

**Biography of
Hazrat Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri
Mahdi Mau'ood Alaihis Salam**

in

Questions and Answers Form

by

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Book No.XX

Published By

Idara Tanzeem Mahdavia

**16-8-86, "Shadab", New Malakpet, Hyderabad -
500024**

Abbreviations

SLM	Sallallahu Alahi wa Sallam
AS	Alaihis Salam
RZ	Razi Allahu Anhu/Anha/Anhum
RH	Rahmatullahi Alaih

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

Question 1: When was Hazrat Mahdi Alaihis Salam born as per the Islamic calendar?

Answer: 14th of Jamadi-ul-Awwal 847 Hijri.

Q 2. On which day was Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} born?

A: On Monday.

Q 3. What is the name of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: Syed Muhammad.

Q 4. What dream did Bibi Aminah^{RZ} see when Mahdi^{AS} was in the mother's womb?

A: The moon and the sun descended from the sky, entered her robe and then exited.

Q 5. What did her brother Syed Ali, whose title was Qiyam-ul-Mulk, say on hearing her dream?

A: On hearing his sister's dream, Qiyam-ul-Mulk honoured her by kissing her feet (*Qadambosi*) and said, "It appears that Allah will give birth to the Khátim-e-Viláyet-e-Muhammadi¹ Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood Alaihis Salam from your blessed womb.

Q 6. What voice was heard during the days of Bibi Aminah^{RZ}'s pregnancy?

A: Mahdi is the Truth.

Q 7. When did the glad tidings of supplication (*dua*) of Khaleel and the promise of Allah appear?

A: On Monday, 14th Jamadi-ul-Awwal 847 Hijri.

¹ Seal of the Muhammadan Sainthood

Q 8. What was the number of scholars who used to travel in palanquins at the time of the birth of Mahdi^{AS}?

A: The city of Jaunpur had 1700 *ulama-e-zahir* (scholars of manifest knowledge) who used to travel in palanquins.

Q 9. What was Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s *kuniyet* (teknonym)?

A: Abul Qasim.

Q 10. Who gave the name of Muhammad and *kuniyet* Abul Qasim to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM}.

Q 11. How did Rasoolullah^{SLM} bestow the name and the *kuniyet*?

A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s father, Hazrat Syed Abdullah said that on the night of the birth he saw Rasoolullah^{SLM} in a dream. And he^{SLM} said, "Syed Abdullah, I have bestowed my name Muhammad to this son and his *kuniyet* too will be my *kuniyet* of Abul Qasim." Based on this dream, he named his son Syed Muhammad and his *kuniyet* as Abul Qasim.

Q 12. What were the conditions at the time of advent of the Mahdi^{AS}?

A: Qurán-e-Majeed was recited in name only and Islamic worship was done customarily. Scholars and speakers were present but guidance was missing.

Q 13. What are the names of Mahdi^{AS}'s parents?

A: Hazrat Syed Abdullah and Hazrat Bibi Aminah.

- Q 14. Which king gave the title of Syed Khan to Mahdi^{AS'}s father?
A: Sultan Hussain Sharqi.
- Q 15. What was the name of Mahdi^{AS'}s elder brother?
A: Syed Ahmed.
- Q 16. List the lineage of Mahdi^{AS} upto four generations?
A: Syed Abdullah son of Syed Usman son of Syed Khizr son of Syed Musa.
- Q 17. From which city did Mahdi^{AS'}s ancestor, Miyan Syed Usman, migrate and come to Jaunpur?
A: Samarkhand.
- Q 18. Which holy person's name appears in the 14th generation of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS'}s lineage?
A: Hazrat Imam Jafar Sadiq^{RH}.
- Q 19. Which holy person's name appears in the 16th generation of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS'}s lineage?
A: Hazrat Imam Zainulabideen^{RH}.
- Q 20. Whose name appears in the 17th generation of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS'}s lineage?
A: Hazrat Imam Hussain Alaihis Salam.
- Q 21. Which holy person's name appears in the 18th generation of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS'}s lineage?
A: Ameerul Momineen Hazrat Syedna Ali^{RZ}.
- Q 22. In which city was Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} born?
A: Jaunpur.
- Q 23. Who established the city of Jaunpur?
A: Sultan Fairoz Tughlaq.
- Q 24. To whom is the name Jaunpur dedicated?

- A: Muhammad Shah Juna, that is, Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- Q 25. Who heard the unseen voice which came at the time of birth of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Hazrat Shaykh Daniyal^{RH}.
- Q 26. Who was the king of Jaunpur at the time of the birth of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Sultan Hussain Sharqi.
- Q 27. In which century was Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} born?
- A: Ninth century Hijri.
- Q 28. Which holy man was present during the *bismillah khwani* of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Hazrat Khizr^{AS}.
- Q 29. Who recited (*padhána*) the *bismilláh* of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Hazrat Shaykh Daniyal^{RH}.
- Q 30. What did Hazrat Shaykh Daniyal^{RH} tell Hazrat Khizr^{AS} before he began the *bismilláh* recitation?
- A: He asked Hazrat Khizr^{AS} to recite the *bismilláh*. Hazrat Khizr^{AS} replied, "You recite it. Allah has sent me to say 'Aameen'."
- Q 31. At what age did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} memorise (*hifz*) the Holy Qurán?
- A: At the age of seven.
- Q 32. In which year did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} memorise the Qurán-e-Shareef?
- A: In 854 Hijri.
- Q 33. At what age did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} complete his religious education?

- A: At the age of 12.
- Q 34. What title did the scholars of Jaunpur bestow upon Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: *Asad-ul-Ulema* (Lion of Scholars).
- Q 35. In which year did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} receive the title of *Asad-ul-Ulema*?
- A: In 859 Hijri.
- Q 36. Which king used to attend the discourses of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Sultan Hussain Sharqi.
- Q 37. What are the names of the pure wives of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: 1) Bibi Ilahdadi 2) Bibi Bheeka 3) Bibi Malkan 4) Bibi Bonji and 5) Bibi Bhanmati.
- Q 38. What the names of the sons of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Syed Mahmood, Syed Ajmal, Syed Hameed, Syed Ali, Syed Ibrahim.
- Q 39. Mention the names of the daughters of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Bibi Khunza, Bibi Fatima, Bibi Hidayathullah.
- Q 40. What was the entrustment (*amánath*) of the Holy Prophet^{SLM} which was safeguarded by Hazrat Khizr^{AS} and then handed to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: The instructions of *zikh-e-khafi* (concealed remembrance).
- Q 41. Who handed over the entrustment (*amánath*) of Hazrat Rasoolullah^{SLM} to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Hazrat Khizr^{AS}.

- Q 42. Whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} first teach *zikr-e-khafi* (concealed remembrance)?
- A: Hazrat Khizr^{AS}.
- Q 43. In which Masjid was the entrustment (*amánath*) of Rasoolullah^{SLM} given to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Khokri Masjid, Jaunpur.
- Q 44. On which day did Hazrat Khizr^{AS} hand over the entrustment (*amánath*) of Rasoolullah^{SLM} to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Friday.
- Q 45. How did Hazrat Khizr^{AS} address Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} on this occasion?
- A: He addressed him by saying, “*Assalám-o-Alaikum Ya Imám-e-Aakhir-uz-Zamán* (Peace be upon you O Leader of the Last Era).”
- Q 46. After obtaining the entrustment (*amánath*) of Rasoolullah^{SLM}, how was he addressed?
- A: *Syed-ul-Awliya* (Leader of the Saints).
- Q 47. What is the name of Khalifatullah Hazrat Mahdi Mau’ood^{AS} in the fourth heaven?
- A: Syed Mubarak.
- Q 48. How was the month of Jamadi-ul-Awwal referred to in Jaunpur?
- A: The Month of Meeranji.
- Q 49. What was the name of the locality in Jaunpur where Mahdi Mau’ood^{AS} resided?
- A: Miyanpur (short form of Meeranpur).
- Q 50. With whom was the first marriage of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

- A: Bibi Ilahdadi^{RZ}.
- Q 51. What is the name of the first son of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Syed Mahmood.
- Q 52. In support of which king did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} take part in a battle?
- A: Sultan Hussain Sharqi.
- Q 53. Against which king did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} participate in *Jihád* (holy war)?
- A: Raja Dalpat.
- Q 54. How many villages did Sultan Hussain Sharqi present to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} as an offering?
- A: Seven villages.
- Q 55. Which part came out of the body of Raja Dalpat when Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} struck him with his sword?
- A: His heart was severed and fell out of his body.
- Q 56. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} see on his heart?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} saw the image of an idol on the heart of the Raja.
- Q 57. How was Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} affected when he saw the image on the Raja's heart?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said that if the worship of falsehood has this effect, then what would be the effect of the truth. And a divine ecstasy (*jazba-e-haq*) then came over him.
- Q 58. What was the speciality of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s ecstasy?
- A: The speciality of his ecstasy was that he would become fully conscious at the time of every prayer

and after performing prayers he would go into an ecstasy again.

