A BRIEF SKETCH OF

Imam Muhammad Anwaarullah Paressui

(May Allah shower His Mercy on him)
Founder of Jamia Nizamia.



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A Brief Sketch of

Hadhrat Shaykh Ul Islam Imam Muhammad Anwaarullah Farooqui (Fazeelath Jung)

(May Allah shower His Mercy on him)

Founder of Jamia Nizamia,
Dairat al Ma'arif al-Osmania,
& Religious Affairs Minister.
Govt. of Aasifiyyah, Hyd. Deccan.

ABUL FIDA ISLAMIC RESEARCH CENTRE

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Abul Fida Publications

19-3-703/A/8/2/A, Shakar Gunj, Hyd- 53 Cell: 91-9885775719

Foreword

In The Name Of Allah, The Most High, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful. O Allah, send salutations on our Prophet (May Allah bless him and grant him peace), who is the last and final Messenger. After him there will be no Prophets to come until the Day of Judgement. Allah The Most High has given Him the highest excellence.

The Sheikh, the Mujaddid, the Muhaddith, the Mufassir, the Faqih, the Sufi , the caller to Islam, Hadhrat Shaykul Islam Imam Anwarullah Khan Farooqi known as "Fazeelat Jung" (May Allah shower His mercy on him) was amongst the greatest and the versatile Islamic scholar of India in the last century.

Allah, Most High, has made him a great repository of outward and inward knowledge. He was not only the scholar of the Shariah but also the guide of Tariqat. Shaykul Islam was an embodiment of love for the Messenger of Allah (May Allah bless him and

grant him peace). He was unique in knowledge, this combined with his humility, patience and nobility earned him a highly respectable position in eyes of the common people and the then rulers of Asif Jahi Dynasty of Deccan.

He had sacrificed his life, money and everything for the services of Islam only to obtain the pleasure of Almighty Allah and His beloved Prophet (Peace be upon him). We can judge a person by his teachers and his students, many of his students recognized as legends of their time and they became scholars, Sufis, Hadith experts and jurists.

He would teach the Futoohat al-Makkiyyah after Maghrib till the middle of the night.

It is every Muslim's duty to invite people to Islam especially in this age of wickedness and immorality. With the purpose of highlighting life and works of Shaykul Islam to the new generation, my son, Hafiz Syed Shah Khaleelullah Basheer Owais Naqshbandi, Fazil Jamia Nizamia & M. Phil (Osm), has written this small book that contains a brief life sketch of Shykul

Islam in English. It is important to publish such literature in English, especially for the Muslim youth. I congratulate the writer of this book for bringing Hazrat's life for the readers, specially for the young generations, which was the need of the time.

We pray from Almighty Allah that your efforts don't go in vain and you get the results in the both world.

Aameen bijahe Taha wa Yaseen[sallalahu `alaihi



ABUL FIDA ISLAMIC RESEARCH CENTRE

Hazrat Maulana Syed Shah Hussain Shaheedullah Basheer

Caliph of Hadhrat Abul Fida Prof. Dr. Mohammed Abdus Sattar Khan Naqshbandi Ex. Head Department of Arabic, D.U.). &

Director of Abul Fida Islamic Research Centre (AFIRC)

Introduction

Islam has its own unique culture that is the strength of this religion. Many scholars of Islam had contributed and played a large role to this unique culture through spreading the teaching of Ouran and Sunnah. Among such prominent personalities is Shaykul Islam Imam Mohammed Anwaarullah Khan Bahaddur honorifically known as 'Fazeelat Jung' (Rahmatullah Alaih) was one of versatile genius of 19th Century from India. He founded one of the oldest and largest Islamic University in south namely Jamia' Nizamia. India This university produced a number of world famous scholars those who contributed and still contributing in all the sectors of the life.

Hadhrat Fazeelat Jung can be called "Al-Mujaddid" (reformer) of the Millennium because he reformed in every shape of the life such as Religion, Education, Politics, Economic, and Society.

