

أَنَا خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ

I am the last prophet. There is no prophet after me.

(Hadith)



Cognizance

about finality of the
prophethood

And

the affliction of
Mirzaiyat/Qadyanism
(updated version)

Aalimi Majlis
Tahaffuz Khatm-e-Nubuwwat

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(May Allah have mercy on all of them)

Right from its creation, whenever any movement was launched for protection of finality of the prophethood, protection of honour of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and countering Qadyanism, Majlis provided a platform to the entire nation under the banner of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat. In every movement, Allah rewarded us with fruitful results. The impact of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwats successes are evident in Pakistan in particular and five continents of the world in general.

That is the blessings of Allah, which He gives to whom He will.

(Al Quran)

In the name of Allah (SWT), the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The belief of the finality of the prophethood is the basic tenet of Islam. After the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), the claim of prophethood is Kufr (incredulity). Claimant of the prophethood deserves the same treatment conduct which was done by Hazrat Feroz Delmi (Razi Allahu Anho) and Hazrat Siddiq Akbar (Razi Allahu Anho) to Aswad Ansi and Masailma Kazzaab (Masailma, the liar), respectively. There is no doubt that Muslim Ummah never tolerated any false claimant of the prophethood after the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

However, it is very unfortunate for the Muslims of Indo Pak subcontinent that in the beginning of 19th century, spiritual son and successor of Masailma Kazzaab i.e. Masailma of Punjab Mirza Ghulam Qadyani claimed prophethood and remained safe under the umbrella of the British rule.

May Allah reward our noble ancestors for this great cause, who have relentlessly fighting against this fitnah (affliction) till to date.

The booklet under review has been compiled in the form of questions and answers to equip the Muslim youth against this Fitnah (affliction) which is very useful. It is hoped that the Muslim students and youth will protect the belief in the finality of the prophethood through academic arguments and will disown the Fitnah (affliction) of Mirzaiyat/Qadyanism.

The people who compiled this booklet deserve our appreciation and applause. Molana Qazi Ehsan Ahmad, Nadeem Nawab, Muhammad Naem and their noble colleagues are notable among them who struggle round untiringly to protect the belief in the finality of the prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him).

May Allah (SWT) accept the effort of this booklet and make it a source of Shafaat (intercession) of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) and make it useful for the new generation (Aamin).

If this booklet has any utility, it is the blessings of Allah (SWT), and if there is any deficiency, it will be our shortcoming. We believe that our worthy readers will inform us if they note any mistake so as to correct it in the next editions. May Allah (SWT) grant us His willingness (Aamin).

(Hazrat Molana Saeed Ahmad Jalalpuri (Shaheed)
Servant of Hazrat Ludhianvi Shaheed
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Introduction of International Movement of Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat

Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is an international religious, reformative and preaching organization of Muslim Ummah whose sole aim is to unite the Muslims to defend the belief in the finality of the prophethood, proving falsification to the followers of false claimant of the prophethood and countering them. After creation of Pakistan, founding Ameer (President) of Majlis, the great orator Ameer Shariat Hazrat Molana Syed Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari detached himself from all types of political activities and with support of his sincere colleagues, dedicated his life for spreading Islam, preaching religious teachings and countering Qadyani Fitnah (affliction). For this noble cause, he laid the foundation of "Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat".

Alhamdulillah, owing to his sincerity, the message of Majlis has spread far and wide in the world. In Pakistan and many other Muslim countries, Qadyanis have been declared as infidels and alien to Muslim Ummah. Majlis' offices and learned preachers are working inside and outside Pakistan. Salient features of Majlis are as under: -

- ☆ Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is a non-political organization.
- ☆ Preaching Islam, working for the enforcement of Islamic Sharia'ah, and especially protection of the belief in the finality of prophet are its hallmarks.
- ☆ Under the auspices of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat, 50 centres and 12 religious schools are operational inside and outside Pakistan.
- ☆ In its central office located at Multan, the departments of preaching, publications, Jamia Masjid, religious school and two magnificent Masajid (mosques) and religious schools at Chenab Nagar are serving Islam.
- ☆ Religious literature worth millions of rupees is being translated and printed in different languages and distributed free of cost.
- ☆ Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat publishes weekly magazine "Khatm-e-Nubuwwat" from Karachi and monthly "Laulak" from Multan regularly. Its web-based free readership and copying/downloading facilities are being disseminated from Peshawar office of Majlis.
- ☆ Main website is www.khatm-e-Nubuwwat.com
- ☆ Monthly "Laulak" website is www.laulak.info

- ☆ Weekly Khatm-e-Nubuwwat website is
www.khatm-e-Nubuwwat.info
- ☆ Face book page is www.facebook.com/amtkn313
- ☆ For study of Ehtesaab-e-Qadyanat, authentic report of debate on Qadyani issue in National Assembly and other numerous books, please visit www.emaktaba.info
- ☆ In order to access all the efforts being made by Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat, please visit
www.amtkn.com
- ☆ Email: ameer@khatm-e-Nubuwwat.com
- ☆ Every year, Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat arranges reformative visits and conferences for preaching of Islam, protecting stature of the Holy Messenger (peace be upon him), protection of the belief of the finality of the prophethood worldwide with special focus on the UK, the USA and Africa.
- " In Mali (Africa), by the grace of Almighty Allah and with the efforts of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat, 30 thousand people repented from Qadyanism and embraced Islam.
- ☆ It is the special blessings of Allah (SWT) that with the positive and reformative efforts of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat being undertaken inside and outside Pakistan, Qadyanis and Lahoris are abandoning their apostasy life and embracing Islam.



Position of prophethood

Q: Who is Nabi (prophet)?

Ans: The chosen human, who conveys divine commandments to mankind is called Nabi.

Q: What is number of Ambiya (Prophets) (Alaihimus Salaam)?

Ans: The number of Ambiya (prophets) (Alaihimus Salaam Ajmaeen) is about one hundred twenty four thousand.

Q: Who are the first and last Prophets of Allah (SWT)?

Ans: The first Prophet is Hazrat Adam (Alaihimus Salaam) and the last Prophet's name is Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Q: Out of all the prophets, how many are the glorious and have special characteristics? Who are they.

Ans: They are five in number and their names are: -

1. Hazrat Noah (Alahe Salaam)
2. Hazrat Ibrahim (Alahe Salaam)
3. Hazrat Musa (Alahe Salaam)
4. Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salaam)
5. The last Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)

Q: Who was the predecessor of Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

Ans: Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salaam), who was sent towards Bani Israel.

Q: Are prophets (Alaihimus Salaam Ajmaeen) authorized to change their message or divine commandments?

Ans: No prophet is authorized to change his message or divine commandments.

Q: Why is it mandatory for a Nabi to have perfect intellect?

Ans: It is mandatory for a Nabi to have perfect intellect so that he may not make any mistake in understanding the divine revelations.

Q: Why is it mandatory for a Nabi to have perfect memory?

Ans: A Nabi having imperfect memory will forget the divine revelations. Lack of a single word will distort the divine commandments which will lead to misdirection instead of bringing people on the right path.

Q: Is it possible that a person may become Nabi through personal efforts, worships, activities and struggle? Explain from Quranic point of view.

Ans: No one can become Nabi through his personal efforts. In Quran-e-Karim, Allah (SWT) says, "He knows better to whom entrust His prophethood" (Surah Al-Anaam, Ayat 124).

Q: What signs of a true prophet have been enlisted by the renowned Indian religious scholar, Molana Muhammad Manzoor Naumani? Please elaborate.

Ans: 1. Every Nabi respects his predecessor Messengers of Allah.
2. Nabi never tells a lie.
3. Nabi never makes flattery to a pagan government.
4. No forecast of a Nabi is ever proven false.

☞ Life (Seerat) of the last prophet (peace be upon him) ☞

Q: When and where was our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) born?

Ans: According to authentic source, our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born on Monday, 9th Rabbi ul Awal in Makkah tul Mukarramah (Saudi Arabia).

Q: Describe two personal names of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Ans: Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) had two personal names
i. Muhammad (peace be upon him)
ii. Ahmad (peace be upon him)

Q: Please describe parents names of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Ans: His father's name is Abdullah and mother's name is Aamna.

Q: Narrate paternal family tree of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) upto five generations.

Ans: Muhammad s/o Abdullah s/o Abdul Muttalib s/o Bin Hashim s/o Abde Manaaf s/o Qussi

Q: Narrate maternal family tree of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) upto five generations back.

Ans: Muhammad s/o Aamna d/o Wahab s/o Abde Manaaf s/o Zahra s/o Kulab s/o Marrah

Q: When and to whom the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) married first?

Ans: He married Hazrat Khadeeja d/o Khweld (Razi Allahu Anhaa) when he was 25 years old.

Q: What is the number of wives of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)? Describe their worthy names.

Ans: The number of his respectable wives is eleven. There worthy names are as under: -

1. Hazrat Khadeeja (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
2. Hazrat Sauda (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
3. Hazrat Ayesha (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
4. Hazrat Hafsa (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
5. Hazrat Zainab d/o Khuzaima (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
6. Hazrat Umme Salma (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
7. Hazrat Zainab d/o Jahash (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
8. Hazrat Javeria (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
9. Hazrat Umme Habiba (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
10. Hazrat Saffia (Razi Allahu Anhaa)
11. Hazrat Maimoona (Razi Allahu Anhaa)

Q: At the time of departure of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), how many wives were alive?

Ans: At that time, his nine wives were alive.

Q: What title has been given to his respectable wives in Quran Karim?

Ans: Ummahat ul Momineen (Mothers of the believers)

Q: In which verse of the Holy Quran, the wives of Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) have been called as Ahle Bait (family members)?

