

and strikes paralyzed the country. Pahlawi regime was regarded as oppressive, Brutal, corrupt and extravagant. Shah was regarded as the Puppet of the West (VSA). Revolution was a part of conservative backlash against the Westernizing backed Shah and the social injustices by ruling class. This revolution was also against the over ambitious economic programme which brought economic bottlenecks, shortages and inflation. Security forces failed to deal with protesters.

Anti - Shah Protesters were of large size, against Pahlawi's replacement of Islamic laws by Western laws. Khomeini was guiding the revolutionaries from Iraq and then from France and came to Iran in 1963 with white revolution. A revolution launched against the land reform law of 1962. In the above mentioned protests in 1978, luxury hotels, cinemas, banks, government offices and other symbols of the Shah were destroyed or put to fire, and thousands of the protesting people were killed by the police and SAVAK or secret Police.

Khomeini was arrested in 1964 and exiled and he came back in 1979 when a last siege was launched by his supports against the government , the slogan of the revolution was "Neither East (i.e. communism) nor West (Capitalism) only Islamic Republic." Then a most powerful guerrilla group "People's Mujahidin" also launched an

armed struggle against the government. Then in January 1979 Shah fled from Iran to Cairo and in February Khomenei arrived with Millions of Iranians rejoicing and Khomenei declared Iran an Islamic Republic in 1st April 1979 headed by Ayatollah Khomenei as "Vilayat e- Faqih (Guardianship of the Islamic Jurist).

Q. Its Achievements:

1. After Islamic Revolution in Iran Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlvi was dethroned.
2. Ayatollah Khomenei was elected as the Head or Vilayat e – Faqih of Iran.
3. Monarchy was replaced by theocracy. (Govt. based upon Religious Teachings).
4. Islamic law or Shariah come into force instead of Western laws.
5. Royal calendar (Started from Cyrus the great) was replaced by the Hijrah calendar.
6. Western influence was wiped out of Iran and Islamic teachings were observed strictly.
7. Now Person's involved in violating Islamic rules were

punished and many Western educated elite fled the country.

8. Woman were given right to vote and membership of Majlis.
9. All Administration was Islamized or Islam oriented.
10. Shia clergy had a great say in political affairs of the country.
11. Western influence was replaced by the Islamic Influence.
12. USA had no say in Iranian Politics or Foreign Policy.

UNIT III

Fall of Muslim rule in India

Causes:

1. Religious Policy of Aurangzeb:

Aurangzeb was a staunch Sunni Muslim and was very fond of discipline, He imposed Jaziya (Tax levied instead of military services) on Hindus, He dismissed the Hindu officials from the state services, these steps of Aurangzeb created tension among the Hindus then , the execution of Guru Teg Bahadur was also a Blunder, which resulted in revolts by Hindus and Sikh's as well and in turn weakening the empire

2. Deccan Campaign:

Aurangzeb rallied for about 25 years of his life in conquering the Deccan states and suppressing the Marathas, this no doubt, drained his resources and caused disorder and restlessness in the North, which ultimately provided fatal for Mughal Empire

3. Groupism among courtiers:

Aurangzeb remained absent from the North during the Deccan campaign for a long time, during this period the Amirs, and courtiers had become very powerful and divided into many groups

4. Absence of law of succession:

There was no certain law of succession during Mughals, so every time it gave rise to fatal wars and quarrels between the deserving heirs

5. Weak Mughal Army:

Mughal Army was very powerful in the beginning, but with the advent of pleasure loving and easy going persons, and also Immoral solidiers became the cause of their weakness which was the backbone of Mughals

6. Foreign Invasion:

The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali gave a severe blow to the already shattering Mughal Empire

7. Advent of Europeans in India:

Many European powers started moving towards India during 18th and 19th century and in large numbers during

the last years of Mughal Empire the English-men among them became powerful and in 1857 Britishers dethroned the last Mughal Empire Badhur Shah Zaffar and captivated the throne of India

Consequences or Results:

1. Due to fall of Muslim rule in India. British rule was established and India no more remained a Muslim state.
2. The English mocked at Muslims and did not relish Islam. Christian missionary started the policy of conversion of people to Christianity.
3. The British Army was reorganized in India but no Indians were posted on high offices.
4. Modern system of education was introduced.
5. After the end of Mughal rule India was considered as Dar al Harb (land of Kafirs), so many movements came into being to re-establish Muslim rule and purify Islam.
6. Declining Muslim rule was one of the cause of the revolt of 1857. Its results were, end of the rule of East India company and British Parliament passed the transfer of power Act, and the Queen of Great Britain Victoria became the queen of India and Indian Empire came under

the British crown and Governor general was called as viceroy of India.