He played an important role in the establishment of Dairat al-Ma'arif al-Osmaniyah to preserve rare Arabic books and manuscripts, and Osmania University, and to save our educational inheritance and legacy he along with his companions founded Kutubkhana Aasifiyyah, which is today known as State Central Library, and to collect rare Islamic books and get them published he established Majlis-e-Isha'at al-Uloom in 1330 A.H.

Apart from Jamia Nizamia, he established a number of Madrasas (Islamic Schools) not only in Hyderabad Deccan but also in different states of India, and granted aid to the sub continent's Madaris. He defended the true faiths of Ahl-e-Sunnat wal-Jamat and answered other groups of Islam who has gone astray from the right way of Islam, i.e. Qadyani and Wahabi, by writing books and calling them to the truth.

A large number of useful books and articles were written on Hadhrat Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) which can be referred for those who need in more details. I am writing this Brief Sketch on Hadhrat Shaykul Islam with the hope of playing a humble tribute to the legend and to his works on

the occasion of 100th Urs -e- Shareef Ideath anniversary) of Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih). The writing and publishing of this book would not have been achieved without Allah's will and the grace of our beloved Prophet and with the assistance of many dedicated people within our community. Special thanks go to my mentor and Maulana Syed Shah father. Hadhrat Hussain Shaheedullah Basheer Bukhari Nagshbandi (Caliph of Hadhrat Abul Fida Prof. Dr. Mohammed Abdus Sattar Khan Nagshbandi. Ex. Head Department of Arabic, O.U.), who always encourages and supports me. A deep appreciation and prayer goes to the Abul Fida Islamic Research Center for making this book available and publish to the readers. May Allah bless the aforementioned names and all of the faithful people who spread the light of Islam.

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Hadhrat Shaykh Ul Islam Imam Muhammad Anwaarullah Farooqui Chishti Quadri (Fazeelath Jung)

(May Allah shower His Mercy on him)

Name & Birth:-

His full name was Mohammed Anwaarullah Khan and his title, which was given by Sixth Nizam of Hyd, was "Fazeelath Jung". He was born in Nandedh district, about 273.6 km away from Hyderabad, on 21st September, 1847 C.E.¹, 4th Rabi ath-Thani 1264 Hijri. His mother said that in the course of her pregnancy, she saw the Holy Prophet (Peach be upon him) reciting the Ouran in her dream. His father "Shaik Abu Mohammed Shuja' Uddin Farooqi" (Rahmatullah Alaih) was an exemplary personality of his time and a reverend scholar.

¹ C.E. (i.e. Christian era) is used instead of A.D. (Anno Domini, lit. in the year of our Lord) because Muslims do not recognize Prophet 'Isaa, the son of Mary, as the Lord, but as a Prophet of the God.

Lineage:-

As the name implies, Imam Muhammad Anwaarullah Farooqui (Rahmatullah Alaih) is a descendent of the second Caliph of Islam, Hadhrat 'Umar Ibn al-Khattab (Radhi Allahu Anhu), Al Farooq through 38 generations. His lineage is:

Muhammad Anwaarullah bin Abu Muhammad Shujauddin bin Qazi Sirajuddin bin Badruddin bin Burhanuddin bin Surajuddin bin Tajuddin bin Qazi 'Abdul Malik bin Tajuddin bin Qazi Muhammad Kabeeruddin bin Qazi Mahmood bin Qazi Kabeer bin Qazi Mahmood bin Qazi Ahmad bin Qazi Muhammad bin Yousuf bin Zain Ul A'abideen bin Nooruddin bin Shamsuddin bin Shareef Jahan bin Sadr Jahan bin Ishaq bin Mas'ud bin Badruddin bin Sulaiman bin Shu'aib bin Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Yousuf bin Shihabuddin 'Ali (Farkh Shah Kabuli) bin Shaykh Ishaq bin Shaykh Mas'ud bin 'Abdullah Asghar bin 'Abdullah Akbar bin Abul Fatah bin Ishaq bin Ibraheem bin Nasir bin 'Abdullah bin 'Umar Al Khattab (May Allah be pleased with them). His one of the famous and great ancestor Shaykh Alias Shahbuddin Ali Farkh Shah Kabuli (Rahmatullah Alaih) was the first person in his family to settle in India. Imam Rabbani Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi (Rahmatullah Alaih) (1564 - 1624) Baba Fareeduddin Ganj and Shaykh Shakar (1173-1266) (Rahmatullah Alaih) are his descendents.

