

The Fourteenth-Century's Reformer - Hadhrat Shaykh Ul Islam Imam  
Muhammad Anwaarullah Farooqui (Fazeelath Jung)

(May Allah shower His Mercy on him)

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All praise is to Allah, the Lord Of the Creation. The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Who blessed us being the Ummah of His beloved Prophet, who sanctified our hearts with the love and affection towards His Beloved Rasool. who blessed us the with the most precious treasure of Iman (Faith). Countless Salutations, Peace and Blessings be upon the Cream of the Creation. Mercy for all Worlds... Seal of the Prophets, Prophet Mohammad, his blessed parents, his entire family, his progeny, his companions and his followers

A Mujaddid refers to a person who appears at the turn of every century of the Islamic calendar to revive Islam, remove from it any extraneous elements and restore it to its pristine purity. A Mujaddid might be a caliph, a saint (wali), a prominent teacher, a scholar or some other kind of influential person.

The concept is based on the following Hadeeth of Sunan Abu Dawood: Abu Hurairah narrated that Prophet Muhammad (Sallahu Alaih wasallam) said, "Allah shall raise for this Ummah at the head of every century a man who shall renew (or revive) for it its religion." – Sunan Abu Dawood, Book 37: Kitab al-Malahim [Battles], Hadith Number 4278.

Among such prominent personalities is, Shaykul Islam, the reformer of Islam, 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.

**Birth & Family Background:-** 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 on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1847 C.E, 4th Rabi ath-Thani 1264 Hijri. His mother said that in the course of her pregnancy, she saw the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) reciting the Quran in her dream.

His father “Shaik Abu Mohammed Shuja’ Uddin Farooqi” (1225-1288 A.H) was an exemplary personality of his time and a reverend scholar. As the name implies, Imam Muhammad Anwaarullah Farooqi (Rahmatullah Alaih) is a descendent of the second Caliph of Islam, Hadhrat ‘Umar Ibn al-Khattab (Radhi Allahu Anhu), Al Farooq through 38 generations.

**Islamic 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 Quran. He Completed the

memorization of the Quran at 11 years of age. He learnt some basic Fiqh books from his father and then went on to study under the great scholars of Farangi Mahal, Lukhnow like Mawlana Abdul Hayy Farangi Mahali and Mawlana Abdul Haleem Farangi Mahali and Tafasir of the Holy Quran under Shaykh Abdullah Yamani at Hyderabad, apart from this he acquired knowledge from Allamah Fayyaz uddin Aurang Abaadi and Shaykh Haji Imdaadullah Muhajir Makki (Rahmatullah Alaihim) and other great Islamic scholars of his era.

**His Bai'ah (Pledge) & Khilafah (Caliphate):** Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaihim) acquired the introductory teachings of Tasawwuf from his father himself and received the Khilafah in all the Sufi orders. 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 Alaihim) (1817–1899) and traversed the Sulook (the path to the Lord Almighty) under the guidance of the great Shaykh. Shaykul Islam was later bestowed with the 'Khilafa' by his mentor.

**His Character & Devotion to Allah:-** Both the inner and outer personality of Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaihim) was the same. He never compromised when it came to Shariat-e-Muhammadiyah. He used to reprimand anyone who even uttered one word against Shariah. He was the living example of the Hadeeth:

**"LOVE FOR THE SAKE OF ALMIGHTY ALLAH AND HATE FOR THE  
SAKE OF ALLAH."**

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. 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 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 he never missed the prayer and his prayers were lengthy, he used to fast on every Monday, Thursday and 13, 14 & 15th of Luminous Month, later he started following the method of Sawm-e-Dawoodi.

In 1285 A.H. Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) was appointed as clerical position in the Department of Revenue in the Nizam government. He soon resigned his job for the Fear of Allah, the Almighty, because once he was asked to summarize a interest-based transaction, this kind of piety shows his determination to uphold the Shariah at every level of his life.

**His Pilgrimage visits:-** Imam Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) travelled to the two holy cities three times in his entire life. The first time was in 1294 A.H, the second was in 1301 A.H. and the third time was in 1305 A.H. The third time, Hadhrat Fazeelat Jung 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 Ul ‘Ummaal (a collection of Hadith in 9 volumes), Jame’ Masaneed Imam Azam, Sunan Baihaqui and many others.

**Founder of Jamia Nizamia:-** When Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) returned back from Makkah in obedience to the order given by Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon him). Thus the Madras-e-Nizamia, a new-born religious school started in Masjid-e-Afzal Gunj got the divine patronage of Allah and the blessings of the Prophet (Peace be upon him).

During those days, Hadhrat Allama Zaman Khan (Rahmatullah Alaih) was martyred by Mahdi Pathan on 6th Dhul Hijjah, 1292 Hijri (1875 C.E.), for defending the true beliefs of Ahl-e-Sunnah wal Jamat and writing a book named “Hadyah-e-Mehdawiyyah” regarding Imam Mahdi. 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 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 and preserve the fundamental beliefs of Ahl-e-Sunnat wal jamat. 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.

It 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 as 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).

**Kulyat-ul-Banat:-** Under the supervision of dynamic vice-chancellor of Jamia, Mufakkir-e-Islam Hadhrat Mufti Khaleel Ahmed (May Allah prolong his life) in 1996, on the eve of 125 years celebrations of the formation of "Jamia Nizamia", 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 is 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.

**Dar-ul-Ifta** (EDICT ISSUING CENTRE) of Jamia has issued more than 300,000 legal verdicts and more than 2000 fatwas are issued by the Department every year.

There is a big library containing the books in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and English pertaining to religious studies. This library is a national heritage for religious studies. It has an excellent collection of thousands of books, magazines and rare manuscripts in different languages and topics including; Holy Quran , Seerat, Biography of Islamic writers, Science, Hadeeth, Biography of Hadith writers, Muslim personal laws, and others.

Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) had established a separate department for publication of rare books called "ISHA'AT AL-ULOOM", this cell has so far published hundreds of Islamic books.

Some of the notable alumni's of Jamia are; Hadhrat Dr. Hameedullah (France), Hadhrat Abdul Wahed Owaisi, (AIMIM), Hadhrat Mufti Mir Ashraf Ali (Grand Mufti of the Nizam Sultanate), Hadhrat Mufti Muhammad Raheemuddin, Mir Osman Ali Khan, Hadhrat Prof. Syed Ataullah Hussaini (Pakistan), Hadhrat Syed Shah Tahir Razwi, former vice-chancellor, Hadhrat Mufti Khaleel Ahmed (Vice-Chancellor of Jamia), Hadhrat Mufti Mohammed Azeemuddin (Mufti Jamia Nizamia), Hadhrat Abdullah Quraishi al-Azhari (Khateeb Makkah Masjid) Hadhrat Mohammed Khwaja Shareef (Shaikul Hadeeth) & others.

During the vice-chancellorship of Hadhrat 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; Hadhrat Fazeelat Jung (Rahmatullah Alaih), Maulvi Syed Hussain Bilgiri (Nawab Imadul Malik Bahaddur) (Rahmatullah Alaih), Mulla Abdul 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. It has published more than 240 rare books during the past 127 years covering a wide range of subjects that include History, Tafseer, Hadeeth, Tradition, Principles of Tradition, Philosophy, Sufism, Metaphysics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Dialectics, Dogma, Islamic Jurisprudence and Ecology.

**Kutub Khanah Aasifiyyah (State Central Library):-** In 1891 C.E. State Central Library (SCL) was founded by Hadhrat Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih). 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.



After the martyrdom of Maulvi Zamaan Khan Shaheed (Rahmatullah Alaih), his brother was appointed as the teacher of His Highness Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan. However, he had other responsibilities to handle as well. Thus, he proposed the name of Imam Anwaarullah Farooqui and Syed Ashraf Hussain and got it approved from the court. First, the Imam refused to take this responsibility, but later on he performed Istikhara and accepted it. Thus, Imam Anwaarullah Farooqui (Rahmatullah Alaih) became the teacher of the Sixth Nizam in 1295 Hijri and subsequently became the teacher of seventh Nizam Nawab Mir Osmaan Ali Khan.

**Shaykul Islam as the Minister of religious affairs:-** The Seventh Nizam of Asif 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:- He appointed a Waez (Speaker) for every district of Hyderabad on monthly bases of salary, he introduced the Nikahnama and Tallaqnama, the written system of Marriage and divorce, basing on this marriage system Muslim Personal Law Board drafted Modal Nikahnama, assigned the Imam and Muazin for every Masjid and ordered his ministry to allot yearly budget for them, allotted the religious persons who had Islamic knowledge of slaughtering in Slaughter houses, banned the wine and alcohol and closed the shops in the state of Hyderabad, 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 and he standardized weight, measures for the traders and business and he had founded many Islamic institutions and issued the financial grant for Madaris not only in Hyderabad but also for many sub continental's Madrasas, his one of the student namely Maulvi Abdul Razzak founded an education institution namely "Anwarul Uloom College" on the name of Shaykul Islam.

**His Legacy:-** He was a prolific writer and he penned many books basing on the different topics and on different occasions. His literal work include:- Al Kalaam UI Marfoo' Fee Maa Yata 'Allaqa bil Hadeethil Maudhoo, Ifaadatul Ifhaam, (The Reality of Qadyanism), Anwaarul Haqq (The Reality of Wahabism & Qadyanism), Anwaar -e-Ahmadi, Maqasid al-Islam (11 volumes), Haqeeqatul Fiqh, (2 volumes), Kitaab UI Aql, Aunaar at-Tamjeed, Mas'alah ar-Riba', Shameem al-Anwaar, Talkhees-e-Futuhaat-e-Makkiyyah, Fitnah-e-Wahabiyyat & others.

**Death:-** In the early part of 1336 A. H. , Hadhrat Shaykh UI Islam started suffering from cancer. The doctors conducted the operation and removed the tumor, The Imam thanked the doctor and asked him to check on him after Salaat UI Maghrib. After the prayer, 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 UI Ula 1336 A.H., the Imam passed away.

**Miracle of Imam Anwaarullah Farooqui :-** Najeeba Khatoon, a student of the Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih) used to attend the lessons of Futuhaate Makkiyya, seated in a separate room. She said that she had seen Hadhrat Ghous al-Azam Shayk Abdul Qadir al-Jilani (Rahmatullah Alaih) coming to the lesson numerous times.

She said that once the Imam could not explain a point in the book properly. He would stop repeatedly. She said that she saw a path cleared from there to the Ka'aba where the Prophet (Peace be upon him) was seated and teaching. The Prophet said to His students: You please wait. This moment, my child Anwaarullah is unable to handle the text. The Prophet cast His benevolent attention on Imam Muhammad Anwaarullah. When the point was cleared with his attention, the Prophet (Peace be upon him) became very happy and turned back to his students.

Hadhrat Maulana Sharfuddin Radulvi (Rahmatullah Alaih) had narrated, after attending Jamia's annual convocation on 22nd Zul Hijjah 1321, the same night he had a dream, in which our holy Prophet is asking the superintendent to bring the certificates of Jamai to decorate them with his signature. Subhan Allah!

O Allah, we seek your refuge, your protection, your guidance, your Hidayah, and lead us on the path of Shaykul Islam (Rahmatullah Alaih)