Ans: Surah Al-Ahzaab verse No.33, "Stay at home, and do not flaunt your finery as they used to do in the pagan lives in the past; keep up the prayer, give the prescribed alms, and obey Allah and His Messenger. Allah wishes to keep uncleanness away from you, people of the [Prophet's] House, and to purify you thoroughly".

Q: Describe names of sons and daughters of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Ans: Muhammad (peace be upon him) had three sons and four daughters. Sons names are as under: -

- i. Hazrat Qasim (Razi Allahu Anho)
- ii. Hazrat Abdullah (Razi Allahu Anho)
- iii. Hazrat Ibrahim (Razi Allahu Anho)

Daughters names are as under:-

- i. Hazrat Zainab (Razi Allahu Anha)
- ii. Hazrat Ruqqiya (Razi Allahu Anha)
- iii. Hazrat Umme Kalsoom (Razi Allahu Anha)
- iv. Hazrat Fatima (Razi Allahu Anha)

Q: For whom Qadyanis use these terminologies

(1) Ummahat ul Momineen (2) Ahle Bait (3) Razi Allahu Anho

Ans: (1) Wife of Mirza Qadyani (2) Family of Mirza Qadyani
(3) Cronies of Mirza Qadyani, respectively.

Q: What is Hijrat (migration)?

Ans: Leaving ones homeland for the sake of will of Allah is called Hijrat.

Q: To which city our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon) migrated?

Ans: Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) did Hijrat (migration) from Makkah to Madina.

Q: When did our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) died?

Ans: He died on Monday, 12th Rabbi ul Awal, 11th Hijri.

Q: What was his age at the time of death?

Ans: At the time of death, his age was 63 years.

Q: What is number of the guided Caliphs and describe their names in the order of their Caliphate?

Ans: The number of guided Caliphs of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is four and their names as per order of Caliphate are as under: -

- i. Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq (Razi Allahu Anho)
- ii. Hazrat Umar Farooq (Razi Allahu Anho)
- iii. Hazrat Usman Ghani (Razi Allahu Anho)
- iv. Hazrat Ali Al Murtaza (Razi Allahu Anho)

Q: Who is called Sahabi (the companions)?

Ans: The lucky and pious people who got companionship of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in the state of being Muslim and also died as a Muslim are called Sahabi.

✦ Finality of the prophethood ✦

Q: What is meant by the belief in finality of the prophethood?

Ans: The belief in the finality of the prophethood means that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the last prophet of Allah; after him there will be no prophet of any type.

Q: How many verses are there in the Holy Quran which substantiate that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the last prophet of Allah?

Ans: About 100 sacred verses of the Holy Quran substantiate that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the last prophet of Allah.

Q: Recite at least two verses from the Holy Quran which prove the belief in the finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

Ans: 1. And who believe in the revelation sent to you, and sent before your time, and (in their hearts) have the assurance of the hereafter. (Al-Baqarah: 4)

2. Muhammad is not the father of any one of you men; he is the Messenger of Allah and the seal of the prophets. (Al-Ahzaab: 40)

3. [Say, O Muhammad]: 'O men! I am the Messenger of Allah to you all. (Al-Araaf: 158)

Q: How many hadiths prove the belief in the finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

Ans: More than 210 hadiths prove this belief.

Q: Narrate at least two hadiths in which Muhammad (peace be upon him) is described as the last Prophet of Allah?

Ans: 1. Indeed, the chain of Messengership and Prophethood has been cut off, so there will be no messenger or prophet after me. (Timrizi, Vol: 2, p: 51)

2. I am Khatam an Nabiyyin (the last prophet of Allah), there is no prophet after me. (Timrizi, Vol: 2, p: 45).

3. Soon 30 Kazzaab (liars) will emerge in my Ummah (followers), each of whom will claim to be a prophet, although I am the last of all prophets, there will be no prophetafter me. (Abu Dawood, Vol: 2, p: 228).

Q: How do the Qadyani deceive Muslims with the word Khatam an Nabiyyin?

Ans: In order to deceive the Muslims, Qadyani say that they believe Muhammad (peace be upon him) as Khatam an Nabiyyin. However, by this they mean that prophets are generated through the seal of Muhammad (peace be upon him) and Mirza Qadyani also became a prophet in the same manner (Naooz-o-Billah).

Q: What is the actual meaning of the word Khatam an Nabiyyin?

Ans: Actual meaning of the word Khatam an Nabiyyin is that after our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), there will be no prophet of whatever type.

❖ False Claimants of prophethood ❖

Q: So far, how many famous false claimants of prophethood have emerged in the world?

Ans: About 22 or 23 false claimants of prophethood have emerged in the world so far.

Q: Name the battle that was fought to suppress Masailma Kazzaab, the false claimant of the prophethood?

Ans: The battle of Yamama.

Q: After the demise of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), the first war between disbelievers and the Muslims is called the Battle of Yamama, which took place during the Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (Razi Allahu Anho). Describe when this battle took place after his demise?

Ans: Almost five months later.

Q: During the lifespan of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), how many Sahabah (the companions) got martyred in all the battles that were fought to spread Tawheed (Oneness of Allah) and eradicate disbelief and polytheism?

Ans: About 259 companions were martyred in all these battles.

Q: During the Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (Razi Allahu Anho), how many Sahaba (the companions) and Tabieen (the noble followers) were martyred in the war that was fought to suppress the false claimant of the prophethood, Musailma Kazzaab and his followers.

Ans: In the battle of Yamama, 1200 Sahaba (the companions) and Tabieen (the noble followers) were martyred, including 700 Huffaz-e-Quran and 70 Badri Sahaba.

Q: Which companion killed Musailma Kazzaab?

Ans: Hazrat Wahshi s/o Hurb (Razi Allahu Anho) killed Musailma Kazzaab.

Q: On which issue was the first consensus of the Muslim Ummah made?

Ans: In order to protect the belief in finality of the prophethood, first consensus of the Muslim Ummah was made on Jihad (holy war) against the false claimant of prophethood, Masailma Kazzaab.

Q: What is the Islamic punishment of blasphemy which is proven from Qur'an and Sunnah and practice of Sahaba (the companions)?

Ans: The Islamic punishment of blasphemy is just execution, to be performed by the concerned government.

Q: Describe the name of the false female claimant of the prophethood?

Ans: Her name was Sujah d/o Harith.

Q: Why is Musailma Kazzaab called Kazzaab, while his actual name was "Musailma s/o Thumama"?

Ans: In a letter addressed to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), Musailma Kazzaab wrote himself as Musailma, the messenger of Allah. In response, the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) wrote to him Musailma Kazzaab (the liar). Since that time, he is called as Kazzaab, the biggest liar.

Q: How many types of infidels are there?

Ans: There are many types of infidels. However, three types are prominent and they are Kafir (infidel), Munafiq (hypocrite) and Zindeeq (heretic).

Q: What is the definition of Kafir (infidle), Munafiq (hypocrite) and Zindeeq (heretic)?

Ans: Kafir (infidle): One who explicitly denies Islam, the Messenger of Allah, the Holy Quran and opposes them.

Munafiq (hypocrite): One who is an opponent and enemy of the religion of Islam from the core of his heart, but deceives the Muslims by confessing Islam verbally.

Zindeeq (heretic): One who denies Islam and exhibits his infidelity as Islam e.g. Qadyani.

Q: In Surah Suff, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is mentioned by what name? Also describe what Qadyani mean by this name?

Ans: In Surah Suff, Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is mentioned as "Ahmad". However, Qadyani use the name of Ahmad for Ghulam Ahmad Qadyani to deceive the Muslims.

Q: What is the difference between Qadyanis and other infidels?

Ans: The Jews, Christians, Hindus etc. are common infidels who preach their religion with their respective names. On the other hand, Qadyanis label their disbelief as Islam and call Islam as disbelief. Therefore, Qadyanis are not common infidels but Zindeeq (heretic).

❦ Love of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) ❦

Q: What is the ruling of the Holy Qur'an about the rights of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

Ans: "You believers may have faith in Allah and His Messenger, support and honour him". (Surah al-Fatah, verse 9).

Q: Love for the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the core of faith. Can you describe Arabic version of that hadith in which it is stated?

Ans: Yes. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said, La yowmino Ahadokom Hatta Akoona Ahabba elaihe min walidehe wa waldehe wannase Ajmaeen.

(لا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّىٰ أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَالِدِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ (بخاری ج: 1، ص: 12))

Translation: None of you can become a true believer until he loves me more than his parents, children and all mankind. (Bukhari Vol: 1, P:12)

Q: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (Razi Allahu Anho) had great love for the Messenger of Allah Muhammad (peace be upon him). Allama Iqbal has described his intellectual and spiritual love in a poem written on the Battle of Tabuk. Can you describe that stanza?

Ans: A moth needs lamp and nightingale needs flower Analogous, Allah's Messenger is enough for Siddiq.

Q: Which companion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) prevented the entry of Abdullah s/o Obaiy (hypocrite) into Madinah after his return from the Battle of Bani Mustalaq and made it conditional that he should first confess that the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is honorable and he (the hypocrite) is disgraced?

Ans: Hazrat Abdullah, the son of Abdullah s/o Obaiy, who had become Muslim.

Q: At the beginning of the prophethood of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) when the disbelievers wanted to harm him in Haram (the Holy Mosque), Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (Razi Aallaho Anho) came to his rescue, due to which

the disbelievers beat him up and knocked him unconscious.

What was the first question he asked from his family after coming into conscious?

Ans: His first question was, tell me how is the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)? Take me to him.

