

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The National Amīr/ President  
Jamā‘at Aḥmadīyya,

Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

**Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīh V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2023 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK**

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: In Jamā‘at Aḥmadīyya, 20<sup>th</sup> of February is commemorated in remembrance of the Promised Messiah’s (Peace be upon him) prophecy concerning the Promised Son. Jamā‘ats all over the world hold gatherings to commemorate this day. According to this prophecy, the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) would have a son with many exceptional attributes.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) read out the words of the prophecy and briefly described the birth of the Promised Son within the specified period and the fulfilment of the prophecy in the person of Ḥaḍrat Muṣleh Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him). Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) went on to highlight the scholarly and intellectual accomplishments of Ḥaḍrat Muṣleh Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him), which are also noteworthy considering his weak health in his early years and lack of formal education. However, as Allāh had promised, he was imbued with worldly and spiritual knowledge, enabling him to deliver eloquent speeches and write remarkable articles that were praised by friends and foes alike.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Today, I will share some examples of Ḥaḍrat Muṣleh Mau‘ūd’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) literary achievements. To begin with, it is relevant to mention the volume of his literary work. His addresses, lectures, messages and essays etc. are around 1424. They have been compiled into 38 volumes of *Anwārul ‘Ulūm*, comprising a total of 20,340 pages. His *Tafsīr-e-Kabīr*, *Tafsīr-e-Saghīr*, and other exegesis alone consist of 28,735 pages. His sermons include 1,808 Friday sermons, 51 ‘īdul Fitr sermons, 42 ‘īdul Adḥā sermons, and 150 *Nikāḥ* sermons. Two volumes of addresses on the occasion of *Shūrā* have also been published. When combined, these works amount to approximately 75,000 pages.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: It is important to note that this collection only includes Ḥaḍrat Muṣleh Mau‘ūd’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) published works. There are numerous articles, speeches, and question-and-answer sessions that have not yet been published, adding to the vastness of his contributions. In short, Ḥaḍrat Muṣleh Mau‘ūd’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) literary legacy is incredibly vast and a testament to his profound knowledge and intellectual prowess.

Ḥaḍrat Muṣleh Mau‘ūd’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) commentary of the Holy Qur’ān is extensive. He authored a comprehensive commentary on the Holy Qur’ān in 10 volumes, known as *Tafsīr-e-Kabīr*. Additionally, hundreds of pages of his commentary notes are still unpublished. He also published an idiomatic translation of the Holy Qur’ān in the form of *Tafsīr-e-Saghīr*.

Allama Niāz Fathepuri says about *Tafsīr-e-Kabīr*: I have read the third volume with a keen eye. There is no doubt that the author has created a completely innovative approach to study the Holy Qur’ān, in which the commentary demonstrates the compatibility between reason and tradition in a beautiful cohesive way.

Saith Muhammad ‘Azam Haidarabādī attested to the remarkable impact of Ḥaḍrat Muṣleh Mau‘ūd’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) *Tafsīr-e-Kabīr*, as he recalled that

*Nawāb Bahādur Yār Jang* frequently mentioned it in his company and always spoke of its greatness.

Likewise, *Maulānā ‘Abdul Mājīd Daryāabadī* expressed his deep appreciation for Ḥaḍrat *Muṣleh Mau‘ūd’s* (May Allāh be pleased with him) tireless efforts in promoting the universal publication and understanding of the Holy Qur’ān and its teachings. Upon his passing, *Maulānā Daryāabadī* prayed that Allāh may reward him for his valuable contribution to the propagation of Islām.

*Imroz* newspaper of Lahore wrote: *Tafsīr-e-Saghīr* is the result of the late Aḥmadīyya Jamā‘at leader, *Alhāj Mirza Bashīruddīn Mahmūd’s* dedicated efforts and hard work. This commentary includes an Urdu translation of the Arabic text of the Holy Qur’ān, along with footnotes and explanatory notes that aim to clarify many of its passages. The newspaper praised the simplicity and clarity of the language used in the translation and footnotes, making it accessible to readers of all backgrounds and levels of familiarity with the Holy Qur’ān.

