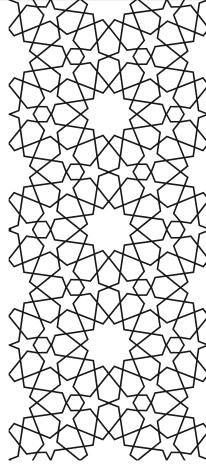

Short Questions & Answers



THE FINALITY & DIGNITY OF
PROPHETHOOD (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)



KHATME NUBUWWAT
&
NAMOOS-E-RISALAT



Muhammad **Usman Arif**








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Preface



Every school has a mission to ensure that their graduates are equipped to meet the challenges of the world. In the recent period of temptations, it has become necessary that every child, whether a boy or girl, has the potential, in all aspects, religious and worldly, to counter the new temptations. An easy and interesting way to highlight this ability is to convey important information through questions and answers. The booklet under review has been compiled, keeping this style and purpose in mind. It is hoped that this effort will enliven the mental capabilities of the students and enable them to face temptations (fitnah).

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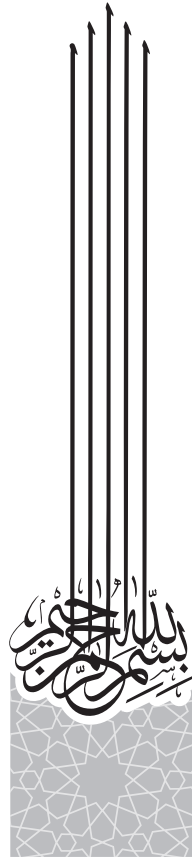
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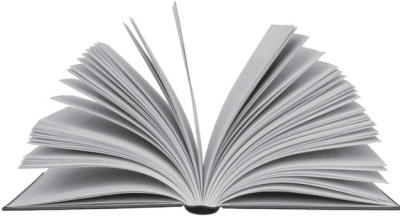
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KHATME NUBUWWAT

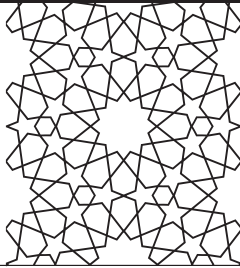
PART 2

NAMOOS-E-RISALAT



Short Questions & Answers

(Part 1)



KHATME NUBUWWAT



In this lesson, you will learn:

1. What is the definition of faith (Emaan), and what is its importance?
2. What is the definition of disbelief (kufr), and how can it be avoided?
3. What is the basic information related to the finality of Prophethood?
4. What is the necessary information related to Hazrat Isa (ﷺ) and Hazrat Mahdi (ﷺ)?
5. What is temptation (fitnah), and what is the necessary information related to it?
6. What is the greatest temptation (fitnah) of the modern age, what is Qadianiat, and what are its basic beliefs?



Part

01



▶ Short Questions & Answers

Question No :1

What is the most precious treasure and blessing among the infinite treasures of Allah?

Answer: The most precious treasure and blessing among the treasures of Allah is the blessing of Emaan/Faith.

Question No :2

What is Emaan/Faith?

Answer: The beliefs and directions which Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) have stated, believing in all of them with heart and confessing them with the tongue is called Emaan/Faith.

Question No :3

The survival of faith is in which three things?

Answer:

1. Firmness of Beliefs
2. Punctuality of good deeds
3. Awareness about seditions

Question No :4

What is Aqeedah and its status in Islam?

Answer: Aqeedah is derived from the Arabic word "Uqdah" which means "knot/bond", meaning the strong bond between a man and his Lord/Rabb, which cannot be broken by any greed, fear or wealth of the world.

Question No :5

Is faith related to belief or actions?

Answer: Faith is related to belief. If the beliefs are correct, faith will be called correct. And if there is a defect in beliefs, then the faith will be damaged, while the acceptance of actions is also related to faith.

Question No :6

What is definition of Kufr?

Answer: Denial of any Aqeedah or order of Islam is called Kufr (disbelief).

Question No :7

What is the medium of Kufr 's (disbelief) working in today's era?

Answer: In today's era, the enemies of Islam are not only working on coercing Muslims to deny their beliefs, but they are creating doubts in minds of Muslims regarding their beliefs and actions.

Question No :8

Due to which things does a Muslim lose Emaan /or it can perish away, and without realizing it?