Q: Tell the name of that female companion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) who was given the news of martyrdom of her four nearest family members one by one during the battle of Uhud, but she kept asking the same question every time. Tell me, How is the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Ans: Her name was Hazrat Umme Amara (Razi Allahu Anha).

Q: Tell the name of that Taaabei (noble follower) of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) who was thrown by the false claimant of the prophethood Aswad Ansi into the burning flames. But he remained safe and sound with the blessings of firm belief in the finality of the prophethood and saving honour of the Holy Prophet (Muhammad peace be upon him) and came out of the fire alive.

Ans: His name was Hazrat Abu Muslim Khulani Abdullah s/o Thawb.

Q: Describe the name of that great companion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), from whom the false claimant of the prophethood Musailma Kazzaab wanted to extract confession of his prophethood, but every time he refused. Musailma kept cutting off each part of his body until he embraced martyrdom.

Ans: His name was Hazrat Habib bin Zayd (Razi Allahu Anho).

Q: Can you tell which companion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) preferred to be bitten by snake in the cave of Saur but did not disturb the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

Ans: The first guided Caliph Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (Razi Allahu Anho).

Q: Which companions and true lovers of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) killed and sent to hell the famous insolent of the Prophet, Abu Jahal

Ans: Abu Jahal was injured and felled by two young Ansari brothers i.e. Hazrat Mu'adh and Hazrat Muawwiz (Razi Allahu Anhum) and Hazrat Abdullah s/o Mas'ud (Razi Allahu Anhu) beheaded him.

Q: Which religious scholar led the funeral prayer of Ghazi I im ud Din Shaheed (martyr)?

Ans: Maulana Shams Ud Din, Khateeb of Jamia Masjid Wazir Khan Lahore led the funeral prayer of Ghazi I im ud Din Shaheed (martyr).

Q: How many people attended the funeral prayer of Ghazi I im ud Din Shaheed (martyr)?

Ans: According to a safe assessment, about six hundred thousand people attended his funeral prayer.

Q: A special event took place on the occasion of the martyrdom and burial of famous lover of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) Shams ud Din (former Deputy Speaker, Balochistan Assembly). Describe that event?

Ans: After his martyrdom, there was a fragrance coming from his blood. Those whose hands got stains of his blood were fragrant for many days. At the time of burial, strange smelling flowers were showering on his grave.

﴿ Sayyidna Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) ﴾

Q: Will any prophet return to this world before the Day of Judgment?

Ans: Yes, Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will return to the world before the Day of Judgment.

Q: What is the belief of Muslims about Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam)?

Ans: In the light of Qur'an and Sunnah, Muslims believe that Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) was raised alive in the heaven by Allah and he will be returned to the world before the Day of Judgement.

Q: How long will Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) remain in the world after his descent?

Ans: 40 to 45 years.

Q: In what capacity will Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) return to the world?

Ans: Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will come to the world as the Ummati (follower) of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). He will give decisions in light of Qur'an and Sunnah and will spread the religion of Islam (Tuhfa Qadyaniat, Vol: 1, P: 712).

Q: Where will Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) descend?

Ans: Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will descend near the white minaret in the eastern side of the Jamia Masjid of Damascus in Syria.

Q: When Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will return to the world, where will he be buried after his death?

Ans: According to the hadith, the burial of Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will take place within the premises where sacred grave of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) is located.

Q: Describe ten signs of Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam).

Ans: Ten important signs of Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) are as follows:

1. He was born from the blessed womb of Hazrat Maryam (Mary) by the breath of Hazrat Jabriel (Alahe Salam).
2. He was sent as a Prophet and Messenger of Allah towards Bani Israel.
3. The Jews dealt him with hatred and enmity.
4. The Jews made heinous but abortive attempt to kill him.
5. By Allah's command, the angels lifted Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) and took him to heaven alive.
6. Allah gave him long life.
7. When Dajjal (Anti Christ) will emerge and spread disbelief, affliction and riots in the world, Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will appear as a major sign of the Day of Judgement.
8. He will kill Dajjal (Anti Christ).
9. He will descend in the world as a righteous Imam (leader) and the ummati (follower) of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). He will act as subservient Caliph of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).
10. He will also follow Qur'an and Sunnah and guide people according to it.
11. During his reign (which will be the last period of this Ummah), all religions of the world except Islam will end and there will be no disbeliever in the world.
12. After coming back to the world, Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will also enter into wedlock.
13. He will also have children.
14. After that Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will die.

15. The Muslims will offer his funeral prayer.
16. He will be buried within the premises where the sacred grave of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is located. All these events have been explained in full detail in authentic and consecutive Ahaadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), whose number exceeds 120.

﴿Hazrat Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan)﴾

Q: Are Hazrat Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) and Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) two names of the same person?

Ans: No. These are two different personalities. Hazrat Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) is the name of a man to be born in the family of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). On the other hand, Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam), who came once and then was taken up alive to heaven and will come again to the world near the Day of Judgement.

Q: According to hadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), who will be the first between Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) and Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam)?

Ans: Hazrat Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) will be first in order. After him, Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will descend.

Q: What will be the name and father's the name of Hazrat Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan)?

Ans: The Messenger of Allah, Muhammad (peace be upon him) said that the name of the Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) will be "Muhammad" after my name and his father's name will be "Abdullah" after my father's name and he will belong to the descendants of my daughter Hazrat Fatima al-Zahra (Razi Allah Anhaa).

Q: Based on prophetic hadith, tell some signs of Hazrat Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan)?

Ans:

1. After the death of the Caliph of the Muslims, there will be a difference of opinion on the selection of the new Caliph.
2. Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) will leave Madinah and migrate to Makkah.
3. His father's name will be "Abdullah", his name "Muhammad" and title "Mahdi".
4. His paternal family tree will reach to Hazrat Imam Hassan and Hussain (Razi Allah Anhum) to Hazrat Fatima al-Zahra (Razi Allah Anhaa)
5. When he will migrate from Madinah to Makkah, people will recognize him during Tawaf (runs around Kaaba) and ask for allegiance.
6. Notwithstanding his refusal, people will pledge allegiance to him, forcing him to pledge allegiance to the people between Maqame Ibrahim and Hajar Aswad (black stone) in Haram Sharif (the Holy Mosque).
7. The fame of his allegiance will spread all over the world and the Abdaal (Sufi leaders) of Syria and Iraq will come to pledge allegiance to him.
8. He will rule for seven years
9. During his reign, Islam will spread all over the world. People will become rich and no one will find a person deserving to receive Zakat.
10. Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will descend in his time.
11. During the time of Hazrat Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan), the affliction of Dajjal (anti Christ) will emerge.

Q: According to a prophetic hadith, when Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) descends, Hazrat Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) will have stood up to lead the prayer in a mosque. Describe the name of that mosque?

Ans: The descent of Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will take place near the white eastern minaret of the Jamia Masjid Damascus where Hazrat Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) will be leading the prayer.

Q: After the descent of Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam), who will lead the Fajr prayers, Hazrat Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) or Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam)?

Ans: Hazrat Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan) will lead the Fajr prayer after the descent of Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam).

Q: While Mirza Qadyani falsely claimed permanent prophethood, he also claimed to be the Mahdi. Was Mirza Qadyani truthful in his claim?

Ans: No! This claim of Mirza Qadyani was also false. He had no such sign. Hazrat Mahdi's (Alaihi Rizwan) name is Muhammad, Mirza's name is Ghulam Ahmad, Hazrat Mahdi's father's name is Abdullah, Mirza Qadiani's father's name is Ghulam Murtaza. According to Hadith, Hazrat Mahdi will go to Makkah whereas Mirza Qadyani could never go to the holy city of Makkah in his life time.

Finality of the prophethood in the subcontinent and Majlis Tahaffuz-e- Khatme-Nubuwwat

Q: When did Pir Meher Ali Shah go for Hajj, where his mentor Hazrat Haji Imdad Ullah Muhajir Makki ordered him to return home as soon as possible after Hajj to fight against the affliction of Mirza Qadyani who was going to appear soon?

Ans: In 1890.

Q: When was the first Khatm-e-Nubuwwat Conference held in Qadyan, India?

Ans: The first Khatm-e-Nubuwwat Conference was held on 20, 21 and 22 October 1934 at Qadyan.

(Movement for finality of the prophethood, 1953)

Q: Which religious scholar was first appointed as a preacher in Qadyan for protecting the belief in the finality of the prophethood?

Ans: Maulana Inayat Ullah Chishti was appointed as a first preacher in Qadyan for the said purpose.

(Movement for finality of the prophethood, 1953)

Q: When was the foundation of Majlis-e-Tahaffuze Khatm-e-Nubuwwat laid?

Ans: In January 1949. (Karwan-e-Ahrar: Vol: 5, P: 13)

Q: Who was appointed as the first teacher of Dar-au-Mubalegheen (the school of preachers) of Aalmi Majlis-e-Tahaffuze Khatm-e-Nubuwwat?

Ans: Conqueror of Qadyan Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Hayat.

(Movement for finality of the prophethood, 1953)

Q: Tell name of the first President of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat?

Ans: Hazrat Maulana Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari.

Q: Tell name of the seventh President of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat?

Ans: Hazrat Maulana Khawaja Khan Muhammad.

Q: Which famous religious scholar is called thinker of the finality of the prophethood?

Ans: Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Ali Jalundhri, President Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is called thinker of the finality of the prophethood.

Q: Which personality is called father of the Movement of Finality of the prophethood?

Ans: Maulana Taj Mehmood is called father of the Movement of the Finality of the prophethood.

Q: Which famous religious scholar and mujahid is called conqueror of Chenab Nagar?

Ans: Molana Allah Wasaya.

Q: Who is the current President of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat?

