken or written words, publicly or implicitly, shall be punishable by death and a fine.

Q: How many blasphemers have been sentenced to death under the Blasphemy Law in Pakistan to date?

A: Despite numerous convictions, no one has been executed under the Blasphemy Law due to intense pressure from Western countries, particularly the United States.

Q: Which section of the Pakistan Penal Code applies to individuals who commit blasphemy against the Holy Quran?

A: Section **295-B** of the Pakistan Penal Code deals with blasphemy against the Holy Quran, which states that whoever willfully defiles, damages, or desecrates a copy of the Holy Quran shall be punishable with imprisonment for life.

Q: What is the last verse of the famous Poem “Shikwa, Jawab Shikwa” composed by Allama Iqbal?

A: کی محمد ﷺ سے وفا تو نے تو ہم تیرے ہیں
یہ جہاں چیز ہے کیا، لوح و قلم تیرے ہیں

(If you are loyal to Muhammad (ﷺ), We are yours,
What is this world? Even the Divine Pen and Tablet are yours.)

Q: Who has composed the following verses:

زکوٰۃ اچھی، حج اچھا، روزہ اچھا، اور نماز اچھی
مگر میں باوجود اس کے مسلمان ہو نہیں سکتا
نہ جب تک مروتوں میں خواجہ بطحاؒ کی عزت پر
خدا شہید ہے کامل میرا ایمان ہو نہیں سکتا

Zakat is great, Hajj is great, fasting is great, and
prayer is great,

But even with all of this, a true Muslim I cannot state.

Until I sacrifice my life for the honor of the Chosen One ﷺ,

By God, my faith will never be complete or truly done

A: Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (RA), the daily, Zamindar, Lahore, 26 May 1929.

The Greatness of Noble Companions and the Ahl-e-Bayt (RA)

Q: What is meant by 'Ashra Mubashra?

A: 'Ashra Mubashra refers to the ten noble Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) who were given the glad tidings of Paradise during their lifetime. These ten Companions are:

1. Sayyidna Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)
2. Sayyidna Umar ibn Al-Khattab (RA)
3. Sayyidna Uthman ibn Affan (RA)
4. Sayyidna Ali ibn Abi Talib (RA)
5. Sayyidna Abu Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah (RA)
6. Sayyidna Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas (RA)
7. Sayyidna Sa'id ibn Zayd (RA)
8. Sayyidna Abdur Rahman ibn Auf (RA)
9. Sayyidna Zubair ibn Al-Awwam (RA)
10. Sayyidna Talha ibn Ubaidullah (RA)

Q: Who was the first person to draw a sword in defense of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in Islam?

A: Sayyidna Zubair ibn Al-Awwam (RA) had the honor of being the first person to draw a sword in defense of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in Makkah.

Q: The battles personally participated in by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) are referred to as Ghazwaat. How

many Ghazwaat did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) participate in?

A: 27 Ghazwaat.

Q: Which uncle of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) earned the title of Syed-ush-Shuhada (the chief of martyrs)?

A: Hazrat Hamza (RA), the paternal uncle of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), is revered as Syed-ush-Shuhada (the chief of martyrs) due to his courageous martyrdom in the Battle of Uhud.

Q: Whose conversion to Islam prompted Muslims to raise the slogan of Takbeer (Allahu Akbar) for the first time?

A: The conversion of Sayyidna 'Umar Farooq (RA) to Islam marked the first instance where Muslims collectively raised the slogan of Takbeer (Allahu Akbar).

Q: Which esteemed Noble Companion had four generations of his family as Companions of the Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: Sayyidna Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) holds this distinct honor. His family members who were also Companions include:

1. Father: Sayyidna Abu Quhafa (RA)
2. Himself: Sayyidna Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)
3. Son: Sayyidna Abdur Rahman (RA)
4. Grandson: Sayyidna Abu Atiq (RA)

Q: What are the names of the daughters of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

A: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) had four daughters, whose names are:

1. Syeda Zainab (RA)
2. Syeda Ruqayyah (RA)
3. Syeda Umm Kulthum (RA)
4. Syeda Fatimah-Tuz-Zahra (RA)

Q: Mention two hadiths highlighting the virtues of Sayyidna Imam Hassan (RA) and Imam Hussain (RA).

A: The two hadiths about the virtues of Sayyidna Imam Hassan (RA) and Imam Hussain (RA) are:

1. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Hassan and Hussain are the chiefs of the youth of Paradise." (Narrated by Tirmidhi, Hakim, and others)
2. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Hassan and Hussain are my two flowers in this world." (Narrated by Bukhari, Muslim, and others)

Q: Please share a hadith about the virtue of Sayyida Fatima-tuz-Zahra (RA), the Princess of the two worlds.

A: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Fatima is a part of me. Whatever harms her harms me, and whoever makes her angry makes me angry." (Narrated by Bukhari, Muslim, and others)

Fitna-e-Qadianiat

Q: What is Fitna Qadianiat?

A: Fitna Qadianiat refers to the heretical movement of Qadianism, which is considered a rebellion against Islam and the Prophethood of Muhammad (ﷺ). Qadianis follow Mirza Ghulam Qadiani, who falsely claimed to be a prophet and messenger, thereby denying the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) (Khatm-e-Nubuwwat) and blaspheming against the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), his Noble Companions, and the Quran.

Qadianis accept and believe in Mirza Qadiani's false claims, which are contrary to the fundamental principles of Islam.

Q: Who are Mirzais and Qadianis?

A: Mirzais and Qadianis are followers of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, a self-proclaimed prophet who emerged in British India. They are often used

interchangeably to refer to the same group. Mirza Qadiani's followers are called Mirzais because he used the title "Mirza" before his name, indicating his Mughal Barlas caste affiliation. They are also called Qadianis because Mirza Qadiani lived in Qadian, a town in Gurdaspur district of Indian Punjab. It is noteworthy that followers of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian react angrily when referred to as Qadianis or Mirzais. Some, who consider themselves more refined, view these terms as derogatory. Who can make them understand that using these names is not an insult? Rather, it is a natural consequence of their prophet's claims. Instead of taking offense, they should acknowledge this reality.

Q: Why do Qadianis and Mirzaies to call themselves Ahmadis?

A: Qadianis and Mirzais prefer to be called "Ahmadis" instead of their actual names. This preference stems from the following verse in the Quran:

"And [mention] when Jesus, the son of Mary, said, 'O children of Israel, indeed I am the messenger of Allah to you confirming what came before me of the Torah and bringing good tidings of a messenger to come after me, whose name is Ahmad.'" (As-Saf 61:6)

However, Qadianis falsely claim that this verse refers to Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, exploiting the shared name "Ahmad." This interpretation contradicts the consensus of esteemed Islamic scholars, companions, and exegetists over the past 1,400 years. They unanimously agree that the verse refers to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), named "Ahmad" by his mother.

The name "Ghulam Ahmad" (Slave of Ahmad) was given to Mirza Qadiani by his parents, indicating his

subservience to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). It is illogical for him to claim to be “Ahmad” himself. In reality, Muslims are both Ahmadis and Muhammadis, connected to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) through their faith. By adopting the name “Ahmadis,” Qadianis inadvertently hurt the sentiments of Muslims, who are the true Ummat-e-Muhammadia and Ahmadia. This attempt to associate themselves with Muslims is ultimately futile.

Q: What Islamic symbols do Qadianis adopt for their sect?

A: Despite being non-Muslims, Qadianis wrongly use Islamic terminology and symbols, referring to:

- Their place of worship as “Masjid” (Mosque)
- Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani as a prophet and messenger
- His wife as “Ummul Momineen” (Mother of the Faithful)
- His daughter as the “Chief of Women”
- His family as “Ahl-e-Bait” (Household of the Prophet)
- His companions as “Noble Companions” (Sahaba)
- Qadian as “Makkah Mukarrama” (Holy Makkah)
- Rabwa as “Madina” (City of the Prophet)
- Mirza Qadiani’s sayings as “Holy Traditions” (Hadith)
- His alleged revelations as the “Holy Quran”
- Mirza Qadiani as the likeness of Prophet Muhammad (God forbid)

By adopting these Islamic symbols, Qadianis attempt to create a false narrative of continuity with mainstream Islam, through fraudulent means.

Q: What book do Qadianis consider divine?

A: According to Qadianis, the book “Tadhkira” holds divine status. This book contains Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani’s diabolical dreams, personal

intuitions, alleged revelations and devilish inspirations.

Q: What is the significance of the book “Tadhkira” in the Qadiani sect?

A: “Tadhkira” is a compilation of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani’s alleged revelations and inspirations. Qadianis consider “Tadhkira” a sacred and divine book, equivalent to the Holy Quran. This stance is based on Mirza Qadiani’s claim that he has faith in his revelations and inspirations just as he has faith in the Holy Quran. (Haqeeqat-ul-Wahi, Page 220; Rohani Khaza’in, Vol. 22, Page 220 by Mirza Ghulam Qadiani)

Q: What do Qadianis claim about the relationship between the Quran and Qadian?

A: Qadianis believe that Allah Almighty revealed the Quran near Qadian, a claim considered blasphemous by Muslims. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani asserted that he received divine revelations (*wahi*) and falsely claimed to be recipient of the following alleged revelation: “O Mirza, We descended this revelation (the Quran) upon you near Qadian.” (Tadhkira, A Collection of Sacred Revelations and Inspirations, Page 59, 4th Edition by Mirza Ghulam Qadiani)

Q: What do Qadianis believe about Makkah Mukarramah and Madina Munawwara?

A: Qadianis believe that the spiritual blessings and bounties associated with Makkah and Madina have been severed. According to them, Qadian has now become the centre for attaining spirituality and blessings, replacing the two holy cities of Makkah and Madina.

