Chapter Fourth

Indian Muslim Women’s Contribution to Islamic Studies Since 1947
Muslim women have not been confined only to the household affairs. They have contributed a lot in the field of Islamic history and culture.

Not only they (Indian Muslim women) have contributed in Islamic history and culture but they have also made progress in other fields also. After independence in 1947, tremendous contribution has been made by women in all the fields of knowledge, including Medical Sciences, Engineering, Literatures, Social Sciences, Law, Quranic Sciences, Hadith Literature, Fiqh (Islamic Jurisprudence), Theology and other branches of knowledge. They have compiled a treasure of books which shows their interest in this field. Since 1947 Indian Muslim women have been actively participating shoulder to shoulder with men in every field.

Here, we have concentrated only on the contribution made by the Indian Muslim women to the discipline of Islamic Studies after 1947. Indian Muslim women not only wrote books on Islam and Muslim history and culture but many women actively engaged in research work in Islamic studies. Hence, we have also concentrated our research work on the contribution of Indian Muslim women particularly who have pursuit their
research work in Islamic studies in different universities where Islamic studies are taught.

Following are the lists of various universities where Islamic studies are taught and Indian Muslim women contributed in the field of Islamic studies are as follows:

1. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (U.P.)
2. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
4. Kashmir University, Srinagar (J & K)
5. Kerala University, Kerala
6. Lucknow University, Lucknow (U.P.)
7. Osmania University, Hyderabad (A.P.)
8. Visva-Bharati University, Shantiniketan (West Bengal)

[Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (U.P.) India]

Miss Shabnam Fatima: She was awarded M.Phil in Islamic Studies in 1984, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P., India. The dissertation entitled "The Concept of State in Islam" submitted under the supervision of Prof. Mahmudul Haq.
Chapter One: “Evaluation of Mekkan Policy on the Eve of Islam”, chapter first deals with a critical evaluation of the origin and growth of the concept of state and politics as evolved during the classical period of Islamic history in consonance with times and circumstances, it is necessary in order to understand the exact political conditions in which Islam took root.

Chapter Two: “Medinan State: Its chief features”, chapter second presents chief features of the Medinan state founded by the Prophet (S.A.W.) of which the Prophet himself was the administrator, it is a well-known fact that the Prophet (S.A.W.) did not leave behind and clearly defined theoretical structure of the state, therefore, the first four Khaliphs who followed him and under whom Islam made rapid expansion had to face a vastly different and much more complex situation, precedence for many things were not to be found in the Prophet’s sayings or his practices.

Chapter Three: deals with the “The Caliphate”, the period ended the ‘Islamic State’ underwent fundamental changes under the Umayyads. Later on, despite the Abbasid’s religious pretensions, the nature of the Caliphate no longer remained theocratic, and the origin of the Caliphate.
Chapter Four: “The Sharia and its Development”, chapter four deals with the rise and development of Shari’a – the law of the Islamic state, leading to its codification.

Chapter Five: “Development of Islamic Political thought”, chapter five presents the critical assessment of political thoughts of various Muslim thinkers and philosophers of the medieval period etc.

Finally the thesis made a very logical conclusion.¹

Miss Nuzhat Nabi: She was awarded M.Phil., on “Sufi Literature in India upto the 16th century” in the year 1986, Department of Islamic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P., India, submitted under the supervision of Prof. Azuddin Khan.

The thesis contains seven chapters.

The First Chapter is Introduction.

Chapter Second is on “Sufi Literature During 12th Century”. Chapter second deals with sufi literature during the 12th century. This chapter also discusses the chief features of the sufi saints till 12th century which also includes early Sufis.
Chapter Third is on “Sufi literature During the 13th Century”. This chapter examines the development of sufi literature during the 13th century and various sufi orders in India.

Chapter Four is on “Sufi Literature During the 14th Century”. The present chapter also highlights Islam and Muslims in the fourteenth century India.

Chapter Fifth is on “Sufi Literature During 15th Century”. Chapter five also focuses some light on socio-religious conditions in India during the fifteenth century.

Chapter Sixth is on “Sufi Literature During the 16th Century”. Chapter six also deals with the various Sufi Silsilahs in India during the fifteenth century.

Conclusive phase of the dissertation has presented summary account of the thesis.2

Miss Yasmin Shabnam Sherwani: She was awarded M.Phil in the year 1986 in Islamic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P., India. Dissertation entitled “Hadith Literature in Urdu: A Bio-
Bibliographical Survey” submitted under the supervision of Prof. M.I. Ansari.

The dissertation contains six chapters.

**Chapter First** is on “Islam in India”, chapter first deals with the advent and spread Islam in India. It also discusses the establishment of Muslim rule in India.

**Chapter Second** is on, “Origin and Development of Islamic Sciences (Quran, Hadith and Fiqh) in India”. Chapter second critically examines the origin and development of Islamic Sciences in India.

**Chapter Third** is on “Hadith Literature in India”. This chapter critically evaluates the development of Hadith literature in India from the very early period upto the establishment of Darul-Uloom, Deoband and Mazahir al-Uloom, Saharanpur in India.

**Chapter Four in on**: “Hadith Literature in Urdu”. The present chapter discusses a brief history of the origin and development of Urdu language in India. Then this chapter deals with the lives and works of Twenty Eminent traditionists of India.
Chapter Five is on “A Study of important original and translated works on Hadith Literature in Urdu”. The present chapter is a study of important original and translated works on Hadith Literature in Urdu.

Chapter Six is on “a List of Original and Translated Works on Hadith Literature in Urdu”, chapter six presented a list of original and translated works on Hadith Literature in Urdu.

Finally the dissertation presents a fine conclusion.³

Ms Shaista Azizalam: She was awarded M.Phil in Islamic Studies, in 1988, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P., India. Dissertation entitled “Role and Status of Women in the Quran” submitted under the supervision of Dr. Muhammad Azam Qasmi.

It contains six chapters which are as follows:

Chapter One deals with “The Message of the Quran to Humanity”.

Chapter Two: “The Feminine Character in the Quran”, the chapter is divided into two sub-chapters.

a) The Ideal

b) The Deprolable
Chapter Three is on “Women’s Role in Society”, this chapter is further sub-divided into two sub-chapters.

a) In family

b) In Wider Social Sphere

Chapter Four is on “Women and Shariah”, this chapter is further sub-divided into four sub-chapters.

a) Marriage

b) Divorce

c) Inheritance

d) Punishment

Chapter Five critically evaluates “Purdah and the Quran”, the ideology of the existing purdah system vis-à-vis the Quranic injunction in this regard.

Chapter Six is a critical analysis on “Slave Girl’s and Orphans”, defining the rights of slave girls and orphan.

The dissertation finally gives a logical conclusion.

Miss Shabnam Begum: She was awarded Ph.D. in Islamic Studies, in 1994, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P., India. Thesis entitled,
“Bengal’s Contribution to Islamic Islamic Studies During the 18th Century”, submitted under the supervision of Prof. M. Salim Kidwai, in the department of Islamic Studies, A.M.U., Aligarh in the year 1994.

Chapter First, Section I, is entitled, “Early Muslim Contact with Bengal”. This section first of the first chapter highlights with historical evidences that the Muslim Sufi Saints, traders, tourists from Persia, Arabia, Turkistan, Afghanistan came to Bengal between eight to thirteenth century C.E.