Answer:

1. By mocking any belief, order or Sunnah of Islam.
2. By praising an infidel's/ disbeliever's religious ritual or practice.

Question No :9

What is meant by Fitnah in Islam?

Answer:The disbelief and misguidance that is presented in the form of Islam.

Question No :10

What are the objectives of Fitna ?

Answer:

1. Causing harm to Islam
2. To steal Emaan of Muslims

Question No :11

Why is fitnah more deadly and dangerous than Kufr (disbelief)?

Answer: Because Fitnah outwardly makes all beliefs (Aqaid) and actions look similar to those of Muslims, so that Muslims do not recognize its disbelief and misguidance, mistaking it for Islam and spoiling their beliefs.

Question No :12

What will be the intensity and excessiveness of Fitnah in last times, mention it in the light of any Hadith or its interpretation ?

Answer: Fitnahs will come so rapidly that before one comes to an end, another will follow it.

Question No :13

Mention or Write few important aqadyh(tenants) of Islam?

Answer:Believing in

1. Tauheed (Oneness of Allah)
2. REesalat (Apostle /Messenger)
3. Akhirat (Hereafter)

Question No :14

Which is the most basic Aqeedah (belief) in terms of importance in the religion of Islam?

Answer: Prophethood/ REesalat (because all aqaidh/beliefs and deeds we have known through Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)).

Question No :15

Write complete definition of Aqeedah Khatme Nubuwwat?

Answer:The chain of prophethood has been completed on Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) it and has also ended. No Prophet will be born after Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)given nor will be prophethood/nubuwwat.

Question No :16

How many verses of the Qur'an and how many Ahadiths of Prophet Muhammad(ﷺ) are there to clarify the importance of the aqeedah khatme Nubuwwat (belief in the end of Prophethood)?

Answer: There are 100 verses of the Holy Qur'an and 210 Ahadiths of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) to clarify the importance of aqeedah khatme Nubuwwat (the end of prophethood.)

Question No :17

Write any one incident in virtue of the belief in the end of prophethood.

Answer: 1200 Sahaba (رضي الله عنهم) were sacrificed in the Battle of Yamamah, including 70 Hafaz and Qura Sahaba. Apart from this, 70 Badri Companions also offered their lives.

Question No :18

How sensitive is the belief of end of Prophethood?

OR

How sensitive is the topic of Khatme Nubuwwat?

Answer:Just as the one who denies the belief of the end of prophethood is a Kafir (disbeliever), so the one who doubts Aqeedah khatme Nubuwwat (the belief of the end/finality of prophethood) is also a Kafir (disbeliever).

Question No :19

Write/mention the meaning of one of the verses of the Qur'an regarding (Aqeedah Khatme Nubuwwat) the belief in the end of Prophethood.

Answer: Muhammad (ﷺ) is not the father of any of your men, but is the Messenger of Allah and the seal of the prophets.

Question No :20

Explain the meaning of any one of the blessed hadith regarding the belief in the end of Prophethood.

Answer: Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said that 30 false claimers will be born in my Ummah, each of them will have the same claim that he is a Prophet, but I am the last Prophet, and no Prophet will be born after me.

Question No :21

Qadiani sect objects to Muslims that they practice the prayers (Salah), fasting, Kalma and other religious actions like Muslims, then why are they called infidels (kafir)?

Answer:Qadianis have been declared as kafirs (infedls) by the entire Muslim Ummah not because of their actions but because of their infidel beliefs.

Question No :22

How many reasons are there for the kufr(disbelief) of the Qadianis? And write any 5 reasons for their d isbelief.

Answer:

1. Mirza Qadiani's Claim of Prophethood
2. (Insulting Allah)
3. Insults of the Holy Qur'an
4. Insults of Prophet Muhammad(ﷺ)
5. Insults of Anbiya (ﷺ)

6. Insults of Prophet Eesa(ﷺ)

7. Insults of Companions (Sahabah) and Ahlul Bayt (ﷺ)

Question No :23

What was the original claim of Mirza Qadiani?

Answer: Mirza Qadiani claimed that he was Muhammad himself, the Messenger of Allah, who came back to this world to spread the religion of Islam and that he is better and superior to the previous Muhammad (ﷺ) sent to Arab.

Question No :24

Why does the Mirzai community read the Kalima of the Muslims?

Answer: The Mirzai community recites the same kalima of Muslims because they believe that Mirza Qadiani is not separate from the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), but he is same Messenger of Allah (Nauzubillah).