Introductory Education:-

The atmosphere of the home of Hadhrat Shakul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) was completely Islamic. When he was 7 years of age, his father handed over the Imam to Hafidh Amjad Ali, who was a blind, to memorize the Ouran. He Completed the memorization of the Ouran at 11 years of age.

His Bai'ah (Pledge) & Khilafah (Caliphate):

Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) acquired the introductory teachings of Tasawwuf from his father himself and received the Khilafah (i.e. the authorization to accept and guide disciples) in all

the Sufi orders, i.e. Quqadiriyyah, Naqshbandiyyah, Chishtiyyah and Suharwardiyyah.

Later on, when he travelled to the holy cities for the first time, he again gave his allegiance to Hadhrat Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki (Rahmatullah Alaih) (1817–1899 was a great South Asian Islamic scholar and a saint in Chishti Sufism who was born in Nandedh and travelled and settled down in Makkah al-Mukarramah) and traversed the Sulook (the path to the Lord Almighty) under the guidance of the great Shaykh.

Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki (Rahmatullah Alaih) granted him the Khilafah in all the Sufi orders and instructed his disciples of Deccan to seek Shaykul Islam's help in their spiritual affairs. However, the Imam himself never asked anybody to give his pledge to him. If someone would request of their own accord, he would humbly say: I am not worthy of it. Give your pledge to someone worthy. If that person would insist, the Imam would include him in the order. Usually, the Imam would accept disciples in the Quadri order.

His Character:

Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih)'s life was the character of his sincere and saintly Muslim scholar. He was very humble; he would sit on the floor to eat and would dress simply. A good deal of his income, in reality, was spent in helping students and the poor. He would spend his salary and even borrow money to give salaries of Jamia's Teachers. He was very trustworthy and was trusted by the Sixth Nizam of Hyderabad, but he has not used a single rupee for himself. He was behind many charitable projects such as building mosques and institutions for the memorization of Qur'an, Islamic Studies Centers and Shari'ah Institutions.

He never showed an ill-temper to anyone, nor did he bear any ill-will against anybody. During the recitation of the Holy Quran, he shed tears and his prayers were lengthy, he used to fast on every Monday, Thursday and Ayyaam-e-Baydh (13, 14 & 15th of Luminous Month). He was not only a minister in Aasif Jahi Govt. but also one of the most simple person. He was tall, broad shouldered and of a medium build. Fair skinned mixed with redness. Wide eyed and with a full beard. He did not pay excessive attention to food and clothing and took care to perform physical exercise till the end of his life.

Some of his great Teachers:

He received his introductory education from his his teacher Hadhrat Allama Shah father and Badiuddin ar-Rafai' (Rahmatullah Alaih). He studied jurisprudence (Figh) and logic (Mantig) under Abdul Haleem Firangi Maulana Mahalli and Maulana Abdul Hayy Firangi Mahalli (Rahmatullah Alaihima). He studied some works of jurisprudence under Maulvi Fayyazuddin Aurangabadi as well. He interpretation of the Quran (Tafseer) studied Shavkh 'Abdullah Yemeni and received authorization in Hadith from the same Shaykh. Apart from this he acquired knowledge from Shaykh Allamah Abdullah Yamani, Allamah Fayyaz uddin Aurang Abaadi and Shaykh Haji Imdaadullah Muhajir Makki (Rahmatullah Alaihim) and other great Islamic scholars of his era. (Hayat-e-Shaheed fi Zikr-e-Zaman Khan Shaheed, Pg: 38)