Section II, discusses about the “Socio-political contact of the Muslims with Bengal”, which starts from Ikhtiyaruddin’s Muhammed Khalfi, who first conquered Bengal in the early thirteen century and conquest ended in the eighteenth century. The patronage of the Muslim rulers towards the scholars, the Sufis and the Ulama, and construction of mosques, madrasas, Khanqas and Caravan Sarai by them have been highlighted.

Chapter Second is on “Religious Institutions of Bengal in the 18th century”. This chapter deals with the various institutions established by the Muslim rulers, the nobles and the British authori.y.
Chapter Third is on “The Sufis of the Eighteenth Century”. This chapter critically evaluates the preachings and the achievements of the Sufis in the eighteen century began. Some of the Sufis were specially gifted with literary talents and they have been included in the subsequent chapters.

Chapter Four is on “Arabic and Persian Literatures in Bengal during the 18th Century”. This chapter critically examines Arabic and Persian literatures in Bengal in the eighteenth century along with the short biographical sketch of the authors.

Chapter Five is on “Contribution of Muslims to Bengali Literature in the 18th Century”. This is the final chapter of the thesis. This chapter analyses the contribution of Muslims to Bengali literature – in the eighteen century. Finally Shabnam Begum has presented a very nice conclusion.

Miss Shahnaz Shabbir: She was awarded Ph.D. in 2006 in Islamic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P., India. The thesis entitled “Religious Ideas of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: A Critical Analysis” submitted under the supervision of Prof. Sayyid Ahsan.

The thesis contains seven chapters.
Chapter First deals with the life and times of “Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: An Introduction”. The author of this work attempted to write his life in such a manner so as to portray his psychological and intellectual progress as an enlightened thinker and scholar, she relied largely on the work of Altaf Husain Hali who was his colleague and admirer.

Chapter Two is on “Sir Syed’s Works on Religion and Islam”. The second chapter critically evaluates the works of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan on religion and Islam.

Chapter Three “Islamic Faith”. Chapter three critically deals with Sir Syed’s views on Islamic faith.

Chapter Four is on “Islamic Metaphysics”. Chapter four critically examines the ideas of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan on Islamic metaphysics.

Chapter third and fourth critically emphasized metaphysical ideas in Islam as conceived by earlier thinkers followed by Sir Syed’s own perception, this is the most delicate subject.

Chapter Five is on “Sir Syed on Rationalism”. Chapter five discusses the rational ideas of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Sir Syed is said to have revived the Mutazilite traditions in modern times. He is therefore termed as a neo-
Mutazilite by many scholars. The concept of free-will and predestination are amongst the most controversial issues of Islamic thought. The above issues are very nicely discussed.

**Chapter Six** is on “Sir Syed and Islamic Theology”. Chapter six critically examines the ideas of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan on Islamic theology. The present chapter highlights that Sir Syed was against the Indian Muslims faith on taqlid and also discussed many other theological issues. Sir Syed became the target of criticism by the Ulama, but one of the main objective of Sir Syed was to endue a new interpretation of Islamic doctrines, Ijtihad was the best instrument of Sir Syed.

**Chapter Seven** is on “Towards a New Methodology of Understanding the Quran”. It critically deals with his Tafsir, to highlight the methodology of Sir Syed’s Tafsir writing and discusses those ideas of Sir Syed which radically differ from traditional interpretations.

Finally author has presented a very impressive conclusion.

Ms Naseem Mirza; submitted her Ph.D. Thesis entitled “**Contribution of Maryam Jameelah to Islamic Thought**” in the year 2008, submitted
under the supervision of Dr. Obaidullah Fahad, in the Department of Islamic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P., India.

The thesis contains four chapters.

**Chapter One:** "Islam and the West – A Study of the Muslim Approaches". Chapter first deals with the Muslims response to the west, it also provides a background essential to understand the great personalities and remarkable contribution of Maryam Jameelah, most of her writings have addressed to the issues of Islam and the West.

**Chapter Two:** "Maryam Jameelah: Life Education and Spiritual Journey". Chapter second gives a detailed account of the childhood, education and ancestral religion, her socio-religious conditions and finally her spiritual journey from Judaism to Islam.

**Chapter Three:** "A Prolific Writer of Islam". Chapter three critically examines her academic works on Islam and Muslims.

**Chapter Four:** "Contribution to Islamic Thought". Chapter four critically evaluates "Contribution to Islamic Thought by Maryam Jameelah"

Finally the thesis presented a very nice conclusion.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, THEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

SUNNI

Hanifa Razi: She was awarded Ph.D. in Theology (Sunni) in 1964. The thesis entitled “Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud and His Fiqh” submitted under the supervision of Maulana Saeed Ahmad Akbarabadi.

The work discusses in detail the life both before and after the conversion of Islam, contribution of Hazrat Abdullah to Islamic Sciences to Hadith literature to tafsir and particularly to fiqh and its principles. His character estimate and achievements are also discussed at length.

Azra Salam Ansari: She was awarded M.Phil. in Theology (Sunni) in 1983. The thesis entitled “Qualities and Virtues of Prophet (S.A.W.)”.

The work discusses in detail the life, character, role, features, achievements, estimate, etc. of Prophet (S.A.W.).
Shabnam Anjum: She was awarded Ph.D. in Theology (Sunni) in 1994. The thesis entitled “Umme Hatul Muminin (Mother of the Believers) their Virtues, Praises and Contribution to Literature”. Submitted under the supervision of Prof. Raufa Iqbal.

The thesis contains eleven chapters which are as follows:

**Chapter One:** “Hazrat Khadijah (R.A.)” Life, Character, Virtues & Praises and Her Narrations.

**Chapter Two:** “Hazrat Sauda (R.A.)” Life, Character, Virtues & Praises and Her Narrations.

**Chapter Three:** “Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa (R.A.)” Life, Character, Virtues, Praises Her Fiqhi vision and Her Contribution to Islamic Sciences to Hadith Literature.

**Chapter Four:** “Hazrat Hafsa (R.A.)” Life, Character, Virtues, Praises, Contribution to Knowledge and Her Narrations.

**Chapter Five:** “Hazrat Zainab bint Khazeemah (R.A.)” Life, Character, Praises and Virtues.

Chapter Seven: “Hazrat Zainab bint Hajsh (R.A.)” Life, Character, Virtues, Praises and Her narrations.


Ms. Raziya Jabeen: She was awarded M.Phil in Theology (Sunni) in 1975, A.M.U., Aligarh, U.P., India. The dissertation entitled, “History of Firangi Mahal: In the Light of Original Sources” submitted under the supervision of Maulana Mufti Mohd. Raza.

The dissertation contains the following chapters:

Chapter One is on “Qutub-Din Sahalvi: His Geneology”.

Chapter Two is on, “Shaikh Hafiz Mudarris”.

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Chapter Three is on, “Shaikh Ahmad bin-Hafiz”.

Chapter Four is on, “Mulla Abdul Karim bin-Ahmad”.

Chapter Five is on, “Mulla Abdul Haleem bin Abdul Kareem”.

Chapter Six is on, “Mulla Kutub bin Mulla Abdul Haleem”.

Chapter Seven is on, “Mulla Mohammad Asad”.

Chapter Eight is on, “Mulla Nizamuddin”.

Chapter Nine is on, “Mulla Mohammad Raza”.

It throws light on the life, works, contribution, achievements, role played by these great personalities in the Firangi Mahal and has been discussed in detail.