Ans: Hazrat Maulana Hafiz Muhammad Nasir ud Din Khan Khakwani is the current President of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat.

Q: Who is the current Chief Organizer of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat?

Ans: Hazrat Maulana Aziz ur Rehman Jalundhri.

Q: When was the first conference on finality of the prophethood held in London?

Ans: On 4th August, 1985.

Q: Which organization organized the first conference on the finality of the prophethood in London?

Ans: Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat.

Q: Where from the magazine of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is published?

Ans: It is published from the office of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat located at Jamai Masjid Bab ur Rahmat Trust, Purani Numaish, MA Jinnah Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Q: Where from the monthly mouthpiece magazine of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat "Laulak" is published?

Ans: It is published from its Head Office located at Huzoori Bagh Road, Multan, Pakistan.

Protection of the belief in the finality of the prophethood, role and sayings of the noble leaders

Q: Which great person has this saying, "If we do not perform duty for the finality of the prophethood, even a street dog is better than us?"

Ans: This was said by Hazrat Allama Syed Muhammad Anwar Shah Kashmiri.

Q: Which book is authored by Allama Syed Muhammad Anwar Shah Kashmiri on the subject of the finality of the prophethood?

Ans: Khaatam un Nabiyyin.

Q: When did Maulana Lal Hussain Akhtar abandon Qadyanism and accept Islam?

Ans: on 1st January, 1932.

Q: What was the reason behind Maulana Lal Hussain Akhtar's abandoning Qadyanism?

Ans: He saw Mirza Qadyani in the shape of a pig in his dream.

Q: "Mirza Qadyani is snipping my hadiths with the scissors of his interpretation". To whom did the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) say these words about Mirza Qadyani?

Ans: The Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said these words to Hazrat Pir Meher Ali Shah Golrabi in a dream.

Q: "If the leader of Qadyani group takes off the shackles of slavery of Mirza Qadyani and embraces Islam, we will host him from the core of our hearts". Who said these words?

Ans: This is Saudi King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz's reply to Qadyani Association, Switzerland, which requested the King to allow Qadyani chief to perform Hajj as an official guest.

Q: "As far as Mirza Qadyani is concerned, we will call him Dajjal (Anti Christ) not once but a thousand times". Who said these words about Mirza Qadyani?

Ans: These are words of Late Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.

Q: What did Maulana Muhammad Ali Mongiri say about the study, writings and dissemination of literature about the finality of the prophethood and rejection of Qadyanism?

Ans: Maulana Muhammad Ali Mongiri said, "Write, print and distribute so much so that when every Muslim wakes up, there is a book of rejection of Qadyanism by his head".

Q: What effective and meaningful answer did Allama Iqbal give to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru about the role of Mirzaiyat/Qadyanism?

Ans: Allama Iqbal said: "I don't find any doubt in my mind regarding the matter that Qadyani are traitors to both Islam and India".

Q: Describe name of that religious scholar who opined about Mirza Qadyani, "Mirza Qadyani's personal life is such that it is shameful even to mention it?"

Ans: This is the saying of 5th President of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat Hazrat Allama Syed Muhammad Yusuf Banuri.

Q: In order to eradicate the affliction of Qadyanism, which religious scholar suggested that Qadyanis are not loyal to Pakistan, hence it is necessary to remove them from all key positions including the army?

Ans: Maulana Ehtisham ul Haq Thanvi gave this suggestion.

Q: For uprooting the Qadyanism, there is a need to take action against them with full force? Which Prime Minister of Pakistan said these words?

Ans: Former Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo.

Q: "If we want to weaken the British government, it is mandatory to weaken the Ahmadiyya Jamaat first". Which famous political Hindu leader said these words?

Ans: This was said by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q: Who has authored the book Islam & Ahmadism?

Ans: Poet of the East Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal has authored the book Islam & Ahmadism.

Q: Qadyan is the birthplace of Mirzaeyat/Qadyanism, Chenab Nagar is its nerve center, Tel Aviv is its training camp, London is shelter place, Moscow is their teacher and Washington is their bank. Whose comment is this?

Ans: Warrior of Khatme Nubuwwat Agha Abdul Kareem Shorash Kashmiri said these words.

Q: "The group that the British can trust the most in Pakistan is the Qadyani group", which famous Pakistani personality gave this circumstantial opinion?

Ans: This was said by the founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Q: In what condition did Hazrat Mian Sher Muhammad Sharq Puri see Mirza Qadyani while he was in condition of discovery?

Ans: He saw that Mirza Qadyani is like a dog in the grave, his mouth is towards the tail, water is flowing from his mouth and he is barking while running in circles.

﴿Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province﴾

Q: Describe the names of two aides of the founder of Majlis Amir-e-Shariat Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?

Ans: There are many prominent Ulema (religious scholars) who remained aides of Ameer-e-Shariat from the platform of Majlis-e-Ahrar and Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat for the noble cause of finality of the prophethood. However, Mujahid Millat Hazrat Maulana Ghulam Ghaus Hazarvi and Mufti Sarhad Mufti Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Popalzai were his very much close aides.

Q: Describe the names of those prominent Ulema (religious scholars) who have services for the Movement of the Finality of the Prophethood 1974?

Ans: Their names are as under:

1. Shaikh ul Islam Hazrat Allama Syed Muhammad Yusuf Banuri
 2. The thinker of Islam Hazrat Maulana Mufti Mahmood
 3. Mujahid-e-Millat Hazrat Maulana Ghulam Ghaus Hazarvi
 4. Abu Zar Dauran Sheikh ul Hadith Hazrat Maulana Abdul Haq
 5. Hazrat Maulana Sadar-ul-Shaheed
 6. Hazrat Maulana Nemat Ullah
 7. Hazrat Maulana Abdul Hakeem Hazarvi
- (May Allah have mercy on all of them)

Q: In Peshawar, which mosque was the centre for all the movements on the finality of the prophethood and protection of the honour of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

Ans: Jamia Masjid Qasim Ali Khan remained centre of Independence Movement, Caliphate Movement, Boycott British Movement and other national and religious movements. Similarly, Jamia Masjid Qasim Ali Khan has always been the centre of movements for the finality of the prophethood and protection of the prophethood of our beloved Prophet

Muhammad (peace be upon him). Even presently, the Provincial Liaison Office of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is located in the same mosque.

Q: Under the auspices of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat, where did the multimedia projector courses regarding finality of the prophethood commence?

Ans: By the grace of Allah, these courses started in Peshawar and Maulana Muhammad Rizwan Aziz performed the duties of teaching in the first course.

Q. On which topics are multimedia projectors courses being conducted?

Ans: The courses are being conducted on the following topics:

1. Belief in the finality of the prophethood
2. Ascent and descent of Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam)
3. Emergence of Mahdi (Alaihi Rizwan)
4. Honour of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in light of section 295-C of the Pakistan Penal Code
5. Qadyaniism: The British cultivated plant
6. Claims of Mirza Ghulam Qadyani
7. Contradictions of Mirza Ghulam Qadyani
8. Prophecies of Mirza Qadyani
9. Short course covering all topics
10. Kashmir and conspiracies of Qadyani group

Q: Which city has the honour of holding the consecutive conferences on 7th September every year on the title of the finality of the prophethood?

Now: Peshawar has the honour of holding the consecutive Conferences on 7th September every year on the title of the

finality of the prophethood. Under the auspices of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat, the Day on the finality of the prophethood is celebrated every year on September 7th at Khatm-e- Nubuwwat square, Qissa Khwani Bazar, Peshawar. Moreover, from 1st to 10th September every year, province-wide conferences on the finality of the prophethood are held under the title of Ashra Khatme Nubuwwat (decade of the finality of the prophethood).

Q: What are some of the additional features in the functioning of the Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat at Peshawar?

Ans:

1. Organizing weekly and fortnightly sermons to achieve the goals of importance of belief in the finality of the prophethood, invitation to the faith, defence of Pakistan. On the request and arrangement of local Majlis setups in other districts, a group consisting of ten religious scholars is sent to assist the local Majlis workers to make arrangements for weekly sermons. Moreover, brief sermons are arranged at 20 different places in one day.
2. In order to persuade people not to buy or sell Qadyani products, peaceful mass patrolling is conducted in markets and shopping malls with the overall goal of invitation to the faith.
3. Under the auspices of the Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat, Correspondence Courses at national levels are conducted from Islamabad (Peshawar based).
4. Six Ulema (religious scholars) have been entrusted with the duty to conduct multimedia projector courses. This course is also provided on the request of local Majlis setup at any place across the province.
5. All Pakistan Khatm-e-Nubuwwat Conference organized in

Chenab Nagar has remarkable participation from Peshawar.

Movements for the finality of the prophethood

﴿Movement for the finality of the prophethood 1953﴾

Q: How many major movements have been run in Pakistan so far for the protection of the finality of Prophethood and anti-Qadyanism?

Ans: The main movements are three i.e. (1) 1953, (2) 1974 and (3) 1984.

Q: What were the major demands of Muslims in 1953 Movement?

Ans:

1. Qadyanis be declared as non-Muslim minority.
2. Zafar Ullah Khan Qadyani be removed from the position of Foreign Minister.
3. Qadyanis should be removed from all key positions.
4. The refugees must be settled on the remaining land of Chenab Nagar.

Q: One demand of the Muslims was fulfilled in 1953 movement i.e. removal of Sir Zafar Ullah Khan Qadyani from the position of Foreign Minister. Describe whether the government removed him from that position?

Ans: The government did not remove him from the post of Foreign Minister. Rather he himself resigned from his position.

Q: The centre of 1953 movement was Lahore city. Describe which place in Lahore?