Some of his legendary Students:

- * Hadhrat Allamah Abul Hasanat Syed Abdullah Shah Nagshbandi Qadiri (Rahmatullah Alaih) (1875-1964) popularly known as "Muhaddith-e-Deccan" was one of the celebrated scholars of spiritual reformer. Islam and He extensively on Figh and compiled his bestknown work Zujajat al-Masabeeh in five volumes. unique and comprehensive Ahadeeth collection of pertaining the Hanafi School of Law, the book is considered a remarkable work in Hadith and Figh literature. (Tazkerah-e-Muhaddith-e-Deccan, Vol:1, Pg: 38-40)
- * Hadhrat Allamah Abul Wafa Afghani (Rahmatullah Alaih) (1310-1395 AH)was known for his deep knowledge of Islamic sciences, especially of the Hanafi School of jurisprudence.

He established Al Ma'arif An Nomaniya to publish rare books of Islamic sciences, especially those relating to the Hanafi School of jurisprudence. (Dr. Mohammed Abdus Sattar Khan, Life and Work Thesis, Pq: 67-70)

- Sixth Nizam of Hyd. Deccan Nawab Mir Mehboob Ali Khan.
- Seventh Nizam of Hyd. Deccan Nawab Mir Osmaan Ali Khan.
- * Hadhrat Allamah Mufti Rukn Uddin (Rahmatullah Alaih).
- * Hadhrat Allamah Syed Ibraheem Adeeb Radhwi (Rahmatullah Alaih). CRESTARCH CENTRE
- * Hadhrat Allamah Mufti Mohammed Raheemuddin (Rahmatullah Alaih).
- * Hadhrat Allamah Mufti Syed Shah Ahmed Ali Soofi Quadri (Rahmatullah Alaih).
- * Hadhrat Allamah Syed Shah Mohammed Hussaini Quadri (Rahmatullah Alaih).

- * Hadhrat Allamah Mufti Syed Mahmood Quadri (Rahmatullah Alaih).
- * Hadhrat Allamah Nazar Mohammed Khan (Rahmatullah Alaih).

Some of his prominent Contemporaries:-

- Hadhrat Allamah Yoosuf Bin Ismaeel an-Nabahani (Rahmatullah Alaih) (1849–1932).
- Hadhrat Allamah Abdul Ali Farangi Mahal (Rahmatullah Alaih).
- Hadhrat Allamah Ahmed Radha Khan Barelvi (Rahmatullah Alaih) (1856-1921).
- Mohammed Ali Jauhar (1878 1931).
- Hadhrat Allamah Syed Umar Hussaini Khaleeq (Rahmatullah Alaih) (D.1993).

Caliphs of Hadhrat Shaykul Islam:-

- Hadhrat Mufti Mohammed Rukn Uddin Quadri (Rahmatullah Alaih).
- Hadhrat Syed Gulam Mohammed Za'm Rifa'e
 Quadri (Rahmatullah Alaih).

- Hadhrat Mufti Mohammed Raheem Uddin Quadri (Rahmatullah Alaih).
- Hadhrat Mufti Syed Mahmoud Quadri (Rahmatullah Alaih).

His Pilgrimage Journey:-

Imam Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) travelled to the two holy cities three times in his entire life. The first time was in 1294 Hijri, the second was in 1301 Hijri and the third time was in 1305 Hijri. The third time, Hadhrat Fazeelat Jung (Rahmatullah Alaih) stayed there for three years. Apart from the necessities of life, he spent all his time in worship or in scouring the libraries. His book "Anwaare Ahmadi" was written at that time in Madinah-e-Munawwarah.

The Imam also got many important Islamic books copied at his own expense. The most important among them are: Kanz UI 'Ummaal (a collection of Hadith in 9 volumes), Jame' Masaneed Imam Azam, Sunan Baihaqui and many others.