Q 59. For how many years did the divine ecstasy last?

A: 12 years.

Q 60. At the time of the advent of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} what was the capital of the Sharqi kingdom?

A: The city of Jaunpur.

Q 61. At what age did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} migrate?

A: 40 years.

Q 62. In which Hijri year did he migrate?

A: 887 Hijri.

Q 63. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go after migrating from Jaunpur?

A: Danapur.

Q 64. Mention the number of years of migration (*hijrat*) of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: 23 years.

Q 65. Which was the place where for the first time Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} was given the glad tidings that he has been made the *Nasir-e-Deen-e-Muhammadi* (Helper of the Religion of Muhammad^{SLM})?

A: Danapur.

Q 66. Why did Bibi Ilahdadi^{RZ} accept Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} as the *Mahdi-e-Mau'ood* (the Promised Mahdi)?

A: Allah informed her through *ilhám* (divine inspiration).

Q 67. Who was the first woman to accept Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: Hazrat Bibi Ilahdadi^{RZ}.

- Q 68. When Syed Mahmood^{RZ} was overcome with *jazba* (divine ecstasy) what did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} do and say?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} took Hazrat Syed Mahmood^{RZ} in his lap and brought him into the tent and said, "Whatever has been put in this chest has been put in this chest too," and placed his hand on Hazrat Syed Mahmood^{RZ}'s chest.
- Q 69. What was his age when Hazrat Syed Mahmood^{RZ} learnt that his father is the *Khátim-e-Viláyet-e-Muhammadia* (Seal of the Sainthood of Muhammad^{SLM})?
- A: 18 years.
- Q 70. Who were the first to profess belief amongst the youth?
- A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Syed Mahmood^{RZ} and Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Dilawer^{RZ}.
- Q 71. Who was the lady who handed over the nephew of Raja Dalpat to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Salima Khatoon.
- Q 72. Who is the *sahábi* (companion) about whom it is narrated that he is the nephew of Raja Dalpat?
- A: Hazrat Shah Dilawer^{RZ}.
- Q 73. Who was the holy person to whom Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said, "Become *Mureedullah*, become *Murádullah*" at the time of making *baiyat*³?
- A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Dilawer.

² *Mureedullah* – disciple of Allah, *Murádullah* – desire of Allah

³ *Baiyat* – Pledge of Allegiance to the Murshid

Q 74. Which holy person did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} leave in Danapur in a state of ecstasy and continued his migrataion?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Dilawer^{RZ}.

Q 75. Who was the *sahábi* (companion) through whom *karámat* (supernatural occurrence) was exhibited because of which Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} fasted for three days?

A: Hazrat Miyan Shaykh Bheek^{RZ}.

Q 76. Why did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} intend to observe *sawm-e-wisál*⁴ or *sawm-e-tayyab* for three days?

A: Hazrat Shaykh Bheek^{RZ} was passing through Kalpi and the ruler of that town had passed away. The people were crying profusely. He went near and spontaneously said, "He is alive". At that very moment, the corpse stood up. The entire locality followed him reciting '*Prabhu, Parameshwar*' (God). He fled and came into the *daira* and narrated the entire incident to Imamuna^{AS}. Imamuna^{AS} pacified the people and sent them back. Because of the manifestation of this *karámat* (supernatural occurrence), he made the intention of this fast.

Q 77. What *dua* (prayer) did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} make after fasting with the intention of *sawm-e-wisal* or *sawm-e-tayyab*?

A: He prayed, "O Allah, do not afflict my community with the agony of *karámát* (supernatural occurrence)."

⁴ *Sawm-e-Wisal* – Fasting continuously without a break

- Q 78. Between Danapur and Chapaneer, which places did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} travel to?
- A: Travelling via Kalpi and Chanderi, he came to Chapaneer.
- Q 79. Who was the lady who was possessed by an evil spirit and then regained her health by consuming the *paskhurda*⁵ of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Bibi Bheeka^{RZ}.
- Q 80. How many progeny of Mashayaqeen opposed Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} at Chanderi?
- A: Eighteen.
- Q 81. Who departed from this world first – Bibi Ilahdadi^{RZ} or Miyan Ajmal^{RZ}?
- A: Hazrat Bibi Ilahdadi^{RZ}.
- Q 82. On which day did Bibi Ilahdadi^{RZ} pass away?
- A: 3rd of Zillhaj.
- Q 83. Where was *Ummul-Musaddiqeen*⁶ Bibi Ilahdadi^{RZ} buried?
- A: Chapaneer, Gujarat.
- Q 84. About whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say after the burial, “This servant gave with this hand and Allah received with the other hand”?
- A: Bibi Ilahdadi^{RZ}.
- Q 85. Whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} meet in Chapaneer, who later became his *khalifa* (successor)?

⁵ This is water or betel leaves or other food items which Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} consumed in part and gave the remaining to be consumed by people. This leftover had miraculous and curative effects on the people who consumed it.

⁶ *Ummul-Musaddiqeen* – Mother of the Believers of Mahdi^{AS}

- A: Hazrat Shah Nizam^{RZ}.
- Q 86. Where did Hazrat Shah Nizam^{RZ} receive religious instruction (*talqeen*) from Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Chapaneer.
- Q 87. Who was the king whose sisters pledged allegiance to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Sultan Mahmood Begadha.
- Q 88. Two women believed and accepted (*tasdiq*) Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} at Chapaneer. Who were they?
- A: Raje Soon and Raje Muradi, the sisters of Sultan Mahmood Begadha.
- Q 89. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go from Chapaneer?
- A: He went to Mando.
- Q 90. Who was the king on whose request Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} sent his brother-in-law to meet him?
- A: Sultan Ghayasuddin Khilji.
- Q 91. Which king presented a lot of wealth to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} when he was stationed in Mando?
- A: Ghayasuddin Khilji.
- Q 92. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} do with the gifts presented by Ghayasuddin Khilji?
- A: He distributed that treasure amongst the indigent and the poor.
- Q 93. Where did the incident of Miyan Syed Ajmal occur and he passed away?
- A: Mando.
- Q 94. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} commemorate the *Urus* (passing away anniversary) of Hazrat Rasoolullah^{SLM}?

- A: Mando.
- Q 95. On which date did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} commemorate the *Urus* of Rasoolullah^{SLM}?
- A: 2nd of Rabi-ul-Awwal.
- Q 96. Which great learned scholar of Mando believed and accepted (*tasdiq*) Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Moulana Ilahdad Hameed^{RZ}.
- Q 97. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go from Mando?
- A: He went to Daulatabad.
- Q 98. At which place did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} walk on his toes and complete his journey?
- A: From Khuldabad upto the tomb of Hazrat Syed Momin Arif^{RH} at Daulatabad.
- Q 99. Why did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} walk on his toes from Khuldabad to Daulatabad?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said, "Such honoured *awliya* (saints) are buried in this land that it becomes impossible to put a foot here. These honoured *awliya* are great and very near to Allah."
- Q 100. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say regarding the tomb of the holy person named Shaykh Momin?
- A: He said that he is a Syed and his name is Syed Momin Arif^{RH}.
- Q 101. What miricle was seen in the well adjoining Hazrat Syed Momin Arif^{RH}'s tomb?
- A: Its water was very salty. Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} performed *wuzu* with it and on gargling, the water became sweet. This well exists even today.
- Q 102. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go from Daulatabad?

A: Ahmednagar.

Q 103. To the king of which province did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} give the *paskhurda* of betel leaves?

A: Ahmednagar.

Q 104. Which king had a child due to the *paskhurda* given by Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: Ahmed Nizam Shah.

Q 105. What did he name the boy?

A: Burhan Shah.

Q 106. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go from Ahmednagar?

A: Bidar.

Q 107. What was the name of Bidar when Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} arrived there?

A: Muhammadabad.

Q 108. Which king was ruling Bidar?

A: Shah Qasim Barid.

Q 109. What dream did the king of Bidar see?

A: A lion entered the fort through one door and went out through another door.

Q 110. Who explained the interpretation of the dream of the king of Bidar?

A: Hazrat Shaykh Momin Tawakkali^{RH} said that very soon a *Qutb-ul-Aqtáb* (the greatest amongst high ranking saints) will step into our city and bless us with his radiance.

Q 111. What did Hazrat Shaykh Momin Tawakkali^{RH} do when Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} reached Bidar?

A: After meeting Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}, Hazrat Shaykh Momin Tawakkali^{RH} said, "Hazrat may embellish my house by placing his blessed feet in it."

Q 112. Did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} accept Hazrat Shaykh Momin Tawakkai^{RH'}s request to come to his house?