Ans: Wazir Khan Mosque, Inside Kashmiri Bazaar, Lahore.

Q: All Muslim Parties demanded the government to remove Zafar Ullah Qadyani from the position of Foreign Minister. What was the response of Khwaja Nazim ud Din government to All Muslim Parties?

Ans: The Prime Minister Khwaja Nazim ud Din said, "If Zafar Ullah Khan Qadyani is sacked from the position of Foreign Minister, the USA will not give us wheat".

Q: When and in which public gathering did Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari take off his cap and moved it towards the people and asked them to place it in the feet of Prime Minister of Pakistan Khwaja Nazimuddin to accept the demands of the Muslims ?

Ans: On February 16, 1953, while addressing a public gathering at Mochi Gate Lahore.

Q: In order to make him speechless, what did Justice Munir ask Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari in the court to describe about the prerequisites for being a prophet? So what did Shah Sahib's reply?

Ans: He replied, "At least he must be a decent person".

Q: Who explained the case of the finality of the prophethood to the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan that he agreed to declare the Qadyanis as a non-Muslim minority?

Ans: Maulana Qazi Ihsan Ahmad Shuja Abadi, the second Central President, Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat explained the case.

✦ Movement for the finality of the prophethood, 1974 ✦

Q: Who was the President of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat during the 1974 Movement?

Ans: Hazrat Allama Syed Muhammad Yusuf Banuri.

Q: During the government of which Prime Minister of Pakistan, Qadyanis were declared as non-Muslim minority and who was the President of Pakistan at that time?

Ans: Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was the Prime Minister whereas Chaudhry Fazal Elahi was President of Pakistan at that time.

Q: In response to Mirza Nasir's speech made in National Assembly in 1974, Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat prepared a statement which was read out in the Assembly and published in a book form. Can you tell name of this book?

Ans: The name of this statement/book is Millat-e-Islamia ka Muwaqaf (Stance of the Muslim Ummah).

Q: In 1974, when a resolution was passed in the National Assembly to declare the Qadyanis as non-Muslim minority, how many votes were casted against it?

Ans: None (It was a unanimous resolution).

Q: When did Qadyanis attack Muslim students at Chenab Nagar Railway Station?

Ans: On May 29, 1974 when the students were returning from Peshawar by Chenab Express.

Q: On May 29, 1974, how many Muslim students were tortured by the Qadyanis at the Chenab Nagar Railway Station, which resulted in the movement of the finality of the prophethood of 1974?

Ans: 116 Muslim students were tortured.

Q: Describe the names of some important leaders of the 1974 movement of the finality of the prophethood?

Ans: Allama Syed Muhammad Yusuf Banuri, Maulana Mufti Mahmood, Maulana Ghulam Ghaus Hazarvi, Maulana Taj Mahmood, Sheikh ul Hadith Maulana Abdul Haq, Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, Sahibzada Mahmood Ahmad Rizvi, Allama Ehsan Elahi Zaheer, Hafiz Abdul Qadir Roopari and Prof. Ghafoor Ahmad (May Allah have mercy on all of them).

Q: When were Qadyanis declared as non-Muslim minority?

Ans: In 1974

Q: When was the decision of declaring Qadyanis as a non-Muslim minority announced in the National Assembly?

Ans: On September 7, 1974 at 4:53 pm (National Historic Document, 1974)

✦ Movement for the finality of the prophethood 1984 ✦

Q: What was the triggering reason for the movement for the finality of the prophethood in 1984?

Ans: In February 1983, Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Aslam Quraishi, a Sialkot based preacher of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat, was abducted by Qadyanis on the orders of their leader Mirza Tahir, which led to the initiation of this movement.

Q: Who led the movement for finality of the prophethood in 1984?

Ans: Khwaja Khwajagan Hazrat Maulana Khwaja Khan Muhammad (may Allah bless him) who was the 6th President of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat.

Q: According to the Pakistan Penal Code, in which year were Qadyanis banned from giving Azaan (call for prayers), calling themselves Muslims and calling their places of worship as Masjid (mosques)?

Ans: In 1984.

Q: Who imposed this restriction that Qadyani cannot use Islamic rituals?

Ans: This ban was imposed by late President General Muhammad Zia ul Haq.

Q: What is the Prohibition of Qadyaniat Ordinance and when did it come into force?

Ans: Prohibition of the Qadyanat ordinance elaborates that Qadyanis cannot use Islamic rituals. They are prohibited to call themselves Muslims, build their place of worship in the style of a masjid (mosque), call Mirza Qadyani as peace be upon him, call his wives as Azwaaj Mutaharrat (the pious wives) and his comrades as Sahaba (companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)). This Ordinance was promulgated on 26th April 1984 by the late President of Pakistan General Muhammad Zia ul Haq.

Q: What restrictions have been imposed on Qadyanis under Prohibition of Qadyaniat Ordinance, 1984?

Ans:

1. Qadyanis/Lahoris cannot call themselves Muslims.
2. They cannot use Islamic rituals and terms for their false and fabricated religion.
3. They cannot call their place of worship as masjid (mosque).
4. They cannot say Assalam o Alaikum to anyone.
5. Qadyanis/Lahoris cannot propagate their self fabricated religion.
6. Islamic titles of Ummul Momineen, Ahle Bait and Sahabi are not allowed for Mirza Ghulam Qadyani's wives, children and comrades, respectively.

If any Qadiani commits these crimes, he will be punished under the appropriate sections of Prohibition of Qadyaniat Ordinance, 1984 which includes imprisonment for three years and a fine.

Q: Which new provisions have been added to the Pakistan Penal Code under Prohibition of Qadyanit Ordinance, 1984?

Ans: Two new sections i.e. 298-B and 298-C have been added to the Pakistan Penal Code under the above mentioned Ordinance.

Q: If a Qadyani uses the Kalma Tayyeba (La Ilaha Illa Allaho Muhammad ur Rasool Ullah), what punishment will be imposed on him?

Ans: If any Qadyani uses Kalma Tayyeba in the shape of writing on his house/place of worship or vehicle, then as per decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, a case will be registered against him under Section 295-C, which entails death sentence. The logic behind is that Qadyanis refer the word Muhammad (peace be upon him) to Mirza Ghulam Qadyani which is the highest level of blasphemy and insolence to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

❖ The Law on Protection of the honour of the Prophethood (anti-blasphemy) and the legal status of Qadyanis ❖

Q: Who wrote to the British rulers to add a new clause in the law so as to prevent religious blasphemy?

Ans: Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar wrote to the British rulers.

Q: In which year the above mentioned new clause was added?

Ans: In 1927, Section 295 was added which entailed three years imprisonment or fine.

Q: What is the law of protection of the honour of the prophethood?

Ans: According to this law, no one can commit insolence in the honour of any true prophet of Allah.

Q: When was the resolution unanimously passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan that the culprit of blasphemy should be given death sentence?

Ans: The National Assembly unanimously passed this resolution on June 2, 1992.

Q: When did the law of protection of honour of the prophethood became part of the Pakistan Penal Code. Tell name of month and year?

Ans: The law of Protection of Honour of the prophethood became a part and parcel of the Pakistan Penal Code on April 30, 1991.

Q: What is the punishment of blasphemy/insolence of the prophet under Pakistan Penal Code?

Ans: Under section 295-C of the Pakistan Penal Code, the punishment for the insolence of the prophet is death sentence.

Q: Describe which ruler for the first time imposed ban on the religious books of Mirzaiyat/Qadyanism?

Ans: Malik Amir Muhammad Khan, Governor of West Pakistan.

Q: For the first time which court of a foreign country declared Qadyanis as non-Muslims?

Ans: Supreme Court of Mauritius declared Qadyanis as non-Muslims.

Q: Under which clause of the Constitution of Pakistan, Qadyanis were declared as non-Muslims minority?

Ans: Qadyanis were declared as non-Muslim minority under Article 260 Clause No. 3 of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Q: According to which provision of the Constitution of Pakistan, a person who does not have belief in the finality of the prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him) is Kafir (Infidel).

Ans: Article 260 Clause No. 3 of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Q: In which Surah of the Holy Qur'an, an insolent of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) has been promised by name for divine punishment on the Day of Judgement?

Ans: In Surah Lahab, the promise of punishment has been announced by name to Abu Lahab.

Q: How did Abu Lahab, the insolent of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) die?

Ans: He was afflicted with a poisonous and inflammatory disease i.e. plague and he died in a miserable condition.

Q: What has Allah Ta'ala commanded in Surah Anfal about those who oppose the Holy Messenger of Allah Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

Ans: "Strike the disbelievers firm above their necks and strike each of their joints".

Q: Who has the authority in to accept the repentance of the insolent of a prophet?

Ans: No one in the world has the authority to accept the repentance of the insolent of a prophet.

Q: Which companion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) killed the Jew insolent of the Prophet Ka'b s/o Ashraf and sent him to the Hell?

Ans: Hazrat Muhammad s/o Musailma (Razi Allah Anho).

Q: In which Surah of the Holy Quran, the place of worship of Muslims has been called as Masjid (mosque)?

Ans: Surah Al-Hajj Verse No. 40, Chapter No. 17.

Q: Did the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) ever demolish the so-called mosque built by infidels?

Ans: Yes, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) went to battle of Tabuk. In his absence, the Munafiqeen (hypocrites) of Madinah built a place of worship and they named it as a mosque. On return from the battle of Tabuk, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) dismantled it and called it Masjid Zarrarr (mosque of harm).

Q: Recite a famous quote of the late poet Janbaz Mirza.

Ans: We will lay our lives for the Muhammad Arabi
If time demanded blood, we will fill its lap.