Teacher to the Sixth Nizam:-

After the martyrdom of Hadhrat Allamah Zamaan Khan Shaheed (Rahmatullah Alaih), his brother, Hadhrat Allamah Maseehuz Zaman Khan (Rahmatullah Alaih), was appointed as the teacher of sixth Nizam of Hyd. Deccan Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan. However, he had other responsibilities to handle as well. Thus, he proposed the name of Imam Anwaarullah Farooqui, in the beginning he refused to take this responsibility, but later gave his consent after performing Istekhrah and became his teacher in 1295 Hijri . (Shaykul Islam – Shaksiyyat, Ilmi wo adabi karname, Pg: 82)

Teacher of the Seventh Nizam:-

When Shaykul Islam returned back from his third Hajj in 1309, he was chosen as the teacher of the seventh Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan Nawab Mir Othman Ali Khan and later he taught Mir Azam Jah Bahaddur and Mir Muzammam Jah Bahaddur also. (Royal Order of VI. Nizam Mir Osmaan Ali Khan, Matla'-e-Anwaar, Pg: 29-30)

His Books:

He was a prolific writer and he penned many books basing on the different topics and on different occasions. His literal work include:-

- 1. Al Kalaam Ul Marfoo' Fee Maa Yata 'Allaqa bil Hadeethil Maudhoo.
- 2. Ifaadatul Ifhaam, (The Reality of Oadyanism)
- 3. Anwaarul Haqq (The Reality of Wahabism & Qadyanism)
- 4. Anwaar –e-Ahmadi.
- 5. Magasid al-Islam (11 volumes)
- 6. Hageegatul Figh, (2 volumes)
- 7. Kitaab Ul Aql.
- 8. Aunaar at-Tamjeed.
- 9. Mas'alah ar-Riba'
- 10. Shameem al-Anwaar.
- 11. Talkhees-e-Futuhaat-e-Makkiyyah.
- 12. Fitnah-e-Wahabiyyat.

<u>Imam Anwaarullah Farooqui</u> (Rahmatullah Alaih) as the Minister of religious affairs:-

The Seventh Nizam of Aasif Jahi Dynasty, Mir Osmaan Ali Khan, requested the Imam to accept the post of Sadr Us Sudoor for the state of Deccan. First, the Imam hesitated to take this responsibility, later on, he accepted and he was made the minister of Religious Affairs of Asif Jahi Government.

As a minister his efforts are unforgettable, some of his remarkable reformations are as follows:-

- 1. He assigned one Waez (Speaker) for every district of Hyderabad on monthly bases of salary.
- 2. He introduced the Nikahnama and Tallaqnama, the written system of Marriage and divorce.
- 3. He appointed the Imam and Muazin for every Masjid and ordered his ministry to allot yearly budget for them.
- Shaykul Islam allotted the religious persons who had Islamic knowledge of slaughtering in Slaughter houses.

- 5. He banned the wine and alcohol and closed the shops in the state of Hyderabad.
- 6. Eating and drinking publically in the month of Ramadhaan was prohibited.
- Dancing near the Mazarat (graves) of Auliya Allah and Mina Bazaar in the gatherings of Urs of Auliya became forbidden.
- 8. Delivering of Kutbah-e-Milaad on 12th Rabi al-Awwal in Makkah Masjid following the way of Kutbah-e-Milaad in Harmain sharifain at that time.
- 9. He standardized weight and measures for the traders and business.

Founder of Jamia Nizamia:-

When Shaykul Islam returned back from Makkah in obedience to the order given by the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon him). Thus the Madrase-Nizamia, a new-born religious school started in Masjid-e-Afzal Gunj got the divine patronage of

Allah and the blessings of the Prophet. (Muraqqa'-e-Anwaar, Pg: 1162)