Q: What blasphemous claims did Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani make about the martyrdom of Karbala and Hazrat Imam Hussain (AS)?

A: Mirza Qadiani made derogatory statements about Hazrat Imam Hussain (AS), claiming: "There are 100 Hussains in my cloak. I stroll through Karbala daily. I am 'Kastori' (a perfume), while Hazrat Imam Hussain (AS) is a 'heap of refuse.'" (Astaghfirullah)

Q: How do Qadianis view Muslims who reject Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani as a prophet?

A: According to Qadiani beliefs, the Muslim who does not acknowledge Mirza Qadiani as a prophet is a "swine, bastard, and son of a prostitute." (A'ina Kamalat-e-Islam, Page 547 by MQ)

Q: Which cities are mentioned in the Quran according to Qadiani beliefs?

A: Qadianis claim that the Quran mentions three cities:

1. Makkah
2. Madina
3. Qadian (a claim considered blasphemous by Muslims)

Q: What is the primary condition for burial in the Qadiani Bahishti Maqbara ("Paradisical" Tomb)?

A: According to Qadiani rules, an individual must donate the tenth part of their transferable and non-transferable assets to the Qadiani organization to be eligible for burial in the Bahishti Maqbara. However, this condition is exempted for Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani and his descendants.

Q: Where is Qadian located?

A: Qadian is a village situated in Tehsil Batala, Gurdaspur district, East Punjab, India.

Q: Which Qadiani Khalifa's wife eloped with someone she knew while the Khalifa was elderly and ill?

A: Hakeem Noor-ud-Din, the first Khalifa of the Qadiani Party.

Q: Why did Qadiani Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan not participate in the funeral prayer of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

A: Because Zafarullah Khan considered Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah a “non-believer”.

Q: Whose assassination, considered as martyrdom, was celebrated by Qadianis with the distribution of sweets and dancing?

A: King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, also known as the Khadim-e-Haramain (Servant of the Two Holy Mosques).

Q: Which British Governor allocated 1033 acres, 7 kanals, and 8 marlas of land to Qadianis in Rabwa at a nominal rate (one ana per Marla)?

A: Sir Francis Mudie.

Q: Can a deceased Qadiani be buried in a Muslim cemetery?

A: Qadianis are apostates and expelled from the fold of Islam and therefore cannot be buried in a Muslim cemetery.

Q: Which country has laws prohibiting the promotion of religions other than Judaism, yet hosts a Qadiani mission?

A: Israel.

Q: What are the months of the Qadiani calendar, which differs from the traditional Islamic calendar?

A: The Qadiani calendar consists of 12 months:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Suluh | 7. Wafa |
| 2. Tableegh | 8. Zahur |
| 3. Aman | 9. Tabuk |
| 4. Shahadat | 10. Akha' |
| 5. Hijrat | 11. Nabuwat |
| 6. Ihsan | 12. Fatah |

Q: Complete the warning: “Beware of three things...”?

A: “...Shaitan (Satan), Shezan, and Qadian.”

Q: Why did the British support Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani’s prophetic claims?

A: The British backed Mirza Qadiani’s prophetic claims to undermine Muslims’ devotion to Prophet

Muhammad (PBUH), weaken their resolve for Jihad, distort Quranic and Sunnah teachings, and disintegrate the Muslim community.

Q: What is the fundamental difference between the Kalimah (declaration of faith) of Muslims and Qadianis?

A: Muslims believe the Kalimah “Muhammadur Rasulullah” refers to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as the final messenger. In contrast, Qadianis interpret it as referring to Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, considering him the “Muhammad Rasulullah” reborn, as stated by his son Mirza Bashir Ahmad: “Thus, Masih Mau’ud (Mirza Qadiani) himself embodies ‘Muhammad Rasulullah’, having come to propagate Islam anew. Consequently, there is no need for a revised Kalimah. However, if another ‘Muhammad Rasulullah’ were to emerge, then a new declaration of faith would be required.” (Kalimatul Fasl, Page 158, by Mirza Bashir Ahmad MA, son of Mirza Qadiani).

Q: Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmood had incest with his daughter; what was her name?

A: Ammat-ur-Rasheed (reference: Shahr-e-Sadoom by Shafiq Mirza, Ex. Qadiani.)

Q: What is the difference between Qadianis and other disbelievers?

A: Qadianis are considered Zindeeqs, as they present Islam as infidelity and portray their heretical beliefs as Islam while identifying themselves as Muslims. In contrast, other disbelievers do not label their beliefs as Islam. Instead, their religions have distinct identities, symbols, and beliefs. Although some disbelievers associate themselves with prophets, who are true, the followers can be misguided e.g. Christians claim to follow Sayyidna

'Isa (AS) but are regarded as disbelievers. However, Qadianis are viewed as both disbelievers themselves and followers of a prophet who is also seen as an infidel. Jews, Christians, and Hindus are normal disbelievers who openly propagate their religions as Judaism, Christianity, and Hinduism. In contrast, Qadianis label their infidelity as Islam, refer to their Qadiani-ism as Islam, and consider true Islam as infidelity. This makes Qadianis Zindeeqs, not ordinary disbelievers.

Unlike other non-Muslims, who do not claim to be Muslims or use Islamic symbols, Qadianis call themselves Muslims, portray their heretical beliefs as Islam, and regard Muslims as disbelievers. They also disseminate their religion under the guise of Islam and adopt Islamic symbols. Islam recognizes false followers of true prophets but does not accept false prophets or their followers. Therefore, the rulings regarding Qadianis, as Zindeeqs, differ from those for ordinary disbelievers, as affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Q: What assistance did the father of Mirza Qadiani provide to the British during the War of Independence in 1857?

A: He supplied 50 riders along with an equal number of horses to support the British army.

Q: While employed, Mirza Qadiani attempted the Mukhtari exam. What was the outcome?

A: He could not pass the exam and failed.

Q: How did Mirza Qadiani regard Muslims?

A: Mirza Qadiani considered them disobedient to God, condemned to hell, illegitimately born, and infidels expelled from the fold of Islam. He described their men as swine, their women as bitches, and referred to them as the party of Abu Jahl due to their disbelief in him.

Q: What is the new name of Mirzai's city Rabwa, and where is it located?

A: The city is now called Chenab Nagar. It is located on the western bank of the Chenab River along the Faisalabad-Sargodha Road, within the district of Chiniot.

Q: What details did Mirza Qadiani mention in his book about being impregnated?

A: Mirza Qadiani wrote about an experience where he felt as though he became a woman and described a process through which he was made pregnant by God. He claimed that a soul was breathed into him as the soul of Jesus was breathed into Mary, leading to a symbolic pregnancy lasting 10 months. He described undergoing birth pangs and emerging as a new self, stating that he transformed from Mary to Christ. This, he explained, symbolized him being both the "mother" and "son" of himself. Thus, he claimed to be Jesus Christ the son of Mary. (References: *Islami Qurbani* by Qazi Yar Muhammad Q., *Kashti-e-Noah*, (Noah's Ark) Page 47; *Shaitani Khaza'in*, Vol 19, Pages 50–51).

Q: Which Qadiani Khalifa is known for the claim that he used to eat defecation during the mysterious disease before his death?

A: It is attributed to Bashir-ud-Din Mehmood Qadiani.

Q: Mirza Qadiani disinherited his biological son and did not offer his funeral prayer because the son refused to accept Mirza Qadiani as prophet. What was the name of that son?

A: Mirza Fazal Ahmad.

Q: How did Mirza Qadiani describe Muslim men and women in his book?

A: Mirza Qadiani wrote: "The enemies of our wilderness are swine, and their women are worse

than bitches.” (Najam-ul-Huda, *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 14, Page 53).

Q: What blasphemous statements did Mirza Qadiani make about Jesus Christ, the Spirit of Allah? Provide two examples.

- A:** 1. Mirza Qadiani sarcastically claimed, “His (Jesus Christ’s) family is very pious and pure; three paternal grandmothers and maternal grandmothers of him were adulterous and prostitutes.” (Anjaam-e-Atham, *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 11, Page 291)
2. He also alleged that Jesus Christ had a habit of hurling abuses, indulging in invective, and flying into rage over trivial matters. (Anjaam Atham, *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 11, Page 289)
3. Once Mirza Qadiani was advised to use opium. He responded, “I am afraid that the people would make fun of it by saying that the first Messiah was a drinker and the second is an opium-user.” (Naseem-e-Da'wat, Page 69; *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 19, Page 435).

Q: What are four blasphemous statements of Mirza Qadiani about God?

- A:** 1. “True God is that who sent his prophet in Qadian.” (God forbid)
2. “I saw myself in a dream that I am God and I believed that I am that.” (God forbid)
3. “The god that is our god is a consuming fire.”
4. “My god pledged fealty to me.”

Q: What are some heretical beliefs attributed to Qadianis?

- A:** 1. Qadianis believe that Mirza Qadiani is himself Muhammad Rasulullah/the Prophet of Allah (God forbid). According to their belief, the reference to “Rasulullah” (the Prophet of Allah) in the *Kalima Tayyabah* implies Mirza Qadiani.

(*Kalimatul-Fasl*, Page 158 by Mirza Bashir Ahmad Qadiani, the son of Mirza Qadiani).

