بِسْم ٱللهِ ٱلرَّحْمَانِ ٱلرَّحِيم

Why Mahdavis Pray Dogana Lailatul Qadr Farz?



بِسْمِ ٱللهِ ٱلرَّحْمَانِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

(1) إِنَّا أَنزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ ٱلْقَدْرِ
 (7) وَمَا أَدْرَىٰكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ ٱلْقَدْرِ
 (٣) لَيْلَةُ ٱلْقَدْرِ خَيْنُ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ
 (٤) تَنَزَّلُ ٱلْمَلَابِكَةُ وَٱلرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِم مِّن كُلِّ أَمْزٍ
 (٤) سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ ٱلْفَجْرِ

(1) Lo! We revealed it on the Night of Power.
(2) Ah, what will convey unto thee what the Night of Power is!
(3) The Night of Power is better than a thousand months.
(4) The angels and the Spirit descend therein, by the permission of their Lord, with all decrees.
(5) (The night is) Peace until the rising of the dawn.



Tafsir

There was a person in Bani Israel who used to fight in the cause of Allah(SWT) all day and remain in worship all Night. He did this for 1000 months. When the Companions(RZ) heard about this, they started lamenting that their ages were less in which some of the time is spent in sleep and some in achieving Livelihood. Hence they cannot possibly do this kind of worship. When Rasoolullah(SAS) heard their lamentation, He(SAS) felt sorrowful. Upon this Allah(SWT) revealed these verses and informed Rasoolullah(SAS) that worship in this one night is greater than the worship of 1000 months.

Allah(SWT) granted this night to his servants as a special favor from his Infinite Grace and Mercy.



Beliefs of Ahl-e-Sunnat Regarding This Night?

- This night was shown to Rasoolullah(SAS) but the knowledge of it was taken away from him. It is narrated in a Hadith in Bukhari : Samith bin Ubadah(RZ) reported that the Prophet of Allah came out to inform us about the date of "Lailaltul Qadr". (He found that) two Muslims were quarrelling with each other. The Prophet(SAS) said that I had come out to inform you about the Qadr Night. However, on account of the quarrelling of so and so the identity of the Night has been taken away. Perhaps this may be better for you, to try to find it in the 29th, 27th and 25th (nights of Ramadan). This tradition shows that the prophet of Allah was himself aware of the night of Lailatul-Qadr. However, its definite identity was held back on account of the quarrel between the two Muslims. (Sahih Bukhari)
- The certainty of this night is not established, there are several narrations regarding this indicating the night from revolving every year in different months, revolving on different days of Ramzan, some say it is the night of 19th, some believe it to be 21st or 23rd and a few believe it to be 27th. But this is according to their own reasoning

*Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jama'at here means Sahaba(RZ) of Prophet(SAS), their Taba'een, Tabe-Tabaeen, Muhadithin, Aima-e-Mujtahideen, Saints of Allah(SWT) and the righteous Muslims who passed away before Mahdi(AS).

Beliefs of Mahdavis Regarding This Night?

- This night was revealed by Allah(SWT) to Hazrat Syed Muhammad Mahdi Al Mauwood(AS) and Allah(SWT) commanded Mahdi(AS) to offer two rakat prayers as a Thanksgiving along with his Companions(RZ).
- Mahdi(AS) gathered all his Companions and House members and prayed two rakat Thanksgiving prayer in his Imamat as an obligation to the Command of Allah(SWT).
- Mahdi(AS) performed this prayer during his remaining lifetime in congregation under his Imamat along with all the Companions and his House members.
- The Companions(RZ) Continued the prayer in the same manner as Mahdi(AS) commanded.
- Mahdavis to this day perform this prayer in congregation each year as a Farz(obligation) in obedience to Allah(SWT) and emulation of Mahdi(AS).



Bandgai Miyan Shah Qasim Mujtahid-e-Guroh(RH) writes

We are the Musaddiqaan (Attesters) of Imam Mahdi(AS). It is obligatory upon us (as a Farz) to follow the sayings and deeds of Hazrat Mahdi(AS.) We are the followers of all Companions(RZ) of Mahdi(AS) and all the common and special companions of Mahdi(AS) say the niyyat of Mutabi'atul Mahdi (and not sunnat-e-Rasoolullah) in the Dugana of Lailatul Qadr. Thus it has become a Farz Ain (strict obligation) upon us that belief-wise we do not differentiate between all obligations commanded by Mahdi Mau'ood(AS) and other obligations of worship because tasdiq (affirmation) of that zath (the Mahdi(AS)) is farz (obligatory) and whatever Hazrat Mahdi(AS) has commanded is akbar-ul-farz (the greatest obligation).