Question No :25

What do Qadianis consider Muslims?

Answer: Qadiani consider all Muslims around the world for not believing in Mirza Qadiani not only a disbeliever but a true disbeliever and to be out of the folds of Islam.

Question No :26

What is the real truth of Qadiani ethics?

Answer: The Qadiani use their outward morals as a weapon to steal the faith of Muslims, just as a hunter who throws a bait to trap his prey, it is not his mercy but a trick to trap the prey.

Question No :27

Give a reference on the real truth of Qadiani ethics.

Answer: Mirza Qadiani has written that our enemies have become the pigs of our deserts (wilderness) and their women are more than bitches.

Question No :28

How many basic types of Kufr (disbelief) are there?

Answer: There are three basic types of kufr (disbelief).

1. Common Infidel
2. Apostate Infidel
3. Zandiq (hypocrite) Kafir

Question No :29

What are the common infidels, apostate infidels and zandiq infidels?

Answer:Common Kafir: The one who identifies himself/herself on the basis of his/her religion and recognizes Muslims as Muslims
Apostate Kafir: One who abandons Islam and accepts another religion.

Zandiq (hypocrite) kafir: A kafir who calls his/her kufr (disbelief) true Islam and calls Islam kufr (disbelief).

Question No :30

What kind of relationship can you have with the Qadianis?

Answer: More than 1450 muftis of all sects across Pakistan have given a unanimous fatwa that the interactions with Qadianis and the use of their products should be completely boycotted and it is impermissible and forbidden to have any kind of relationship with them. Also, whoever, despite knowing their heretical beliefs, will be associated with them, his Faith is in danger.

Question No :31

What are the major products of Qadianis in Pakistan?

Answer:All products of Shezan, (Punjab Oil Mills Limited, Zaika Banaspati & Cooking Oil, Canolive Oil, Raja Soup), Beta Pipe, Shah Taj Sugar Mills, Universal Stabilizers, Mashmoom Company products etc.

Question No :32

What is the belief of Muslims about Prophet Eesa (ﷺ)?

Answer: Prophet Eesa (ﷺ) is the chosen Prophet of Allah Almighty and the owner of miracles, He was born only by the power of Allah Almighty. The Jews wanted to arrest Him, humiliate and kill Him, but Allah Ta'ala took Him up to the heavens alive and He will return to this world again near Qiyamah as the Ummati of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), and He will spread Islam which will prevail all over the world.

Question No :33

What is the belief of Qadianis about Prophet Eesa(ﷺ) ?

Answer: The belief of the Qadianis is that the Jews arrested Prophet Eesa(ﷺ) and crowned Him with a crown of thorns, humiliated Him and then crucified him, but He did not die on the cross He only fainted.

Prophet Eesa (ﷺ) disciples took Him down from the cross and He ran away and came to Khan Yar, a town in Srinagar Kashmir, and He was buried there after He died.

Question No :34

How many signs did Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) identified about Prophet Eesa (ﷺ) recurrence?

Answer: Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) described almost more than 150 signs for Prophet Eesa (ﷺ) recurrence.

Question No :35

Describe some signs of Prophet Eesa (ﷺ) ?

Answer:

- 1: He will be revealed near Damascus Jamia Masjid's eastern minaret.
- 2: He will descend wearing two yellow cloaks.
- 3: He will descend with His hands on two angel's wings.
- 4: Will perform Hajj.
- 5: He will visit Rouza Rasool at Madinah Tayyaba.
- 6: Will end war and killing from the world.
- 7: Taxes and jizyah will be abolished from the world.
- 8: Wealth will be distributed among the people.
- 9: He will kill Dajjal Akbar in the ancient city of Lud.
- 10: Islam will prevail in the whole world.
- 11: He will be buried by the side of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

Question No :36

Write any three blasphemies of Mirza Qadiani about Prophet Eesa (ﷺ)?

Answer:

- 1: Mirza Qadiani said that Prophet Eesa (ﷺ) was born due to the adultery of Bibi Maryam Siddiqah (ﷺ)
- 2: Mirza wrote that Prophet Eesa (ﷺ) used to drink wine (ﷺ)
- 3: Mirza wrote that he had relations with adulterer/impure women

Question No :37

What is the belief of Muslims regarding Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Al-Rizwan)?