2. Qadianis believe that every person can make progress spiritually and achieve the highest possible status to the extent that he can even achieve a status greater than that of Muhammad Rasulullah. (The Diary of Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mehmood, newspaper Al-Fazl, Qadian No. 5, Vol. 10, 17 July 1922)
1. Qadianis believe that several Quranic verses were revealed anew to Mirza Qadiani. (*Tadhkira*, Print 4th).
2. Qadianis hold that Mirza Qadiani embodies the virtues and status of all prophets (God forbid). (*Haqeeqat-ul-Wahi*, Page 73, *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 22, Page 76).
3. Qadianis believe that Jesus Christ used to drink (God forbid). His three maternal grandmothers and as many paternal grandmothers were prostitutes, adulterous and women of easy virtue (God forbid). He has no miracle to his credit. (*Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 11, Page 291; *Khaza'in*, Vol. 19, Page 71 by MQ)
4. Qadianis believe that the holy Book descended near Qadian. (*Tadhkira*, the collection of sacred revelations and inspirations, Page 59, Print 4th, by Mirza Qadiani)
5. Qadianis believe that the Noble Quran descended again, but upon Mirza Qadiani. (*Kalimatul-Fasl*, Page 173, by Mirza Bashir Ahmad MA, the son of MQ)
6. Qadianis believe that Rabwa is superior to Makkah and Madina. (*Haqeeqat-ul-Roya*, Page 46, by Mirza Bashir-ud-Din)
7. Qadianis believe that all the Muslims who do not consider Mirza Qadiani as a prophet are

offspring of prostitutes (A'ina Kamaalaat-e-Islam, Page 547 by Mirza Qadiani)

Q: Which are the Quranic verses falsely claimed as having descended upon Mirza Qadiani according to Qadiani belief?

A: According to Qadiani belief, following are the Quranic verses to have been revealed to Mirza Qadiani:

- **إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ** /“Indeed, We have granted you [O Muhammad] Al-Kawthar (a river in Paradise). So pray to your Lord and sacrifice [to Him]. Indeed, your enemy is the one cut off.” — *Surah Al-Kawthar* (108: 1-3)
(Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 73, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)
- **وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ** “And We have raised high your repute (mention).”— *Surah Ash-Sharh* (94:4)
(Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 74, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)
- **هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُ بِالْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ الْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَهُ عَلَى الدِّينِ كُلِّهِ ۚ وَكَفَىٰ بِاللَّهِ شَهِيدًا** “It is He who has sent His Messenger with guidance and the religion of truth to make it prevail over all other religions. And sufficient is Allah as a Witness.”— *Surah Al-Fath* (48:28)
(Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamat, Page 194, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)
- **وَدَاعِيًا إِلَى اللَّهِ بِإِذْنِهِ ۖ وَسِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا** “And as one who invites to Allah by His permission and as a shining lamp.”— *Surah Al-Ahzab* (33:46)
(Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 541, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)

- تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ “May the hands of Abu Lahab be ruined, and ruined is he.”— *Surah Al-Masad* (111:1)
(Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 198, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)
- مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ ۚ وَالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ أَشِدَّاءُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ رُحَمَاءُ بَيْنَهُمْ “Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, and those with him are firm against the disbelievers, compassionate among themselves.” — *Surah Al-Fath* (48:29)
(Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 73, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)
- يَا سَيِّدُنَا ۖ وَٱلْقُرْءَانِ ٱلْحَكِيمِ إِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿١٤﴾ “Ya-Sin. By the wise Quran, indeed you, [O Muhammad], are among the messengers.”— *Surah Ya-Sin* (36:1–3)
(Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 398, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)
- قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَٱتَّبِعُونِي يُحْبِبْكُمُ اللَّهُ Say, [O Muhammad], ‘If you should love Allah, then follow me, so Allah will love you.’— *Surah Aal-e-Imran* (3:31)
(Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 37, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)
- وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ “And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds.”— *Surah Al-Anbiya* (21:107)
(Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 64, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)

Q: What did Mirza Qadiani say while insulting the Cave of Thaur?

A: Mirza Qadiani described it as an extremely stinking place, narrow and dark, a place of insects, and a

filthy place (God forbid). (Tuhfa-e-Golarvea, recorded in Rohani Khaza'in, Vol. 17, footnote at Page 205, by Mirza Qadiani)

Q: What according to Qadiani beliefs are Muslims like?

A: "And those who are not convinced of our victory will be clearly assumed as wishing to be illegitimate offspring and they are not legitimately born." (Anwar-ul-Islam, Page 30, recorded in Rohani Khaza'in, Vol. 9, Page 31, by Mirza Qadiani)

"Those who were my opponents were named as Christians, Jews, and polytheists." (Nazul al-Masih, footnote at Page 4, recorded in Rohani Khaza'in, Vol. 18, Page 382, by Mirza Qadiani)

"These books of mine are cherished by every Muslim, who benefits from their divine secrets and affirms the truth of my message. However, the descendants of the prostitutes have not acknowledged me." (A'ina-e-Kamalat-e-Islam, Page 547, 548, recorded in Rohani Khaza'in, Vol 5, Page 547, 548, by Mirza Qadiani)

"The enemies of our wildernesses are swine, and their women excelled bitches." (Najam-ul-Huda, Page 53, recorded in Rohani Khaza'in, Vol. 14, Page 53, by Mirza Qadiani)

Q: According to Qadiani belief, what is the stance on individuals who do not consider Mirza Qadiani as a prophet or messenger?

A: "Every person who believes in Moses but does not believe in Christ or believes in Christ but does not believe in Muhammad (ﷺ) or believes in Muhammad (ﷺ) but does not believe in Masih Mau'ud (Mirza Qadiani) is not only an ordinary but a hardened disbeliever and is also expelled from the fold of Islam." (Kalimatul-Fasl, by Mirza Bashir Ahmad M.A Page 110)

“God Almighty has revealed it to me that every person whom my message has reached but he has not accepted me is not a Muslim.” (Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 519, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)

“All the Muslims who have not joined those who have pledged allegiance to Hadrat Masih Mau’ud (Mirza Qadiani), even if they have not heard the name of Hadrat Masih Mau’ud (Mirza Qadiani), are disbelievers and expelled from the fold of Islam.” (A’ina-e-Sadaqat, Page 35, recorded in Anwar ul-Uloom, Vol. 6, Page 110 by Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mehmood, the son of Mirza Qadiani)

“The person who does not follow you and does not join in pledging allegiance to you and remains your opponent is the one who disobeys God and His Prophet and is condemned to Hell.” (Tadhkira, the Collection of Wahi wa Ilhamaat, Page 280, Print 4th, By Mirza Qadiani)

Q: After the false claimant to prophethood, Mirza Qadiani, many of his disciples also claimed prophethood. Tell the names of a few of them.

A: Yar Muhammad Qadiani, Ahmad Noor Kabuli, Abdul Lateef Ganna Chori, Elahi Bakhsh Multani, Chiragh Din Jamuni, Abdullah Teemapuri.

Q: What is Qadiani belief about Jihad?

A: Mirza Qadiani has written: “The instant a person pledges allegiance to me, and considers me as Masih Mau’ud, they have to believe that Jihad is absolutely unlawful.” (Collection of Advertisements, Vol. 3, Page 247, by Mirza Qadiani)

At another place, he wrote: “I have faith that as the number of my disciples increases those people will decrease in number who have belief in Jihad. This is so because having belief in my being Masih and

Mehdi is like denying Jihad.” (Collection of Advertisements, Vol. 3, Page 19, by Mirza Qadiani)

Q: According to Mirza Qadiani’s own claim, how many almirahs (bookshelves) would be filled with his writings on the prohibition of Jihad and obedience to the British?

A: He claimed that his writings on this topic could fill 50 almirahs. However, it is worth noting that his total literary output consists of around 83 books, which would not even fill half an almirah. (References: Tariyaq al-Qalub, Pages 27-28, Rohani Khaza’in, Vol. 15, Pages 155-156).

Q: According to Mirza Qadiani, what are the two parts of Islam?

A: He claimed that Islam consists of two parts: obedience to Allah and obedience to the British government. (Shahadat ul Quran, Rohani Khaza’in, Vol. 6, Page 380, 381 by Mirza Qadiani)

Q: Which Qadiani Khalifa’s ultimate fate prompted a doctor to say: “I can treat a disease, but cannot treat God’s wrath”?

A: Adulterous Khalifa Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mehmood.

Q: How many Qadianis are in Israeli army?

A: As many as 600 Qadianis were in Israeli army in 1970. Now their number is in thousands.

Q: What is the Qadiani belief about Pakistan?

A: It is important to note that Qadianis believe Pakistan will eventually become Akhand Bharat (Undivided/Integral India). The second Khalifa of the Qadiani community, Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mehmood, said: “We should strive to raise the Hindu-Muslim issue and promote unity, so that all communities live together harmoniously, like sugar and milk, ensuring that united India remains undivided. Undoubtedly, this is a very difficult task, but its results are very promising. Allah desires that

all communities be united so that Ahmadiyyat may progress on this broad foundation. Thus, in this vision, there is an indication that there may be a temporary rift, and for some time, the two nations (Muslims and Hindus) may remain separate. However, this state of affairs would be temporary, and we should work towards reversing it as soon as possible.” (Reference: The speech of Qadiani Khalifa Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mehmood, the daily Al-Fazl, Qadian, 5 April 1947, Page 3)

“I have mentioned before that the will of Allah Almighty is to keep India united. However, if due to extreme hostility between communities, the partition of India occurs, that is a different matter. In this case, if we have accepted the partition of India, it is not out of pleasure but under coercion. We will continue to strive, in one way or another, to bring about reunification.” (Reference: The speech of Qadiani Khalifa Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mehmood, the daily Al-Fazl, Qadian, 16 May 1947, Page 2)

Similarly, Qadiani Khalifa Mirza Tahir, while addressing a gathering in London, said: “May Allah disintegrate Pakistan into pieces. May Allah destroy this country. Do not worry. In a few days, you will hear the good news that this country has been erased from existence.” (Reference: The daily Chatan, 16 August 1984, Vol. 39, Edition 31)

Q: Who is called Zindeeq? Are Qadianis Zindeeq?