A: Yes.

Q 113. What did Hazrat Shaykh Momin Tawakkali^{RH} do after taking Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} to his house?

A: He made arrangements for Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} to take a bath. As soon as Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} began taking off his clothes, he went behind Hazrat Mahdi^{AS'} back and saw the *Muhr-e-Viláyet*⁷ on his back and kissed it and caressed it with his eyes. Then he said, "Looking at the signs and symbols I knew that you are the Mahdi. Just as the *Khátim-ul-Ambiya* (the Seal of Prophets) had the *Muhr-e-Nabuwat* (Seal of Prophethood) on his back, similarly the *Muhr-e-Viláyet* should be present on Hazrat's back. This slave did all this to see it."

Q 114. Who else has seen the *Muhr-e-Viláyet* on Hazrat Mahdi^{AS'} back?

A: Hazrat Yusuf Suhait^{RZ} saw it in Patan, Gujarat.

Q 115. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} intend to go from Bidar and what happened on the way?

A: From Bidar to Dhabol port via Bijapur. But he changed the route. When Miyan Bheek^{RZ} enquired, he answered, "Look over here." What he saw was Hazrat Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz^{RH}

⁷ The Seal of Sainthood which was in the form of raised flesh on the back between the two shoulder blades.

standing. Therefore, Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} went to Gulbarga.

Q 116. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say about Hazrat Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz^{RH}?

A: The fragrance of Rasoolullah^{SLM} is found in the *záth* of Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz^{RH}.

Q 117. Before leaving for Hajj where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} observe *etekáf* (seclusion) of one week?

A: Gulbarga.

Q 118. At whose tomb did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} observe *etekáf* in Gulbarga?

A: Hazrat Shaykh Sirajuddin Junaidi^{RH}.

Q 119. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go from Gulbarga?

A: Bijapur, Chitapur, then from Dhabol port he boarded a ship to go to Hajj.

Q 120. How many people accompanied Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} when he boarded the ship for Hajj?

A: 313.

Q 121. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} don the *ihráam* (Hajj and Umrah clothing)?

A: Yalamlam.

Q 122. In which year did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} perform the Hajj-e-Akbar?

A: 901 Hijri.

Q 123. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} make his first claim of *Mahdiat* (of being the Promised Mahdi)?

A: Makkah Mukarramah.

Q 124. During Hajj, at which place did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} make the claim of *Mahdiat*?

- A: Between Rukn and Maqam near the Kaaba in Makkah Mukarramah.
- Q 125. What are the two things Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} presented as evidence at the time of his claim?
- A: The Qurán and the imitation of Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM} in speech, deed and condition.
- Q 126. Who amongst the companions was present at the time of this claim?
- A: Hazrat Shah Nizam^{RZ}.
- Q 127. Which companions accepted the first claim of *Mahdiat* of Hazrat Mahdi? Give two names.
- A: Hazrat Shah Nizam^{RZ} and Khazi Alauddin Bidri.
- Q 128. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, “Sell it at the same price as you bought”?
- A: Makkah Mukarramah.
- Q 129. After Hajj at Makkah Muazzamah, where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go?
- A: Hindustan. Travelling through Diu port and Khambat port, he went to Ahmedabad.
- Q 130. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} make his second claim of *Mahdiat* and in which Masjid?
- A: Ahmedabad. In the Masjid of Taj Khan Salar.
- Q 131. Who was the *sahábi* (companion) who presented his sword and horse after listening to the *Bayán-e-Qurán* of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Malik Burhanuddin^{RZ}.

Q 132. To whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, “Allah desires your *záth* (your self) and not the sword and the horse?”

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Malik Burhanuddin^{RZ}.

Q 133. During *hijrat* (migration) what was the speciality of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s *bayán* (explanation of Qurán)?

A: The speciality was that whichever region he went to he would speak in the language of that region. When he gave *Báyan-e-Qurán*, all people – both near and far – would hear his voice with equal loudness and each person would hear it in his own language.

Q 134. Who was the holy person who followed the fragrance of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} as a guide to reach Ahmedabad and meet him?

A: Hazrat Shah Dilawer^{RZ}.

Q 135. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go from Ahmedabad?

A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} went to Patan via Santej.

Q 136. Which *sahábi* (companion) was honoured with the *tasdiq* (belief and acceptance) of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} at Santej?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Nemat^{RZ}.

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Q 137. To whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say that rights of people will not be forgiven by Allah but should be forgiven by the (wronged) people themselves?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Nemat^{RZ}.

Q 138. Which place did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call as a *kán-e-ishq* (mine of love)?

A: Gujarat.

Q 139. Near which city did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say that the fragrance of love comes from it?

A: Patan, Gujarat.

Q 140. Who was the *majzoo*⁸ who, on hearing about the arrival of Imamuna^{AS}, immediately put on his clothes?

A: Hazrat Shah Ruknuddin Majzoo.

Q 141. Who was the holy person who hosted a feast for Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} in Patan?

A: Hazrat Shah Ruknuddin Majzoo.

Q 142. Where did Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ} first meet Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS}?

A: Patan, Gujarat.

Q 143. Which *sahābi* (companion) and *khalifa* (successor) had the honour of *tasdiq* (belief and acceptance) of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} at Patan?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Khundmir^{RZ}.

Q 144. What was Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ}'s age when he met Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: He was 18 years at that time.

Q 145. Along with whom did Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ} meet Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: He met him along with Malik Barkhurdar alias Malik Bakhan.

Q 146. Whose room did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} come into and show the method of preparing meat curry?

⁸ A person so immersed in divine ecstasy that he has no awareness of himself or his surroundings.

- A: Malik Barkhurdar alias Malik Bakhan.
- Q 147. Why did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} show the method of preparing the meat curry?
- A: So that the fragrance of the meat curry does not reach others and they are not distracted from attention towards Allah.
- Q 148. When Malik Barkhurdar said that a person is a seeker of Allah, what did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} reply?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said, "Allah has sent this servant here for that person only."
- Q 149. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say on seeing Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ}?
- A: "Come, my brother Syed Khundmir."
- Q 150. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say about Peeran Patan?
- A: This is *kán-e-ishq* (a mine of love).
- Q 151. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say regarding Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ}?
- A: Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ} came prepared with the lamp, wick and oil which had to be lit with the lamp of *viláyet* (sainthood). This servant lit it.
- Q 152. About whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, "Allah has specially sent this servant for His seeker"?
- A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Khundmir^{RZ}.
- Q 153. Whom did Imamuna^{AS} marry in Patan?
- A: Bibi Malkan^{RZ}.
- Q 154. About whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, "Mullaji has mounted a vehicle which will not take him to his destination"?
- A: Mullah Moinuddin Patni.

- Q 155. Who was the holy person who, during the stay in Patan, was given permission to go to the city for earning a living?
- A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Syed Mahmood^{RZ}.
- Q 156. Who was the *sahábi* to whom Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} gave the permission to travel and then said, “Wherever you be, be in the remembrance of Allah”?
- A: Hazrat Syed Mahmood^{RZ}.
- Q 157. To whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, “Your position lies vacant, no one else has occupied it. On reaching Patan you will get back your job”?
- A: Hazrat Malik Bakhan.
- Q 158. Regarding whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, “They are *Amritbel* (vine of life)”?
- A: He said this in favour of the Bariwals.
- Q 159. Whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call ‘*Aashiq-Allah* (Lover of Allah)?
- A: Malik Khuda Bakhash Bariwal.
- Q 160. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} migrate to from Patan and how months did he stay there?
- A: Badhli. He stayed there for 14 months.
- Q 161. Who was the holy person who was guided by a voice saying ‘*háza Mahdi*’ (this is Mahdi) and reached Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ}.
- Q 162. How many times did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} claim to be Mahdi-e-Mau’ood (the Promised Mahdi)? At which places? In which year? Mention with Hijri.

- A: (1) Makkah-Mukarramah in 901 Hijri. (2) Ahmedabad in 903 Hijri. (3) Badhli in 905 Hijri.
- Q 163. The claim of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} at which place is called the *D'awa-e-Maukad* (Emphasised Claim)?
- A: In 905 Hijri at Badhli.
- Q 164. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go from Badhli?
- A: Jalore.
- Q 165. What was the name of the ruler of Jalore who was honoured with *tasdiq* (belief and acceptance)?
- A: Zubdatul Mulk.
- Q 166. What was the name of the ruler of Nagaur who was honoured with *tasdiq* (belief and acceptance)?
- A: Malikji.
- Q 167. Whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} address as *Shahzáda-e-Láhut* (Prince of Divinity)?
- A: The ruler of Nagaur Malikji.
- Q 168. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} explain the verse قَاتِلُوا وَتُتَبِّأُ (...fought and slain....)⁹?
- A: Nagaur.
- Q 169. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} go from Nagaur?
- A: Jaisalmer.
- Q 170. When Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said, "Will you make a *halál* (permitted) animal *murdár* (carrion)", who came forward to slaughter the bull?
- A: Hazrat Abdul Majid Noornosh^{RZ}.
- Q 171. Who said that the creator of the bull has slaughtered it?