Finally the dissertation made a very logical conclusion.12

Naseem Manoor: She was awarded Ph.D. in Theology (Sunni) in 1976. The thesis entitled “Concept of Welfare State in Islam” submitted under the supervision of Dr. Qari Mohd. Rizwanullah.

The research work consists of eight chapters.

Chapter One is on “State: Meaning, Concept and its Organs”, the chapter discusses in detail the meaning, organs, structure and objective, etc.
Chapter Two is on, “Conditions of Arabia before Prophet Mohammad’s Birth”. The chapter includes political, cultural, social, religious and moral conditions. It also discusses political organization in Prophetic period, welfare state and its Islamic concept and organization of welfare state in the light of holy Quran.

Chapter Three is on, “The Pious Caliphate Khalifat-e-Rashida” the first section of this chapter throws light on themes like, origin and meaning of Caliphate, Pious Caliphs: Abu Bakr (R.A.), Uthman (R.A.), Ali (R.A.), etc. The second section deals with rights of the people (Haquqal-Ibad) including the rights of parents, children, neighbours, orphans, widows, needy persons, etc.

Chapter Four deals with the qualities of supreme authority, Islamic laws, historical background of shura and its status of present day parliament, etc.

Chapter Five “Concept of Welfare in the Social System of Islam”, deals with the concept of property, land ownership in the light of Quran, agriculture, farming and landlordship and diversion of inheritance.
Chapter Six is on, “Islamic Territorial and Economic System: Bayt al-Mal”.

Chapter Seven deals with the “Islamic Ethical System, Emergence of the Welfare State”, “Comparison of Islamic Welfare State with other Systems and the Status and Superiority of Islamic System” are the themes included in this chapter.

Finally she has presented a logical conclusion.¹³


The research work discusses in brief and in detail various themes mentioned as:


2. An analysis of few exegesis (Tafasir) before Maulana Thanvis Tafsir.


6. Brief description of Mafassirs (Maulana Th.\nvi) life.

7. Maulana Thanvi as viewed by contemporary Ulema.


Finally she was fine conclusion.¹⁴

Shabnam Anjum: She was awarded M.Phil in Theology (Sunni) in 1990, A.M.U., Aligarh, U.P., India. The dissertation entitled, "Position of Women in World History before Islam" submitted under the supervision of Prof. Raufa Iqbal.

The dissertation contains nine chapters which are:

Chapter One: “Position of Women in Pre-Islamic, Arabia”.

Chapter Two: “Women in Ancient Greece”.

Chapter Three: “Women in Ancient Roman Empire”.

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Chapter Five: “Introduction of Budhism”, position of women in Budhism.


The research work discusses in detail in the first chapter the history of position, status, and role of women in Arabia before Islam and also highlights it in the light of Quran and Hadith.

The other chapters it discusses briefly and elaborately analyses the religions of ancient world vis-à-vis status of women in these religions.

Finally gives a logical conclusion.

Qaiser Jahan Hashmi: She was awarded M.Phil. in Theology (Sunni) in 1992, A.M.U., Aligarh, U.P., India. The dissertation entitled “Sirat al-Nabi in the light of Quran” submitted under the supervision of Prof. Abdul Aleem Khan.
It contains eight chapters which are as follows:

**Chapter One** is on deals with the “Literal and epistemological meaning of Seerah and difference between history and Seerah”.

**Chapter Two** is on “Separation of Seerah from the Treasure of ahadith and its aim” this chapter the term ‘Hadith’ its meaning, separation of Seerah from Ahadith Literature and its objectives.

**Chapter Three** is on, “Disagreements between Seerah Writers and Muhadithin” deals with the differences between ahl-e-seerah and Muhadithin. The differences in principles is narrating the ahadith and seerah are also discussed in this chapters.

**Chapter Four** is on, “Sources of Seerah of Prophet (S.A.W.): Quran and Hadith” this chapter is based on Introduction, importance and objectives of holy Quran are described, Quran superiority over other revealed books is also mentioned in this chapter. Meaning of Hadith and virtues of Muhadithin are also included.

**Chapter Five** is on, deals with the “Praises and Virtues of Prophet (S.A.W.) in the Holy Quran”, Quran’s indication of Prophet (S.A.W.)
advent, His Makki and Madani Life and his Seerah and Khalq-i-Azeemi is described.

**Chapter Six** is on, “Prophet (S.A.W.) Methods of Teaching in the Light of Quran”. Chapter six deals with Methods of Preaching Islam and Principles of Commandments of Allah, etc.

**Chapter Seven** is on, “Stress and Obedience of Prophets in the Quran” this chapter discuss the stress on obedience of Prophet (S.A.W.), its His obedience is good and for the welfare of here and hereafter and source of success.

**Chapter Eight** is on, “Prophet’s Seerah is protected for all times like holy Quran”, discusses that Prophet’s Seerah will be protected for all ages like holy Quran.

Finally it is followed by the conclusion.¹⁶

**Qaiser Jahan Hashmi:** She was awarded Ph.D. in Theology (Sunni) in 1994. this thesis entitled “Beliefs, Practices and Division of Good Deeds in the Light of Quran and Seerah of Prophet (S.A.W.): A Researchical Survey” submitted under the supervision of Prof. Abdul Aleem Khan.
The research work consists of ten chapters and is followed by the conclusion.

**Chapter One** “Belief: Literal and Epistemological Meaning”.

**Chapter Two** is on “Belief in Tawhid (unity)”.

**Chapter Three** is on, “Belief in Angels”.

**Chapter Four** is on, “Belief in the Books of Allah”.

**Chapter Five** is on, “Belief in Prophethood”.

**Chapter Six** is on, “Belief in the Hereafter”.

**Chapter Seven** is, “Belief in Fate (Taqdeer)”.

**Chapter Eight** is, “Division of Aamal (Good Deeds)”.

**Chapter Nine** is on, “Meaning and Interpretation of Mamlat”.

**Chapter Ten** is on, “Relation between Beliefs and Deeds”.

The research work discusses in detail meaning, message, and importance and objectives of the beliefs and also discusses in detail with the importance of Deeds, their division and also about Mamlat including, Nikah, Mehr, Talaq etc. and also discusses the relationship between the Beliefs and the Deeds to a great extent.17

The research work contains five chapters.

Chapter One is on, deals with the “Women Education in the Light of Quran and Sunnah”, the chapter discusses the importance and value, value, of learning and teaching, women education during and after Prophet (S.A.W.), Sahabiyat, Tabiyat and Muslim Women upto 14th Century A.H. and a general survey is made.

Chapter Two is on “Women Education in India: A Historical Survey” this chapter includes various sub-topics and themes like, Education System in Ancient India, Education of Muslim Women during Muslim Rule, Women Education during Mughal Rule, Learned Women of Mughal Period, Women Education before and after Independence.

Chapter Three is on, “Women Religious Institutions of India and their Curriculum”. The chapter which is main theme of the Research work includes various sub topics like, Necessity, Importance and Objectives of
Women Madrasas, Women Educational Institutions of India (before and after independence). Add a detailed discussion is made on these themes. Also Syllabus, Curriculum, Pattern of Exam., Rules and Regulations of these institutions are discussed.

