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 ارتات








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 ذناتانجامو

 ,وريّ جاء


















كـت
 فَتنيرا الترآن جوزبا ب-انق




 6،ونالازكى












 اوارون اوركلا











 جناب ..




مباركب!,
نتيرتصورولخاننزلد *

لعثّث
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 آيت ع, وتشو جو,








|رونبلفاران












 طوركابياك كطرينا








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 ; الياك", عل هك







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كاغاتكقان
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عيـش سـلـوت بــه عنكموولا قدم













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اگريبا تشتها

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الـحـمـد الـلـهـ واهـب العطايا وصاحب النعمَ اسبغ علينا نعمه ظاهرةً وباطنة هو الاول هو الآخر هو الـظاهر هو الباطن و هو بكل شئى عليم والصلو'ة و السلام على محمد ن الــمصطفى خاتم الانبياء وعلى خاتم

الاولياء السيد محمد ن المهجدى الموعود وعلى ا"لهما واصحابها اجمعين
 سیثنقو ل<















 "ثخ٪


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 ،وبا 之-





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(انصافنام)









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نيز
ب- "(احياءالعلوم)






 " الـــــــرض مـن متــا ع الدنيا وطيبا تها يخص باسم الز اهد والمواظب على فعل العبادات من القيام والصيام ونحوهما يخص باسم العابد و المتصرف بفكره الى قدس الجبروت مستد يما لشرو ق نور الحق فى سره يخص باسم العارف وقد يتر كب بعض هذه مع بعض"(الاثارات)






 " "





" الْهى ما عبدتكـ خوفا من ناركـ و لا طمعاً فى جنتكـ بل و جد تكـ اهلا" للعبادة فعبدتكـ"


غض








 رويت كَ وووتم بيان كَ



















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بـ (اهططاطات العونيّ)




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 ختاوربجت-

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ورثواست
















 الانبياءآيتمهو)

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ناطرإنا


 ك ك كوز












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 جبرجهوكتا




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بِّ_(حياة|هصاب)

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"مرويت_نوتبت






 سوال بي بحك وهونى

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ثوربر إ_(6ثيثريف)




















קهروبتـت

















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نيحت پنٌ , عالم كول ويا كر

كهِ مَم خا صاحب خا تول
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 كرواتاورآپ عثيراوبت



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ايكروز زهاياكـيرونون

























 حمت بنزگَميا رو پ夫丷天




ك係







 اتى كيت وا－


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, رغت
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علا دهياّ على
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من اللهتعالى وغثّكرنا














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 عُصَح وا كمد









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اضافوr*


















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 نارثوت , بغ








 كَ كوا














 جناب كايمظانصاحب ع بعمثمترا














 كماومتا امٌ

















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اركانانيتكنبات


شاوكـرحتـإزمتا
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 بكاب 31.1 گرام

















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" شيـخ بـرهان اهل زهد وتوكل وتقوى وسلطان ارباب عزلت وتجريد و استغنااستـ مى گويند كـه سه روز صححبت ميان الهداد بازًى وال كه بيكـ واسطه بمير سيدمحمد جونیورى مشهور قدس الله روحـه مـى رسـد داشتـه ايــ فيض حاصل كرده وبدرجه كمال رسيده مرتاض و باحضور بود‘ در كاليى حـجـره داشـت‘‘ بسيــار تـنگـ وتـاريكـ پيوسته در آن بذكر وفكر ومراقبه اشتغال داشته اوقات به پاس انـــاس بـطـريق مهدويه مى گزرانيد و آنكم علوم عربيه هيج نه خوانده بود تفسير قرآن بوجه بليغ مى














 نى متاث ثوجا




سلمانكْوز




كُالا ج•








ح户رتشُغنام الديّناولياء
ح户ت


سيراج



تُغربابنط






المهار گر,

گرو مهى كيو" بي بّ سيوا

الـ وار ل "تّ



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ون ووظً روس رخرو
س~ه







 هـندى است مريد و خليفه شيخ اله داد خليفه محمد مهدى است انچهـ از كلام وى مفهوم مى گردد هميى





我





 ب-
"صـاحب شـجـره چشتيه مى گويد كهو بـآخر عمر ارادت بخدمت اله داد آورد ودر اندكى


( r 人







مرانبكزكر
 (Studies in Islam)

