⁹ Surah Aal-Imran 3:195

A: The Raja of Jaisalmer.

Q 172. Whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} marry in Jaisalmer?

A: Bibi Bhanmati^{RZ}.

Q 173. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} migrate to from Jaisalmer?

A: Thatta.

Q 174. Mention two names from the great scholars of Sindh who believed and accepted (*tasdiq*) Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: Allama Qazi Qazan. Allama Shaykh Sadruddin.

Q 175. Who was the greatest poet of Sindhi language who professed belief in Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: Hazrat Qazi Qazan^{RZ}.

Q 176. At which place did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} order for a fence of thorns to be put up?

A: Sindh.

Q 177. What was the name of the river in which, a conspiracy was hatched, to drown Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: River Attock in Sindh.

Q 178. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, "I am not a follower of your ruler's orders. My Ruler commands me to stay here. So, I am staying."

A: Thatta.

Q 179. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} marry Ummul-Musaddiqeen Hazrat Bibi Boon^{RZ}?

A: Kaha, Sindh.

Q 180. During migration, Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} prepared for battle only once. Where was it and against which king?

A: Ruler of Sindh, Jam Nizam Nanda.

Q 181. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} first offer the *Dugána-e-Lailatul-Qadr*?

A: In Kaha in the night between 26th and 27th of Ramzan.

Q 182. Whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} present as legal witnesses of the vision of Allah to the people debating him?

A: Hazrat Shah Nizam^{RZ} and Hazrat Shah Dilawer^{RZ}.

Q 183. The scholars of which place came to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} seeking answers for pre-determined questions?

A: The scholars of Herat.

Q 184. During *hijrat* (migration), which journey was full of hardships for the *sahába*^{RZ} (companions) of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: The journey of Khorasan.

Q 185. At the time of the journey of Khorasan, Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} called a *sahábi* (companion) as *munáfiq* (hypocrite) for not joining the *hijrat* (migration). Who was he?

A: Moulana Ahmed Shah Qadan.

Q 186. Before whom did Moulana Ahmed Shah Qadan repent and revert?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Nizam^{RZ}.

Q 187. Who was the *sahābi* (companion) who had wrapped a rope on his head instead of a turban during the journey to Khorasan?

A: Moulana Yusuf Suhait^{RZ}.

Q 188. When did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} turn around and survey the condition of his companions and pray to Allah for them?

A: During the journey of Khorasan.

Q 189. Who said, "During the time of Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} a time full of hardships will come upon his seekers. When will that time come?"

A: Hazrat Miyan Yusuf^{RZ}.

Q 190. When did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, "This servant is ready to even walk bare feet in the way of Allah"?

A: He said this when the soldiers of the ruler of Qandahar did not even allow him to put on his footwear.

Q 191. Name the ruler of Qandahar who was honoured with the *tasdiq* (belief and acceptance of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS})?

A: Mirza Shah Beg Arghun.

Q 192. When did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, "Those intoxicated with the world come to senses before this servant. Of what worth is this drunkenness?"

A: On seeing the condition of the ruler of Qandahar, Shah Beg.

Q 193. Who was the commander who saw the Prophet^{SLM} in a dream by the grace of Imamuna^{AS}?

A: Sarwar Khan.

Q 194. In whose dream did the Prophet^{SLM} appear and say, "In your empire, this kind of oppression has been inflicted on my son, the bearer of my *viláyet* (sainthood)"?

A: The ruler of Farah, Sarwar Khan.

Q 195. Which commander's stomach ache was cured by the *paskhurda* of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: Sarwar Khan.

Q 196. To whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, "Sit down wherever you find space"?

A: Mir Zunoon, the chief of Farah.

Q 197. Who wanted to test the veracity of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} by attacking him with a sword and Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} told him, "The work of the sword is to cut, that of fire is to burn and that of water is to drown"?

A: Mir Zunoon.

Q 198. When the ruler of Farah, Mir Zunoon questioned as to who were the witnesses of his *Mahdiat*, what did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} reply?

A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} gestured towards his left and right and said, "On one side Hazrat Rasoolullah^{SLM} and on the other Hazrat Ibrahim Khaleelullah^{AS} are the witness to this servant's *Mahdiat*."

Q 199. Who said, "From today, this slave is your servant and helper of Mahdi", and what did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say in reply?

A: Mir Zunoon, the ruler of Farah. Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said, "Mir Zunoon, Allah is the Helper of Mahdi.

Strike this sword on your *nafs* (self) who is your real enemy.”

Q 200. Which king’s funeral prayers did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} perform in absentia?

A: Sultan Hussain Mirza.

Q 201. At Farah, one of the wives of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} informed him about the imminent arrival of Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Syed Mahmood^{RZ} and said, “Meeranji, happiness can be seen on your blessed face.” He replied, “When the son comes as the son why will happiness not be there.” Who was the wife?

A: Bibi Bonji^{RZ}.

Q 202. Who were the two *sahābi* (companions) whose return to Farah made Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} immensely happy?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Syed Mahmood^{RZ}, Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ}.

Q 203. Who are the *sahābi* (companions) to whom Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} gave special education for six months?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Syed Mahmood^{RZ} and Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ}.

Q 204. At the time of his demise, Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} mentioned two glad tidings in proof of his truthfulness. What are they?

A: (1) The body disappearing from the shroud after it is kept in the grave. (2) The martyrdom of Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Khundmir^{RZ}.

Q 205. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} perform his last Jumah prayers?

A: Jama Masjid, Rach.

Q 206. Which was the last verse which Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} explained?

A: *قُلْ هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي أَدْعُو إِلَى اللَّهِ* (Say: "This is my way...")¹⁰

Q 207. When Hazrat Shah Nemat^{RZ} started crying what did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say?

A: "This is not the time to cry. This servant is still present amongst you. The time for crying is when this servant is no longer amongst you. Remember, as long as you abidingly act upon the commands of Allah related to *nabuwat* (prophethood) and *viláyet* (sainthood) which this servant has explained, this servant is amongst you. And if you abandon these commands, then understand that this servant is no longer amongst you. That is the time for crying."

Q 208. When did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} pass away?

A: 19th of Ziqaida 901 Hijri.

Q 209. What was Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s age at the time of his demise?

A: 63 years.

Q 210. In which wife's room did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} pass away?

A: Bibi Malkan^{RZ}.

Q 211. Where is Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s tomb?

A: Farah, Afghanistan.

Q 212. Who led the funeral prayers of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

¹⁰ Surah Yusuf 12:108

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Syed Mahmood Sani Mahdi^{RZ}.

Q 213. Regarding whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say that they will be present till the day of judgement?

A: Mahdi and Mahdavis.

Q 214. Who constructed the dome, etc. over the sacred tomb of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: In the biographies, some have written that it is King Ismaeel Shah Safvi and some have written that it is the ruler of Farah Qasim Iraqi.

Q 215. In the *Majlis-e-T'aziyet* (condolence congregation) which verse did Hazrat Sani Mahdi^{RZ} explain?

A: He gave the *bayán* (explanation) of *وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ* (And Muhammad is only an apostle; all the [other] apostles have passed away before him...¹¹ and *فَاذْكُرُونِي أَذْكُرْكُمْ وَاشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُونِ* (So remember Me; I will remember you. And be grateful to Me and do not deny Me)¹².

Q 216. On the occasion of the *daham* (tenth day commemoration) who recited a *marsia* (elegy) and a *qasida-e-târiq-e-rahlat* (ballad of the day of demise)?

A: Hazrat Ilahdad Hameed^{RZ}.

Q 217. What are the initial words of the verse which Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} presented as proof of his promised *mahdiat* at the time of making the *d'awa-e-maukad* (emphasised claim)?

¹¹ Surah Aal-Imran 3:144

¹² Surah al-Baqarah 2:152

A: *أَفْسَنَ كَانَ عَلَىٰ بَيِّنَةٍ* (So is one who [stands] upon a clear evidence...)¹³.

Q 218. What are the initial words of the verse by which Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said that the responsibility of *Bayán-e-Qurán* (explanation of the Qurán) was upon him?

A: *ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا بَيَانَهُ* (Then upon Us is its explanation)¹⁴.

Q 219. Mention the initial words of the verse by which Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} presented himself to be the *tab'e-tám* (perfect follower) of Rasoolullah^{SLM}?

A: *قُلْ هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي* (Say, "This is my way...")¹⁵.

Q 220. Mention the initial words of the verse by which Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} mentioned that his community was brought forth by Allah?