During those days, Hadhrat Allama Zaman Khan (Rahmatullah Alaih) was martyred by Mahdi Pathan on 6th Dhul Hijjah, 1292 Hijri (1875 C.E.), in his own Masjid situated at Bazar Roop Lal, Hyderabad, while reciting the Holy Qur'aan after Maghrib Prayer, for defending the true beliefs of Ahl-e-Sunnah wal Jamat and writing a book regarding Imam Mahdi. (Hayat-e-Maseeh, Pg:235-238, Mahboob-e-Zul Minan Fi Tazkerah Auliyah-e-Deccan, Pg: 831) After his martyrdom all Ulama' and Mashayekh of Ahl-e-Sunnat wal Jamat, held a meeting in the house of Hadhrat Allama Muzaffaruddin (Rahmatullah Alaih) on 19th Dul Hijjah, 1292 Hijri, in which they discuss the various issues of Ahl-e-Sunnah and they decided unanimously to found an Islamic university on a large scale and with a broader base in Hyderabad, which would provide higher and specialized education in Islamic sciences. This proposal was accepted. A large number of scholars expressed the view that other

than Imam Anwaarullah Farooqui (Rahmatullah Alaih), there seems to be none who can head such an institution. Thus, the Imam was appointed as the head and founder of the institution. (Muraqqa'-e-Anwaar, Pg: 1160-1161)

Jamia Nizamia:-

Jamia Nizamia, is one of the oldest and largest Islamic University in south India. It's degrees are recognised by Indian University Grants Commission Act of 1956 (UGC), and in overseas Islamic Universities such las Ummul Qura University, Madinah University (K.S.A), Al-Azhar University (Egypt), Qatar University (Qatar), and Imam Mohammed Bin Saud University (Riyadh, K.S.A.) The curriculum of Jamia covers primary, through Secondary, Intermediate, Graduation, and Post-Graduation (Mawlvi Kamil). The complete course requires a period of 16 years. Jamia has an External Courses Department where professionals train students and conduct examinations for the following courses:-

- 1. Oirat wo Tajweed. 2. Imamat wo Khitabat.
- 3. Muzzin

4. Qaza'at

Kulyat-ul-Banat was founded to ensure religious education among the Muslim girls to impart education based of the syllabus of Jamia Nizamia because there was no such institution for religious education and training to the Muslim girls. The Education in this centre according to the syllabus of Jamia Nizamia from the beginning up to Ph.D. education is quite free in this college. Highly qualified lady teachers are appointed in this college for teaching.

A number of men and women appear in respective courses of the their interest not only from Hyderabad but also from other states and countries. The scholars of Jamia Nizamia researched and published around 1000 books including rare Arabic manuscripts which are the essential books for Islamic knowledge by Majlis Isha'at al-Uloom.

Dar-ul-lfta has issued more than 300,000 legal verdicts and more than 2000 fatwas are issued by

the Department every year. (Muraqqa'-e-Anwaar pg: 1185)

Some of the notable alumni's of Jamia are; Hadhrat Maulana Dr. Hameedullah (Islamic translator of the Qur'an and Muslim jurist of France), Hadhrat Maulana Abdul Wahed Owaisi, Founder of All India Majlis Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM), Hadhrat Maulana Mufti Mir Ashraf Ali (Grand Mufti of the Nizam Sultanate, scholar of Islamic Jurisprudence, a Sufi, interpreter of the Quraan and a poet), Hadhrat Mufti Muhammad Raheemuddin. Tutor of Prince Basalat Jaah (brother of the Nizam, Osman Ali Khanl, Hadhrat Maulana Prof. Syed Ataaullah Hussaini (Pakistan), Hadhrat Syed Shah Tahir Razwi, former vice-chancellor of Jamia Nizamia, famous for his interpretation of the Holy Quran, Hadhrat Allama Mufti Khaleel Ahmed (Vice-Chancellor of Jamia), Hadhrat Allamah Mufti Mohammed Azeemuddin (Mufti Jamia Nizamia), Hadhrat Allama Hafidh Abdullah Quraishi al-Azhari Makkah Masjid) (Khateeb Hadhrat Allamah

Mohammed Khwaja Shareef (Shaikul Hadeeth) & others.