بعرآپ





















 پلج


سزيا















 ;كريول عْذّ."افقال:









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يُّ ثيّآثنش
 كثّهو وينز






چֶگا






كوِمراو:
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 ; كرى اتقال















 كر رُمكل وكئى-






اسطهلر؟
ايزارسافً:
; كريّك و,
 ززن








اسكنمَ
از عدل پیلوى توا> سايه خدائم بس داد خون ناحق شيخانم آرزواست














 اوإمپپ


 لبوحثّا ناب



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 زوخت كرنابْ
 . مرنك

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 اورظالمكومزاوينا اورحقاركتّ ولانا اورجم علا با وّ
















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الغنى و الفقير




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tyrant and blaming God. Whatever I say or do is as ordained by Allah. I receive fresh teachings daily from Allah."

He claimed that one could see the Almighty with physical eyes. For achieving this, he prescribed the following principles "Faraiz-e-Wilayat" in the light of Qur'an:

1. Tark-e-Duniya (Renunciation of the world): It does not mean the monasticism, but to renounce the love of this transitory world.
2. Zikr-e-Dawam: Reciting the name of Allah constantly with a sense of complete absorption in Him. Anything which may cause disturbance during the Zikr is prohibited.
3. Hijrat (Migration): To shun the worldly attachment, he instructed his followers to migrate to other places and invite people towards right path, as was done by the Prophet Muhammad ${ }^{\text {PBUH }}$.
4. Uzlat az Khalq (Recluse from the lovers of the world): This also does not mean monasticism, but to keep away from the worldly and mischievous people.
5. Suhbat-e-Sadiqeen (Company of the Truthful): To live in the company of sincere and faithful persons, who love and seek Allah only, for perfect guidance in the way of love.
6. Tawakkul (Resignation to the Divine Will): It means to rely only on Allah in all matters and one should not be greedy.
7. Talab-e-Deedar-e-Khuda (Quest for the vision of Allah): He claimed that the vision of Allah is possible with physical eyes in the world itself, but for this one should be qualified to do so by practicing the Islamic teachings of Wilayat.
There was a practice of equitable distribution of wealth or anything received in the name of Allah (Sawiyat) among the residents of Daira. Daira means a camp established to practice these principles and to live strictly according to the teachings of Islam.

Modern writers have described this principle of equitable distribution as the forerunner of socialism preached by Marx.

The followers of Syed Muhammad are called as "Mahdawis". This sincere and purely Islamic movement attracted the people on a large scale.

Syed Muhammad did not claim to present any new religion, but he only claimed to be the Promised Mahdi, and laid down much stress on the observance of Shariah and purification of one's inner-self in accordance with the teachings of Prophet Muhammad and the Qur'anic injunctions. He and his followers did not preach hatred against anybody. They were never inclined towards the people having wealth or any worldly status, and never distinguished between the rulers and the ruled one. They are just seekers of truth and lovers of Allah.
(Published in "Deccan Chronicle" Daily Sunday Edition dated April 12, 1981)

He returned to Ahmedabad (Gujarat) from Makkah and continued his preaching. Faced with the misguided criticism of the then Muslim orthodoxy, Mahdi ${ }^{\text {AS }}$ wrote to the rulers of the time that he must be judged from all angles and that if he was right then he should be helped, otherwise put him on right path or kill him.

Finally he reached Farah (Afghanistan) travelling though various places. When the Timuried Prince Sultan Hussain Mirza of Khurasan learned about his claim, he appointed four eminent Ulemas to investigate the matter. After prolonged discussions among themselves they prepared four questions to inquire into and examine the claim of his being a Mahdi, and put the questions to him.

The first question was: "Do you call yourself as the Promised Mahdi"?
Syed Muhammad replied; "I never call myself but Allah has ordained me that I am appointed as the Promised Mahdi, so I claim it."

The second question was: "Which religion do you profess"?
He replied: "My religion is the Book of Allah (Qur'an) and adherence to the Messenger of Allah (Prophet Muhammad ${ }^{\text {PBUH }}$ )".

The third question was: "With the help of which commentary (Tafseer) you discourse about and expound the verses of Qur'an"?