Answer: Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) has described many signs of the time near the day of judgment and one of these signs is the appearance of Imam

Mahdi (Alaihi Al-Rizwan) and the establishment of His caliphate. In the blessed hadiths, the circumstances before and after the appearance of Hazrat Mahdi (Alaihi Al- Rizwan) and His name, lineage and condition are also described in detail.

Question No :38

Describe some of the signs of Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Al-Rizwan) that have appeared in the blessed hadiths?

Answer:

- 1: Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Al-Rizwan) name will be "Muhammad".
- 2: Imam Mahdi's (Alaihi Al-Rizwan) father's name will be "Abdullah".
- 3: The language of Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Al-Rizwan) will be "Arabic".
- 4: Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Al-Rizwan) will be from the "people of Medina".
- 5: Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Al-Rizwan) will be "Sayed".
- 6: Imam Mahdi (Alaihi Al-Rizwan) will have Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) "blessed shirt" and "blessed sword".

Question No :39

How was Mirza Qadiani's childhood?

Answer: Mirza Qadiani was a vagabond and a thief since childhood. His son writes that Mirza used to swim in the swamps of Qadian.

Question No :40

How was the youth of Mirza Qadiani?

Answer: Mirza Qadiani was lecher of the highest degree. In his youth, he went to collect his grandfather's pension and squandered all the money in debauchery and lustful acts, and instead of returning to home out of fear, he got employed in the Sialkot court for a meager salary.

Question No :41

Name the women servants of Mirza Qadiani.

Answer: The names of women who served Mirza Qadiani are:

- 1: Manshiyani
- 2: Fajo
- 3: Ahliya Babushah Deen
- 4: Bhano
- 5: Zainab
- 6: Dactarni
- 7: Mehru

Question No :42

Write the names of Mirza Qadiani's angels.

Answer:

1. Techie Techie
- 2: Kharati
- 3: Mithan Lal
- 4: Darshani
- 5: Angel of Sweet bread

Question No :43

Mirza Qadiani received the satanic revelation in which language?

Answer: Mirza Qadiani received revelations in English, Urdu, Punjabi, Persian, even in Algebra and other languages which he did not even know.

Question No :44

What does the constitution and law of Pakistan prevent Qadianis from doing?

Answer: The constitution and law of Pakistan prevent Qadianis from using Islamic rituals (such as Adhan, Salah, Qurbani/sacrifice, etc.). Qadianis cannot call their religion Islam, cannot call their worship prayer (ibadat) as Salah/namaz, cannot call their place of worship as masjid, nor can they use any Islamic title for themselves.

Question No :45

Why was the law made to prevent the Qadianis from performing Islamic rituals?

Answer: This law was made because after being declared infidels in 1974, the Qadianis started using Islamic rituals openly, by which all Muslims were being deceived.

Question No :46

Do Qadiani believe in the constitution and laws of Pakistan?

Answer: Believing in constitution and law of Pakistan, it is far-fetched idea instead Qadiani writes Mirza's wife as Umhat al-Mominin, Mirza's daughter as Sayyidat-NEesa (the title of Hazrat Fatima (ؓ)), Mirza's friends as Sahaba, Mirza's demonic revelation as Quran. Mirza's successors are called Caliphs.

Question No :47

Why misdirection and delusion spreading in today's age?

Answer: Misdirection and delusion is spreading due to ignorance of the details of Islamic beliefs and ignorance regarding fitnah(seditious).

Question No :48

How can students studying in educational institutions do work of Khatme Nubuwwat?

Answer: Any student during their education in educational institutes should inform their teachers and fellow students about the end of Prophethood (Khatme Nubuwwat) and Qadiani beliefs during their studies in whatever institution they are studying and when they adopt a profession, they should contact the relevant department of Shaban to continue work for Khatme Nubuwwat.

Question No :49

How can you use social media for Khatme Nubuwwat?

Answer: By joining Shuban social media and through brimful its publicity you can also become a front-line Mujahideen of Khatme Nubuwwat.

Question No :50

As a Muslim, how much responsibility is imposed on me for the Khatme Nubuwwat?

Answer: It is the first duty and responsibility of every Muslim to devote his/her life, wealth, time and abilities for Khatme Nabuwwat.

Question No :51

What can be an effective way to stop the fitnah of Qadianiyah?