A: *فَسَوْفَ يَأْتِي اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ* (...Allah will bring forth [in place of them] a people...)¹⁶.

Q 221. What did Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM} say regarding Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: *مَنْ آمَنَ بِهِ فَقَدْ آمَنَ بِي* (Whosoever believed in the Mahdi, believed in me).

Q 222. Who said: "Whatever descends upon us from Allah, we deliver it to you. As for the explanation, it will be revealed in the last era through the tongue of the Mahdi^{AS}"?

A: Hazrat Esa^{AS}.

¹³ Surah Hud 11:17

¹⁴ Surah al-Qiyamah 75:19

¹⁵ Surah Yusuf 12:108

¹⁶ Surah al-Maidah 5:54

- Q 223. Who said: Mahdi is from me, he will walk in my footsteps and will never err?
- A: Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM}.
- Q 224. As per the Holy Prophet^{SLM}, what is the completion of the *deen* (religion) of Islam?
- A: "The completion of *deen* (religion) will be upon Mahdi, just as it began with me."
- Q 225. Who said that one who believed in the Mahdi had believed in me, and one who refuted the Mahdi has refuted me?
- A: Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM}.
- Q 226. Who is the narrator of the *hadees* which mentions that Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} is the *Khátim-e-deen* (concluder of religion)?
- A: Hazrat Syedna Ali^{RZ}.
- Q 227. Who is the narrator of the *hadees* by which it is proved that Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} is the *dáf'a-e-hilákat-e-ummat-e-Muhammadia* (Saviour of the *Ummah* of Muhammad^{SLM})?
- A: Hazrat Abdullah ibn Abbas^{RZ}.
- Q 228. Who is the narrator of the *hadees* by which it is proved that Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} is a *khalifathullah* (Viceregent of Allah)?
- A: Hazrat Souban^{RZ}.
- Q 229. When his companions said that it is stated in *hadees* that during the time of Mahdi Mau'ood the mountains would turn into gold and dry trees will turn green, how did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} explain this *hadees*?

A: He said, "Mahdi will convert the stone-hearted into pure gold with the flame of *marifat* (gnosis) and will bloom hearts, which are barren without belief, by showering them with the teachings of *ilm-e-ladunni* (esoteric knowledge).

Q 230. Who is the narrator of this *hadees*: "The world will not end until a man from my progeny is born, whose name will be my name, whose father's name will be my father's name. He will fill the earth with equity and justice, just as it was filled with tyranny and oppression"?

A: Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud^{RZ}.

Q 231. Who else has narrated the *hadees*: "The world will not end..."?

A: This *hadees* has been mentioned in his *Sunan* by Ibn Abi Sheeba, by Tabrani in *Afrad* and by Abu Nayeem and Hakim in their collections.

Q 232. "Mahdi is from my *ahl-e-bait* (family), he will have a bright forehead, broad brow, he will fill the earth with justice just as it has been filled with tyranny and oppression, he will rule for seven years." Who is the narrator of this *hadees* and who has mentioned this?

A: The narrator of this *hadees* is Hazrat Abu Sayeed Khudri and Abu Dawud has mentioned this in his *Sunan*.

Q 233. Where is, "Mahdi will be from my family from the progeny of Fatima", mentioned?

A: This is mentioned in *Sunan Abu Dawud*.

Q 234. "Allegiance will be pledged to Mahdi between Rukn Yamani and Maqam-e-Ibrahim." Who is the narrator of this *hadees* and who has mentioned this?

A: The narrator of this *hadees* is Hazrat Abu Huraira^{RZ}. Nayeem bin Hammad has mentioned this in *Kitáb-ul-Fitn*.

Q 235. Who said: I see the mention of Mahdi written in ancient books that his commands will be free from defect and oppression?

A: Hazrat K'ab-ul-Ahbár^{RZ}.

Q 236. Who is the narrator of this *hadees*: "My Ummah will never be destroyed because I am at its beginning and Esa bin Maryam is at its end and Mahdi is in its middle"? And who has mentioned this?

A: The narrator of this *hadees* is Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas^{RZ}. This *hadees* has been mentioned by Imam Ahmed Hanbal in his Musnad and Hafeez Abu Nayeem in his Tawala.

Q 237. "I desire that death does not come to me till the era of Mahdi. He is such a leader that every benefactor will reach excellence in his favours. And the repentance of every criminal will be accepted. And this leader will distribute a lot of wealth. And he will be harsh on the scholars. And will be merciful to the poor." Whose words are these?

A: Hazrat Taus^{RZ}.

Q 238. Who is the narrator of this *hadees*: "Mahdi is from the progeny of Hussain^{RZ}. He will appear from the

east. And even if mountains come in the way he will cut his way through them”?

A: Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar^{RZ}.

Q 239. Who is the narrator of this *hadees*: “Three *khalifas* will fight for *khilafat* but none of them will get it. Then black flags will emerge from the east. After this, *khalifathullah* Mahdi will appear. When you hear about his appearance, go to him and pledge allegiance to him even if you have to crawl over snow, because he is the *khalifatullah* Mahdi”?

A: Hazrat Souban^{RZ}.

Q 240. “Three *khalifas* will fight for *khilafat*...” Who all have mentioned this *hadees*?

A: Hakim and Abu Nayeem in their collections, Imam Ahmed in his *Masnad* and Imam Baihaqi in *Daláyal-un-Nabuwat*.

Q 241. By which *hadees* is it proven that Mahdi^{AS} is *másoom-anil-khata* (free from erring)?

A: المهدى منى انه يقفوا اثرى ولا يخطى (The Mahdi is from me, verily he will follow my footsteps and will not err).

Q 242. What is meant by *Taswiyat-e-Khátimain* (Equality of the Concluders)?

A: Knowing that Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM} and Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} are equal in rank.

Q 243. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call a seeker of the world?

A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} called a seeker of the world as *káfir* (infidel).

Q 244. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call a seeker of Allah?

- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} called a seeker of Allah as *momin* (believer).
- Q 245. To whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} command the heart to be given to?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} commanded that the heart should be given to Allah.
- Q 246. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call *tark-e-wajood* (Renunciation of existence)?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} called *tark-e-wajood* (Renunciation of existence) as *aml-e-sáleh* (righteous deed), that is *tark-e-dunya* (renunciation of the world).
- Q 247. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call a seeker of the hereafter?
- A: He called the seeker of the hereafter as female.
- Q 248. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call a seeker of Allah?
- A: He called the seeker of the Allah as *mard* (man).
- Q 249. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} teach to see with physical eyes in this world?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} taught to see Allah with physical eyes in this world.
- Q 250. The desire for whose vision did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} make obligatory upon every man and woman?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} made the desire for the vision of Allah obligatory upon every man and woman.
- Q 251. The vision of Allah is the *bár-e-amánath* (burden of entrustment) and this burden of entrustment was fulfilled by only two persons. Who are they?
- A: One, Muhammad^{SLM}, the Seal of Prophets. Second, Muhammad^{AS}, the Seal of Saints.

Q 252. Regarding which thing did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say that “there is no greater veil than this between the servant and Allah”?

A: Bread.

Q 253. Whose vision, did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, is the acceptance of this servant?

A: The vision of Allah.

Q 254. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call the Qurán as?

A: *Ishq Náma* (Letter of Love).

Q 255. Whether a *momin* (believer) lives or dies, what is in his hands as per Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: *Laddoo* (sweetmeat balls).

Q 256. Whose companionship did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} make necessary and compulsory?

A: The companionship of the *sádiqeen* (truthful).

Q 257. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call a person who sits in seclusion?

A: That he dies before dying.

Q 258. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call a person who moves from door to door?

A: He grazes like an animal.

Q 259. Through whom, did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, does Allah protect the *daira*?

A: Through the *Murshid*.

Q 260. Who does not accumulate (*zakheera*)?

A: *Momin* (believer) does not accumulate.

Q 261. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say regarding his own *eemán* (belief)?

A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said regarding his own belief that, “this servants *eemán* (belief) is the *záth* (entity) of Allah”.

Q 262. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say regarding the *eemán* (belief) of other servants of Allah?

A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said regarding the belief of other servants of Allah that, “your *eemán* (belief) is the *zík*r (remembrance) of Allah”.

Q 263. Renouncing which thing, did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, is being thankful?

A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said that being thankful is renouncing *shirk* (polytheism).

Q 264. What are the *Faráiz-e-Viláyet* (Obligations of Sainthood)?

A: *Tark-e-Dunya* (Renunciation of the world), *Tawakkul* (Trust in Allah), *Uzlat* (Solitude), *Sohbat-e-Sádiqeen* (Company of the Truthful), *Zikr-e-Dawám* (Perpetual Remembrance of Allah), *Talab-e-Deedár-e-Khuda* (Quest for the vision of Allah), *Hijrat* (Migration).