Chapter Four is on, “Curriculum of the Higher Level Madrasas of both Sexes”. This chapter includes, a Comparative Analysis, Religious Institution and Modern Contemporary Sciences, Praise Worthy Achievements etc. It also discusses comparative analysis of curriculum syllabus of Darul Ulum’s and of female Madrasa (Jamia Banat). Introducing Modern Sciences and combating challenges is also described.

Chapter Five is on, “Contribution Services Rendered by Female Education Institutions, Realities and Problems – Advices and Comments” this chapter includes four sub-chapters which are:

1. Influence and contribution of women Madrasas,
2. Curriculum and Important features of women education,
3. Organization of Women Madrasas, and
4. Problems of women Madrasas.

and these are discussed in detail.
Finally, Naiyera Zarin has presented a logical conclusion. 18

SHIA

Syeda Razia Jafri: She was awarded Ph.D. in Theology (Shia) in 1976. The thesis entitled “A Detailed Study of the Major Sects of Islam with Special Reference to Shia Sects”, submitted under the supervision of Maulana Syed Ali Naqvi.

The research work contains five chapters which are as follows:

Chapter One is on, discuss in detail “Islam and Pre-Islamic Period: Background”.

Chapter one consisting of five sub-chapters, discusses in detail:

1. The meaning of religion, main interest in religion.
2. Religions of Arabs before Islam or Pre-Islamic Religions of Arabs.
3. Rise or mergence of Islam.
4. Coming of Messengers and number of Messengers.
5. Prophet Muhammad’s system of government.

Chapter Two is on, “Historical Background of Shia’ism”, chapter two consisting of three sub-chapters, discusses in detail which are:

2. Hazrat Ali’s Caliphate and 
3. His views on peace and war.

Chapter Three is on, “Why Islam Divided into Sects”.

Chapter Four is on, “Islamic Sects” deals with two sub-chapters which are:

1. On the basis of differences in understanding the basic beliefs.
2. On the basis of scholasticism.

Chapter Five is on, “Shia’ism and Other Islamic Sects”. Chapter five a detailed study of Shia and other Islamic sects.

Finally, it is followed by the conclusion.¹⁹

Ms Shahida Shaheen Waqee: She was awarded M.Phil. in Theology (Shia) in 1981, A.M.U., Aligarh, U.P., India. The dissertation entitled “Asma bint Hamees (R.A.)” submitted under the supervision of Maulana Syed Kazim Naqvi.

The research work discuss in detail Geneology of Asma, Her conversion to Islam, Her marriage, Her migration to Abyssinia, Her contribution to Islam, Her poetry; authors who have narrated from her, Her death and lastly her narrated Ahadith.²⁰
Miss Rehana Jamal: She was awarded M.Phil. in Theology (Shia) in 1984, A.M.U., Aligarh, U.P., India. The dissertation entitled “Life and Contribution of Sahib Muzha Ithna Ashari: An analysis” submitted under the supervision of Maulana Syed Kazim Naqvi.

The research work describes the life and contribution within the field of knowledge and in religion and discusses them in detail. Besides it throws light and analysis his literary contribution, His death, His literary genius etc. 21

Naseem Zehra: She was awarded M.Phil. in Theology (Shia) in 1985. The thesis entitled “Revelation (Nazool) of Holy Quran and the Beliefs of Arabs” submitted under the supervision of Prof. Syed Kazim Naqvi.

The research works discusses in detail various beliefs, superstition, customs and traditions, common among the people of Arabia at the time of Prophet’s birth.

It also discusses various religions like Judaism, Christianity, Idol-worship, Zoroastrianism and other (Jins) prevalent in Arabia and their origin, Influence of customs and tradition on Religions and the Impact of Religions on people is also discussed in it. 22
Mrs. Rani Bano Rizvi: She was awarded Ph.D. in Theology (Shia) in 1991, A.M.U., Aligarh, U.P., India. The thesis entitled “Social Status of Women in Islam” submitted under the supervision of Dr. S. Irtiza Husain.

The research work contains six chapters including introduction and conclusion, which are as follows:

**Chapter One:** “Introduction” --- this title the importance and the significance of social and individual status of women has been presented.

**Chapter Two:** deals with the “Historical Review” in this chapter the developmental history of the status of women during pre-Islamic period has been depicted, in this chapter are related to the legal position of women in society, her status as wife, mother and daughter as they were practiced before the advent of Islam in the Arabian Peninsula and in other neighbouring countries, this chapter is most important because it deals with the status of women in their historical perspective.

**Chapter Three:** “The Era of Enlightenment” deals with the position of women after the advent of Islam, this chapter consists of various commands revealed in the holy Quran, regarding the actual position of
women in Islam, the sayings and the practices of the holy Prophet (S.A.W.) to maintain social and individual status of women have also been presented, an effort has also been made to examine the validity and genuineness of the charges which have been raised against Muslim women from various sections of society.

Chapter Four: “The Institution of Marriage”, deals with the significance and the importance of marriage institution in Islam, the reforms which were introduced by Islam in making this institution a sacred and honourable matrimonial agency have been explained, the importance of dower, condition of divorce, justification about polygamy, have also been covered in this chapter.

Chapter Five: “Education and Inheritance” this chapter deals with two most important and crucial topics regarding the social status of women in Islam.

The first part deals with the importance of education in Islam, it has convincingly been explained that Islam did not discriminate between the male and female members of the society so far the acquisition of knowledge and education is concerned.
The second part deals with the importance of inheritance in Islam and the social significance of right of women in parents property.23

Miss Kameel Fatima: She was awarded M.Phil. in Theology (Shia) in 1995. The thesis entitled “Tafsir of Quran and Contribution of Aima ahl-e-Bayt” submitted under the supervision of Syed Farman Husain.

The main themes discussed in this research work are, Tafsir of Quran and Contribution of Aima, Ahadith related to holy Quran, Hazrat Ali and his contribution, Imam hassan, Imam Zainul Abidin, Imam M. Baqir, Imam Jafar Sadiq, Imam Musa Kazim, Imam Ali Raza, Imam Ali Naqi, Imam Hassan Askari, Imam Mehdi and their contribution.

The work also throws light, importance of Tafsir, development of Tafsir from the prophetic period and the patronage of Hazrat Ali to Tafsir literature. It also discusses the ahadith in favor of importance of Quran, its Tafsir and in favor of Ahl-e-Bayt.24

[i]JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, NEW DELHI

Mrs Iftat Masood Javed: She was awarded Ph.D. in Islamic Studies in 1996, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. “Contribution of Mazahir-e-Uloom of Saharanpur to Tasawwuf” submitted under the supervision of
Prof. Majid Ali Khan, the then Head Deptt. Of Islamic Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

The thesis contains nine chapters.

Chapter One: Introduction.

Chapter Two: "Tasawwuf: Its meaning and aim".

Chapter Three: "A Brief history of Mazahir-e-Uloom Saharanpur".

Chapter Four: "Influence of some prominent Sufi Ulama (upon Mazahir-e-Uloom)", this chapter is divided into four sub-chapters, viz.

a) Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi

b) Shah Abdur Rahim Raipuri

c) Maulana Asraf Ali Thanvi

d) Maulana Shah Abdul Qadir Raipuri

Chapter Five: "Maulana Khalil Ahmad Saharanpuri and His Khulafa".

Chapter Six: "Maulana Muhammad Ilyas and His Khulafa".

Chapter Seven: "Maulana Asadullah and His Khulafa".