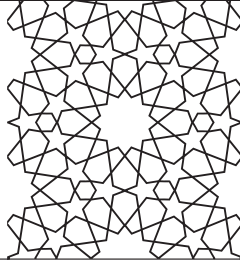
Answer: Every Qadiani institution gives a certain share of its income to the Qadiani Jamaat, so by boycotting their products you can play a vital role against this fitna and you can get the intercession of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).





**Short Questions
& Answers**

(Part 2)



KHATME NUBUWWAT



In this lesson, you will learn:

1. What is the Islamic stance on the “Dignity of Prophethood”?
2. What is the “Law of Dignity of Prophethood”?
3. What are the objections and responses related to “Law of Dignity of Prophethood”?



Part

02



▶ Short Questions & Answers

Question No :1

What does veneration of Prophet (ﷺ) mean?

Answer: The veneration of Prophet (ﷺ) means to esteem the personality, name, acts, sayings, spouses, children, companions, book and all the belongings of Prophet (ﷺ) from the bottom of your heart.

Question No :2

Why does venerating the Prophet (ﷺ) obligatory?

Answer: The veneration of the Prophet (ﷺ) is a 'basic right' of the Messenger (ﷺ) and a 'basic duty' of each member of the Ummah. Allah Almighty, Himself, ordered this in Holy Quran. The greatest achievements of the Companions (رضي الله عنهم) in this world and hereafter (Aakhirah) are attributed to holding the Prophet (ﷺ) in very high esteem.

Question No :3

Are religious belief and deeds admissible without the reverence of the Apostle (ﷺ)?

Answer: In the light of the Noble Quran, nothing out of religious belief and deeds is admissible without reverence of the Prophet (ﷺ) .

Question No :4

Who are the prophets whose honor and greatness are magnified in Quran by Allah Almighty by addressing them with complimentary names versus personal names?

Answer: It is a common pattern of Allah Almighty's addressing in Holy Quran to mention prophets with their personal names. Only exception is Muhammad e Arabi (ﷺ), whose honor and greatness is elaborated by mentioning him with attributive names like Yaseen, Muzammil, Muddathir, Al-Nabi, Ar Rasool and others.

Question No :5

What etiquettes of conversation with Beloved Prophet (ﷺ) are taught to the believers in Holy Quran?

Answer: Allah Almighty has commanded the believers not to address the Prophet (ﷺ) like ordinary people, but with appropriate titles and attributive names like "O Prophet of Allah or O Friend of Allah" (ﷺ) and others.

Question No :6

What consequence is threatened in Noble Quran to one who converse loudly with the Messenger (ﷺ) ?

Answer: The specific term "Habita A'maal" (Wastage of Deeds) is used in Quran, which means "all deeds are wasted" for the one who converse loudly with the Beloved Prophet (ﷺ).

Question No :7

Who has assumed responsibility for the preservation of honor and veneration of the Prophet (ﷺ)?

Answer: Allah Almighty has, Himself, assumed responsibility for preservation of honor and veneration of the Prophet (ﷺ) and proclaimed in Holy Quran: "We are surely enough for you against your enemies ." This very Ayah elaborates the fact that Allah the Exalted will keep assigning people till Akhirah (Day of Judgment), who will keep safeguarding dignity and grace of His Messenger (ﷺ).

Question No :8

Did blasphemers of Prophet (ﷺ) get punished in Indian Subcontinent during Mughal Era just before the British Rule in the light of Quran and Sunnah?

Answer:Yes! Blasphemers of Prophet (ﷺ) were handed death penalty in the light of Quran and Sunnah in the Mughal Era just before the British Rule.

Question No :9

Which member of the National Assembly of Pakistan piloted the bill for the punishment of Prophet's blasphemer?

Answer:Honorable Apa Nisar Fatima, female member of the National Assembly of Pakistan, piloted the resolution for the punishment of Prophet's blasphemer.

Question No :10

Which legislation passed after Apa Nisar Fatima's resolution?

Answer:The Section 295C was approved as Law for Namooos-e-Risalat (the Blasphemy Law)after Apa Nisar Fatima's resolution.

Question No :11

When did Law on Namooos-e-Risalat come into effect in Pakistan?

Answer:Law on Namooos-e-Risalat of Pakistan came into effect in1986.

Question No :12

When and what was the reform made in Pakistan's Namooos-e-Risalat Law?