Q 265. Are *Faráiz-e-Viláyet* (Obligations of Sainthood) as important as *Faráiz-e-Shariat* (Obligations of Shariat)?

A: Yes. After the advent of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} and his teachings, *Faráiz-e-Viláyet* (Obligations of Sainthood) are as important as *Faráiz-e-Shariat* (Obligations of Shariat).

Q 266. What is the definition of *Faráiz-e-Nabuwat* and *Faráiz-e-Viláyet*?

A: The commands which Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM} called as *farz* (obligatory) are called the *Faráíz-e-Nabuwat*. And the commands which Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} called as *farz* (obligatory) are called *Faráíz-e-Viláyet*.

Q 267. Are the *Faráíz-e-Viláyet* obligatory as per the Qurán?

A: All *Faráíz-e-Viláyet* are obligatory in light of the verses of Qurán.

Q 268. As per which verse of the Qurán is *Tark-e-Dunya* (Renouncing the World) *farz* (obligatory)?

A: مَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَرِيئَتَهَا نُوفِيَ إِلَيْهِمْ أَعْمَلُهُمْ فِيهَا وَهُمْ فِيهَا لَا يُبْخَسُونَ
(Whoever desires the life of this world and its adornments - We fully repay them for their deeds therein, and they therein will not be deprived.)¹⁷

Q 269. Present a *hadees* regarding *Tark-e-Dunya* (Renouncing the World)?

A: حب الدنيا راس كل خطية (Love of the world is the root cause of all evil). اتركوا الدنيا لابلها. (Leave the world to its followers).

Q 270. What is the purport of *tark-e-dunya* (renunciation of the world)?

A: Its purport is *tark-e-hasti-wo-khudi* (renunciation of the ego and the self).

Q 271. In which Surah is *Talab-e-Deedár-e-Khuda* (Desire for the Vision of Allah) mentioned?

A: Surah Kahf verse 110, Surah Yunus verse 7-8.

¹⁷ Surah Hud 11:15

Q 272. Present a verse in which *Talab-e-Deedar-e-Khuda* (Desire for the Vision of Allah) is mentioned?

A: *فَمَنْ كَانَ يَرْجُوا لِقَاءَ رَبِّهِ ۖ فَلْيَعْمَلْ عَمَلًا صَالِحًا وَلَا يُشْرِكْ بِعِبَادَةِ رَبِّهِ أَحَدًا* (So whoever hopes for the meeting with his Lord, let him do righteous work and associate none as a partner in the worship of his Lord.)¹⁸.

Q 273. What is the purport of *aml-e-sáleh* (righteous deed) (mentioned in Surah Kahf, verse 110) as per Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: He said that the purport of *aml-e-saleh* (righteous deed) is *tark-e-dunya* (renunciation of the world). One who performs *aml-e-sáleh*, that is *tark-e-dunya* (*tark-e-khudi wo khud-parasti* – renunciation of the self and worship of the self) will achieve a pure life.

Q 274. What is the definition of *tawakkul*?

A: Having complete trust in Allah is called *tawakkul*.

Q 275. Which *Surah* has the command on *tawakkul*?

A: Surah Aal-Imran verse 159, Surah Mujadilah verse 10, Surah Anfal verse 2-3.

Q 276. Present a *hadees* regarding *tawakkul*?

A: Seventy thousand people of my *Ummah* will enter paradise without giving any account of their deeds. They are the ones who do not do magic, nor do they believe in evil omens, nor do they use cautery and they trust their Lord.

Q 277. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say regarding *tawakkul*?

¹⁸ Surah al-Kahf, 18:110

A: Do not ask for anything from Allah other than His vision. If you have to ask, ask for it only from Allah even if it is for salt, water or wood.

Q 278. How many verses are present in the Qurán regarding *tawakkul*?

A: Approximately 69 verses.

Q 279. What did Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} say regarding *tawakkul*?

A: He said: "*Tawakkul* is trusting Allah and, day and night, being in the desire of achieving Allah."

Q 280. After achieving the attribute of *tawakkul*, what did he instruct to take?

A: *Sawiyet* (Equitable portion of distribution).

Q 281. By which Surah of the Qurán is *Uzlat-az-Khalq* (seclusion from people) obligatory?

A: Surah Muzammil verse 8. *وَأذْكُرِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ وَتَبَشِّرْ إِلَيْهِ تَتَّبِعِلَاً*¹⁹
(And remember the name of your Lord and devote yourself to Him with [complete] devotion.)¹⁹

Q 282. Present a *hadees* regarding *uzlat* (seclusion)?

A: *قال عليك بالعزلة فانها عبادة* (*Uzlat* [seclusion] is obligatory upon you because it is worship).

Q 283. What is the meaning of *uzlat*?

A: In Arabic language, *uzlat* means taking to separation or seclusion.

Q 284. In Quránic parlance, what is the meaning of *uzlat*?

A: Staying away from evil people and irreligious people.

¹⁹ Surah Muzammil 73:8

Q 285. Present any narration of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} regarding *uzlat*?

A: “*Uzlat-nasheen* (one who observes seclusion) dies before his death. One who goes from door to door dies like an animal.”

Q 286. By which Surah and verse of the Qurán is *Sohbat-e-Sádiqeen* (Company of the Truthful) obligatory?

A: Surah Towbah verse 119, Surah Ahzab, Surah Maidah.

Q 287. Present a *hadees* regarding *Sohbat-e-Sadiqeen* (Company of the Truthful)?

A: When you see a person who talks less and who is detached from the world (*tárik-ud-dunya*) then stay in his company because wisdom descends upon him.

Q 288. What are the benefits of *Sohbat-e-Sádiqeen* (Company of the Truthful)?

A: While on one side *Sohbat-e-Sádiqeen* leads to the formation of a virtuous society, the ones who emerge from the company of the *sádiqeen* (truthful) become reformers and callers towards the hereafter.

Q 289. Which verse makes the *Zikr-e-Dawám* (Perpetual Remembrance) compulsory?

A: Surah Nisa verse 103, Surah Juma, Muzammil, Anfal, Aal-Imran, Ankaboot, Baqarah, Noor, Zakhraf also have many verses.

Q 290. Is there any narration of Hazrat Mahdi Mau’ood^{AS} regarding *zikr*?

A: هر جا كه باشد با يد خدا باشد (Wherever you go, be in the remembrance of Allah).

Q 291. In which Surah is *Talab-e-Deedár-e-Khuda* (Desire for the Vision of Allah) mentioned?

A: Surah Kahf verse 110, Surah Yunus verse 7-8.

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Q 292. What attribute of Mahdavis did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} describe as per the command of Allah?

A: The attribute of Mahdi and Mahdavis is that they are in the remembrance of Allah when they are standing, sitting and reclining.

Q 293. Which *farz* did Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} make binding for achieving the vision of Allah?

A: The *zikr* of Allah, that is *zikr-e-dawám* (perpetual remembrance).

Q 294. Which teaching did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} command to strictly adhere to until the achievement of vision of Allah?

A: He taught to be constantly in the *zikr* of Allah.

Q 295. Where did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} command to focus during *zikr*?

A: Towards the heart.

Q 296. Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said regarding a *farz-e-viláyet* that, "whatever obstructs it is prohibited." Which is that *farz*?

A: *zikr* (remembrance) of Allah. (Whatever obstructs the *zikr* of Allah is prohibited.)

Q 297. In which verse is abundant *zikr* emphasised?

A: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا كَثِيرًا (O you who believe! Remember Allah with much remembrance.)²⁰

Q 298. In which verse does Allah mention that by *zikr*, one would be successful in one's objective?

A: وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ (...and remember Allah often that you may succeed.)²¹

Q 299. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call a *zakir*²² of 8 *pahr*²³?

A: *Momin-e-Kámil* (a perfect believer).

Q 300. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call a *zakir* of 5 *pahr*?

A: *Momin-e-Náqis* (an imperfect believer).

Q 301. Which *zikr* did Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} emphasise instead of *zikr-e-qaleel* (meagre remembrance)?

A: *Zikr-e-Kaseer* (abundant remembrance).

Q 302. In whose *zikr* did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} command us to be in wherever we may be?

A: In the remembrance of Allah.

Q 303. Whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} command to hand over the heart to?

A: To Allah.

Q 304. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call *zikr* of 3 *pahr*?

A: *Zikr-e-qaleel* (meagre remembrance).

Q 305. One day Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Syed Mahmood Sani Mahdi^{RZ} was reading *Tamheed*. Hazrat

²⁰ Surah al-Ahzab 33:41

²¹ Surah al-Jumu'ah 62:10

²² *Zakir* – One who performs *zikr*

²³ *Pahr* – A unit of time equal to 3 hours.

Mahdi^{AS} forbade him from reading and what did he teach him?