Therefore, Tark-e-Dunya (Renunciation of the world) along with its acceptance by speech is obligatory, Talab-e-Deedar-e-Khuda (Desire for the vision of Allah) along with its affirmation by speech is obligatory, Sohbat-e-Sadiqeen (Company of the Truthful) is obligatory, Hijrat Az-Watan (Migration from the land) is obligatory, Dugana-e-Lailatul Qadr is obligatory, Saviyyet (equitable distribution amongst the fuqara of the Daira) is obligatory, Prayers in congregation is obligatory, Ijma (congregation) (in the work of religion and Daira) is obligatory, Nowbat (one pahr in the night in the remembrance of Allah) is obligatory, at the throes of death striving to be in the daira of the congregation of Mahdi(AS) is obligatory, and all these commands and essentials are not just well known practice but are also from the known technical terms.



Myth

Mahdavis who offer this prayer as Farz are divided into three categories:

- Those who think the prayer was obligatory since the time of Rasoolullah(SAS)
- Those who believe this prayer was revealed to Mahdi(AS) and the command of Allah(SWT) to Mahdi(AS) to offer Dogana on this night was an obligation to Mahdi(AS) and also us.
- This prayer was made obligatory after Mahdi(AS)

Fact

There is only one belief among Mahdavis from the time when the Prayer was revealed to Mahdi(AS) up until now.

- Those who think the prayer was obligatory since the time of Rasoolullah(SAS)
- Those who believe this prayer was revealed to Mahdi(AS) and the command of Allah(SWT) to Mahdi(AS) to offer Dogana of Thanksgiving on this night was an obligation to Mahdi(AS) and also us.
- This prayer was made obligatory after Mahdi(AS)

Allah(SWT) says, O ye who believe! If ye listen to a faction among those who have received the Scripture they will make you disbelievers after ye have believed [Surah Aal-e-Imran 3: 100]



What do they say?

Two Farz prayers cannot be offered at one time because when Juma'a was revealed Zuhr prayers became Nafil.

What is the Truth?

It is clear that these people are clearly misguided. There are numerous Ahadith that state that Rasoolullah(SAS) offered two farz prayers at one time.

- It is an open matter that people combine Zohr and Asr, Maghrib and Ishaa during Hajj as per the practice of Rasoolullah(SAS)
- Rasoolullah(SAS) also combined prayers during rainy days
- Rasoolullah(SAS) combined prayers during Journeys

Narrated Ibn Abbas: Allah's Apostle used to offer the Zuhr and 'Asr prayers together on journeys, and also used to offer the maghrib and 'Isha' prayers together. (Sahih Bukhari)

What do they Say?

The Commands given by Allah(SWT) to Mahdi(AS) is Ilham and Ilham cannot be Shariat. However they believe that denying Ilham is Kufr (Disbelief)

What is the Truth?

The Commands given by Allah(SWT) to a Khalifatullah comes under Wahi which is binding not only for the one who receives it but also others.

Types of Wahbi Ilm (Divinely Endowed Knowledge)

- Wahi
- Ilham
- Kashf

Types of Wahi

- 1. Wahi through the Medium of Angel
- 2. Wahi without a Medium

Proof of Wahi in favor of Mahdi(AS)

قُلْ أَىُّ شَىءٍ أَكْبَرُ شَهَدة قُلْ ٱللَّه شَبِيذُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ وَأُوحِي إِلَىَّ هَاذَا ٱلْقُرَءانُ لِأُندِرَكُم بِهِ وَمَنْ بَلَغَ

Say (O Muhammad): "What thing is most weighty in testimony?" Say: "Allah is Witness between me and you and this Qur'an has been revealed by <u>inspiration</u> to me, that I_may warn you through It and he <u>who</u> reaches my position (will also warn). (Surah Anam: 19)

Sayings of Mahdi(AS)

Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood(AS) said, "Allah commands me that the <u>مَن</u> (whomever) is specific and its purport is only your Zath and not anyone else."