A: A Zindeeq is a disbeliever who presents their disbelief as Islam. While Jews, Christians, Sikhs, and Hindus openly present their beliefs as their own, Qadianis present their disbelief as Islam. Therefore, there is no doubt that Qadianis are Zindeeq, as they outwardly claim to be Muslims. In order to mislead Muslims, they express a superficial

attachment to the Noble Quran, the holy traditions, the Companions, the Kalimah, prayer, and fasting.

Q: Which sects of Qadianis are famous?

A: There are many sects within the Qadiani community, including the Rabwi Sect, Lahori Sect, Deendar Anjuman Sect, Aropi Sect, Haqeeqt Pasand (Realistic) Sect, Sarsabz (Green) Sect, Firqah al-Muslimeen, Islah Pasand Sect, Firqa al-Qadianiat, and Sahih Islam Sect.

Q: What do you know about the second Lahori Sect of Qadianis?

A: The false claimant to prophethood, Mirza Qadiani was condemned to hell in 1908. After his death, Hakeem Noor-ud-Din became his successor but was also condemned to hell in 1914. At that time, differences emerged within the Qadiani community regarding the appointment of the second successor. Mirza Qadiani's second wife, Nusrat Bai, wanted her son, Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mehmood, to become the successor, while Mirza Qadiani's old friend, Muhammad Ali, sought to become the successor himself. This led to intense disputes. Ultimately, Bashir-ud-Din Mehmood forcefully became the second Khalifa of the Qadiani community, while Muhammad Ali Qadiani, along with some of his followers, moved to Lahore and formed the separate "Lahori Party." Muhammad Ali Qadiani stated that they did not consider Mirza Qadiani as a prophet or messenger, but only as a Mujaddid. However, Muhammad Ali Qadiani had continued to accept Mirza Qadiani as a prophet or messenger until 1914 and remained a strong proponent of Mirza Qadiani's heretical beliefs. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, both the Qadiani Party and the Lahori Party are considered

non-Muslim groups and are prohibited from using Islamic symbols.

Q: Which topic should be addressed first when engaging in polemics with Qadianis?

A: When engaging in polemics with Qadianis, the first topic to address should be the questionable character and personality of Mirza Qadiani. Qadianis are often reluctant to discuss this topic because their own books reveal that Mirza Qadiani was an adulterer and a drinker. He was known for lying and consuming unlawful food. His life was devoted to serving British interests, and he neglected fundamental Islamic obligations such as prayer, fasting, performing Hajj, and paying Zakat. His writings are riddled with falsehoods and contradictions, and he is often described as an imbecile. It is worth contemplating why Qadianis avoid discussing the character of someone they consider a prophet.

Q: How can the *fitna* of Qadianiat be tackled?

- A:**
1. Enforce the punishment for apostasy as per Islamic law.
 2. Ensure strict implementation of constitutional, legal, and superior court decisions against Qadianis.
 3. Prohibit Qadianis from using Islamic symbols.
 4. Conduct a total social and economic boycott of Qadianis.
 5. Declare those who support Qadianis as hypocrites and subject them to a similar boycott.

Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani

Q: Can the name of a Prophet be compound (more than one part)? Please provide examples.

A: No, the name of a Prophet cannot be compound, i.e., it cannot consist of more than one word. The name of each Prophet is singular, such as Adam, Noah, Aaron, Moses, and Christ. However, the false claimant to the prophethood, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani has a compound name.

Q: What is the date of birth of Mirza Qadiani?

A: Mirza Qadiani was born in Mozah Qadian, Gurdaspur district, India, in either 1839 or 1840, according to his own writings. However, there is significant disagreement over his exact date of birth among his family members and biographers. His son, Mirza Bashir Ahmad MA, a biographer and the author of *Seerat al-Mehdi*, initially suggested 1836 or 1837 as the year of birth. Later, after further review, he fixed the date as February 13, 1835 (*Seerat al-Mehdi*, Vol. 3, Page 72). Another estimate puts his year of birth as 1831 (*ibid*). Meraj Din proposed February 7, 1832, while others suggest 1833 or 1834. Based on various references from Mirzai literature, determining the exact date of Mirza Qadiani's birth appears to be a complex and unresolved issue. It remains akin to a riddle.

Q: How was Mirza Qadiani born?

A: Mirza Qadiani stated that he was born as one of a pair of twins, along with his sister. He wrote: "First she came out, then I came out, and my head was stuck in her foot" (*Taryaq Al-Qaloob*, Page 351, recorded in *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 15, Page 479, by Mirza Qadiani).

Q: Which is the month of Safar in the Islamic Calendar? What did Mirza Qadiani say about its position?

A: Safar is the second month in the Islamic Calendar. However, Mirza Qadiani erroneously claimed that it is the fourth month (*Taryaq Al-Qaloob*, Page 41,

recorded in *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 15, Page 218, by Mirza Qadiani).

Q: The father of Mirza Qadiani sent him to collect his pension, but Mirza Qadiani ran away after receiving it. How much was the pension amount?

A: The pension amount was 700 rupees. At that time, one ana (1/16th of a rupee) could buy approximately 16 kilograms of meat. Comparing it to current rates, where meat costs around 2000 rupees per kilogram, the value of 700 rupees in those days would equate to hundreds of thousands of rupees today.

Q: How many times did Mirza Qadiani have to urinate in a day?

A: Mirza Qadiani had to urinate 100 times a day (Naseem-e-Da'wat Khaza'in, Vol. 19, Page 434, 435, by Mirza Qadiani).

Q: How did the family of Mirza Qadinai know about his return home from afar?

A: The family of Mirza Qadiani could tell he was coming home because he tied the bunch of all the house keys to the sling of his *shalwar*. As he walked, the clinking sound of the keys created a rhythmic noise that signaled his arrival.

Q: How did Mirza Qadiani wear his shoes?

A: Mirza Qadiani wore his shoes with his right foot in the left shoe and his left foot in the right shoe. (Reference: Seerat Al-Mehdi, Vol. 1, new print, Page 60, by Mirza Bashir Ahmad MA)

Q: How did Mirza Qadiani button up his *kameez*?

A: Mirza Qadiani buttoned his *kameez* by fastening the upper button in the lower hole and the lower button in the upper hole. (Reference: Seerat Al-Mehdi, Vol. 1, new print, Page 344, 417 by Mirza Bashir Ahmad MA)

Q: Please describe the incident of Mirza Qadiani regarding *gurr* and mud stones.

A: Mirza Qadiani had a habit of urinating excessively, so he carried mud stones in one pocket. Additionally, being very fond of sweets, he kept pieces of *gurr* (jaggery) in the other pocket. However, he often confused the two—cleansing his private parts with the pieces of *gurr* and mistakenly putting the mud stones into his mouth.

Q: What is the name of the quickest angel of Mirza Qadiani?

A: The name of the quickest angel of Mirza Qadiani is *Tichi Tichi*. (Haqeeqat Al-Wahi, Page 332, recorded Rohani Khaza'in, Vol. 22, Page 346, by Mirza Qadiani)

Q: Which disease caused Mirza Qadiani to dance often?

A: The disease that caused Mirza Qadiani to dance often was itching. (Reference: Seerat Al-Mehdi, Vol. 1, new print, Page 550, by Mirza Bashir Ahmad MA)

Q: What was the name of the woman who used to massage the legs of Mirza Qadiani?

A: Bhanu (Seerat-ul-Mahdi, Volume 1, Page 722, by Mirza Bashir Ahmad M.A)

Q: How did Mirza Qadiani offer prayers?

A: Mirza Qadiani offered prayers in a distinctive way, reciting Persian poems while chewing paan (betel leaves). (Seerat Al-Mehdi, Vol. 1, new print, Page 605, 644, by Mirza Bashir Ahmad)

Q: What was the cause of Mirza Qadiani's death?

A: Mirza Qadiani died of cholera.

Q: Please quote any English revelation of Mirza Qadiani.

A: "I love you. I am with you. I shall help you."

Q: How many times did Mirza Qadiani perform Hajj and when?

A: Though Mirza Qadiani had the means, he did not perform any Hajj or 'Umra in his whole life. As he blasphemed against the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and was

Anti-Christ, he could not enter Makkah Mukarrama or Madina Munawwara.

Q: In which of his books did Mirza Qadiani write that “a visit to Qadian earns more reward than is earned by performing supererogatory Hajj”?

A: This statement is found in *A'ina Kamalat-e-Islam*, Page 352, and is recorded in *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol.5, Page 352.

Q: According to Qadianis, which city has the blessings like those of Makkah and Madina?

A: According to Qadianis, Qadian enjoys the same blessings as Makkah and Madina.

Q: How much gold jewelry was offered to his wife, Nusrat Bai, by Mirza Qadiani at the time of their wedding?

A: About 175 tolas. The question arises as to how could a munshi employed for Rs 15 a month in Sialkot Katcheri afford so much jewelry and amount of money incurred on the wedding.

Q: How much zakat did Mirza Qadiani use to pay?

A: Despite being a well-off person, Mirza Qadiani never paid zakat in his entire life. He did not pay zakat because he focused on gaining wealth, by selling his faith to the British.

Q: Mirza Qadiani kept lying throughout his life. Please quote two or three lies of the Mirza.

A: (1) “I would either die in Makkah or in Madina”. (Tadhkira, Page 584, Print 4th, by Mirza Qadiani) However, he died a humiliating death in the latrine of Ahmadia Building on Brandreth Road, Lahore, on 26 May 1908.