A: *Zikr* of Allah.

Q 306. In which Surah and verse is *hijrat* (migration) mentioned?

A: Surah Nisa verse 97.

Q 307. On forsaking which command did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} call as *munáfiq* (hypocrite)?

A: *Hijrat* (migration). (He called one who forsook *hijrat* as *munáfiq*).

Q 308. Is vision of Allah obligatory?

A: No. The desire for the vision of Allah is obligatory.

Q 309. What is *Ushr*?

A: Spending a tenth of one's earnings in Allah's way is called *Ushr*.

Q 310. If the *Ushr* is scanty, how should it be distributed?

A: It should be fed to ants.

Q 311. Which verse has the command for spending out of earnings?

A: Surah Baqarah verse 254, 267.

Q 312. What is the pinnacle of *Faráiz-e-Viláyet* (obligations of sainthood) or of all worships of Allah Most High?

A: The vision of Allah.

Q 313. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say regarding Hazrat Muhiyuddin Ibn Arabi^{RH}?

A: Wrestler of Religion.

Q 314. Mention the names of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s *khulafa* (successors)?

A: Hazrat Syed Mahmood^{RZ}, Hazrat Syed Khundmir^{RZ}, Hazrat Shah Nemat^{RZ}, Hazrat Shah Nizam^{RZ}, Hazrat Shah Dilawar^{RZ}.

Q 315. Whose *tawakkul* (trust in Allah) did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say was close to his own *tawakkul*?

A: Hazrat Shah Nemat^{RZ}'s.

Q 316. Which companions saw the *Muhr-e-Viláyet*²⁴?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shaykh Momin Tawakkali^{RZ} and Hazrat Miyan Yusuf Suhait^{RZ}.

Q 317. From among the pure wives of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} which wife's son was buried alive in a wall?

A: Bibi Bhánmati^{RZ}.

Q 318. What was the name of this son of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} who was buried alive in a wall?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Syed Ali^{RZ}. He was buried alive in the wall of the fort of Ahmedabad.

Q 319. Name the famous poet whose *bey-nukta*²⁵ poetry is popular and who pledged allegiance to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Ilahdad Hameed^{RZ}.

Q 320. Regarding whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say that if one has not seen Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM}, he should see that person?

A: He was referring to himself. He said, "If Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM} and this servant were born in the same era it would be difficult to

²⁴ Seal of Sainthood on Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s back between the shoulder blades.

²⁵ *Bey-nukta kalam* – poetry written using words which have only those letters which do not have dots.

recognize who is Muhammad^{SLM} and who is Mahdi^{AS}.”

Q 321. On whose demise did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} ask for *sherbet* (juice) to be distributed?

A: Hazrat Malik Burhanuddin^{RZ}.

Q 322. To whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say that it would have been better if he had given a handful of Bajra to some as compensation because time would not be wasted and he would have been in the busy in the remembrance of Allah?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shaykh Muhammad Kabir^{RZ}.

Q 323. In the city of Nehruwala which *sahábi* (companion) did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} prohibit from reading the book *meezán*?

A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Nizam^{RZ}.

Q 324. A *sahábi* (companion) asked Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} if one should send *lánat* (curses) on this particular person or not? Who was he referring to and what did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} reply?

A: He was referring to Yazid. Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} replied, “Before sending *lánat* (curses) to Yazid, send *lánat* on your *nafs* (carnal self), because it was this *nafs* which made Yazid oppose Hazrat Hussain^{AS}.”

Q 325. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} term as *l’aeen* (cursed)?

A: He termed *t’ayyun* (fixation) as *l’aeen* (cursed).

Q 326. For whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say that *kasab* (working to earn) is *halál* (permitted)?

A: For a *Momin* (believer).

Q 327. What did he recommend to perform to obtain the *faiz* (bounty) of *viláyet*?

A: The Tahajjud prayers.

Q 328. On whose command would Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} perform *hijrat* (migration)?

A: By the command of Allah.

Q 329. How many *ashab* (companions) did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} give glad tidings of being *qat'ai-jannati* (confirmed inhabitants of paradise)?

A: Twelve.

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Q 330. Name the *qat'ai-jannati* companions of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?

A: (1) Hazrat Syed Mahmood^{RZ}. (2) Hazrat Shah Khundmir^{RZ}. (3) Hazrat Shah Nemat^{RZ}. (4) Hazrat Shah Nizam^{RZ}. (5) Hazrat Shah Dilawar^{RZ}. (6) Hazrat Malik Burhanuddin^{RZ}. (7) Hazrat Malik Gowher^{RZ}. (8) Hazrat Malikji^{RZ}. (9) Hazrat Shah Abdul Majeed Noori^{RZ}. (10) Hazrat Malik Maroof^{RZ}. (11) Hazrat Miyan Yusuf^{RZ}. (12) Hazrat Shah Ameen Muhammad^{RZ}.

Q 331. Was Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s shadow seen?

A: The shadow of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s holy body was never visible.

Q 332. Moulana Sadruddin was returning without meeting Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}. What happened then?

A: When he was returning after seeing Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} in military gear, he heard voices from the trees and rocks that this is Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS}. He then turned back to go and meet Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}.

Q 333. To whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say, “You have this idol of the world in your armpit and are still in the company of this servant?”

A: Hazrat Malik Gowher^{RZ}.

Q 334. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say to Hazrat Malik Gowher^{RZ} the idol of the world was?

A: The elixir to turn metal into pure gold.

Q 335. During his time, which *sahábi* (companion) did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} send out of the *daira*?

A: Hazrat Malik Gowher^{RZ}.

Q 336. Who had tried out the elixir to turn metal into gold?

A: Miyan Salamullah^{RZ}.

Q 337. When did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say that for this small wealth many inmates of the *daira* missed out on the congregational prayers, the companionship of this servant and *Bayán-e-Qurán*?

A: When Miyan Salamullah^{RZ} used the elixir, he turned some metal into gold. It was distributed amongst the companions on the command of Imamuna^{AS}. After receiving their share, everyone went to the market to shop and only a few people were present in the *Asr* congregational prayers. It was then that Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said this.

Q 338. A man came to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} with the intention that if he is the true Mahdi^{AS} he will offer a fruit to eat? Which fruit did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} give him to eat?

A: Watermelon.

Q 339. After Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM}, for whom is *Imámat* possible?

A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} and Hazrat Esa^{AS}.

Q 340. Which books did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} recommend for seekers of Allah to read?

A: Four books. (1) Marghoob-ul-Quloob. (2) Anees-ul-Ghuraba. (3) Zaad-ul-Musáfireen. (4) Nuzhat-ul-Arwah.

Q 341. Who was the *sahábi* who completely forgot about his daughter during a journey?

A: Hazrat Shah Nizam^{RZ}.

Q 342. When Hazrat Shah Nizam^{RZ} reached the place where he had left his daughter, in whose protection did he find his daughter?

A: A lion.

Q 343. What thing of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} did Hazrat Bibi Ilahdadi^{RZ} keep safe in a box?

A: His holy tooth.

Q 344. Did the holy tooth of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} remain safe in the box?

A: A few days later it disappeared from the box just as Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said it would.

Q 345. Why is Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} called as Mahdi?

A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} is called the Mahdi because he will openly reveal the *amr-e-khafi* (innate commands), that is, the *ilm-e-ladunni* (esoteric knowledge) to the people.

Q 346. What is the literal meaning of Mahdi?

A: One who guides to the true path.

Q 347. What is the religious definition of Mahdi Mau'ood?

A: A complete person who will walk in the footsteps of Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah without any error. He will walk on the path of *shariat* and the path of *sunnah* and will reach the intended destination. And (the advent of) this person is promised by Allah and Rasool^{SLM}.

Q 348. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say regarding the thing which comes as per the *shariat* without expectation?

A: *Halál-e-Tayyab* (chastely permissible).

Q 349. What is Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s biggest miracle?

A: *Bayán-e-Qurán* (Explanation of Qurán).

Q 350. Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said, "Before the claim of *mahdiat* of this servant the knowledge was wiped off." Which was this knowledge?

A: *Ilm-e-Záhiri* (The visible knowledge).

Q 351. Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said, "The *ummi* (unlettered) is bestowed knowledge by Allah." Which knowledge is this?

A: *Ilm-e-Ladunni* (The esoteric knowledge).

Q 352. After which prayers was Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} shoeing away sparrows and why?

A: After the Fajr prayers so that *zikrullah* is not disturbed.

Q 353. Four elements are apparent when we study the history of the period of *Viláyet-e-Muhammadia*. What are those?