Chapter Eight: "Shaikh-ul-Hadith Maulana Muhammed Zakariya and his Khulafa".
Chapter Nine: “Other Prominent figures”. Chapter Nine is further subdivided into ten sub-chapters which are:

a) Maulana Muhammad Mazhar Nanautri

b) Maulana Mamluk Ali Nanautvi

c) Maulana Abdur Rahman Kamipuri

d) Maulana Hafiz Abdullah Gangohi

e) Maulana Sayyed Abdul Lateef Mazahiri

f) Maulana Shah Abdul Aziz Gumthalvi

g) Maulana Muhammed Yusuf Kandhlavi

h) Maulana Mufti Mahmood Hasan Gangohi

i) Maulana Ashfaqur Rahman Kandhlavi

j) Maulana Abrar ul Haq Hardovi.

The Ulama belonging to the Mazahir-e-Uloom, thus, followed the Maslak-e-Deoband in Tasawwuf and were mainly guided by Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, and Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi. The Ulama and Sufi-Saints of Mazhir-e-Uloom, Saharanpur made a tremendous impact on the Indian Muslims and the sub-continent.

The thesis also provided a conclusion.

The thesis contains five chapters.

Chapter One: Introduction.

Chapter Two: "Life of Shaikh Muhammad Nasiruddin Al-Albani", this chapter is further sub-divided into five sub-chapters which are as follows:

b) Early Life
c) Education in Hadith
d) At Jamia Al-Islamia, Madinah Al-Munaw-warah.
e) Migration from Syria
f) His Children

Chapter Three: "His Main Works on Hadith" this chapter is further sub-divided into eleven sub-chapters which are as follows:
a) Sahih al-Targhib wat-Tarhib
b) Fahris of Musnad Imam Ahmed Ibn Hambal
c) Shilsilatul Ahadith Al-Daifiyah

d) Mukhtasar Sahih Al-Bukhari

e) Sahih Kalimatul Tayyib by Imam Ibn Taimiyah

f) Mukhtasar Sahih Muslim

g) Sahih Jami-ul Saghir by Suyuti

h) Arwa-ul Ghalil Fi Takhrij Ahadith Manaras-Sabil – 10 volumes

i) Silsilatul-Ahadith Al-Sahihah

j) Ghayatul Maram Fi Takhrij Al-Ahadith Al-Halal Wal-Haram

k) Mukhtasar Al-Shama’il by Tirmidhi

Chapter Four: “His Miscellaneous Works on Hadith”

Chapter Five: “His Works on Other Topics”

Finally the thesis presented a logical conclusion. 26

Miss Surayia Gull: She was awarded Ph.D. in Islamic Studies in the year 1999. Title of her thesis is, “Development of Kubraviya Sufi Order In Kashmir: With Special Reference to Mir Saiyid Ali hamadani” submitted under the supervision of Prof. Akhtarul Wasey.

Thesis contains four chapters which are as follows:
Chapter First is on, “Various Sufi Silsilahs in Kashmir – a General Survey”, it gives an account of the various Sufi silsilahs like Suhrwardy, Qadri Naqshbandi orders in Kashmir. This chapter also provides a detailed life history and activities of Sufi Shaikh Nuruddin, who is popularly known as Nund Rishi.

Chapter Second critically deals with, “Sayyid Ali Hamadani and His Impact”, (who is commonly known as Amir-e-Kabir Shah-i-Hamadan and Ali Sani). Chapter second mainly highlights that Sayyid Ali Hamadani was a great preacher of Islam and a large number of non-Muslims accounted the true spirit of religion (Islam) in his hands. An account of his life, works, thought and mission was also discussed.

Chapter Third critically analyses the, “Development and Salient Features of Kubraviya Sufi Order”. This chapter originally highlights the development and salient features of Kubraviya Sufi order as Sayyid Ali Hamadani thought.

Chapter Four critically evaluates, “Some Prominent Sufis of Kubraviya Order and their Contribution”. This chapter also focuses some light on the
role of kubraviya Sufis in the spread of Islam in Kashmir and their role in
the field of propagating Islamic education among the masses.

Finally the thesis also has given a very logical conclusion.

Miss Saira Ruhy: She was awarded Ph.D. in Islamic Studies in the year
2003, Jamia Millia, New Delhi entitled “Role of Asiatic Society of
Bengal in the Growth and Development of Islamic Studies” submitted
under the supervision of Prof. Shees MD. Ismail Azmi.

The thesis contains three chapters including conclusion.

Chapter First deals with “Establishment of the Royal, Asiatic Society
and Asiatic Society of Bengal”, explores the idea of Sir William Jones
behind the establishment of the Asiatic Society. It also presents a profile
of the prolific Jones whom Maxmuller praised as ‘one in a million’.

Chapter Second critically examines, “Original Books and Research
Works on Islamic Studies Undertaken by the Society”. It deals in length
with the research works contributed by a number of scholars on different
sponsored projects undertaken by the Asiatic Society regarding Islamic
Studies. Islamic Studies does not mean study of theology only. It means a
comprehensive study of Islam and Muslim Civilization, history, culture,
religion and Muslim contribution to different faculties of Arts and Sciences.

**Chapter Third** critically evaluates, “Academic Activities of the Society Pertaining to the Islamic Studies”. This chapter highlights that, Islamic Studies has always been an important area of research and study at the society. These invaluable contributions made by the society regarding the Islamic Studies have gone a long way in arousing the curiosity and interest of many.  

[iii]JAMIA HAMDARD UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI

**Safia Aamir:** She was awarded Ph.D. in 1997 Jamia Hamdard. The thesis entitled “Concepts of Nationhood Among Select Indian Muslim Thinkers (1857-1947)” submitted under the supervision of Dr. Baseer Ahmad Khan.

The thesis contains seven chapters including conclusion.

**Chapter One:** Sayyad Ahmad Khan

**Chapter Two:** Shibli Nu’mani

**Chapter Three:** Mohammad Iqbal

**Chapter Four:** Mohammad Ali Jinnah
Chapter Five: Abu’l Kalam Azad

Chapter Six: Sayyad Husayn Ahmad Madani

Chapter Seven: Sayyad Abu’l A’la Mawdud

The nature of the work:

This work attempts to explore the concept of Muslim nationhood in the Indian context, as gleaned from the thought of the following Indian Muslim Personalities: Sayyad Ahmad Khan, Shibli Nu’mani, Mohammad Iqbal, Mohammad ‘Ali Jinnah, Abu’l Kalam Azad, Sayyad Husayn Ahmad Madani, and Sayyad Abu’l A’la Mawdudi.

This work should also prove important and useful in the present context of the political and religio-cultural development and trends during the twentieth century; when the concept of the identity of various religious communities is being earnestly by different groups.

This thesis comprises seven chapters, with notes and references being listed at the end of each. The characterization has been done according to the personalities being studied rather than the themes that emerge, with one chapter being devoted to each of the thinkers who have
been taken up in successive chronological order. This helps to trace the evolution of the central ideas in the work, over a period of time.

Although points of interest, comparison, and contrast are indicated as they arise within the text of each chapter, the different thematic threads will be taken up for full discussion and analysis in the conclusion, which will be the final summing up of these ideas, besides providing as assessment and evaluation of the thinkers.  

Miss Mubeena Ramzan: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in the year 2000 C.E., University of Kashmir, Srinagar. Dissertation entitled, “A Critical Analysis of a History of Islamic Law by N.J. Coulson” submitted under the supervision of Dr. Abdul Rashid Bhat.