7. Britishers then started to exploit Indian economy

Q. Muslim Response to Modern Challenges:

a. Deoband School:

Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828-1905) established the Deoband movement in Deoband in Saharanpur district (united provinces) in 1866 to train religious leaders for the Muslim community. The Deoband movement was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim Ulama as a revivalist movement with the Twin objectives of propagating pure teachings of the Quran and Hadith among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of Jihad against the foreign rulers. It developed as a reaction to the British colonialism In India, which was believed by Muslim theologians (Ulama) to be corrupting Islam.

Deoband follow the Hanafi fiqh and are highly influenced by the 18th century Muslim reformer Shah wali Ullah and that of wahabiyah, giving it a very puritanical and arthodox outlook. The program of studies is highly traditional, stressed

jursipurdence (fiqh) , Quranic exegesis.(Tafsir) Hadith scholistic theology (kalam) and philosophy.

The students here are mostly prepared for religious leadership of the Muslim community from Darul Uloom Deoband the Islamic revivalist and anti- British ideology of the Deoband's began to develop gradually, through organisations such as Jamiat Ulema –e- Hind and Tablighi Jamat, their influence began to spread and hundrends of Islamic institutions and Darul Ulooms affiliated with Deoband sprouted.

On the political front Deobandis welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress but were against Sir syed Ahmad Khan's organisations and institutions, they also never support the creation of Pakistan and criticized Muhammad Ali Jinnah for this Idea as they wanted Muslims to be in India as one.

The movement is not only famous in India but has spread to many countries like Pakistan, Afghanistan , UK and South Africa. Darul Uloom Deoband is the leading theological centre (Madrassa) of India and famous all over the world with its students coming from Pakistan, Arabia, central Asia Indonesia and Malayasia Etc.

B. Aligarh School:

Aligarh School was founded by Sir syed Ahmad Khan who was a Muslim educator, jurist and Author; He has been the principle motivating force behind the revival of Indian Islam and Muslim's in the late 19th century. He was born in 1817 in a respectable Muslim family.

Sir Syed established a Muslim school at Aligarh in May 1875 and in 1877 , he enlarged it into a college known as Muhammadan Anglo - Oriental college, which later developed into Aligarh Muslim University the most famous Aligarh movement emerged as a liberal, modern trend among Muslim intelligentsia based in Muhammadan Anglo- oriental college Aligarh. It aimed as spreading

1. Modern education to Indian Muslims without weakning their allegiance (loyalty) to Islam.
2. Social reforms among Muslim relating to Pardah, polygamy, Widow remarriage, women education, slavery, divorce etc.
3. The ideology of the followers of the movement was based on a liberal interpretation of the Quran and they sought to harmonise Islam with modern liberal culture.
4. Transform urdu into a language pulsating with life and capable of meeting the demands of a complex modern society.

Aligarh movement attempted a new synthesis of religious thought in Islam. The central Doctrine was that Islam was not opposed to the study of science and had nothing to fear from its impact, and secondly to train scholars in Islam along with the grounding in western sciences this was the basic principle of Aligarh education, which brought influential elements in the Indian Muslim society into the current modernism.

Q. New education developments:

Nadwat al Ulama;

Nadwat al Ulama or organization of scholars was founded at Kanpur in 1894 by Alama Shibli Nomani, Mohammad Ali Mongiri, Ashraf Ali Thanwi and Muhamudul Hasan with an idea to counter the challenge of western education. The choice of the name Nadwa got inspiration from a hall in Makka where nobles used to assemble to deliberate. Nadwa was eventually shifted to Lucknow in 1898 (from Kanpur) and updated the Islamic curricula with modern sciences, vocational training etc.

The responsibility of the organization were given to Maulana Syed Muhammad Ali who became the 1st Nazim of Nadwat –al – ulama the goal of Nadwa was to bring harmony and co-operation among various groups within the Muslim

Millat ummah to bring about the ,moral religious and educational reform and progress. Nadwat – al – ulama held its first convention on April 22-24, 1894 in Madrasa Faiz Aam where a huge group of scholars attended. Nadwat –al – ulama was found with the following three distinct features;

1. Sought to give Arabic, both modern and classical, a central place in its system of education
2. To serve as a bridge between the old world and the new but firm and unbending in the matter of fundamentals.
3. Aimed at producing an educated class of Muslims well versed in traditional learning and yet actively involved with the Muslim Awakening.

Shibli Nomania supporter of the Deoband school, favoured the inclusion of English language and European science in the system of education. Nadwa's objective was reaching a middle path between classical Islam and modernity

Jamia Millia Islamia:

Jamia Millia Islamia- an institution originally established at Aligarh in united provinces in 1920 and become a central university by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1988.

In urdu Jamia means university and Millia means national, was founded by Nationalist Muslim leaders like Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, Mufti Kafayatullah, Maulana Abdul Bari Farang Mahali, Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi, Choudhury Khaleequz Zaman, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and many more.....