Q: Can Qadyani/Mirzai call their place of worship as Masjid (mosque)?

Ans: No. Masjid is included in the rituals of Islam and no non-Muslim is allowed to adopt rituals of Islam.

Q: Describe any example from the life of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) that the non-Muslims were expelled from the Masjid (mosque).

Ans: Hazrat Abdullah s/o Abbas (Razi Allah Anho) narrated that once the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was delivering the Friday sermon. He ordered many people by name to leave the Masjid (mosque) as they were hypocrites (Al Dar ul-Manshoor, commentary on Surah Al-Tawbah, Verse No. 101).

Q: In which Surah of the Holy Qur'an, is it mentioned that if unbelievers erect a building and name it a Masjid (mosque), then Muslims should not pray in it because this building is a centre of conspiracies?

Ans: Surah Towba verse 107 to 110.

﴿Mirza Ghulam Qadyani﴾

Q: When was the Qadyani Jamaat established?

Ans: Qadyani Jamaat was established on March 23, 1889 in Ludhiana, India

Q: On September 7, 1974, when Qadyani/Mirzai were humiliated and declared as non-Muslim minority, what was the age of the affliction of Qadyanism at that time?

Ans: 85 years 5 months, 15 days

Q: Who was Mirza Ghulam Qadyani?

Ans: He was born in Qadyan and was loyal to the British rule. He was the person through whom the British made false claim of prophethood.

Q: Where was Mirza Qadyani born?

Ans: He was born in Qadyan village, District Gurdaspur, India.

Q: What is the year of birth of Mirza Ghulam Qadyani?

Ans: Like his other writings, the original date of birth of Mirza Qadyani is highly controversial. According to Mirza, he was born in 1839 or 1840.

Q: In his childhood, by what name was Mirza Qadyani called?

Ans: He was called Dasundhi.

Q: Which people are called Qadyani and Mirzai?

Ans: Those who believe that Mirza Ghulam Qadyani is the Prophet/Promised Messiah and deny the finality of the prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him) are called Qadyani and Mirzai.

Q: In which book did Mirza Qadyani admit that he is a self-cultivated plant of the British rulers?

Ans: Kitab Al-Bariya, Roohani Khazain, Volume: 13, Page: 250.

Q: What is the difference between Qadiyanism and the so-called Ahmadiyyat?

Ans: These are the two names for the same movement.

Q: When did Mirza Qadyani publish an advertisement that his followers will be called Ahmadi?

Ans: In the year 1900.

Q: Mirza Qadyani liked two nuggets so much that he always used to keep them in his pocket. Can you describe names of these nuggets?

Ans: Jaggery (brown sugar) and clay nuggets

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

Ans: Tonic Wine.

Q: In one of his stanzas, Mirza Qadyani has introduced himself. Can you describe it?

Ans:

Kiram Khaki Hoon meray Piyaray na Aadam Zaad hoon
(My dear, Neither I am Khaki insect nor a human being).

Hoon Bashar ki Jaye Naftrat, Insaan ki Aar
(I am a hateful person and a stigma for the humanity).

Q: What kind of dress Mirza Qadyani liked to wear while sleeping at night?

Ans: Gharara (A female dress used in Indo-Pak subcontinent).

Q: Mirza Qadyani was a collection of diseases. Can you tell few names of his diseases?

Ans: Hypochondriasis, excessive urination, weakness of memory, hysteria etc. to name few of his diseases.

Q: How many times did Mirza Qadyani used to urinate during the day and night?

Ans: Sometimes he used to urinate almost a hundred times.

Q: Describe some of the claims of Mirza Ghulam Qadyani?

Ans: Mirza Ghulam Qadyani has made numerous claims like the preacher of Islam, the debater of Islam, the reformer, the Mahdi, the replica of Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam), Essa s/o Mary, the claim of prophethood and messenger-ship, the claim of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and the claim of divinity.

Q: In which year did Mirza Qadyani claim to be a Mujaddid (reformer)?

Ans: He claimed to be a Mujaddid (reformer) in 1889.

Q: When did Mirza claim prophethood?

Ans: Mirza claimed prophethood on November 15, 1901

Q: Mirza has written many times that anyone who denies his teachings is not a Muslim. Please quote one reference.

Ans: A person who does not follow you is the one who disobeys the Messenger and will go to the Hell (Tableegh Risalat, vol: 9, P: 27).

Q: Mirza Qadyani has committed excessive insult of the family of Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). In which book he did insolence to Hazrat Hussain (Razi Allah Anho)?

Ans: In his book Nazool Maseeh page No.99 he has written that I (Ghulam Qadyani) am more than Hussain (Razi Allah Anho).

Q: Can you tell the names of Mirza Qadyani's self created angels?

Ans: Techi Tech, Darshani, Khairati (Charity), Mithan Lal, Hafeez (guardian), Hamdard (compassionate), Rani, English Angel, Angels of sweet breads.

Q: Name the fastest self-created angel of Mirza Qadyani?

Ans: Techī Techī

Q: According to the Qadyanis, which book has the status of a divine book?

Ans: "Tazkirah" is the book which contains the satanic dreams, false discoveries and self-made revelations etc of Mirza Qadyani.

Q: Mirza Ghulam Qadyani was a false claimant of prophethood. Describe in which words he claimed prophethood and also tell name of the book?

Ans: In his book "Aik Ghalti Ka Azaala" (page number 3), he claimed prophethood in these words, "In this divine revelation, I was named as Muhammad and also as a Messenger".

Q: Quote that statement of Mirza Qadyani in which he said that prophethood has not ended and rather several thousand prophets may come.

Ans: Mirza said, "It is possible that the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) will appear in the world not once but a thousand times in a shadowed manner and reveal his prophethood with perfections." (Aik Ghalti ka Azaala, p. 11, Khazain, vol. 18, p. 215).

Q: In order to prove his false prophethood, in which magazine did Mirza Qadyani write that only one prophet can come after the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and he is that one?

Ans: In his magazine Tashheez-ul-Azhaan.

Q: Which Mirzai first used the word Nabi and Rasool for Mirza Qadyani in his Friday sermon?

Ans: Maulvi Abdul Kareem who was the imam of Mirzai worship place.

Q: Which sect of Mirzais consider Mirza Qadyani as god and gives Qadyan the status of Bait Ullah?

Ans: Kheravi Sect.

Q: The Lahori chapter of Mirzais are hypocritically saying that they do not consider Mirza Qadyani as a prophet, but it is not based on facts. Quote reference.

Ans: We consider the Mirza Qadyani as the Promised Messiah, prophet and messenger of this age. (Paigham Suleh, October 6, 1913)

Q: Why did the British rulers raise Mirza as a prophet?

Ans: The British rulers did so in order to declare Jihad (holy war) as haram (forbidden) through Mirza so that the Muslims become submissive to the British rule.

Q: When Mirza Qadyani started taking public allegiance, what was the fundamental and central condition of allegiance?

Ans: Loyalty to the British rule was the fundamental and central condition of the allegiance.

Q: Why Mirza Qadyani and Qadyanism are called self-cultivated plant of the British rule?

Ans: The British rulers laid the foundation of this Fitnah (affliction) so as to eliminate the spirit of Jihad (holy war) and love for the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) from the hearts of Muslims.

Q: In which book has Mirza Qadyani described himself as better than all the prophets of Allah?

Ans: Tazkerah page number 643.

Q: In which book did Mirza Qadyani declare himself better than Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) (Repetence to Allah)?

Ans: Ijaz Ahmadi Page No.71.

✽ The belief of Qadyanis about Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) ✽

Q: What do Qadyanis believe about Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam)?

Ans: The Qadyanis believe that Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) has died and his grave is located in Khanyar Street of Kashmir, Srinagar.

Q: In which year did Mirza Ghulam Qadyani claim to be the Promised Messiah?

Ans: Mirza Ghulam Qadiani made this claim in 1891 (Tazkirah page No.186, 3rd edition)

Q: In which book did Mirza Ghulam Qadyani admit that Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) is going to descend from the heavens?

Ans: Azalah e Ohaam Page No. 927, Published 1891.

Q: Before this, Mirza Ghulam Qadyani had claimed several times in his books that he is the son of Mary. Can you tell book and page number?

Ans: Haqeeqat ul Wahee, p: 149.

Q: According to the hadith, Hazrat Essa (Alaihe Salam) will descend near the white minaret in the eastern side of Damascus. In which city and when did the Qadyanis build a fake Minarat al-Masih in comparison to that minaret?

Ans: On May 28, 1900, Qadyanis announced its construction in Qadyan. (Tabligh Risalat, p. 134).

✽ Mirza Ghulam Qadyani and Haramain Sharifain
(the Holy Mosques) ✽

Q: How many Hajj did Mirza Qadyani perform during his life?

Ans: None, because Mirza Qadyani never went to Makkah and Madinah.

Q: In which of his books has Mirza Qadyani written that the visit of Qadyan is more rewarding than the Hajj (pilgrimage)?

Ans: Aina e Kamalaat Islam, p: 352.

Q: According to Qadyanis, which city has the same blessing as of Makkah and Madinah?

Ans: According to the Qadyanis, the city of Qadyan is as blessed as Makkah and Madinah.

﴿Mirza Ghulam Qadiani's false claims and invocation of Allah's curse on the liar﴾

Q: What is prophecy?

Ans: The reporting of any event before it occurs is called prophecy.

Q: In which case Mirza Qadyani considered himself worse than every evil in case his prophecy is not fulfilled? Also describe whether that prophecy came true?

Ans: He had made the prophecy that he shall get married to Muhammadi Begum. He further said that if his prophecy proved false, he will be worse than every evil. However, this prophecy could not come true.