Allah says, "Then, On Us is its explanation." (Surah Al Qiyamah 75 : 19)



Whatever this servant says or does or reads, he does it under the command or permission by Allah. Whichever Verse (of the Quran) is shown, he reads and he explains it as instructed by Allah. [Naqliyat Bandagi Miyan Abdur Rasheed(RZ)]

Ulimtu Minal Lahi Bila Wastati Jadidal Yaum (I am taught afresh by Allah every day without a medium.) This is the situation this servant is in. [Naqliyat Bandagi Miyan Abdur Rasheed(RZ)]

Sayings of Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamat

Shaikh-e-Akbar Muhiyuddin Ibn-e-Arabi(RH) writes in his book Fusoos Al Hikam: The Khatim-ul-Awliya takes from the same source from which the angel brings it, the same angel who brought the revelation to the Mesengers.

And he writes in Futuhat-e-Makkiya:

Since the Mahdi is God's Argument(Hujjatullah) for the People of his time and that(the function of Hujja) is part of the ranks of the Prophets and he participates in that rank.



Imam Abu Isa Muhammad bin Tirmidhi calls Khatimul Awliya as Hujjatullah in his book Khatim-ul-Awliya

Tradition of the Prophet(SAS)

Rasoolullah(SAS) has said, Imam Mahdi(AS) is free from error because he will not speak from his personal desire but he will say whatever Allah sends as Wahi towards him. Rasoolullah(SAS) has informed that, Verily! Mahdi is from erring. [Yuwaqait Al Jawahar – Abdul Wahab Sharani Printed in Egypt]

Mahdi will walk in my footsteps and never err [Futuhat-e-Makkiya]

Mahdi will establish the religion in the last period as I established it in the first period of Islam [Tabrani, Abu Nuyam Naeem Bin Hammad]

On what basis will Mahdi(AS) establish the religion if as you say Ilham is not Shariat?

And Shaikh-e-Akbar Muhiyuddin Ibn-e-Arabi(RH) further writes in futuhat-e-Makkiya:

So that is the true Muhammadan Shari'a – the one such that Muhammad(SAS), If he were alive [on earth] and that particular case were presented to him, would pass judgment on it in exactly the same way as this Imam [Mahdi(AS)]. For God will teach him [by inspiration] that this is the Muhammadan Shari'a

What do they say?

Nothing can be added to the Shariat-e-Muhammadi nor anything can be removed

What is the Reality?

This is the belief of the entire Ummah including Us is that Shariat-e-Muhammadi is the divine law that is given to Prophet Muhammad(SAS) which is nothing but Quran. While the Quran was revealed in its entirety to Rasoolullah(SAS). Not all the matters were explained during his time. The matters pertaining to this divine law will be implemented according to necessity but it has to conform to Quran.

- Imam Nawawi' has written in Sharah of Sahih Muslim in matter pertaining to blood money as decided by Imam Shafaei(RH), that according to Mazhab-e-Sahih, the Ahle-e-Usool consider the delay in explanation to be valid until the time it is necessary.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq(RZ) pronounced the judgment on Kalala and said this is my personal opinion. If it is correct than it is from the Prophet(SAS) and Allah(SWT) otherwise it is from me and the Satan. This decision was adhered after his demise by Hz Umar(RZ) and Hz Usman(RZ) and it is still followed. Would you say that Hazrat Abu Bakr(RZ) made decisions pertaining to Shariat which did not exist during the time of Rasoolullah(SAS) and thus this is something added to Shariat?
- Imam-e-Mujtahidin interpret Shariat on their own and have various conclusions for one Issue. Are there contradictions in Shariat that we need so many variations? Mujtahidin concludes things as Farz, Wajib, Sunnat and Mustahab and they all vary in their decisions. Which Mujtahid is right? Would you say they added things to Shariat based on their Qiyas?

The Ulama-e-Usool have clarified that the addition of sixth namaz does not abrogate the Shariat [Tauzih Talwih]

A Mujtahid who is not protected from erring can call a prayer as Wajib or Farz but a Khalifatullah, Dai-e-Illalah, Mamoor Minallah and Masoom-anil Qata on orders from Allah(SWT) cannot pronounce a Thanksgiving prayer as an Obligation for such a great favor as Lailatul Qadr?