Hakim Ajmal Khan was elected as the 1st chancellor of Jamia and Mohammad Ali Jauhar became its 1st vice chancellor. Jamia Millia was shifted to Karol Bagh Delhi in 1925, Jamia in the course of its development had to go through number of political and financial crises and got a new boast with the three friends Dr. Zakir Hussain , Dr. Abid Hussian and Dr. Muhammad Mujeeb decided to serve Jamia. In 1926 UGC declared Jamia as deemed to be University, then Jamia became the centre of innovative education movement.

Lt. gen. Retd M.A. Zaki is the chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia and Najeeb Jang as its V.C. and the university provides under graduate, post graduate and Research courses with more than 15000 students.

Jamia Millia is the central University and one of the largest institute of learning of India with its students Hailing from all sections of society whether Muslim, Hindu, Christian or else.

2. JAMAL al – Din Afghani:

Jamal al din Afghani was a pioneer of Islamic unity and a leading figure in the 19th century revivalist movement, he was born in Afghanistan in 1838 A.D. , his father Syed Muhammad Safdar was an advisor to Dost Muhammad Khan – Amir of Afghanistan, in 1869, Afghani was given a high office in the govt, but after some time he was exiled and then came to India, but an advice of British govt. proceeded to Egypt and started to teach at AL – Azhar university Cairo, where he gathered number of pupils including Sheikh Muhammad Abduhu , who was very much inspired by Afghani's call for Islamic unity.

Afghani was exiled from Egypt and came back to India and stayed in Hyderabad wrote some pamphlets warning Muslims against Aetheism and materialism. Then in 1885 he went to France and established a centre in Paris for the promotion of Islam where his pupil Muhammad Abduhu joined him and both started a Bilingual (two Language) paper in French and Arabic to propogated message of Afghani known as “ Al – Urwat Al – Wuthqa”, but after some time it was banned by France. Then he went to Persia (Iran) but was required to leave and went to London, and then proceeded to Russia but was not allowed to live for long there, and went to Turkey, but after sometime he was

asked to leave Turkey but before he could leave Turkey he died in 1897 A.D.

Afghani advocated a sort of union for all Muslim states, he wanted the Muslim countries to revolt against the domination of the European powers, and form one Muslim Ummah. He criticized both communism and capitalism for being against Islam. Afghani wanted all Muslim rulers to establish the government of Allah. Afghani was one of the outstanding figures and redeemers of the East with all the qualifications that he possesses, he was a great political and unique intellectual of his time. Jamal al –din Afghani was the champion of Pan Islamism or the unity of whole Islamic Ummah. His activities were regarded as anti – govt. by the countries where ever he went as he wanted them to establish govt. based upon Islamic Rules, that is why he was not allowed to live long in any country as they were ruling as per their selfish desires and European advices.

Maulana Ilyas Kandhlavi was born in 1885 ^{A.D.} in a small town in the united province of British India in a family of religious scholars and belongs to the lineage of Shah waliullah ^{R.A.}. This family and Maulana Ilyas were destined to rectify the damage and bring about reforms to wrongs done to Islam by the misdirected politics adopted by the offspring's of Timor-(Mughals).

After getting early education from his father and many others, he took charge of a madaras at Basti Nizamuddin after his fathers and elder brothers death. Then began his Preaching and the first to attract his preaching were the Mewatis. His efforts were the respond's to the degradation in practice of Islamic principles and the values among the common Muslims and to the organizations such as Arya Samaj to convert poorer sections of Muslims to Hinduism.

In early 1920's he prepared a team of young Madrasa graduates from Deoband and Saharanpur and sent them to Mewat to establish a network of Mosques and Islamic schools throughout the region, as Maulana was aware of the conditions of Muslims of Mewat and their deviation from the Tenets of Islam. Then they widened their field of action and came to be known as "Tabliqhi Jamat" this movement focuses on preaching fundamental Islamic values to common Muslims and works

on inculcating ritual prayers, fasting and other fundamental acts of worship in them.

Tablighi Jammat maintains a non-affiliating stature in matter of politics and fiqh. Today Jamat has a presence in over 150 countries in the world, he was succeeded by Mohammad Yousuf kandhalvi- as Ameer of Tablighi Jammat.

Q. Maulana Azad:

The great personality of Religion, Politics, Education, and much more. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was an educationist Islamic scholar, politician and a Freedom fighter in India's struggle against British rule. He was also against the partition of India into India and Pakistan. He did not migrate to Pakistan as well

Abul Kalam Azad was born in Nov- 11, 1888 in Makkah. His father's name was Maulana Khairudin. Because of his orthodox family background, Azad had to pursue traditional Islamic education, he was taught at home first by father and later by appointed teacher, he was trained to become a clergy.(Ulama or Molvi)

Maulana Azad's real name was Ghulam Mohiudin but was popularly known as Maulana Azad. He wrote many works, and a Quranic Tafsir "Tarjuman ur Quran". He developed interest in the pan-Islamic doctrine of Jamal uddin Afghani and

Aligarh thought of Sir Syed. In 1912 he started a weekly journal in urdu "al - Hilal" to increase the revolutionary recruits amongst the Muslims, Al Hilal played an important role in forging Hindu- Muslim unity, but was banned in 1914 for propagating secessionist views by the British government, the he started another weekly called "Al - Balagh."