Q: What is the name of that Muslim lady whose name make the Qadyanis choke and flee from discussion?

Ans: Muhammadi Bagam

Q: Mirza Qadyani died in Lahore, but he had made a different prophecy regarding his death. What was his prophecy?

Ans: Mirza Qadyani prophesied that he will die either in Makkah or Madinah.

Q: In a debate with Maulana Sana Ullah Amrithari, Mirza Qadyani invoked Allah's curse on the liar for which he announced 15th April 1907 as the last date?

Ans: He prayed that the liar would die of plague or cholera in the lifetime of the truthful one.

Q: There was a Mubahala (invocation of God's curse on the liar) between Maulana Sana Ullah Amritsari and Mirza Qadyani. How did result of this interaction appear?

Ans: According to Mirza Ghulam Qadyani's self-made prophecy, Mirza Qadyani died of cholera in 1908 before Amritsari, while Maulana Amritsari died 41 years later.

Q: Mirza Qadyani said about his age that it would be about eighty years. What happened to this prophecy?

Ans: The prophecy proved to be false. Mirza Qadyani died at an age of 69 years.

Q: When did Mirza Ghulam Qadyani die?

Ans: On Tuesday, May 26, 1908.

Q: What was the cause of death of Mirza Ghulam Qadyani?

Ans: He died of cholera.

Q: Mirza Qadyani had declared his disbelievers as infidels and hellish. His son Mirza Bashir ud Din declared the disbelievers of Mirza Qadyani to be infidels in his book Ainna e Sadaqat. Can you describe that quote?

Ans: He wrote, "Every person who believes in Musa (Alaihe Salam) but does not believe in Essa (Alaihe Salam), or believes in Essa (Alaihe Salam) but does not believe in Muhammad (peace be upon him), or believes in Muhammad (peace be upon him) but does not believe in the Promised Messiah is not only a disbeliever, but a true disbeliever and is excluded from the circle of Islam".

Q: Which Qadyani leader had written the will that whenever the conditions are favourable (i.e. Pakistan would disintegrate and join India), his body must be uprooted from Chenab Nagar and buried in Qadyan (India).

Ans: Mirza Bashir ud Din Qadyani.

Q: When did Qadyani leader Mirza Tahir flee from Pakistan to London?

Ans: In 1984.

Q: Mirza Qadyani declared his real son as rebellious, deprived him of being his heir and even did not offer his funeral because he refused to accept Mirza as a prophet. Tell the name of this son of Mirza?

Ans: Mirza Afzal Ahmad

✦ Pakistan in the eyes of Qadyanis ✦

Q: Which Qadyani leader had said that soon Pakistan will disintegrate and this country will disappear from the face of the earth?

Ans: Mirza Tahir made this nonsense while addressing the Qadyani annual meeting in 1985.

Q: What nonsense did Mirza Tahir Qadyani say about Pakistan on July 30, 1990?

Ans: He called Pakistan a madhouse.

Q: When did Mirza Bashir ud Din say that Balochistan is a thinly populated province having the largest area? Try to make it an Ahmadi state so that there is a province which we can call our own province?

Ans: In August 1948.

Q: In 1952, the so-called Caliph of the Qadyanis, Mirza Bashir ud Din declared which province of Pakistan to be an Ahmadi province?

Ans: Balochistan province.

Q: In the first elections of Pakistan, the Qadyani fielded their eleven candidates on eleven constituencies. How many of them were successful?

Ans: By the grace of Allah, none of them was successful.

Q: In 1952, the Times, a widely circulated magazine of the USA published an imaginary picture of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). The Pakistani Embassy in Washington protested against it. What was the order of the then Qadyani Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sir Zafar Ullah Khan in the instant case?

Ans: He wrote, "Pakistan is not the only defender of the dignity of Islam. Such protests should not be made in the future".

Q: Being Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Zafar Ullah Khan Qadyani did not offer funeral prayers of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and kept gossiping with a non-Muslim minister. When he was asked to explain this, what was his reply?

Ans: He said, "Consider me an infidel employee of a Muslim government or consider me a Muslim employee of an infidel government." (Tehreek Kashmir say Tehreek Khatm-e-Nubuwwat tak, p, 230)

Q: In 1974, under the leadership of which Qadyani Air Chief, three fighter planes of Pakistan Air Force saluted to the so-called third Qadyani Caliph Nasir, which was a grave illegal and unconstitutional act?

Ans: Name of the then Air Chief was Air Marshal Zafar Chaudhry Qadyani.

Q: In which country of the world, no other religion except Judaism is legally permitted, but the Qadyani mission is also established there?

Ans: Israel.

Q: When did the United States Senate adopt the resolution to make Pakistan's aid conditional to the religious freedom of the Qadyanis?

Ans: In May 1987.

Q: In which book, did Mirza Qadyani declare Qadyan as Haram (the Holy Mosque)

Ans: In his book Dur e Sameen.

Q: In 1857, Indian Muslims fought independence war against the British rule. What contribution did Mirza Qadyani's father provide to the British Army in this war?

Ans: According to Mirza Qadyani, his father provided 50 horses with riders to the British Army. (Khazain, vol. 12, p. 270).

Q: Which are that Qadyani products that we should boycott?

Ans: Shezan, Rahim Jewellers, Shah Taj Sugar Mills, Zaiqa Ghee, Shah Nawaz Textile Mills etc.

Q: Why is it necessary to boycott Shezan and other Qadyani products?

Ans: Shezan is the beverage factory of Qadyanis who are insolent to our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Major chunk of its income is spent on the propagation of Qadyanism. Therefore, it does not suit a Muslim to commit Haram (forbidden) by using Qadyani products.

Q: What is the new name of Rabwa?

Ans: The new name of Rabwa is Chenab Nagar.

Q: Where is Chenab Nagar located?

Ans: Chenab Nagar is located on the banks of River Chenab in Chiniot district of Punjab province.

Q: The land of Chenab Nagar was allotted to Anjuman e Ahmadiyya on official rate of one Anna (Rs.0.0625) per Marla. At what rate the Anjuman e Ahmadiyya sold this land to Qadyanis?

Ans: It was sold to the Qadyanis at an average of Rs.300 per marla (Tehreek Khatme Nubuwwat, 1974, Vol: 1 p. 240).

Q: When was the ban imposed on holding the annual meeting of Qadyanis in Chenab Nagar in Pakistan?

Ans: In 1984.

Q: When was the decision to declare Chenab Nagar as an open city made and when was this decision implemented?

Ans: It was decided on 22nd June 1974 and implemented in January 1975.

Q: When did the Muslims offer the first congregational prayer in Chenab Nagar?

Ans: On December 26th, 1974, Zuhr congregational prayers were offered in Chenab Nagar for first time.

Q: When was 9 kanal piece of land purchased in Chenab Nagar to construct Office of Khatme Nubuwwat and Masjid (mosque)?

Ans: In June 1976.

﴿Services of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwatin print and electronic media﴾

Q: How many magazines of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat are published?

Ans: Two magazines of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat are published i.e. (1) the Monthly Laulak (2) the weekly Khatme Nubuwwat .

Q: Is the monthly magazine of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat "Laulak" available on the internet?

Ans: Yes. The monthly magazine of the Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is available on the Internet.

The monthly Laulak has its own website i.e. www.laulak.info. Here the latest issue of each month and the archives of the last twenty five years are also available.

Q: Is the weekly Khatm-e-Nubuwwat magazine available on the internet?

Ans: Yes, the weekly Khatm-e-Nubuwwat of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is available on the internet on its own website i.e. www.khatm-e-Nubuwwat.info which contains the latest issue of every week and archives of the last 40 years of this weekly magazines.

Q: Are the printed books of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat available online?

Ans: Most of the published books of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat are available on the Internet, whose web address is www.emaktaba.info.

Q: Which books of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat are available on e-Maktaba?

Ans: Sixty volumes of Ehtesaab-e-Qadyaniat (Accountability of Qadyanism), ten volumes of Tehreek Khatm-e-Nubuwwat (Movement of the finality of the prophethood), five volumes of the certified report of the discussion on the Qadyani issue in the National Assembly of Pakistan and other important books of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat are available on e-Maktaba.

Q: Is there an official face book page of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat?

Ans: Yes, there is an official face book page of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat having address www.facebook.com/amtkn313.

Q: Is there any web address where all the links of the Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat are available for

convenience and communication purpose?

Ans: Yes, the main web address of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is www.amtkn.com, which has links of all the websites pertaining to Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat. Also, the contact us link containing the addresses of the offices and the contact numbers of the responsible persons is available there.

Q: What are the e-mail addresses of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat?

Ans: For Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat

ameer@khatm-e-nubuwwat.com

For weekly Khatm-e-Nubuwwat

editorkn@yahoo.com

For monthly magazine Laulak

khatmenubuwwat@ymail.com

Q: Has Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat developed any mobile application available online?

Ans: Yes, a mobile application developed by Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is available on its website on KN apps as per following web address:-

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.khatamenobowat&hl=ur&gl=US>

Q: Are books of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat available in PDF version?

Ans: The recent issues of magazines are available in PDF version. The work on the previous records and books is in progress.

Q: When was official website of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat launched?

Ans: Initially the work on website development started in 1996 with

free hosting and free domain. Later on, with the special prayers and compassion of Khwaja Khwajagan Hazrat Maulana Khwaja Khan Muhammad, the domain of www.khatm-e-nubuwwat.com was obtained on April 29, 2003 and for the first time in the history of Aalmi Majlis Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nubuwwat, its own website started functioning. We are thankful to Allah for this act of kindness.