Dissertation contains three chapters, which are as follows:

Chapter First: “Islamic Fiqh: Meaning, Sources and Early Development”, this chapter makes a brief review of the sources and development of fiqh up to the establishment of various schools of Juristic thought in Islam.
Chapter Second: "The orientalist’s interest in Islamic Jurisprudence and Noel James Coulson". This chapter critically deals with the interest of orientalists in Islamic law and their contribution to this field. This chapter particularly highlights some important orientalists writings on Islam and Islamic jurisprudence such as S.J. Schacht, Majid Khadduri, D.B. Macdonald and Ignaz Goldziher. Then finally this chapter gives an introduction on N.J. Coulson as a modern orientalist and a brief survey of his works is also given.

Chapter Third: "N.J. Coulson’s ‘A History of Islamic Law: A Critical Analysis of its Major Themes’, serves as a main chapter of the present work. The chapter has highlighted the major themes of the book and examines them critically. A critical analysis of a history of Islamic Law by N.J. Coulson is made in this chapter. As an orientalist, N.J. Coulson’s views on the Quranic legislation, scholars of law, Islamic law in modern times. Taqlid and legal reform, neo-Ijtihad have been critically evaluated this and then a logical conclusion is also made.30

Miss Iffat Jan Farooqi: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 2003 C.E., Kashmir University, Srinagar. Dissertation entitled, “Position
Chapterization of the dissertation are as follows:

**Chapter First: I(A):** "Place of Women in the Light of Quran and Sunnah". This chapter highlights some basic and fundamental rights of women, viz; equality, marriage, divorce, polygamy, economic rights, inheritance and educational rights.

**Chapter First: I(B):** "Some Prominent Muslim Women". This section highlights the biographies of some prominent women of Islamic world, viz; Hadrat Khadijah (R.A.), Hazrat Ayesha (R.A.) and Rabia Basri (R.A.), etc.

**Chapter Second:** "Dr. Ali Shariati on the Problems of Women in General". This chapter, deals with the problems of women in general as Dr. Ali Shariati thinks. Dr. Ali Shariati discusses the problems of women by approaching to every dimension of problems, its factors and solutions.

**Chapter Third:** "Dr. Ali Shariati’s vies on the position and role of women in Islam (H. Fatima (R.A.) and H. Zainab (R.A.) as the Role Model)".
The views of Dr. Shariati on the position and role of women in Islam has been discussed and the revolutionary aspect of life of women with special reference to H. Fatima (R.A.) and H. Zainab (R.A.) is given special preference in this chapter. Finally a conclusion is also made.31

Miss Shabnam Ahmad: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 2003 C.E., Kashmir University, Srinagar. Title of her dissertation is “Contemporary Islamic Response to Women’s Issues: A Study of the Views of Syed Abul’Ala Maududi, M. Mazharuddin Siddiqi, Anis Ahmad and Zeenat Kausar”. Submitted under the supervision of Dr. Abdul Rashid Bhat.

The work contains the following chapters:

The First Chapter is on, “Women in Non-Islamic Civilization (the Greeks, the Roman, the Christian, the Hindu and the Modern Western Civilization)”. It presents an overview of the position of women in different non-Islamic Civilizations and Illustrates how she was being received and accepted by these societies. All treatment of man to her is elucidated in its proper perspective.
The Second Chapter is on, “Women in Islamic Civilization: An Analysis of the Prophet Mohammad and Khulfa-i-Rashidin Period. The present chapter gives a brief survey of the position and role of women (in Islamic society) from Prophetic period to Khulfa-i-Rashidin. It is sustained with documentary evidences and illustrates the differences of women’s role in Islamic society from that of the non-Islamic societies.

The Chapter Third is on, “Contemporary Islamic Response to Women’s Issues – I (Gender equality, Socio-economic Security and Leadership)”, discusses the contemporary Muslim Scholars response to women’s issues focusing on M.M. Siddiqi, M. Mawdudid, Anis Ahmad and Zeenat Kausar. Their views on above mentioned themes are analysed in this chapter. It highlights her safe and secure position in Islam vis-à-vis the contemporary scholar’s discourses on the subject.

The Fourth Chapter (3-II) in continuation of previous one highlights the themes like (Women’s Education, Legal Witness, Divorce, Dower, Polygamy and Birth Control), and studies the contemporary scholar’s response on these themes. It brings out that Islam is not against the education of women, scientific and technological development provided it
is constructive. The criticism against Islamic laws of divorce, legal witness and polygamy is dealt here in the context of the response of the contemporary Muslim scholars views to these issues. A thorough study of the writings of contemporary Muslim scholars has been made to analyse their stand about the current women issues and is followed by the conclusion.  

Miss Shafia Hussain Shah: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 2004 C.E. in Kashmir University, Srinagar. Title of her dissertation is “Trade and Commerce in Arabia during Nabawi Period: A Study of Islamic Response” submitted under the supervision of Dr. Naseem A. Shah.

Chapterization of the dissertation are as follows:

Chapter One: Trade and Commerce in Jahilliya Arabia.

Chapter Two: Islamic Attitude towards Trade

Chapter Three: Changing Pattern of Trade

Chapter Four: Conclusion

The present work seeks to investigate that Arabia as a trading center and to examine the role of Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.) in
preserving the existing trade network in Arabia and his efforts to promote it on the basis of Quranic ethics. An attempt is made to explain and analyze the Prophet's response to contemporary commercial sceneria. It is intended that such investigation reflects not only the commercial lives of the people in the region in Pre-Islamic times but also projects the commercial activities in the succeeding generations of the Muslim Ummah. Thus confirming this study to the Nabawi (Prophetic) period only with its pre-Islamic background also gives, besides the other relevant themes, the overall Islamic perspective of trade and commerce.\textsuperscript{33}

**Miss Firdousa Akhter:** She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 2004 C.E. in Kashmir University, Srinagar. The title of her dissertation is "Islamic Perspective on Family: A Socio-Historical Study" submitted under the supervision of Dr. Naseem Ahmad Shah.

The research work contains the following four chapters followed by conclusion, namely:

**Chapter First:** "Islamic Interpretation of Society" an attempt has been made to present a more basic and clear idea about the society in the light
of the Quran and Hadith and to show the functioning of the institution of family in accordance with the broader contours of Islamic society.

Chapter Second: "The Institution of Family: A Brief Historical Survey". The present chapter deals with the origin of family. In the absence of other basic readings relevant to the theme, she has tried to exploit whatever relevant literature available, apart from basic book of Fedriek Engels about the origin of the family in this chapter.

Chapter Third, presents an Islamic standpoint of the institution of family – its basic and broader functions in Islamic society.

Chapter Four: To distinguish "Islamic Family Norms". Chapter four critically evaluates the Islamic family norms in the light of the Quran and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad or the natural and resilient institution of society and has focused to present as the best unit of socialization where a child properly develops in personality. Finally, a logical conclusion is made.

Miss Auliya Chisti: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 2004, Kashmir University, Kashmir. The title of her dissertation is "Origin and
Development of Naqshbandi Silsila in Kashmir” submitted under the supervision of Dr. Naseem A. Shah.

