# Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani - An Introduction

Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, the founder of the Qadiani mythology, was born in 1936 in a town ‘Qadian’ district Gurdaspur, East Punjab, India. He gives the moment to moment report of his birth in his book in these words,

“ A girl, whose name was Jannat, was born with me. First that girl came out of the womb and then me - and my head was in her feet ”

( Tiryaq-ul-Quloob , Page 351 , Ruhani Khazain , Page 479 , Volume 15 )

His father's name was Ghulam Murtaza who spent his whole life as an agent to anti-Islam powers and never ever said a prayer. His mother’s name was Charagh Bibi, nick named Ghaseety. In his childhood Mirza was called Dasondy and Sindhi.

On page 134 of ‘ Kitab ul Bariyyah ’ Mirza wrote about his caste that he was Mughal (Barlas) and wrote that his forefathers entered Punjab from Samarqand. But in the same book on Page 135 is written that according to his revelation his forefathers were basically Persians and he held this opinion from 1900 onwards. On 5th of November 1901, he issued a pamphlet ‘ Ek Ghalti ka Izala ’. On the 16th page of it is written, ” I am Israeli Fatimy as well ”. After one year he wrote on the 40th page of ‘Tohfa Golarrviyya ’ تحفہ گولڑویَّہ , “ My forefathers entered Punjab from Chinese border ”, and in ‘ Chashma-e-Marfat ’ he tried to prove himself of Chinese origin.

About his activities Mirza Qadiani writes

” My father was following lawsuits in British courts to get some of our forefathers villages back. He also made me busy in these cases. I remained busy in these for a long time. I regret that much of my time was wasted in such disputes. Along with it my father made me in charge of agricultural matters. These things did not suit my nature and temperament. That is why my father was often angry with me ".

( Kitab ul Bariyyah , Page 164 , Ruhani Khazain , Volume 3 , page 182)

Mirza Qadiani was fond of catching sparrows and he used to slaughter them with reed. He was also fond of swimming in the pond of Qadian. Often he could not make distinction between the left and the right shoe. He used to tie keys with his silky trouser-string. Often his buttons were in the wrong button holes. He did not wear socks in the proper manner. Toilet was his favorite place where he used to sit for hours. He was a scoundrel and spendthrift by nature. Mirza Basher Ahmed writes

” My mother told me that when the promised Christ was a young man, his father sent him once to receive the 700 rupees of pension. Mirza Imam Din followed him. He coaxed him and misled him. And instead of bringing him to Qadian, he took him here and there. After the whole amount was spent, he left him alone. Because of shame, the promised Christ did not come home.”

(Seerat-ul-Mahdi Volume 1 Page 34 by Mirza Bashir Ahmad )

After his disputes with the members of his family, Mirza Qadiani left his education incomplete and got the job of a clerk in Sialkot court. His pay was 15 rupees per month. According to Seerat-ul-Mahdi the duration of his job is from 1864 to 1868. During his job he studied law books and appeared in the examination for internship, but failed. He could not go beyond a clerk. During this time, on the recommendation of the British deputy commissioner, Sialkot, an important member of the Christian missionary setup met him in DC office. It was a type of interview for the Christian mission. The man went back to his country and Mirza Qadiani, leaving his job, went back to Qadian. When his father asked him to worry about his job, his reply was that he was already employed and then he started receiving anonymous money orders. Mirza Qadiani encouraged sectarian differences and started a long series of debates, dialects, pamphlets, and blasphemous literature. Later, Mirza proclaimed that he was about to write a book that would comprise of 50 volumes. For this, he appealed to all the Muslims to send him money in advance. People sent the money and Mirza started writing the book under the title of “ Braheen e Ahmadiyya ". After the completion of 5 volumes he ended the work saying

 “ First I intended to write fifty volumes and as there is difference of just a zero in fifty and five, I have fulfilled my promise “

(Braheen e Ahmadia , Volume 5 , Page 7, Ruhani Khazain Volume 21 , Page 9 )

Mirza wrote around 85 books. These books were published separately and were later compiled together in 23 volumes under the title of ’ Ruhani Khazain ’. In these books Mirza Qadiani made hundreds of claims. Gradually he made claims of servant of Islam, the preacher of Islam, the revealer, the promised Christ, the shadow of the prophet, the prophet and ultimately God. All this was done according to a plan and conspiracy. Not to speak of a prophet, Mehdi or promised Christ, he was not even a human being as he himself says that he is made neither of earth nor he is a human being.

The first marriage of Mirza was with Hurmat Bibi, nick named ‘ Phajjay de Maan ' (the mother of Fazal) who bore two boys Mirza Sultan Ahmad and Mirza Fazal Ahmad. He remarried at the age of fifty. He sent a message to his first wife that he had remarried and as he would not be able to do justice between the two wives, so he would be sinful. So, he asked her to either take divorce or to give up her rights of relationship subject to provision of maintenance allowance. Her reply was that in old age she was not taking divorce and that she would give up her rights and accept maintenance allowance for herself and the two children.

 Nusrat Jahan Begum was the second wife. She was quite modern and she used to go to Lahore with the disciples of Mirza for shopping and often spent many days there. Though Mirza was an old man with multiple ailments including diabetes without a doubt impotent as he himself claimed, she gave birth to ten children.

The most interesting incidence of Mirza's life is his desire to get married for the third time to Mohammadi Begum. His interesting claim was that “God has wedded me with the Mohammadi Begum in the heavens. She must be mine”. But Mohammadi Begum was married to Sultan Muhammad. She was related to the family of Mirza, closer to the first wife and because Mirza's first wife did not break her relationship with the girl's family, Mirza divorced her. Mirza also made his son divorce his wife as she was also a close relative of Mohammadi Begum.

Mirza’s last claim was prophet hood, to which did he stick till his death. To prove his claim he made his predictions as the criteria to judge his truth but God disgraced the liar at every stage and not even a single prediction came out true. In his writings Mirza declared cholera as the wrath of God. And the irony is that he died of cholera on May 26, 1908 in his disciple’s house, situated at Brandrath Road Lahore. What can be greater a lesson that he fell into his own stools and died. His body was sent to Qadian via a goods train fearing an epidemic.