When Isa(AS) descends he will follow the Shariat-e-Muhammadi(SAS), yet it is reported in Ahadith that he will abolish Jizya which is collected from non-muslims. Will he Nauzobillah remove things from the Shariat-e-Muhammadi(SAS)?

Traditions Regarding Mahdi(AS)

It is narrated from

Hazrat Ali(RZ), who said "I asked, O Messenger of Allah, Will Mahdi be from us or from our others? So the Prophet(SAS) replied rather he is from us. Allah(SWT) will end the religion on him in the same way as it started with us. (Iqd ud Durar)

Mahdi is from me, the religion will conclude through us [ie through Mahdi who is from Prophet] as it started with us. (Hafiz Abu Bakr Baihaqi(RH))

What do they say?

Allah(SWT) sent Ilham to Mahdi(AS) to not visit the Mausoleum of Rasoolullah(SAS) so Mahdi(AS) did not go. But the people who pray farz still go to Madina while performing the Hajj. Hence they follow one Ilham as Farz and not the other.

What is the Reality?

They have created a lie against Allah(SWT) that Allah(SWT) sent Ilham to Mahdi(AS) to not got to the Ziarat of Rasoolullah(SAS). So it is an unnecessary blame.

Proof from Mahdavi Texts (Maulud, Matla ul Vilayat, Shawahid ul Vilayat)

Some say that the Imam(AS) stayed in Ka'aba for three months. Then, the Imam(AS) intended to perform the ziarat of Hazrat Prophet Muhammad(SAS) (at Madina). He gave the necessary amount of money for camels to travel to Madina.

Meanwhile, the soul of Prophet Muhammad(SAS) asked the Imam(AS), "O Syed Muhammad(AS)! Go towards the towns of Gujarat. Your claim to Mahdihood will manifest in Gujarat." Hence, the amount advanced to the camel drivers for going to Madina was taken back. The same amount was paid to the ship owners for the voyage to Gujarat.

What do they say?

If the Command received by Khalifatullah is considered Farz then Why is not similar Commands received by Rasoolullah(SAS) in the form of Quran not Farz. The Prayers of Tahajjud has been mentioned in the Quran. Rasoolullah(SAS) is narrated to have prayed Tahajjud regularly even when he was ill, sick or in Journey. So why is Tahajjud Nafil and not Farz.

What is the Reality?

There is no mention of prayers in the verse mentioning Tahajjud much like the Lailatul Qadr. The association of Namaz with Tahajjud is understood only from Ahadith and the Tafaseers. If they have any complaints then Nauzubillah It is against Allah(SWT).

Allah(SWT) says, Lo! thy Lord is Doer of what He wills. [Surah Hud 11: 107]

Allah(SWT) says He does what He wills so we have not right to question his power and wisdom. We are his servants and should act like one.

Our belief is that Tahajjud is Nafil and not obligatory but there are Ulama of Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamat who think this was obligatory on Prophet(SAS).

Imam Nasafi(RH) in the exegesis of this verse writes:

This is in addition to the five prayers that have been made necessary for you. The thing that joins Tahajjud and Nafilah is the same meaning. That is the Tahajjud prayers, besides the five prayers is made additional to you as a favor. This is obligatory for you and not obligatory on anybody else because this is a Nafil for the Ummah. (Tafseer-e-Madarik)

What do they say?

Leave alone the obligation of the Farz prayer in Surah Lailatul Qadr. There is not even the mention of Namaz.

What is the Reality?

*Allah(SWT) says "*The Night of Power is better than a thousand months". They should question themselves, If the night by itself is greater than 1000 months how can a servant benefit from it. The reality is known through the Tafsir that worship in the night is better than the worship of 1000 months including the 5 daily obligatory prayers in each day of the 1000 months. Such a great blessing has come from Allah(SWT) and they are misleading people by their Mischief.

This is similar to Allah(SWT)'s command And some part of night awake for it, <u>an addition for thee</u>...... (Al Isra 17 : 79)

Is there any prayer mentioned in the above verse? The meaning of Tahajjud is to "wake up from sleep". Yet when people recall Tahajjud they instantly relate it with Namaz. The matter is only known through Ahadith and the sayings of Mufasireen.