The research work contains five chapters which are as follows:

Chapter First: “Advent of Islam and Development of Tasawwuf in Kashmir” is divided into three sub-chapters:

a) Muslim Penetration in Kashmir
b) Spread of Islam in Kashmir
c) Development of tasawwuf in Kashmir with brief account of prominent Sufi Silsilas.

This chapter throws light on the advent and spread of Islam in Kashmir. A brief description has been given about the prominent Sufi Silsilas of the valley.

Chapter Second and its sub-chapters highlights the origin and development of Naqshbandi Sufi Silsila in Kashmir along with the important Sufi personalities of the Naqshbandi Silsila.

Chapter Third: “Naqshbandi Silsila in Kashmir: Some prominent Naqshbandi Sufis, Saints and Khanqahs”. This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters.
a) Naqshbandi arrival in Kashmir

b) Establishment of Naqshbandi Silsila in Kashmir and prominent Naqshbandi Saints.

This chapter deals with the development of Naqshbandi Silsila in Kashmir, with reference to prominent Sufi Saints of the Silsila.

Chapter Four: "Contribution and Impact of Naqshbandi Silsila on Kashmiri Society", an endeavour has been made to study impact of the Naqshbandi Silsila on Kashmiri society.

Finally a conclusion is drawn.  

Miss Syeda Shabnam Akhter: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 2004, Kashmir University, Srinagar. The title of her dissertation is "Consolidation of Ummah: A Study of the Riddah" submitted under the supervision of Dr. Naseem Ahmad Shah.

The research work contains five chapters which are as follows:

Chapter One: Abu Bakr (R.A.): Emergence and Khilafah

Chapter Two: Riddah and its Causes

Chapter Three: Islamic Response to Riddah

Third chapter is further sub-divided into two sub-chapter which are:
(3-A) Wars against the defaulters of Zakat

(3-B) Campaign against the false Prophets and their followers

Chapter Four: Impact of Riddah wars

Chapter Five: Conclusion

Chapter first critically examines Hazrat Abu Bakr’s (R.A.) to Islam, estimate (achievements) and character.

Chapter second critically elaborates emergence and causes of Riddah wars.

Chapter third deals with the response and role of Abu Bakr (R.A.) in crushing at completely the apostates; his successful campaigning against false Prophets and their followers.

Chapter Four critically evaluates the impact, consequences, effects of Riddah wars on Arabia and both in historical and Islamic perspective.

Chapter five is conclusion

Miss Rafiya Nisan: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 2005 C.E., Kashmir University, Srinagar. The title of her dissertation is “Ulama and the Indian Freedom Movement: A Study of the Role of
Mawlana Mahmud Hasan (Shaykh al-Hind)" submitted under the supervision of Dr. Abdul Rashid Bhat. **NA**

Miss Samina Yaqoob Ahangar: She was awarded Ph.D. in Islamic Studies in 2006, Kashmir University, Srinagar. The title of her thesis is “A Study of Islamic Perspective on Contemporary Civilizational Issues” submitted under the supervision of Prof. (Dr.) Sayyid Muhamad Yunus Gilani.

The thesis contains five chapters which are as follows:

**Chapter One: Introduction**

**Chapter Two: “Contemporary Civilization: Making of an Image Islam and Muslims”**

This chapter is divided into four sub-chapters, viz.,

a) Civilization  

b) Contemporary civilization  

c) Islamic civilization  

d) Stereotyping

**Chapter Three: “Contemporary crisis and Issues: Islamic Analysis”**.

This chapter is further sub-divided into seven sub-chapters.
a) Clash of civilizations
b) Dialogue among civilizations
c) Fundamental/ Fanaticism
d) Islamic approach towards social good
e) World order
f) Democracy
g) Peace process

Chapter Four: “Islamic responses”

This chapter is divided into four sub-chapters, viz.,

a) Literary responses
b) Responses through media
c) Rejection and reaction and
d) Unity in diversity

Chapter Five: Conclusion

The second chapter discusses in detail the civilization; Islamic and western civilization; differences between the two and also deals in detail with the stereotyping.
Chapters third and four made a critical analysis on the contemporary civilizational issues from clash of civilizations to the ‘world order’ and ‘democracy’ and also provide a lot of material about the Islamic responses including literary, through media and ‘rejection and reaction’.

Chapter five made a very logical conclusion.  

[KERALA UNIVERSITY, KERALA]

Miss Jasmine A.: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1994 C.E., Kerala University, Kerala. Title of her M.Phil. dissertation is “Vakkam Maulavi and Socio-Religious Reform Movement Among the Muslims of Kerala”, submitted under the supervision of Dr. K.T. Mohammed Ali.

Chapter One: “Vakkam Abdul Kadir Maulavi (1873-1932) His Life Sketch and His Vision”. The present chapter deals with his life and vision, spread over the last quarter of the 19th century and first quarter of the 20th century. This chapter also highlights Vakkam Abdul Kadir Maulavi as a journalist, a voracious reader, a prolific writer, a publisher and educationist.
Chapter Two: “Vakkam Maulavi’s Socio-Religious Reformative Endeavours”. Chapter two critically examines Maulana’s socio-religious reform when the Muslim community was engaged in superstitious and un-Islamic beliefs and practices.

Chapter Three: “Vakkam Maulavi’s Contribution Towards the Progress of Education Among Muslims”. Chapter three critically evaluates Maulana’s invaluable contributions to the cause of education among Muslims.

Finally a conclusion is also made.39

Mrs. J. Laila Beevi: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1994, Kerala University, Kerala. Title of her dissertation is “The Malabar Rebellion of 1921-22, Its Impact on Kerala Muslim Politics and Society”, submitted under the supervision of Dr. K.T. Mohammed Ali. Dissertation contains three chapters which are as follows:

Chapter One: “The Malabar Rebellion 1921”. This chapter critically examines the Malabar Rebellion in 1921 and its impact on the Muslims in social, political, economic and religious life. An introduction has been given.
Chapter Two: deals with the “Social Impact of the Rebellion”. Chapter two critically evaluates social impact of the rebellion.

Chapter Three: deals with “Political Impact of the Rebellion”. Chapter three critically analyzed political impact of rebellion.

Finally a conclusion is also made.  

Mrs. M.A. Nishath: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1996 C.E., Kerala University, Kerala. The title of her dissertation is “Role of the Ulama Against Foreign Domination of Kerala”, submitted under the supervision of Dr. K.T. Mohammed Ali.

The research work has been divided into six chapters including introduction and conclusion which are as follows:

Chapter One: Introduction.

Chapter Two is on “Origin and Growth of Islam in Kerala”.

Chapter Three deals with the “Advent of Portuguese in Kerala and Its Impact on the Mappilas”.

Chapter Four critically examines, “Mappila Resistance Against the Portuguese”.

Chapter Five critically evaluates, “Mappilas and the British”.
Chapter Six is conclusion.\(^{40}\)

Miss Sheeja. A: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1997, Kerala University, Kerala. The title of her dissertation is "Sufism in Kerala", submitted under the supervision of Dr. K.T. Mohammed Ali.

The research work contains three chapters including conclusion viz.,

**Chapter First** examines, "Sufism in Islam". This chapter highlights the origin and development of Sufi thought in Islam in the light of Quran and Hadith.

**Chapter Second** critically evaluates, "Sufism in India". This chapter gives a detailed description of the arrival or advent of Sufis in India, development of Sufi Movement and its various orders in various parts of the country.