English Pamphlets

www.emaktaba.info/english/index.htm

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND QADIYANI

(Highlighting the Difference between qadiyani and Other Unbelievers)

By

Maulana Muhammad Yusuf Ludhianvi

Compiled by:

Maulana Manzoor Ahmad Al-Hussaini

www.khatm-e-nubuwwat.com/pumphlets/eng/1.htm

Message to Muslim Ummah

Maulana Muhammad Yusuf Ludhianvi Rehmatullah alaih

www.khatm-e-nubuwwat.com/pumphlets/eng/2.htm

Funeral of Qadyanies

Maulana Muhammad Yusuf Ludhianvi Rehmatullah alaih

www.khatm-e-nubuwwat.com/pumphlets/eng/3.htm

"Muhammad (peace be upon him) is not the father of anyone of you but is the Messenger of Allah and the Seal of all Prophets". (Al Quran)

"I am Khastam-un-Nabiyyen (the last prophet). There will be no prophet after me". (Hadith)

Allah, the Exalted, started the series of Prophethood from Hazrat Adam (Alahe Salam) and completed it in totality by sending Muhammad (peace be upon him) as His Messenger. He is the last of all the Prophets and Messengers. After Muhammad (peace be upon him), no one was made prophet and never will one be made. In the terminology of Shariah (Islamic law), this belief is called the finality of the prophethood. The finality of the prophethood is a definitive and unanimous belief of Islam, which is a necessity for being a Muslim. Since the era of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) till date, it is the covenant of all his followers that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the last Messenger of Allah without any argument and interpretation.

Belief in the finality of the prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him) is Islam and its refusal is Kufr disbelief.

The Almighty Allah has protected the finality of the prophethood with 100 blessed Quranic verses, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) with 210 hadiths and practical steps, Sahaba (the companions) with consensus and Jihad (holy war) and the Ummah (followers) through firm covenant on this belief.

The first consensus of the Ummah was made to protect the belief in finality of the prophethood and to fight the false claimant of Prophethood Musailma Kazzaab (Musailma, the liar) and his comrades. In this Jihad (holy war), 1200 companions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and Taabieen (the noble followers) (may Allah be pleased with them) out of whom seven hundred had memorized the Quran by heart, religious scholars and seventy Badri Sahaba (those companions who accompanied the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in the Battle of Badar) sacrificed their lives to protect the belief in the finality of the prophethood.

The world of soul, this world, the world in grave and the Day of Judgement are fragrant with the finality of the prophethood of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

The prestige of faith and pride in this world is directly linked with the belief in the finality of the prophethood.

Even in the grave, a believer will say, Muhammad (peace be upon him) is my Prophet. (Hadith)

On the Day of Judgement, people will request Muhammad (peace be upon him) for Shaafat (intercession) by saying, O Muhammad, you are the Messenger of Allah and the last Prophet. (Hadith),

Anyone, whether he is Aswad Ansi of Yemen, Musailma Kazzaab of Yamama, Iran's Baha Ullah, Mirza Ghulam of Qadyan or any other false claimant of the prophethood after our beloved Prophet, intercessor on the Day of Judgement Muhammad (peace be upon him) is a liar, Dajjal (anti Christ) and out of the circle of Islam.

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

As per Shariah (Islamic law), there is a difference between the common infidels like Christians, Jews, Sikhs and Hindus and Qadyani (Lahori/Mirzai) on the other. All non-Muslim groups and nations other than the Qadyanis do not claim Islam. However, the Qadyani's consider the entire Muslims as infidel on the basis of their Dajal (cunningness) and Zindaqa (heretic) and consider the Islamic Shari'ah as infidelity. While putting the cloak of Islam on their disbelief, they consider the followers of the false claimant of prophethood Mirza Ghulam Qadyani as the only Muslims.

Although there is no harm in dealing with other non-Muslims when necessary, but Qadyanis are infidels at war, apostates and heretics. In this way, any contact with the Qadyanis in terms of family and moral relations, participation in their marriages/weddings/mourning, offering congratulations and condolences, participating in their food/drink gatherings, participation in their social gatherings, inviting them to our gatherings, employment with them or employing them, commercial dealing, buying, selling and using Qadyani products, treatment by Qadyanis all are forbidden in Shari'ah.

Apart from that, Qadyanis spend one-tenth of their income (through the central fund of Jamaat e Ahmadiyya) to convert common people to Qadyanism. Hence our Muslims are helping them to convert the simple-minded Muslims by turning them into apostates.

Hence it is obligatory for the Muslims that they should never keep any such relationship or contact that brings out any aspect of honour and respect to Qadyanis or that they get any social and economic power, influence and comfort.

There are innumerable verses of the Holy Qur'an, prophetic hadiths and Islamic jurisprudence about social and economic boycott with infidel warriors, apostates and enemies of Islam.

"You shall find no nation believing in Allah and the Last Day loving anyone that opposes Allah and His Messenger, even though they be their fathers, their sons, their brothers, or their tribe". (Surah Al-Mujadila)

"O believers, do not take as guides those who were given the Book before you who have made of your religion a jest and a pastime, nor the unbelievers". (Surah Al-Maeda)

"O believers, do not take the disbelievers as allies instead of the believers. Do you wish to give Allah against yourselves a clear case?". (Surah Al-Nisa)

"Believers, do not take My enemy and your enemy for your guides, offering them love when they have disbelieved the truth that has come to you". (Surah Al-Mumtahina)

(Please refer to Fitaawa Khatm-e-Nubuwwat, Vol: 1, 2, 3 for further details)

Muhammad Shahab ud Din Popalzai



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It is the unanimous decision of all the Muslim religious scholars, jurists and religious schools that:

- ☆ Mirza Qadyani and all his followers are infidels, apostate, heretic and out of boundary of Islam.
- ☆ It is Haraam (forbidden) for the Muslims to interact with Qadyanis in whatsoever form e.g. matrimony, friendship, relationship etc.
- ☆ The slaughtered meat of Qadyani is not Halal (legitimate). Rather it is impure and forbidden for the Muslims.
- ☆ It is not correct to call the worship place of Qadyanis as Masjid (mosque).
- ☆ Muslims are not allowed to offer funeral prayer of Qadyani or bury them in Muslims cemetery.

Qadyani Products

Large and Famous Qadyani Companies



Shezan Juice, ketchup, pickle, Chutney, Samarqand juice and all products of **Shezan**, Shezan Restaurant and Bakers



All products of **Pran** company which include biscuits, toffees, cold drinks, oil and other edible items



All products of **Mashmoom** company

Plastic Items

- ★ Thermo Plastic
- ★ Turbo Plastic
- ★ Beta Pipes **BETA PIPES**

Ghee and Cooking Oil

- ★ Zaiqa Ghee/Zaiqa Cooking oil
- ★ Can-Olive Oil
- ★ Pearl Banaspati
- ★ All products of Punjab Oil Mills
- ★ King Banaspati/Cooking oil (Punjab Oil Mills)
- ★ Ella Sun Flower Banaspati/cooking oil

Miscellaneous Items

- ★ Rehman Cone Hina
- ★ Master Blades
- ★ Raja Soap
- ★ Al-Raheem Jewellers Karachi

Beverages

- ★ Speed Energy Drink
- ★ All Pure Juices
- ★ Twist Juices
- ★ Sangam Milk
- ★ Samarqand juice

Electronics

- ★ Voltax Stabilizer
- ★ Universal Stabilizer

Carton Manufacturing Companies

- ★ Nasir Packages (cartons manufacturers)
- ★ Zahid Packages (cartons manufacturers)

Textile Mills

- ★ Combined Textile
- ★ Shah Nawaz Textile Mills
- ★ Master Textile Mills
- ★ Magna Textile Industries Limited (Magna Group, Faisalabad)

Educational Institutions

- ★ NETS College

Shoe Manufacturing Companies

- ★ Clifton Shoes
- ★ Bobby Shoes Lahore

Broadcasting Channels

- ★ All Channels of MTA

Sugar Mills

- ★ Shah Taj Sugar Mills

Travel Agencies

- ★ Romi Travels

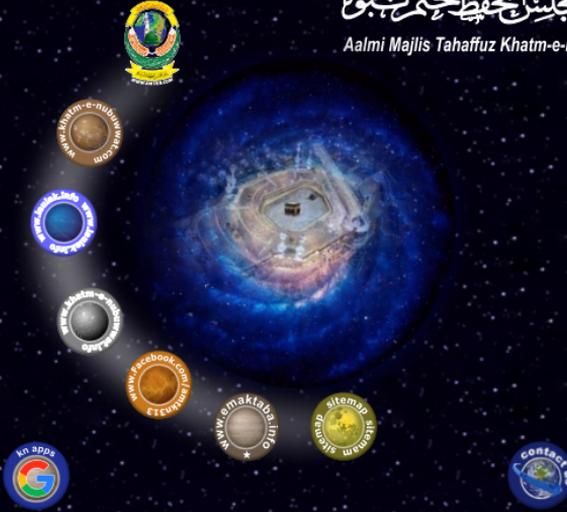
Qadyani Medicines

- ★ Curative Homeo Company
- ★ Warson Homeo Company
- ★ Qazi Dawakhana Gujranwala
- ★ Lexo Homeo Company
- ★ Khurshid Unani Dawakhana
- ★ Dr. Mansoor Poly Clinic Peshawar
- ★ F.B. Homeo Company
- ★ Matab Hameed Dawakhana
- ★ (alias Bazeed Kheli doctor)

O Muslim! Don't donate against your Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) through buying the products of Qadyanis/Mirza. You can easily find their substitute brands in the market, so use them.

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