(2) Mirza Qadiani wrote on Page 147 of his book *Ayyam As-Sulha* under oath that he had no teacher, though he himself admitted on other occasions that he acquired education through teachers Fazal Elahi, Fazal Ahmad, and Gul Ali

Shah (Kitab ul-Bariyyah, Rohani Khaza'in, Vol. 13, Page 180, 181, by Mirza Qadiani)

- (3) Mirza Qadiani claimed: "Allah Almighty sent 'wahi' to me that two women would enter wedlock with me: one would be a virgin, and the other would be a widow." (Taryaq ul-Quloob, recorded in Rohani Khaza'in, Vol. 15, Page 201). However, until his death, Mirza Qadiani never married a widow. Thus, he told a lie.

Q: Mirza Qadiani claimed that Allah Almighty betrothed him to a Muslim girl, Muhammadi Begum, in the heavens and that their wedding would soon take place. However, this wedding never happened. To whom was this heavenly fiancé of Mirza Qadiani actually married?

A: She was married to Sultan Muhammad.

Q: What was the prediction about which Mirza Qadiani himself said that if it did not come true, he should be considered the worst of all? Was this prediction fulfilled?

A: The prediction was regarding his proposed Nikah with Muhammadi Begum. However, this prediction did not come true.

Q: Who was the Muslim lady upon hearing about whom the Qadianis ran away?

A: Muhammadi Begum.

Q: In which book did Mirza Qadiani confess to being a planted agent of the English?

A: *Kitab al-Bariyyah*, recorded in *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 13, Page 350.

Q: Mirza Qadiani was a hospital in himself. Can you name some of the diseases he suffered from?

A: Hysteria, hypochondria, excessive urination, amnesia, infertility, tuberculosis, epileptic fits, diabetes, dysentery.

Q: Mirza Qadiani used to drink a specific type of wine.
Do you know its name?

A: The Tonic Wine of E. Plomer.

Q: What did Mirza Qadiani wear as a sleeping suit?

A: *Gharara* (a loose dress traditionally worn by women).

Q: Please quote two poetic verses from Mirza Qadiani's poetry?

A: چپکے چپکے حرام کروانا

آریوں کا اصول بھاری ہے

دس سے کروا چکی ہے زنا لیکن

پاک دامن ابھی بے چاری ہے

کرم خاکی ہوں میرے پیارے نہ آدم زاد ہوں

ہوں بشر کی جائے نفرت اور انسانوں کی عار

عشق کا روگ ہے کیا پوچھتے ہو اس کی دوا

ایسے بیمار کا مرنا ہی دوا ہوتا ہے

Translation:

Secretly facilitating illicit acts.

The principle of the shameless is burdensome,

She has already committed fornication with ten,

Yet, she still claims to be innocent and pure.

I am neither a creature of dust nor a child of Adam, O beloved,

I am the object of disdain for humanity, a disgrace among mankind.

What cure do you seek for the affliction of love?

For such an afflicted soul, death itself is the only remedy.

Q: On which date was Mirza Qadiani condemned to Hell, and where did he die?

A: On 26 May 1908, Tuesday, at 10 am, in the latrine of Ahmadia Building, Brandreth Road, Lahore.

Q: Which day of the week did Mirza Qadiani call accursed, and on which day did he himself die?

A: He used to call Tuesday accursed, and he himself died on a Tuesday.

Q: How was Mirza Qadiani's dead body transported from Lahore to Qadian?

A: It was transported on a goods train.

Q: In which languages did Mirza Qadiani claim to have received divine inspirations?

A: Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, and English.

Q: Why are Mirza Qadiani and Qadianiat called the planted agents of the British Empire?

A: Because Mirza Qadiani falsely claimed prophethood at the behest of the British government, laid down the foundation of Qadianiat, declared Jihad unlawful, and declared the mujahideen as illegitimate.

Q: Which intoxicant, other than wine, did Mirza Qadiani use?

A: Opium.

Q: What was Mirza Qadiani's condition at the time of death?

A: Faeces were flowing from his mouth as well as his rectum.

Q: What did Mirza Qadiani blaspheme about Hindu Bhagwan Permasher?

A: He stated that Permasher is ten fingers below the naval (*Chashma-e-Ma'rifat*, Page 106, *Rohani Khaza'in*, Vol. 23, Page 114).

Q: Can you tell the names of the fabricated angels of Mirza Qadiani?

A: Tichi Tichi, Darashni, Khairati, Mithhan Lal, Hafeez, Hamdard Farishta, Rani, Angreezi Farishta, and Farishta of Meethi Rautian (sweet loaves).

Q: What false claims did Mirza Qadiani make?

A: He made around 200 ludicrous and heretical claims, including: "I am Krishan, I am Sorma, I am Ameen Al-Mulk Jai Singh Bahaudar; I am the king of Aariyun, I am Krishan Jee Raudar Gopal, I am *muhadith*, I am Adam, I am Mary, I am a maujon-e-murakkab (mixture of medicinal ingredients), I am the Black Stone, I am the House of Allah, I am Michael, I am the collection of all prophets, I am the mercy for the world, I am Muhammad Rasulullah, I am the Master of Kun Fayakun, I am the semen of God, I am the wife of God. I myself am God (God forbid)."

Sayyidna Imam Mehdi (RA)

Q: Please describe briefly the Islamic belief about Sayyidna Imam Mehdi?

A: The Generous Prophet (ﷺ) gave the good tidings about a personage who would emerge at a time when oppression and injustice would prevail, making it difficult to uphold the Islamic faith. Allah Almighty will send this righteous person to restore strength to the faith of Islam. This person is known as Imam Mehdi in the holy tradition (*hadith*).

Q: What would be Sayyidna Imam Mehdi's name?

A: The name of Sayyidna Imam Mehdi would be the same as that of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), i.e., Muhammad.

Q: What would be the names of the respected parents of Sayyidna Imam Mehdi?

A: The names of Sayyidna Imam Mehdi's parents would be the same as those of the parents of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Therefore, the name of his father would be Abdullah, and his mother's name would be Amina. He would be from the descendants of Sayyida Fatima-tuz-Zahra (RA).

Q: Are the Mehdi and Messiah the names of one personality? Please also tell the belief of Mirza Qadiani.

A: These are two different personalities. Mehdi is the name of a great man from the descendants of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), who is commonly known as Imam Mehdi. On the other hand, the title Messiah refers to Jesus, who was sent as a prophet, raised to the heavens, and is believed to return to the world near the Day of Judgment. Mirza Qadiani claimed to be both the Messiah and the Mehdi, thus presenting a belief of "two in one and one in two."

Q: According to the hadith of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), who will come first: Mehdi or Messiah?

A: First, Sayyidna Imam Mehdi will emerge, and after Imam Mehdi, Sayyidna 'Isa/Christ (AS) will descend.

Q: What are some of the signs of Sayyidna Imam Mehdi (RA) mentioned in the hadith of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

- A:**
1. After the death of the Muslim Khalifa, there would be differences over the choice of a new Khalifa.
 2. Sayyidna Imam Mehdi would leave Madina and migrate to Makkah (so that he may not be made a Khalifa).
 3. His father's name would be "Abdullah." His real name would be "Muhammad," and his title would be Mehdi.

4. His lineage would reach Sayyida Fatima-tuz-Zahra (RA) through Sayyidna Imam Hassan (RA).
5. When he would migrate to Makkah from Madina, people would recognize him during the *tawaf* (perambulation) of the Ka'ba and seek permission to pledge allegiance to him.
6. People would pledge allegiance to him despite his declining; he would be constrained to accept the allegiance pledged by the people between the Black Stone and the Station of Ibraheem.
7. The news of his accepting allegiance would spread worldwide, and the *abdals* (substitutes) of Syria and Iraq will come to him to pledge allegiance.
8. He would rule for seven years.
9. Islam would spread throughout the world, and people would be well-off, with no one in need of zakat.
10. Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) would descend during his (Imam Mehdi's) period.
11. Before Imam Mehdi, the *fitna* of Dajjal (Anti-Christ) would rise.
12. When he would pass away, people would offer his funeral prayers.

Q: According to a hadith of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), when Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) would descend, Sayyidna Imam Mehdi would have been standing to lead the prayers in a Masjid (mosque). Which mosque would that be?

A: It would be the main Jamia' Masjid of Damascus, where Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) would descend on its eastern minaret.

Q: Who would lead the prayers of Fajr or Asr after the descent of Sayyidna Isa (AS) from among Sayyidna Imam Mehdi and Sayyidna Isa (AS)?

A: Sayyidna Imam Mehdi will be standing to lead the prayer when Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) would land in this world and be poised to join the prayer. Imam Mehdi will step back to give Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) room to come forward to lead the prayers. However, Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) would offer the prayer of Fajr or 'Asr behind Imam Mehdi. This way, the people would know that Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) has not descended in the capacity of a prophet, but as an *ummati* (follower) of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Life and Descent of Sayyidna 'Isa (AS)

Q: What is the Muslim belief about Sayyidna 'Isa (AS)?

A: According to the Quran and Hadith, Muslims believe that Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) was neither killed nor crucified on the cross. Instead, Allah Almighty raised him alive to the heavens, and he will return to this world before the Day of Judgment.

Q: Will Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) return as a prophet or as an *ummati*?

A: When Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) returns near the Day of Judgment, he will remain a prophet in status, but his Shariah (law) will no longer be applicable, as the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) was established with the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) will return as an *ummati* (follower) of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), and he will govern and make decisions according to the Quran and Sunnah, while working to spread the Islamic faith.

Q: What are some distinctive characteristics of Sayyidna 'Isa (AS), according to the Quran?