He replied: "I disclose and reveal the Will of Allah. Only that commentary of Qur'an is correct which is similar to my discourses and expositions, otherwise it should be believed as wrong."

The fourth question was: "You invite the people to have the vision of Allah"?
In answer he recited some verses from Qur'an and proved his claim that the vision of Allah is possible in this world."

The Ulema when satisfied, acknowledged him as the Promised Mahdi, and when they informed King Hussain Mirza about it, he also acknowledged his claim as Mahdi.

At Farah, Hazrat Syed Muhammad died on $19^{\text {th }}$ Zeeqada 910 AH/23 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ April 1505 AD. On last Friday before his death, he offered "Vitr" prayer. The Ulema present there, guessed that he will die before next Friday.

Syed Muhammad Mahdi Mau'ood ${ }^{\text {AS }}$ neither presented any new religion nor claimed to be a prophet, but declared himself as Promised Mahdi and a Caliph of Allah, deputed to invite the people towards the right path and bring them nearer to Allah. None of his principles was contrary to the teachings of Islam. He said: "I walk on the footsteps of Prophet Muhammad."

He characterized the Qur'an as 'Ishqnama, the Book of Love. He enjoined the love of God, but not the transitory world. He said: "Till the Day of Resurrection (Qiyamat) any verse of the Qur'an shall neither be obsolete nor cancelled, hence following the Qur'an is obligatory till the Last Day." His exposition of Qur'an was not by interpretation, but whatever he explained was ordained by Allah. Once he said: "If I had come out (of house) after reading and studying Qur'an and expound on it, I would be a

## A GREAT SPIRITUAL REFORMER

Whenever the masses were found rolling in evils, God sent His Messengers for rectification. From Adam to Muhammad (Peace be upon them), more than one lakh prophets were deputed. Except Muhammad, all were meant only for their own tribe, community or country. But Prophet Muhammad, the last Messenger of Allah, was deputed for the guidance of whole mankind.

It was prophesied by Prophet Muhammad that a man from his family will appear after him, whose name will agree with his own name and this man (Mahdi) will strengthen his religion and make justice triumph. "Mahdi" literally means the divinely guided one.

Hazrat Syed Muhammad of Jounpur, who proclaimed himself as the "Promised Mahdi" (Mahdi -e- Mau'ood) was indeed a great spiritual reformer. He was the first to launch a purely Islamic religious movement in the Sub-continent, at a time when the followers of Islam were immersed in customs, habits and evil deeds, because of which, the essence and purpose of Islam had vanished.

Syed Muhammad was born at Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh on Monday, $14^{\text {th }}$ Jamadiul Awwal 847 AH/ $10^{\text {th }}$ September 1443. His surname was Abul Qasim and his father's name was Syed Abdullah, who was conferred with the title of "Syed Khan" by the Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur. His mother's name was Bibi Amena. Both the parents were direct descendents from Imam Hussain, the grand- son of Prophet Muhammad. He was having an oval projection between two shoulders on back, which is termed as Muhar-e-Wilayat (Seal of the Sainthood).

When Syed Muhammad was of our years four months and four days age, his Tasmiya Khawni (pronouncing the name of God) was conducted in presence of Shaik Daniyal Chishti, khaja Khizr and other eminent scholars. He took his early education at the school of Shaik Daniyal, the renowned scholar of Islamic theology at that time. This child was known for his natural intelligence and sparkling wit. He memorized the Qur'an at the age of seven, and at the age of twelve, he was conferred with the title of "Asad-ulUlema" (a lion among the scholars) affectionately in recognition of his abilities by eminent religious scholars of Jaunpur. Later on, he was considered as a great saint "Saiyedul-Auliya" by his contemporaries.

After acquiring formal education, he started delivering sermons at congregations, which were attended to by the people in large number from every walk of life. He acquired reputation for his discourse on and exposition of the verses of Qur'an. His simplicity and Puritanism impressed the people immensely.

To strengthen the religion of Prophet Muhammad, he travelled a long distance from Jaunpur to Makkah, where he proclaimed himself as 'Promised Mahdi" after performing Haj in $901 \mathrm{AH} / 1497$ and said "He who followed me is a Momin (Faithful).