Answer:When Namooos-e-Risalat law became a part of the constitution, it had a flaw of having non-Islamic words like 'life imprisonment' and 'fine'. In 1991, those words were removed and just words of 'death penalty' were kept intact.

Question No :13

How do you define the Section 295C of Law Namooos-e-Risalat?

Answer:"295-C means Use of derogatory remark etc., in respect of the

Holy Prophet. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representation, or by any imputation, innuendo, or insinuation, directly or indirectly, defiles the sacred name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.”

Question No :14

Is making caricatures and cartoons on the prophets, blasphemy?

Answer:Every civilized society considers caricature or cartoon on any personality as contempt. The prophets are superior in rank to other people, so naturally making their caricatures or cartoons is considered as blasphemy.

Question No :15

Was existing penalty also practiced in the time of the Prophet (ﷺ) and guided Caliphs (رضي الله عنهم)?

Answer:The current penalty of the blasphemy was also practiced in the time of the Prophet (ﷺ) and the guided Caliphs (رضي الله عنهم). Blasphemers like Abdullah Ibn e Khatal, Ka’ab Bin Ashraf were killed under Law of Namooos-e-Risalat.

Question No :16

What penalty is proven in the Holy Quran for blasphemers?

Answer:There is a clear penalty of death for blasphemers in Quranic Surahs like Al-Baqarah (104), Taubah (61) and Ahzab (57).

Question No :17

Is it true that Law of Namooos-e-Risalat is not derived from the Holy Quran?

Answer: The Holy Quran states clear laws for protection of life, wealth and honor of even an ordinary person, then how is it possible that it doesn’t have a law for the dignity and veneration of a person who is the cause of honor, this universe has received.

Question No :18

What is source Ayah for Law of Namoos-e-Risalat in the Holy Quran?

Answer: Law Namoos-e-Risalat is proven in many Ayahs of Surah Al-Baqarah, Taubah, Al-Maidah, Ahzab and others.

Question No :19

Who was Waleed Bin Mughirah and what does the Noble Quran state about him?

Answer:Walid Bin Mughirah was a blasphemer, who unsuccessfully tried to describe flaws in the Beloved Prophet (ﷺ). In Holy Quran, Allah Almighty has mentioned his 10 flaws. One of such is wrongness in his family tree.

Question No :20

From where Ka'ab Bin Ashraf belonged to and why did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) order his killing?

Answer:Ka'ab Bin Ashraf was a resident of State of Madinah Tayyabah and he used to commit blasphemies against the Messenger (ﷺ). For this very reason, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) ordered his killing.

Question No :21

Which congratulatory words Holy Prophet (ﷺ) used for Hazrat Abdullah Bin Atik (رضي الله عنه) on killing Jewish blasphemer Abu Rafay?

Answer:As the Beloved Prophet (ﷺ) saw faces of Hazrat Abdullah Bin Atik (رضي الله عنه) and his fellows after killing blasphemer Abu Rafay, he pronounced,
“These faces are victorious.”

Question No :22

When caliph Haroon ur Rasheed inquired Imam Malik (رضي الله عنه) about penalty of blasphemer, what was his faith-boosting reply?

Answer:Imam Malik (رضي الله عنه) remarked: “O Amir of believers! How can Ummah exist when its Prophet (ﷺ) has been disrespected ?”

Question No :23

What is opinion of Imam Malik (رضي الله عنه) about the person who keeps his silence after hearing derogatory words about the Prophet of God (ﷺ)?

Answer:Imam Malik (رضي الله عنه) says a Muslim is excluded from this Ummah, in case, he/she keeps his/her silence or does nothing to stop derogatory words or acts against the Prophet (ﷺ) in his/her presence.

Question No :24

Who was Reginald and what was his crime?

Answer:Reginald was a Christian leader and fighter who offended Prophet's (ﷺ) esteem. Sultan **Salāh** al-Dīn Ayyūbi killed this accursed person.

Question No :25

What is general standing of Islam towards women?

Answer:Islam orders merciful and respecting behavior to women not only in normal conditions but also in wars.

Question No :26

What do Islamic Injunctions and the Constitution of Pakistan state about a woman who is found guilty of blasphemy against the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Answer:Both Islamic Injunctions and the Constitution of Pakistan declared death penalty to a woman who offends the grace of Prophet (ﷺ).

Question No :27

Who was Asma Bint Marwan and what was her misdeed?