Maulana Azad was a renowned scholar and poet, he was well versed in Arabic, English, Urdu, Hindi, Persian and Bengali. He was a brilliant debater, as indicated in his name "Abdul Kalam - lord of Dialogue". He was also the foremost leaders of Indian freedom struggle and was imprisoned number of times by the British government. Maulana Azad become independent India's first education minister, and for his invaluable contribution he was posthumously (After death) awarded, India's highest civilian honour "Baharat Ratna" in 1992.

Maulana Azad was the education minister of India from Jan- 1947 to Feb 22, 1958 i.e till his death, he died of a Heart stroke, on this very date.

Alama Iqbal:

Alama Iqbal originally belonged to a Brahman Family of Kashmir. One of his ancestors came to the fold of Islam and later on the Family migrated to the Punjab Sialkot of Pakistan Punjab. The poet – philosopher Iqbal was born on Nov. 9, 1877 in Sialkot – Pakistan he received his early education at the Scot Mission school and Murray college- Sialkot, there after he came to the government college- Lahore and took his M.A. degree in philosophy. He was appointed a lecturer in the Oriental college and also at the Government college Lahore. His teacher sir Thomas Arnold recognized his merits and persuaded him to go abroad for higher education. Iqbal stayed in Europe from 1905 to 1908, studied philosophy at the University of Heidelberg, Munich, and Cambridge and was awarded a Ph.D degree from the Munich University. The title of his thesis was, “The Development of metaphysics in Persia”.

Iqbal started composing poetry from his young age, his poems are based mostly on Nationalistic and patriotic ideas and love of nature. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal is a great thinker of Muslim world, and also a notable philosopher in the world today, Iqbal is not the name of an individual. He was a multi dimensional personality a poet, philosopher and political seer. He was, infact an institution, an age and above all a champion of Muslim Renaissance. He worked throughout his life for

Islamic solidarity and universalism. He wanted to see the Muslims all over the world fully equipped with modern science and Technology.

The greatest contribution of Alama Iqbal is that he warned the Muslims at the right moment not to be attracted towards the glittering western civilization. The Western civilization was based on material outlook and territorial nationalism devoid of all moral values. During his stay in Europe Iqbal acquainted himself with the ideas and thoughts of the West. Iqbal believed that Muslims all over the world must unite together to achieve their lost glory. He prayed to Almighty Allah and sought Divine guidance for the success of his mission.

Alama Iqbal the Greatest Personality ever produced in the Islamic world of 20th century. Two nation Theory of India and Pakistan was actually the Brain Child of Alama Iqbal^{R.A}, he wanted Muslims to form a Muslim state in the North – East of India.

Iqbal concept of KHUDDI

Iqbal's poetic works are written mostly in Persian rather than Urdu. Among his 12,000 verses of Poem, almost more than 7000 verses are in Persian. In 1915 he published his first collection of Poetry, the ASRAR – E – KHUDI (the secrets of the self) the poem delve into concept of ego and emphasise the spirit and self from a religious, spiritual perspective. In Asrar – e – Khudi, Iqbal has explained his philosophy of "Khudi" or "Self". He proves by various means that whole universe obeys the will of the self.

Q. Maulana Maududi

Maulana Maududi belonged to a family with a long history of preaching and institutions – a family of sadat. His father, Syed Ahmad Maududi wanted him to be a 'Maulavi' (a theologian), so his education was accordingly planned, emphasis was laid on the Persian and Arabic language, Fiqh and Hadith. Then after his education, he devoted his entire life to expound the meaning and message of Islam and to organize a collective movement to establish the Islamic order.

In 1941, he founded a movement known as the "Jama at-i-Islami" (The Islamic Organization). He led this movement successfully right from its inception till 1972 when he got

himself relieved as a chief of the movement on health ground .In his struggle of serving his religion, he had to pass through all kinds of suffering. During 1948- 1967, he was put behind bars (jail) on four occasions, spending a total of five years in different Prisons of Pakistan. In 1953, he was also sentenced to death by a Martial law court for writing a “seditious” Pamphlets; this sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

He authored more than 100 works on Islam, both scholarly and popular, and his writings have been translated into 40 languages, His Quranic Tafsir “Tafhim al – Quran” and a Book “Towards understanding Islam are the great works in the field of Tafsir and for the beginners of Islamic education.