- A: Bayyat, Nowbat, Tasbeeh, Bahr-Aam.²⁶
- Q 354. Who got the *ilhám* (divine inspiration) from Allah regarding the *Tasbeeh*?
- A: Hazrat Ilahdad Hameed^{RZ}.
- Q 355. What *dua* (invocation) did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} make in the *sajda-e-munáját* during *shab-e-qadr*?
- A: اللهم احيينا مسكينا و امتنا مسكينا و احشرنا يوم القيامة في زمرة المساكين
(O Allah, Keep us alive as *miskeen* [submissive] and give us death as *miskeen* and raise us in the group of *miskeen* on the Day of Judgement).
- Q 356. What was the speciality of the riding-animals of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}?
- A: Even the voiceless creations of Allah, the riding-animals of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} did not cause any damage to the plants in the agricultural fields of others.
- Q 357. What did Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} say regarding the *Bayán-e-Qurán* and his teachings?
- A: علمت من الله بلا واسطه (I am taught by Allah without any medium in between).
- Q 358. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} reply when asked, "Show a verse in the Qurán which is a summary of the entire Qurán"?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} replied, "Not only the Qurán, but the meaning and summary of *Taurait, Zaboor, Injeel*

²⁶ *Bayyat* – Becoming a *Mureed* of a *Murshid*. *Nowbat* – Dividing the night into three parts and people into three groups. Each group sits for *zikr* in one part while the other two groups sleep. *Tasbeeh* – The three-line declaration which is recited after every *Isha* prayer. *Bahr-Aam* – Distribution of *faiz* to the common people.

and the books of all the Prophets is '*lá iláha il Alláh*' (there is no god, but Allah)."

Q 359. How many ranks of *lá iláha il Alláh* did he specify?

A: Four ranks. (1) *Guftni* (spoken). (2) *Deedni* (seen). (3) *Chashidni* (tasted). (4) *Shudni* (becoming).

Q 360. Explain the four ranks of *lá iláha il Alláh*?

A: *Guftani* – If one says it only with his tongue and there is no effect on his heart, then it is *Guftani*. This is the attribute of hypocrites.

Deedni – Along with saying with the tongue, when the oneness is visualised in everything with the physical eyes or the eye of the heart or in a dream, then it is *deedni*. This is the attribute of *momin-e-náqis* (incomplete believers).

Chashidni - In the state of *Musháhida* (visualisation) when one has achieved absorption and engrossment, then it is *chashidni*. This is the attribute of a *momin-e-kámil* (perfect believer).

Shudni – When one has reached complete annihilation in absorption and has reached the stage of *baqá-billah* with the union with Allah, that rank is *shudni*. This is the attribute of *Abdulláh* (a servant of Allah).

Q 361. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say in proof of his claim?

A: "Compare my speech, actions and condition with the Qurán and pay attention to it. If it is as per the Qurán, then accept what I say. Otherwise, kill me. This is the way of salvation."

- Q 362. Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} said that the purpose of religion is lost by three things. What are those three things?
- A: *Rasam, 'aadat, bidat* (Custom, habit, innovation).
- Q 363. Whose *faiz* did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say will be present till the Day of Judgement?
- A: He said this regarding himself that the *faiz* of Mahdi^{AS} will be present till the Day of Judgement.
- Q 364. What did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say regarding those people who performed *tark-e-dunya* but did not migrate and take to Hazrat Mahdi^{AS}'s company?
- A: *Munáfiq* (hypocrite).
- Q 365. One saying of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} is that the desire for the world is *kufir* (infidelity) and what is the seeker of the world?
- A: *Káfir* (infidel).
- Q 366. Who said that no verse of the Qurán is *Mansukh* (abrogated)?
- A: Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS}.
- Q 367. About whom did Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} say that you are *Sultánun-Naseera*²⁷ (supporting authority)?
- A: Hazrat Bandagi Miyan Shah Khundmir^{RZ}.
- Q 368. Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} advised to make three parts of hunger. What are they?
- A: One part – eat, one part – drink water and keep one part empty and do *zikerullah*.
- Q 369. Whose words are these: "It is not known what magnetic power this person had that every person who heard his name would automatically be

²⁷ Surah al-Isra 17:80

attracted towards him and on seeing him would become fond of him. His speech was so magical that all attendees would be seen sitting dumb-struck and the people of the heart would spring into ecstasy”?

A: Moulvi Khwaja Ibadulla has written this about Hazrat Mahdi Mau’ood^{AS} in his book *Masháheer*.

Q 370. Whose words are these: “The truth of love and purity of heart made his call so effective that within a short span of time thousands entered the fraternity of devotion and a number of kings of the era pledged allegiance to him”?

A: Moulana Abul Kalam Azad has written this about Hazrat Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri Mahdi Mau’ood^{AS} in *Tazkirah*.

Q 371. Who said: “If I meet Mahdi, I will serve him my entire life”?

A: Hazrat Hussain bin Ali^{RZ}.

Q 372. Whose words are these: “Their ways were strangely amorous and affectionate and were such that they brought back the memories of characteristics of the *sahába* (companions of the Prophet^{SLM})”?

A: Moulana Abul Kalam Azad has written this about the companions of Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} and the *tábayeen* (the companions of companions) in *Tazkirah*.

Q 373. Whose words are these and in which book: “These people were not human, but were holy angels of

the high heavens whom Allah had sent for the purification of the earth in the form of humans”?

A: Moulana Abul Kalam Azad has written this in *Tazkirah*.

Q 374. How has Moulana Abul Kalam Azad highlighted the condition of *daira* in his book *Tazkirah*?

A: The rich, poor, the high and the low would all be in one state and one form. And apart from the guidance and service of the creations of Allah and the establishment and rewards of the commands of *Shariat*, they had no interest in any other matter.

Q 375. Who wrote: “The above-mentioned Syed raised the domination of the restoration of *shariat* and the establishment of *amr-bil-marooif* (enjoining the good)”?

A: Moulana Abul Kalam Azad has written this in *Tazkirah*.

Q 376. Who said this: “Syed Muhammad was a ‘*aalim-e-haq* (scholar of the Truth) and was *wásil-billah* (had union with Allah)”?

A: Shah Waliullah.

Q 377. Who said: “One who accepted and obeyed Mahdi has obeyed Allah and one who disobeyed Mahdi has disobeyed Allah”?

A: Hazrat Abu Jafar Muhammad bin Hazrat Syedna Ali Murtaza^{RZ}.

Q 378. Who wrote that, “This was the brave group of lovers of Allah who sacrificed the worldly love of their blood relations, their homeland and lands for the relationship of belief and love”?

- A: Abul Kalam Azad has written this in *Tazkirah*.
- Q 379. Which belief have the *Sufis* described in clear terms?
- A: *Haqeeqat-e-Muhammadi* has two manifestations. (1) *Khátim-e-Nabuwat* which concluded with Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah^{SLM}. (2) *Khátim-e-Viláyet* which will conclude upon Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS}.
- Q 380. Who said that when Imam Mahdi Mau'ood emerges his biggest enemies will be the *fuqaha* (jurists)?
- A: Shaykh Muhiuddin Ibn Arabi^{RH}.
- Q 381. Who wrote that it is *harám* (impermissible) for Mahdi to issue commands based on *qiyás* (analogy) and whatever he would say and do will be based on knowledge from Allah?
- A: Shaykh Muhiuddin Akbar.
- Q 382. In which tract of poetry of his has Hazrat Raju Qattal mentioned the advent of Mahdi Mau'ood occurring in 905 Hijri?
- A: Tohfatum-Nasáih.
- Q 383. What does Hazrat Shaykh Moinuddin Chishti Ajmeri say about Hazrat Mahdi^{AS} in one of his hymns?
- A: O Lord, By Allah the Mahdi is / Like Mustafa, the Master of the devout.
- Q 384. What has the author of *Tajalliyát-e-Rahmáni* written about Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS}?
- A: Just as *nabuwat* concluded on Rasoolullah^{SLM}, *viláyet* will conclude on Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS}.

Q 385. What has the author of *Mafátiḥul-'Ejaz* written about Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS}?

A: *Khátim-ul-Awliya* refers to Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} whose advent has been promised by Rasoolullah^{SLM}.

Q 386. What has Moulana Abdur Razzaq Kashani written about Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} in *Istalahát-e-Sufiya*?

A: *Khátim-ul-Awliya* is the Mahdi Mau'ood^{AS} who will appear in the last era.

Q 387. Who was asked if Mahdi^{AS} is superior or Abu Bakr^{RZ} and Umar^{RZ}?

A: Hazrat Muhammad Ibn Seereen^{RH}, who is counted among the great *tábayeen* (companion of the companions) and *muhaddisin* (narrators of *hadees*). He said Mahdi^{AS} is superior to both of them.

By the grace of Allah Most High, and the *sadqa* of Rasool^{SLM} and Mahdi^{AS}, this translation was completed on 12th August 2019 / 10th Zilhaj 1440 -- Syed Mohammed Suhael (suhaelsm@gmail.com)