Answer:Asma Bint Marwan was a Jewish woman who offended the esteem of the Prophet (ﷺ) . Hazrat Umair Bin Ade'e (رضي الله عنه) killed her for that very reason.

Question No :28

What would be done to a person, if he enters a plea of not guilty after blasphemy?

Answer:Legal investigation will still be made as per usual if a person

enters a plea of not guilty of blasphemy. If he is found guilty, he will be awarded death penalty as per the law.

Question No :29

What is the opinion of religious scholars about a person who doubts on infidelity and penalty of a blasphemer?

Answer:The scholars term such a person, who doubts Kufr (infidelity) and penalty of a blasphemer, as a Kafir (infidel) too.

Question No :30

Why does a Muslim become infidel on doubting infidelity and penalty of the blasphemer?

Answer:The penalty of blasphemer is proven in Quran and Sunnah. So, whoever doubts infidelity and penalty of the blasphemer, he or she doubts Quran and Sunnah and doubting them both is infidelity.

Question No :31

Is repentance (Ta'ubah) of a blasphemer acceptable?

Answer:Repentance of every infidel might be acceptable in this world and the hereafter (Aakhirah); however, blasphemy is an unpardonable crime in this world. So the blasphemer has to face penalty here.

Question No :32

Does any human has an authority to pardon a blasphemer?

Answer:Not at all! No one has the authority to pardon a blasphemer.

Question No :33

Why is a blasphemer unpardonable?

Answer:The blasphemy of the Prophet (ﷺ) falls under the category of human rights (Huqooq un-Naas). Such rights are not pardoned on repentance or by others. It is only on discretion of a person whose right is violated. So the blasphemy could be pardoned only by the Prophet (ﷺ) himself, and as he has left this world, no one else can pardon a blasphemer. Let it understand by an example:

Suppose someone offends Zaid, now Abdullah has no right to pardon the offender. It is Zaid only, who can forgive or retaliate the offender.

Question No :34

Is it permissible to pardon a blasphemer in the name of humanity and ethics?

Answer:The Prophet (ﷺ) is the first person who promoted humanity and morality on a global scale. But on the occasion of Makkah's Conquest (Fath e Makkah), he also ordered killing of a blasphemer, Abdullah Bin Khatal, proving that death penalty to a blasphemer is actually the humanity. Let's take another example:

"If someone attacks on honor, wealth or life of another person, should this criminal also be pardoned under the humanitarian and ethical principles of the Constitution of Pakistan?"

Obviously not! Contrary, giving penalty to such criminal is actually the humanity and morality.

Question No :35

Write down reasons behind pardoning of few offenders by Prophet (ﷺ) in beginning of Islam?

Answer:Our Beloved Prophet (ﷺ) pardoned few of his offenders because:

01- Islamic Injunctions relating to Hudood (Punishments fixed by Allah) and Qisas (Law of Retaliation) were not revealed till that time.

02-It was the beginning era of Islam and Muslims were prohibited to retaliate.

03-During that period, the Prophet (ﷺ) had the discretion to pardon and he practiced this discretion due to his soft nature.

Question No :36

When were the Blasphemy and other laws about Hudood and Qisas penalties revealed?

Answer:It was right after the migration of the Prophet (ﷺ) to Madinah when the Blasphemy, Hudood and Qisas Laws were revealed.

Question No :37

Did the Prophet (ﷺ) ever pardon a blasphemer after the migration?

Answer:Our Merciful Prophet (ﷺ) never pardoned a blasphemer after the migration.

Question No :38

What would happen to a person, who commits the blasphemy but is ignorant of penalty to a blasphemer?

Answer:A blasphemer cannot be pardoned because of his/her ignorance, as it doesn't make him/her innocent. For example, if a person violates a traffic signal and makes an excuse on fine that he/she is unaware of the fine. This excuse will not make him/her pardonable.

Question No :39

What is the objective of Law Namoos-e-Risalat?

Answer:The objective of the law is to safeguard reverence of the Prophet (ﷺ), so no one dares to commit blasphemy. This is a right of the Muslims and Law Namoos-e-Risalat is defender of this right.

Question No :40

Does Law of Namoos-e-Risalat violates the rights of minorities?