During the vice-chancellorship of Hadhrat Allama Mufti Khaleel Ahmed, Jamia made extraordinary progress, which is considered to be the result of his efficient administration. It is axiomatic that administrative efficiency rarely combines with honesty and trustworthiness, but he possessed both these rare qualities in the highest degree.

Dairat Al Ma'arif al-Osmania:-

In the year 1888, the three influential educationists and Islamic scholars; Shaykul Islam Fazeelat Jung, Maulvi Syed Hussain Bilgirami(Nawab Imadul Malik Bahaddur) (Rahmatullah Alaih), Mulia Qayyum (Rahmatullah Alaih) established "Dairat Al Ma'arif al-Osmania." The main vision and mission of Dairah was to collate, edit and publish rare and invaluable Arabic manuscripts of prominent scholars belonging to the classical period of Islam and present them in a nice printed form for the use of scholars across the world. This is a famous

institution acquired global fame and recognition in the field of research and editing.

Da'iratul Ma'arif Al Osmania published more than 240 rare books during the past 127 years covering a wide range of subjects that include History, Interpretation of the Holy Ouran, Hadeeth, Tradition, Principles of Tradition, Philosophy, Sufism, Metaphysics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Dialectics, Dogma, Islamic Jurisprudence and Ecology. (www.dairatulmaarif.org)

Manuscripts on these subjects were obtained from Madinah al-Munawwarah, Khediviah Libraries of Cairo, India Office Library, School of Oriental Studies, the British Museum, Oxford University, Berlin, Constantinople, Sindh, Bihar, Lucknow, Bankipur, Patna, Delhi, Madras, Rampur, Deoband, Bombay and Aligarh. (Muraqqa-e-anwar. 1173-1174)

Kutub Khanah Aasifiyyah (State Central Library):-

In 1891C.E. Kutub Khanah Aasifyyah, (This Library was later known as State Central Library (SCL)) was founded. It is one of the most imposing structures in the city and was granted heritage status in 1998 by INTACH, Hyderabad. It began due to the efforts of Maulvi Syed Hussain Bilgirami(Nawab Imadul Malik Bahaddur)(Rahmatullah Alaih), Mulla Abdul Qayyum (Rahmatullah Alaih) and Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih).

The library is located at Afzal Gunj on the bank of the River Musi. It has an excellent collection of around five hundred thousand books and magazines including some rare manuscripts published since the early 19th century, including books in English, Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabic and Persian.

Establishment of Madrasas:-

Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) established a number of Madrasas in Deccan such as. Madarsah establishment of -e-Moiniyyah Osmaniyah, Ajmeer Shareef, Madarsah Huffaz Khuldabad, Madrasah-e-Huffaz at Makkah Masjid, Hyd. Madrash Deeniyyah at Masjid Chaowk, Hyd. Madrash Deeniyyah at Masjid Afzal Gunj, Hyd. Madrasah-e-Soofiyyah Mohammedabad, Bidar Shareef, Karnataka. He granted financial aid to the sub continental's Madrasas among them, Madrashe-Darul Uloom, Madarsah-e-Kolhapur, Madarsah-e-Subhaniyyah, Ilahabad, Madarsah Fathe Poori, Delhi. Madarsah-e-Anjuman Hidayatul Islam and others.

Death:

In the beginning of the year 1336, Hadhrat Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) started suffering from cancer, After an extensive operation, the tumour was removed. The doctor congratulated the Imam that he was now absolutely healthy. The Imam thanked the doctor and asked him to check on him after Salaat UI Maghrib.

The Imam was laid on the bed and he fainted. He started reciting the Declaration of Faith (Shahadah). As the sun set on 29th of Jamaadi Ul Ula, the Imam passed away.

He left behind him 2 sons and 4 daughters. His first son, 'Abdul Jaleel, was born in 1292 A.H. and died in 1295 A.H. His second son, 'Abdul Quddus, was born in 1297 A.H. and died in 1307 A.H. in Madinah.

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