A: 1. **His birth without a father:** Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) was born miraculously to Maryam (AS) without

a father, by the command of Allah (Surah Aal-e-Imran 3:47, Surah Maryam 19:19-21).

2. **Being raised to the heavens alive:** Allah raised Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) alive to the heavens, protecting him from his enemies (Surah An-Nisa 4:157-158).
3. **Returning to this world near the Judgment Day:** Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) will return from the heavens before the Day of Judgment (implied in Surah Az-Zukhruf 43:61 and supported by Hadith).
4. **Killing the Antichrist (Dajjal):** During his return, Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) will lead the fight against the Dajjal and eliminate him, as mentioned in Hadith.

Q: For how many years will Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) stay alive after his descent?

A: Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) will stay alive for **forty years** after his descent.

Q: When Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) returns to this world, where will he be laid to rest after his demise?

A: According to Hadith, Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) will be buried in the mausoleum of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), alongside his blessed companions. His grave will be the fourth one there.

Q: What is the viewpoint of Islam about Sayyidna 'Isa (AS)? Please explain.

A: According to Islamic belief, Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) was born miraculously through the breath of Angel Jibril (Gabriel) from the womb of Sayyida Maryam (AS) without a father. He was appointed as the final prophet for the Bani Israel (Children of Israel). The Jews, harbouring enmity and resentment against him, conspired to kill him. However, when they attempted to crucify him, Allah commanded the

angels to raise him alive to the heavens, granting him a prolonged life.

Near the Day of Judgment, when Dajjal (the Antichrist) emerges and spreads widespread corruption and mischief, Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) will descend from the heavens as one of the major signs of the Last Day. He will confront and kill Dajjal at a location called **Lud** (Lydda), restoring justice and guidance on the Earth. Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) will descend to the Earth as a just leader (*Imam*) and serve as a Khalifa (successor) of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) among this Ummah. He will not only follow the Quran and Hadith (Islamic Shariat) himself but will also inspire others to act upon them.

During his time, which will mark the final era of this Ummah, all religions other than Islam will end. Disbelief will be completely eliminated, and as a result, the obligation of Jihad will no longer be applicable. Neither *Khiraaj* (land tax) nor *Jizya* (tax on non-Muslims) will be received. Wealth will become so abundant that no one will accept it from others.

Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) will also marry and have children after his descent. Eventually, he will pass away, and the Muslims will offer his funeral prayer and bury him in the holy mausoleum of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). These details have been explicitly mentioned in more than 120 hadiths, transmitted through various chains of narration.

Q: Please provide any two Quranic verses about the life of Sayyidna 'Isa (AS).

A: Two significant Quranic verses about the life of Sayyidna 'Isa (AS) are:

1. **Surah Aal-e-Imran (3:55):**

“When Allah said, ‘O 'Isa, indeed I will take you and raise you to Myself and purify you from

those who disbelieve and make those who follow you superior to those who disbelieve until the Day of Resurrection. Then to Me is your return, and I will judge between you concerning that in which you used to differ.”

2. **Surah An-Nisa (4:157-158):**

“And [for] their saying, ‘Indeed, we have killed the Messiah, ‘Isa, the son of Mary, the Messenger of Allah.’ And they did not kill him, nor did they crucify him; but [another] was made to resemble him to them. And indeed, those who differ over it are in doubt about it. They have no knowledge of it except the following of assumption. And they did not kill him, for certain. Rather, Allah raised him to Himself. And ever is Allah Exalted in Might and Wise.”

Q: Where will Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS) land, that is, where will he descend?

A: Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS) will descend from the heavens near the eastern minaret of the main mosque in Damascus, Syria.

Q: In which capacity will Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS) come to this world again?

A: Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS) will return to this world in the capacity of an *ummah* (follower) of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

Q: Which is the only Surah of the Quran that has been named after a pious and pure lady?

A: Surah Maryum (Mary).

Q: What is the Qadiani belief about Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS)?

A: The Qadiani (Ahmadiyya) belief is that Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS) has passed away and that his grave is located in Muhallah Khanyar in Srinagar, Kashmir.

Q: What do you know about Dajjal?

A: Before Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS) descends from the heavens near the Last Day, the *fitna* (trial) of Dajjal

will emerge. Dajjal will appear from between Syria and Iraq, and will have “Kafir” (disbeliever) written on his forehead. He will be squint-eyed, with one eye defective. He will travel across the world, but Makkah and Madinah will remain protected from his evil influence.

Dajjal will claim to bring Paradise and Hell, but in reality, his Paradise will be Hell and his Hell will be Paradise. He will ride a donkey, and the distance between its ears will be as wide as forty hands. Accompanied by devils, he will cause extraordinary events and make things happen that will be beyond human comprehension, attempting to deceive people. When he encounters Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS), Dajjal will melt away like salt dissolves in water. Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS) will lead a jihad against Dajjal and his followers, defeating all of them. Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS) will then kill Dajjal in the land of Palestine, near the Gate of Lud. After Dajjal’s death, the entire world will embrace Islam, and all other religions will be eliminated. Jihad will no longer be necessary as there will be no disbelievers left. Some scholars point out that the characteristics of Dajjal are mirrored in the false claimant to prophethood, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, due to his misleading claims and deceptions.

Q: What city did Mirza Qadiani imply by the place of “Lud”?

A: Mirza Qadiani implied **Ludhiana** as the place of “Lud” in his interpretations. However, according to authentic Islamic sources, **Lud** refers to a location near the Gate of Lud in Palestine, where Sayyidna ‘Isa (AS) is prophesied to kill Dajjal.

Qadianiat: In the eyes of the Constitution and Law

Q: What are the details of the historical Bahawalpur Case about Qadianiat?

A: The Bahawalpur Case was centered around a legal dispute involving a young woman, Ghulam Ayesha (the late), a staunch defender of the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ), who was the daughter of Maulana Elahi Bakhsh (RA). Her marriage contract (Nikah) had been arranged by her father to Abdul Razzaq, a relative, when she was a minor. However, the marriage was not consummated because she was not sent to Abdul Razzaq's palace. Abdul Razzaq had secretly converted to the Qadiani faith. Before his apostasy became known, he demanded that the girl be sent to him for consummation of the marriage. At this point, Maulana Elahi Bakhsh and his family discovered Abdul Razzaq's conversion to Qadianiat. In light of this, they refused to allow the sending of the girl to take place, as, according to Islamic law, the Nikah was rendered invalid due to his disbelief and apostasy. In view of the legal sensitivity of the matter, a case for the nullification of the Nikah was filed in the court of Ahmad Pur Sharqia, District Bahawalpur, by the plaintiff, Ghulam Ayesha. The case proceedings began, and the hearings continued from 1926 to 1935. Lawyers from both parties and scholars (Ulema) presented their arguments during this time.

Finally, on 7 February 1935 (3 Zul-Qa'da 1353 AH), Muhammad Akbar Khan, the District Judge of Bahawalpur, delivered the verdict: "Qadianis are apostates and are expelled from the fold of Islam. Mirza Qadiani is a liar and a false claimant to

prophethood. The marriage of a Muslim woman to a Qadiani is invalid and unlawful. Therefore, the Nikah of the plaintiff with the defendant is declared invalid, effective from the date of the defendant's apostasy."

Undoubtedly, in the light of the Quran and Hadith, and in accordance with the consensus of the Ummah, this landmark decision made by the court was a significant victory for the Muslims. It later became the foundational step in officially declaring Qadianis as non-Muslims in Pakistan.

Q: When were Qadianis declared as a non-Muslim minority in Pakistan?

A: On 7 September 1974, during the term of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the elected parliament of Pakistan unanimously declared both factions of Qadianis—the Qadiani Group and the Lahori Group—as non-Muslim and disbelievers.

Q: Under which Article of the Constitution of Pakistan were Qadianis declared non-Muslims?

A: Qadianis were declared non-Muslims under **Article 106 (3)** and **Article 260 (3)** of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Q: When did the law of prohibition of Qadianiat get enforced?

A: The law prohibiting Qadianiat was enforced on **26 April 1984**.

Q: On 3 July 1993, a Full Bench of the Supreme Court of Pakistan decided while dismissing all appeals of the Qadianis that all Pakistani laws made against Qadianis are legally and constitutionally correct and in accordance with the Quran and Sunnah, and that no basic rights of the Qadianis are adversely affected. Additionally, it observed that every Qadiani, due to their heretic views, is like the

notorious blasphemer 'Salman Rushdie'. Please tell the names of the judges who passed this judgment.

A: The judgment was passed by the following judges:

- Justice Abdul Qadeer Chaudhry
- Justice Muhammad Afzal Lone
- Justice Wali Muhammad Khan
- Justice Saleem Akhtar

(1993 SCMR 1718)

Q: Who presented the resolution for declaring Mirzais as a non-Muslim minority in the Azad Kashmir Assembly and when?

A: The resolution for declaring Mirzais as a non-Muslim minority in the Azad Kashmir Assembly was presented by Major (retd) Muhammad Ayub on **22 March 1973**.

Q: Under which provision of the Constitution of Azad Jammu & Kashmir were Qadianis declared non-Muslims?

A: Qadianis were declared a non-Muslim minority under Article 2(1) of the Constitution of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, 1974, through the 12th Amendment, enacted on 6 February 2018.

Q: Which court in Pakistan ruled that Mirza Qadiani is a liar, fake, and deceptive person?

A: The Federal Shariat Court made this ruling in 1984. (PLD 1985 Federal Shariat Court 8)

Q: Which justice of the Lahore High Court ruled that no Mirzai can be a lumbardar of any Muslim village?

A: Justice Mian Mehboob Ahmad, former Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court. (1982 CLC 357)

Q: What is Section **298-B** of the Pakistan Penal Code regarding Qadianis?