Narrated Abu Huraira: Allah's Apostle said, "Whoever <u>establishes the prayers</u> on the night of Qadr out of <u>sincere</u> <u>faith</u> and hoping to attain Allah's rewards (not to show off) then all his past sins will be forgiven." (Sahih Bukhari)

Allah Says in Quran "Then which of the favours of your Lord will you deny"? [Surah Rahman]



What do they say?

Witr is not a wajib prayer, the Mujtahidin had advised to throw away their Qiyas if a hadith is found contradicting their view. Quoting Hadith from Sunan-e-Nasai and Abu Dawud they claim it is Sunnat hence it cannot be called Wajib.

What is the reality?

There is great disagreements among the Mujtahideen regarding the Witr Prayers. While Imam Shafaee, Imam Malik and Imam Ahmad consider it Sunnat. Imam Abu Hanifa treats it as Wajib which is closer to Farz. While there are Ahadith indicating it to be Sunnat, there are also Ahadith that indicate it as Mandatory.

Other Traditions regarding Witr

- **1.** Narrated Buraydah ibn al-Hasib: I heard the Messenger of Allah say: The witr is a duty, so he who does not observe it does not belong to us; the witr is a duty, so he who does not observe it does not belong to us; the witr is a duty, so he who does not observe it does not belong to us; the witr is a duty, so he who does not observe it does not belong to us. [Sunan Abu Dawud]
- 2. Narrated Ali ibn Abu Talib(RZ): The Prophet (SAS) said: Allah is single (witr) and loves what is single, so observe the witr, you who follow the Qur'an. [Sunan Abu Dawud]
- **3.** Narrated Kharijah ibn Hudhafah al-Adawi: The Apostle of Allah(SWT) came out to us and said: Allah the Exalted has given you an extra prayer which is better for you then the red camels (i.e. high breed camels). This is the witr which Allah has appointed for you between the night prayer and the daybreak. [Sunan Abu Dawud]
- **4.** Abu Saeed Khudri (RZ) reports the Prophet (SAS) said, "Certainly Almighty Allah has increased a Salah (prayer) for you, and that is the witr (prayer) [Tabrani]

The Mutaqadimeen concluded that an ordinary man is not permitted to do Tamassuk-bil-HadithIt is written in the margins of Husami that a person who is not a sahib-e-rai and Sahib-e-Ijtihad is an ordinary man. A person who draws conclusions from Hadith without reaching the rank of Mujtahid is ignorant of the religion of Salf-us-Saliheen. [Siraj ul Absar]



What do they say?

Imamuna(AS) has said, If someone quotes from me and if it is against Quran and Sunnat then the person who relates it is a liar. These people say this prayer is not obligatory from Quran and Sunnat but from the command of Mahdi(AS). Imamuna(AS) said these people are liars who use my name and say things which are apart from Quran and Sunnat. These people who say this prayer is not farz from Quran and Ahadith that is this is not from Shariat-e-Muhammadi yet they treat it as farz, Imamuna(AS) has said regarding these people that "Woe unto these people who do not follow the Shariat-e-Muhammadi.

What is the reality?

The Naql of Imamuna(AS) read out is deliberately twisted to serve their propaganda – to mislead innocent Mahdavis. These people in their animation go beyond what is true and invent things that have not been said or which is untrue. We do not say that this is not as per Quran and Ahadith but yet we offer this as obligatory. This is an *OPEN LIE*.

Allah(SWT) Says, Woe unto every sinful liar (Surah Jathiya 45 : 7)

Narrations of Mahdi(AS) [Source: Naqliyat Bandagi Miyan Abdur Rasheed(RZ)]

- Imam Mahdi(AS) has said. "If a person reports a naql (parable) and it is in conformity to the word of Allah, it is my naql. It is not my naql if it does not conform to the word of Allah. Or (you may understand that) the person reporting was not attentive because of which the error has occurred."
- Further Imam Mahdi(AS) has said that the hadis (Traditions of Prophet(SAS) which is not in consonance with (the word and deed) of the zath (nature and essence) of this servant (of Allah) is not correct." Imam Mahdi(AS) said, "I do not follow any religion. But my religion is the Book of Allah (Quran) and the sunnat of Prophet Muhammad(SAS)



There is no word "Sunnat" in the Naql of Imamuna(AS) asking to compare his sayings with. The only comparison that has to done is with Quran. Rasoolullah(SAS) is also narrated to have said the same *i.e* compare the Hadith with Quran and if found correct keep it otherwise reject it. Imam(AS) has instructed that the Hadith which is in accordance with his condition is true.