In 1966, the weekly *Qandīl* praised *Tafsīr-e-Saghīr* for its accessibility and comprehensive approach to Quranic interpretation. It described the commentary as being presented in a straightforward and easily comprehensible manner and that it draws on the insights and commentaries of past scholars.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) mentioned that some scholars in Pakistan today assert that *Tafsīr-e-Saghīr* is a distortion of the Holy Qur’ān, and it is hence banned in Pakistan, therefore no one can keep a copy of it even in their homes. However, their own fair-minded scholars have said that they have never seen anything like it and that it is something to be admired. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed; May Allāh enable the contemporary scholars to judge with fairness and justice. *Amīn*.

The English Commentary on the Holy Qur’ān has garnered high praise from top scholars in Europe for its religious and literary merits. For instance, renowned scholar *AJ Arberry* notes that the commentary begins with a detailed preface written by *Mirza Bashīruddīn Mahmūd Aḥmad* himself. *Arberry* believes that this work is a fitting tribute to Islamic research in which authentic books of commentary, dictionaries, and research were utilised. Moreover, *Arberry* praises the error-free and dignified English translation, which also includes answers to objections raised by non-Muslims.

*‘Abbās Mahmūd*, an Egyptian scholar, expressed his thoughts on the book *Nizām-e-Nau* (The New World Order Of Islām), stating that its message, if spread among the English-speaking communities of Europe and America, as well as the people of India and the East, will undoubtedly have a great impact.

*Islām mein Ikhtilāfāt kā Āghāz* (The Outset of Dissension in Islām) is one of Ḥaḍrat *Muṣleh Mau‘ūd’s* (May Allāh be pleased with him) lectures. Even prominent historians of history considered themselves his pupils after he delivered this scholarly and comprehensive lecture on the history of Islām. *Syed ‘Abdul Qādir*, a professor at Islamia College Lahore, commented, "I don't think that any of the friends who are interested in Islamic history will have ever come across such a treatise."

One of his addresses was about the economic system of Islām. It lasted for two and a half hours and was attended by thousands of highly educated people. *Lala Ramchand Machinda*, Advocate at the Lahore High Court, shared his thoughts: "I have benefited greatly from this address. I used to think, mistakenly, that Islām only cares about Muslims. However, today, thanks to Ḥaḍrat Imām Jamā‘at Aḥmadīyya's speech, it has become clear that Islām teaches equality among all human beings."

Ḥaḍrat *Muṣleh Mau‘ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) visited some Arab countries on his way to Europe in 1924. The Damascus-based newspaper, *Fathul ‘Arab*, published an article on August 10, 1924, describing him as follows: "The Khalīfa, who

is forty years of age, has a thick, black beard, a fair complexion, and his face exudes dignity and majesty. His eyes convey profound wisdom and intelligence. Upon seeing his face, adorned with a snow-white turban, one is convinced that they are in the presence of an individual who knows them well before they know him. His smile, sometimes visible and sometimes hidden, showcases the subtlety and majesty that lie beneath."

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) stated: These are just a few instances of many similar comments. Due to time constraints, I have provided only a summary and have had to omit a lot of material. It all goes to show that the prophecy given to the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) was fulfilled in the person of *Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashīruddīn Mahmūd Aḥmad* (May Allāh be pleased with him). The knowledge and wisdom bestowed upon him by Allāh surpassed even the most eminent scholars. His published works are a treasure for the Jamā'at. We should read his sermons, lectures, and other works, which are also being translated into other languages.

May Allāh enable us to benefit from this treasure trove of knowledge. *Amīn*

*Jazākumullāh*

*Wassalām,*

Abdul Majid Tahir  
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr  
ISLĀMABAD (UK)  
Dated: 21 February 2023