Answer:How can the Law of Namoos-e-Risalat violate the rights of minorities, if they don't have a right to offend the honor of the Prophet (ﷺ). Let's understand it with an example:

Pakistan's legal system prohibits minorities from burglary, robbery, fraud and murder. This prohibition isn't a violation of their right but a protection of their right.

Question No :41

"Freedom of speech is a basic right of everyone." Does Law Namoos-e-Risalat violate this right?

Answer:No state in the world permits absolute freedom of speech to its citizen, but sets some boundaries, within which they can write or speak whatever they want. For example, it is a punishable offence in United States to express views on holocaust. Similarly, no one has a right to offend the grace of our Prophet (ﷺ) and preventing blasphemy isn't the

violation of 'freedom of speech' right.

Question No :42

Is it true that Law of Namooos-e-Risalat is used to punish innocent people?

Answer:This is a propaganda that this law is used inappropriately and innocent people become its victims. The fact is actually the opposite. Not a single blasphemer, who has got death penalty from session court, high court or Supreme Court, has been executed yet.

Question No :43

What is the right procedure of controlling misuse of any law?

Answer:The proper procedure and solution to control mishandling of any law is to improve its investigation process, not to amend or abolish the law itself.

Question No :44

Are objections also raised on misusage of other laws of Pakistan, as we see in case of Law Namooos-e-Risalat?

Answer:Unfortunately, we witness such objections only on Law Namooos-e-Risalat as it is in line with Quran and Sunnah and reflects the devoted feelings of Muslims. It is not only a constant threat to blasphemers but also a defender of the reverence of Our Prophet (ﷺ).

Question No :45

If the Section 295C of Law of Namooos-e-Risalat, is abolished, will the of issue of blasphemy be resolved?

Answer:The issue will not be resolved by abolishing the law, but will be worsened as a result of law and order situation in the country. In case of absence of any law, Public will be punishing blasphemers themselves.

Question No :46

Who will get advantage of abolishment of Law of Namooos-e-Risalat?

Answer:Abolishment of Law of Namooos-e-Risalat will only benefit anti-Islam and anti-country elements.

Question No :47

Why does Non-Muslim world oppose the law?

Answer:Non-Muslim world opposes the law because it has intentions to end esteem of the Prophet (ﷺ) from the hearts of Muslims, to normalize the blasphemy and to create chaos as well as law and order situation in the country.

Question No :48

Is penalty under Law of Namoos-e-Risalat same for Muslims and non-Muslims?

Answer:Yes! Only penalty is death for a blasphemer, whether it is a Muslim or a non-Muslim.

Question No :49

Who is liable to punish a blasphemer?

Answer:‘The state’ has the liability to punish a blasphemer.

Question No :50

What does the sanctity (Hurmat) of Ka’ba (Baitullah) mean?

Answer:The sanctity of Ka’aba means that there is a strict prohibition of any altercation, fight, chaos or teasing to any living being within its jurisdiction.

Question No :51

When and why was the sanctity of the Ka’aba suspended once?

Answer:The sanctity of the Ka’aba was suspended for killing of Ibn Khattal at the Makkah’s Conquest. It makes it very clear that even the sanctity of Allah’s house could be sacrificed for veneration of Allah’s Prophet (ﷺ).

Question No :52

Which is the most detailed book on the topic of reverence of the Prophet (ﷺ) ?

Answer:There is an insightful book naming ‘As-Sarim Al-Maslul ‘Ala

Shatim Ar-Rasul' which is written by renowned scholar Imam Ibn Taymiyyah.

Question No :53

How could students work for the cause of veneration of Prophet (ﷺ) in educational institutes?

Answer: Any student can keep educating his/her fellows and teachers of his educational institute along with his or her studies about the veneration of Prophet (ﷺ), Law of Namooos-e-Risalat and objections or questions over this law. When he or she joins a profession, he or she can keep working to safeguard our Prophet's (ﷺ) reverence in collaboration with Shabban's team working in that field.

Question No :54

How could you use social media for the cause of Prophet's (ﷺ) honor?

Answer: You could be a prominent fighter for the cause of our Prophet's (ﷺ) veneration by joining Shubban Social Media and promoting the cause.

Question No :55

How much are we, as Muslims, accountable for defending the veneration of Prophet (ﷺ) ?

Answer: It is the foremost duty and responsibility of every Muslim to spend his life, money, time and skills for the veneration of our Prophet (ﷺ). More importantly, it is a basic right of the Prophet (ﷺ).