What does Quran Say about Prayers?

Shaikh Abdul Qadir Gilani(RH) in his book Ghuniyat-ut-Talibeen mentions the main verse for the obligation of the prayers is

وَأَقِيمُواْ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ وَءَاتُواْ ٱلزَّكَوٰةَ وَٱرْكَعُواْ مَعَ ٱلرَّاكِعِينَ

Establish worship, pay the poor-due, and bow your heads with those who bow (in worship)[Surah Baqar 2: 43]

Is there any mention of the five obligatory prayers?

If Allah(SWT) Commands his Khalifah to offer an obligatory Thanksgiving prayer will it be outside of this verse and Shariat?

Allah(SWT) says فَأَنْكُرُونِي أَنْكُرْكُم وَٱسْكُرُواْ لِى وَلَا تَكْفُرُونِ

Give Thanks to Me and reject me not [Surah Baqar 2: 152]

And when your Lord proclaimed: If ye give thanks, I will give you more; but if ye are thankless, Io! My punishment is dire [Surah Ibrahim 14:52]

Hence as per the commands of Allah(SWT) offering Thanksgiving is an obligation on his servants as proven from the words of Quran. When Allah(SWT) specifically commands his Khalifa to offer 2 rakats of Thanksgiving for a great favor and blessings shown on him. How does such prayer not conform to the Quran and Shariat-e-Muhammadi(SAS)?



As for the Sunnat of Prophet Muhammad(SAS). It becomes clear that gathering the companions and family and leading them in prayer is in conformance with the Practice of Prophet Muhammad(SAS)

Narrated Abu Zar Ghaffari(RZ)

.....When the third remaining night came, he gathered his family, his wives, and the people and prayed with us till we were afraid we should miss the falah (success). I said: What is falah? He said: The meal before daybreak. Then he did not make us get up for prayer during the remainder of the month. (Sahih Bukhari)

Prophet(SAS) had also commanded his companions to pray in this night as evident from the below Hadith. There are no details around what the prayers were and how many cycles. This may have been before he was given the information and made to forget since the narrator does not say about the night's certainty from the Prophet(SAS)

Zirr (b. Hubaish) reported: I heard from Ubayy b. Ka'b a statement made by 'Abdullah b. Mas'ud in which he said: He who gets up for prayer (every night) during the year will hit upon Lailat-ul-Qadr. Ubayy said: By Allah I swear there is no god but He, that (Lailat-ul-Qadr) is in Ramadan (He swore without reservation:) By Allah, I know the night; it is the night on which the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon

him) **<u>commanded</u>** us to pray. It is that which precedes the morning of twenty-seven and its indication is that the sun rises bright on that day without rays. (Sahih Muslim)

It is a obvious and rather grievous mistake to blame people offering the Thanksgiving prayer as obligation without proof. There is no lie in our practice and our conformance is with the command of Mahdi(AS) rooted in Quran and Sunnat of the Prophet(SAS).



Conclusion

It is only apt to use the words of Hazrat Shahabuddin Shaheed-e-Sidhot(RH) after looking at their misguided ways and hypocrisy.

"These people have rebelled against the agreement of the Companions(RZ) of *Mahdi Al Mauwood(AS)*. They are deviant from the decisions based on consensus of Salf us Saliheen of this Community. They break the order of the consensus and give priority to the sayings of the Mujtahideen over that of Mahdi(AS). They are getting expelled from the Taqleed of Sahaba(RZ) and the Ijma of this Guroh. And they are absolutely unaware of the specialties and honor of the Seal of the Muhammadan Sainthood(SAS). They prevent people from the honor and virtues of Khatamain(AS) rather they create situations of callousness in the devotion and sanctity of Khatamain(AS) and not only are astray but also lead others astray".

*The only difference between hypocrites of Hazrat's time and this era is that they used to give priority to the words of Mujtahidin over Mahdi(AS) but those of this era think of themselves as Mujtahidin and give preference to their whims.