A: Section **298-B** of the Pakistan Penal Code prohibits individuals belonging to the Qadiani or Lahori Groups from:

- a. Using, in written, verbal, or visible form, titles such as **Ameer-ul-Mo'mineen** (Leader of the Faithful), **Khalifa-tul-Mo'mineen** (Caliph of the Faithful), **Khalifa-tu-Muslimeen (Caliph of the Muslims)**, or **Sahabi (RA)**, in reference to anyone other than the Caliphs or Companions of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).
- b. Referring to any individual other than the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) spouses as **Umm-ul-Mo'mineen** (Mother of the Faithful).
- c. Referring to their worship places as **Masjid** (mosque).

Violation of any of these provisions is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine.

Additionally:

If any member of the Qadiani or Lahori Groups, through written, verbal, or visible means, invites others to their worship place and refers to this act as **adhan** (Muslim call to prayer), they are also liable to imprisonment for up to three years and a fine.

Q: What does Section 298-C of the Pakistan Penal Code provide about Qadianis?

A: Section 298-C prohibits individuals belonging to the Qadiani or Lahori Groups from:

1. Posing themselves as Muslims, either directly or indirectly, or presenting their religion as Islam.
2. Preaching or propagating their religion through written, verbal, or visible means.
3. Inviting others to accept their religion.
4. Hurting the religious feelings of Muslims in any manner.

Violation of this provision is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine.

Q: What were some key points of the historic 2019 judgment by the Islamabad High Court against Qadianis?

A: The Islamabad High Court's 2019 judgment included the following main points:

1. No Qadiani can be appointed to any key ruling position.
2. No Qadiani can teach Islamic Studies in any educational institution.
3. Qadianis should be referred to as "Mirzais" or "servants of Mirza" and should not be called "Ahmadis."
4. Qadianis do not have the right to present themselves as Muslims. Any citizen doing so is committing fraud against the state. (PLD 2019 Islamabad 62)

Q: What was the Supreme Court's ruling in the 1993 case of *Zaheer-ud-Deen vs. Government* regarding Qadianis' petition to use Islamic symbols and practices?

A: The Supreme Court ruled that no non-Muslim, including Qadianis, can be allowed to invoke Islamic symbols or practices. The Court emphasized that such a prohibition is necessary to prevent non-Muslims, particularly Qadianis, from misleading others into their beliefs under the guise of Islam. The Court described Qadianis as "unscrupulous and fraudulent non-Muslims," highlighting the need to restrict their use of Islamic signs and practices to protect the sanctity of Islam. Furthermore, the Court stated that each Qadiani is inherently a blasphemer by virtue of their beliefs.

(1993 SCMR 1718)

Q: Qadianis claim that they have the right to preach their religion under Articles 19 and 20 of the Constitution of Pakistan, but they assert they do not

enjoy any rights in Pakistan. To what extent is this true?

A: Under Articles 19 and 20 of the Constitution of Pakistan, freedom of speech, expression, and religion are guaranteed, but they are subject to reasonable restrictions related to the dignity of Islam, the sovereignty and integrity of Pakistan, public order, and morality. Qadianis enjoy the same economic, social, and political rights as any other citizen of Pakistan. They are active in numerous sectors and own significant properties and businesses, including:

1. Extensive real estate in posh areas of major cities.
2. Numerous business ventures, including textile, ghee, and sugar mills.
3. Ownership of prominent companies like **Shezan** International, which has a nationwide presence through its products and advertisements.
4. Educational institutions, IT institutes, financial and law colleges, and medical facilities.
5. Real estate, import/export businesses, and significant investments in stock exchanges and money markets.
6. Representation in the National Assembly through a reserved seat where they can express their viewpoints.

Qadianis have not been deprived of any fundamental rights under the Constitution. They are treated equally in terms of economic opportunities, property ownership, and business operations. Their assertion of being treated as second-class citizens is unfounded. However, the Constitution and the law explicitly prohibit them from misusing Islamic symbols, preaching their religion as Islam, or presenting Mirza Ghulam Ahmad as “Muhammad Rasulullah”

(God forbid), which constitutes blasphemy under Pakistani law. The courts have repeatedly ruled against such practices to protect the sanctity of Islamic beliefs in the country. The challenge lies in their refusal to accept their constitutional status and judgments of the higher courts. Their demands to promote their religion under the guise of minority rights are inconsistent with Pakistan's constitutional framework and societal values.

Q: How can legal action be taken if any Qadiani preaches their beliefs through social media platforms (e.g., WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)?

A: No Qadiani, whether Rabwi or Lahori, is permitted to share any content, such as paragraphs, pages, extracts, or materials from their religious books, that is repugnant to Islam, blasphemous, or offensive to the feelings of Muslims. In case of such a violation, legal action can be taken as follows:

1. A case can be registered under **Sections 298-B and 298-C of the Pakistan Penal Code**.
2. Legal action can be initiated under the **National Cybercrime Investigation Agency (NCCIA)** and **Section 11 of the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016**. Violators may not be granted bail.
3. If the material is blasphemous against the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) or the Noble Quran, the offender can be charged under **Sections 295-B and 295-C of the Pakistan Penal Code**. (Judgment of Lahore Highcourt reported as: 2022 P Cr. L J 259)

Movements for the Last & Final Prophethood

Q: How many people were martyred in Lahore during the 1953 movement?

A: About 10,000.

Q: Who led the Movement for the Last & Final Prophethood?

A: Hadrat Maulana Syed Abul Hasnat Shah (RA).

Q: How many movements were launched for the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) and the rejection of Qadianiat?

A: Three in total: in 1953, 1974, and 1984.

Q: When was Chenab Nagar (Rabwa) decided to be an open city, and when was it implemented?

A: The decision to declare Chenab Nagar an open city was made on 22 June 1974, and it was implemented in January 1975.

Traitors of Pakistan

Q: What is the name of the Pakistani scientist who made the statement: "I don't want to step in this 'accursed' country so long as the amendment made in the Constitution (i.e., Qadianis are non-Muslim) is reversed"?

A: Dr. Abdul Salam Qadiani.

Q: Zafarullah Khan Qadiani, despite being the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, did not offer the funeral prayer for Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He kept talking with a non-Muslim minister during the prayer. When asked about his attitude, what was his reply?

A: He replied, “Consider me either an infidel employee of a Muslim government or a Muslim employee of an infidel government.”

The Boycott of Qadianis

Q: Why do Muslims dislike and boycott Qadianis?

A: Qadianis are considered apostates by Muslims due to their beliefs, which are against the core principles of Islam, particularly regarding the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ). Qadianis use titles and terms reserved exclusively for Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), such as “Muhammad Rasulullah,” and attribute terms like “Ummul Mo’mineen” (Mother of the Believers) and “Syeda-tun-Nisa” (Leader of Women) to Mirza Qadiani’s wife and daughter family, which Muslims believe is offensive and blasphemous. Furthermore, they use terms such as “Ahl-e-Bayt” (Family of the Prophet) for the family of Mirza Qadiani, “Sahaba” (Companions of the Prophet) for his followers, and “Noble Quran” for his so-called revelations and inspirations. They declare Qadian as “Makkah”, Rabwa as “Madina”, and their graveyard as “Jannat Al-Baqih”.

These actions are viewed by many Muslims as an affront to the honor of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and the sacred concepts in Islam, leading to the rejection and boycott of the Qadiani community.

Undoubtedly, these actions are regarded by Muslims, regardless of their level of piety or observance, as an affront to the honor of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). No honorable and self-respecting Muslim can tolerate anyone uttering such blasphemous statements. This is the primary reason why they reject and boycott Qadianis.

Q: What are Qadiani products that should be boycotted?

A: All products from **Shezan**, Ar-Raheem Jewellers, Shah Taj Sugar Mill, Za'iqa Ghee, Shahnawaz Textile Mills, Universal Stabilizer, etc. should be boycotted.

Q: Why is it necessary to boycott the products of Shezan?

A: Shezan is a drink-manufacturing company associated with Qadiani (blasphemous) groups and is one of their largest institutions. A significant portion of its income is directed towards supporting the Qadiani cause, including the house of infidelity in Chenab Nagar (Rabwa). Many Muslims, due to a lack of awareness, unknowingly contribute a portion of their money—often as little as 5 rupee—to this fund by purchasing Shezan products. This indirect support undermines the principles of Pakistan, the Islamic faith, and the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ). Shezan, along with other companies linked to the Qadiani movement, contributes financially to their activities that oppose the core values of Islam. Thus, purchasing products from such companies can be seen as indirectly supporting and aiding those who work against the Last & Final Prophethood and the Islamic faith. All Shezan products are unlawful and akin to consuming impure substances like pork.

Famous former Qadiani, Mirza Muhammad Hussain, revealed shocking details, stating that on the special direction of Shahnawaz Qadiani, the owner of Shezan Company, the impure sand from the so-called Bahishti Maqbara (paradisical tomb) of Rabwa is used as *tabarruk* (holy relic). Therefore, it is the responsibility of every honorable, Prophet (ﷺ)-loving Muslim to boycott all products of Shezan

and its associated businesses, such as Shezan Restaurant and Shezan Bakers. Furthermore, if you are aware of any other Qadiani company or business in your town or city, it should also be boycotted. This is the foremost demand of your religious honor and esteem.

Services of Mujahideen of Khatm-e-Nabuwat

Q: Which spiritual personality of Pakistan challenged Mirza Qadiani by saying, “Come to Lahore, and we will rise on two minarets of the Badshahi Mosque. We will jump down simultaneously, and the one who is truthful will survive while the false one will die”?

A: Hadrat Pir Mehar Ali Shah Golravi (RA).

Q: Please quote a statement by the thinker of Pakistan, Hadrat Allama Iqbal (RA), about Qadianis.

A: “Qadianis are the traitors of both Islam and the country. Qadianism is a copy of Judaism.”

Q: Allama Iqbal (RA), while referring to the false prophethood of Mirza Qadiani, says: “وہ نبوت ہے
مسلمان کے لیے برگِ حشیش” What is the second line?

A: جس نبوت میں نہیں قوت و شوکت کا پیام

The two-line verse means:

“That is a prophethood for Muslims, like the poppy leaf, which carries no message of strength and dignity.”

Q: Who is the personality whose tireless efforts led thousands of Qadianis and Christians to embrace Islam worldwide, particularly in Africa?

A: Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Abdul Aleem Siddiqi (RA). It is noteworthy that Hazrat Maulana was the

son of a great scholar and a prominent religious figure, Hazrat Shah Ahmad Noorani Siddiqi.

Q: Can you name the book authored by Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Abdul Aleem Siddiqi (RA) in refutation of Qadianism?

A: Haqiqat-ul-Mirza (Arabic) and Mirzai Haqeeqat Ka Izhar (Urdu).

Q: Who played a key role in the successful case of Bahawalpur?

A: Hazrat Allama Ghulam Muhammad Ghotvi (RA) of Jamia Abbasia, Bahawalpur.

Q: Which personality said these words: “Judge Sahib, you should publicly declare Qadianis as non-Muslims. Not to speak of one state, if there are a thousand states like of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, I will not care and will sacrifice them for safeguarding the prophethood (ﷺ) of our Master Sayyidna Muhammad (ﷺ)”?

A: Nawab of Bahawalpur, Muhammad Sadiq the Fifth.

Q: In which state did Hadrat Mian Sher Muhammad Sharquri (RA) see Mirza Qadiani in his vision?

A: He saw that “Mirza Qadiani is like a rabid dog in the grave, its mouth is towards its tail; water is flowing from its mouth, and it is circling while barking.”

Q: Please tell the names of the books written by Hadrat Pir Syed Mehar Ali Shah (RA) for rejecting Qadianiat.

A: 1. Shams Al-Hidaya 2. Saif-e-Chishti'ai

Q: Hadrat Pir Jamaat Ali Shah Muhadith Alipuri described four signs of a true prophet. Can you tell three of those signs?

A: 1. A true prophet is not a pupil or student of anybody.
2. The name of a true prophet is singular.
3. A true prophet is buried at the same place where he passes away.

Q: While having *Mubahala* with Maulana Sana Ullah Amratsari, Mirza Qadiani prayed that God might give death to the liar during the life of the truthful. What was the outcome of that *Mubahala*?

A: Mirza Qadiani prayed to Allah Almighty on 25 April 1907 regarding Maulana Sana Ullah Amratsari, asking that the liar might die during the life of the truthful. Subsequently, Mirza Qadiani died a humiliating death just 12 or 13 days after this statement. In contrast, Maulana Sana Ullah Amratsari lived on for another forty years and passed away in Sargodha on 15 March 1948.

Q: What was the outcome of the *Mubahala* that Mirza Qadiani had with Maulana Abdul Haq Ghaznavi (RA)?

A: The outcome of the *Mubahala* was that Mirza Qadiani faced a humiliating death on 26 May 1908 (24 Rabi' Al-Sani 1326, Tuesday, at 10 a.m.) in the Ahmadiya Building on Brandreth Road, Lahore. In contrast, Maulana Abdul Haq Ghaznavi (RA) lived for nine more years after Mirza Qadiani's death, passing away on 16 May 1918 (23 Rajab 1335). The *Mubahala* proved Mirza Qadiani to be false, while Maulana Abdul Haq Ghaznavi (RA) emerged as the truthful party, as in a *Mubahala*, the liar dies during the lifetime of the truthful.

Q: Which Mujahid of the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) uttered these words: "The person who cannot protect the honor and esteem of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), he cannot protect the honor of their mother or sister either"?

A: Hadrat Sahibzada Syed Faizul Hassan Shah (RA).

Q: A young scholar of the Islamic faith (Maulana Syed Khalil Ahmad Qadri RA) was sentenced to death for taking part in the movement for safeguarding the Last & Final Prophethood. When this news was told to his father, he said:

“Not to speak of one son, I would have sacrificed a thousand sons in the cause of the Last & Final Prophethood.” Who was that great father?

A: Hadrat Allama Abul Hasnat Syed Muhammad Ahmad Qadri (RA).

Q: Who presented the resolution in the National Assembly of Pakistan for declaring Qadianis as non-Muslims, and on which date?

A: The resolution for declaring Qadianis as non-Muslims was presented in the National Assembly by Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani Siddiqui (RA) on **30 June 1974**.

Q: When Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi (RA) came out of jail after his imprisonment, what age did he tell the press people he was?

A: Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi (RA) was initially sentenced to death, which he accepted with a smile. The government later commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, and after two years and one month, he was released. Upon his release, when asked by the press about his age, he replied: *"My age is only those days and nights that I spent in the death cell for safeguarding the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ), because this is the real life while the rest is shamefulness. I am proud of this life of mine in jail."*

Q: Who declared Qadianiat worse than a dog suffering from itching?

A: Zia-ul-Ummat Justice Pir Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari (RA).

Q: Who authored the famous book *Qadiani Mazhab Ka Ilmi Muhasaba* (Scholarly Critique of Qadiani Belief)?

A: Prof. Muhammad Ilyas Barni (RA).

Q: Who authored the book *Shahr-e-Sodom*?

A: Shafiq Mirza (Ex Qadiani).

Q: What did the Benefactor of Pakistan Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan say while mentioning the enmity of Qadianis against Pakistan?

A: Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan stated, “There is no doubt in the least that for a long time Qadianis have been actively working to defame Pakistan, spreading baseless propaganda internationally in collaboration with the Jewish Lobby. Qadianiat is a British-planted ideology that, from the very beginning, made every effort to obstruct Pakistan’s Atomic Program. However, they failed in their nefarious designs, and by the grace of Allah, Pakistan emerged victorious and became a nuclear power. In 1974, under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the National Assembly declared Qadianis as a minority, and in 1984, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, through his decisive actions, further restricted their activities. Despite these efforts, this *fitna* (mischief) continues to spread poison to this day.”

Q: Why is the “Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwwat Khatt-o-Kitabat Course” (Correspondence Course for Safeguarding the Last & Final Prophethood) under the aegis of the Difa’-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwwat Council (The Defence Council for the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ)) necessary?

A: The correspondence course, prepared under the guidance and supervision of experts and scholars, focuses on the belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) and aims to eradicate the *fitna* (mischief) of Qadianiat while safeguarding the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ). This comprehensive course is invaluable and uniquely structured for students in religious seminaries (madrassas), as well as schools and colleges. It covers material reflecting the views of the respected elders of the

Ummah on the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ), Seerat-un-Nabi, the safeguarding of the Prophet's (ﷺ) honor, and the life and descent of the Messiah.

Do you know why belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ) and safeguarding the honour of the Prophet (ﷺ) is necessary from the perspective of faith and Islamic Law? How absurd, weak, and hollow are the thoughts and ideas of the Qadianis? Why did the Pakistani Parliament declare Qadianis a non-Muslim minority? Why did British imperialism promote and patronize the *fitna* (mischief) of Qadianiat? What kind of conspiracies and landmines have the Qadianis laid against Islam and Pakistan since the very beginning? What restrictions have been imposed upon Qadianis by the Constitution of Pakistan, the Pakistan Penal Code, and the judgments of higher courts, including the High Courts and the Supreme Court of Pakistan? What historic role did Allama Iqbal (RA) play in preventing the *fitna* of Qadianiat? What is the correct belief regarding the life and death of the Messiah? What are the signs for the emergence of Imam Mehdi? What key role did the Holy Companions play in combating the deniers of the belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ)? In safeguarding the belief in the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ), what services did Hadrat Pir Mehar Ali Shah (RA) and other elders of the Ummah provide? By what schemes, plans, and treacheries do the Qadianis seek to make Muslims apostates? How ludicrous, filthy, and corrupt was the character of the false claimant to prophethood, Mirza Qadiani?

What was the ultimate fate and humiliating end of Mirza Qadiani and the promoters of Qadianiat? What is the true reality behind the outward manners

displayed by the Qadianis? Why is unity among Muslims so important in this age of mischief? What is the legal and religious status of the social boycott of Qadianis?

What kind of arguments and strategies can be used in debates with Qadianis to make them speechless and answerless?

To address all these questions, the Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwwat Khatt-o-Kitabat Course has been arranged, offering authentic and comprehensive information so that the followers of the Fitna-e-Qadianiat may not harm your faith and certainty at any level. This course eliminates the need for studying numerous books and provides you the opportunity to increase your knowledge significantly. For students of madrassas, schools, colleges, and individuals from all walks of life, this course will serve as a valuable gift to gain awareness of the Last & Final Prophethood (ﷺ).

Those interested in the course may send their details, including their name, father's name, complete address, and phone number to 0333-4432090 via SMS or write to:

Difa'-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwwat Council Pakistan,
P.O Box No. 87, GPO, The Mall Lahore, Pakistan.

Upon successful completion of the course, a beautiful certificate will be awarded. There is strong hope that on the Day of Judgment, this certificate will serve as a means of your forgiveness and deliverance (In Sha Allah). The true measure of this course is not how many Qadianis have accepted Islam as a result, but its excellence lies in the fact that it has saved countless Muslims from falling victim to apostasy, preserving their precious faith.



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