**Chapter Three** critically analyses, "Sufism in Kerala". This chapter highlights the arrival of Sufis in Kerala, establishment of Sufi Movement in Kerala and their role in the spread of Islam in Kerala. This chapter also critically deals with over all impact of the Sufis on the Muslims and non-Muslims of Kerala.\(^{41}\)
Mrs Shajih S.: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1997 Kerala University, Kerala. Title of her dissertation is “Development of Education and Social Change Among Muslim Women of Kerala from 1850 to 1950”, submitted under the supervision of Dr. K.T. Mohammed Ali.

The dissertation contains five chapters including Introduction and Conclusion are as follows:

**Chapter One:** Introduction

**Chapter Two** deals with, “Role of Women in Education”. Chapter two critically examines growth and development of education in Islam and progress of women education in Kerala.

**Chapter Three:** Critically evaluates “Educational Reformers”. Chapter three highlights some prominent socio-religious Muslim in reformers of Kerala, like; Sanaullah Makti Tangal, Sheykh Hamadani tangal, Vakkom Abdul Qadir Moulavi, etc.

**Chapter Four:** Critically analyses “Social Change Attained Through Education”. Chapter Five is conclusive phase of the dissertation.
Mrs Jasmine A.: She was awarded Ph.D. in Islamic Studies in 2000 Kerala University, Kerala. Title of her Ph.D. thesis is “Social and Cultural Milieu of Muslims of South Kerala 1850-1950 Contributions of Vakkam Maulavi”. Submitted under the supervision Dr. K. T. Mohammad Ali.

The chapterization of the thesis are as follows:

Chapter First deals with, “Social and Educational Backwardness of Muslims of Kerala”, Islam’s egalitarian principles and message of human brotherhood had a great impact on the caste ridden society of Kerala.

Chapter Two: “Early Reformer of Muslim Community”. Chapter two examines the impacts of colonial power on the Muslim Society. This chapter highlighted that British authority impede progress of the Muslims and Muslim education. Then this chapter discussed life and activities, of early reformers of Muslim community in Kerala.

Chapter Three: “Vakkam Maulavi and Social Reform Movement”. This chapter highlights that it is a period of penetration of western culture. The Vakkam Maulavi was a socio-religious reformer, through his liberal and humanitarian interpretation of Islam, prepared the minds of Muslims of
Kerala to accept modern science and rationalism and give up the traditions of the past.

Chapter Four: "His Efforts to Uplift the Status of Muslim Women". This chapter critically evaluates Vakkam Maulavi’s efforts to uplift the status of Muslim women in Kerala.

Chapter Five: "Maulavi’s Contribution Towards the Progress of Education". This chapter critically analyses Maulavi’s contribution towards the progress of education for men and women as emphasized in the Holy Quran and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.).

Finally a conclusion is made.

Mrs Sajitha B.: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 2002 C.E., Kerala University, Kerala. Title of her dissertation is "The Rise and Growth of Sufism in North India", submitted under the supervision of Dr. K.T. Mohammed Ali.

Dissertation contains six chapters which are as follows:

From chapter first to three critically examines origin, growth and development of Sufi Movement in Islam and its development in India. It is not so much a set of doctrines as it is a mode of thinking and feeling in
the religious domain. Like all other Islamic movements Sufi movement or tasawwuf traces its origin to the Quran and Hadith.

Chapter four critically evaluates, “Spread and Growth of Sufism in North India”. This chapter also deals with the development of various Sufi silsilas in North India, such as Chishtiya, Suhrawardiya, Firdawsiya, Qadiriya, Naqshbandiya, Shattariya, Kubrawiya and Qalandariya. Then it discussed life and activities of some prominent Sufi Saints of North India like Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, Khwaja Baqi Billah, Baba Farid, and Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya.

Chapter five critically deals with “Female Sufis in North India”. This chapter highlights life, activities and works of important female Sufis of North India.

Chapter six critically analyses “Impact of Sufism on Indian Culture”, this chapter highlights the impact of Sufi thought on Indian culture, particularly in the field of social, political, economic and religious.

Finally a logical conclusion is also made.44
Zehra Hussain: She was awarded Ph.D. in Arab Culture and Civilization in 1984-85, Lucknow University, Lucknow, U.P., India. The thesis entitled "Arab Social Reformers After Napolean" submitted under the supervision of Dr. M. Yunus Nagrami.

The research work consists of nine chapters including conclusion.

Chapter One is on, "Social and Political Conditions of the Arab's World before Napoleon".

Chapter Two is on, "Napoleon's Invasion on Egypt and its Impact on the Arab World"

Chapter Three: "Khairuddin of Tunisia"

Chapter Four: "Ali Basha Habaral"

Chapter Five: "Jamaluddin Afghani"

Chapter Six: "Abdullah Nadeem"

Chapter Seven: "Sheikh Muhammad Abduhu"

Chapter Eight: "Hasan Banna"

The research work deals with the social and political conditions prevailing in whole of the Arab before Napoleon, the causes of the
downfall of the Islamic empire tracing back to the "fall of Baghdad (1258)."

The work throws light on the roles, contributions, achievements, ideology, thought, etc of various reformers who emerged after the Napoleonic war especially Khairuddin of Tunisia, Ali Basha Habaral, Jamalud-Din Afghani, Abdullah Nadeem, M. Abduhu and Hasan al-Banna of Egypt.

It discusses in detail the work and the movements started by these reformers to counter onslaught of the western cultural invasion. It also discusses the strategy and ideology, adopted causative factors, radius of influence, success and failure achieved by these great reformers rather, leaders of the Arab world.45

Talat Parveen: She was awarded Ph.D. in Arab Culture and Civilization in 1989, Lucknow University, Lucknow, U.P., India. The thesis entitled “Literary Criticism in Modern Arabic Poetry in Egypt from 1900-1950” submitted under the supervision of Dr. Rizwan Alavi.

The research work consists of six chapters, followed by the conclusion.
Chapter One: “Criticism in Egypt before 1900” Chapter one light has been thrown on the criticism before 1900 especially their criticism of Husain Marsafi’s ‘al-Wasila al-Arabia’ and Qistaki al-Hidasi’s ‘al-Minhal al-Sura.

Chapter Two: “Criticism in Al-Nazarat fil-Al-Hazrat by Tah Hussain” criticism made of old writers by Tah Hussain deals with al-Nazarat fil-al-Hazrat is discussed.

Chapter Three is on: “Criticism of old writers by tah Hussain”, chapter three discuss the criticism of old writers made by Tah Husain to which he contributed a voluminous book entitled ‘Hadith al-Arabaa (Wednesday talk) in three volumes has been analysed and shows his criticism to be objective and scientific.

Chapter Four is on: “Criticism of Diwan al-Khalil” deals with the criticism made of the school of Diwan whose principle mentor was William Hazlitt.

Chapter Five: “Criticism of Al Diwan”, the criticism of ‘al Diwan is discussed in which Al-Aqqad has criticized Ahmad Shauqi and his poems.
Chapter Six: "Criticism of Abu-Shadi and the Appolo Group", deals with a passing reference has also been made to Abu Shadi who was the founder of the Apollo Society. It also discusses the contribution to Arabic poetry and literature made by Apollo Society.

Finally she has written nice conclusion.

Miss. Gulnaaz Siddiqui, she was awarded Ph.D. in Arab Culture and Civilization in 1993, Lucknow University, Lucknow. Title of her Thesis is "Arab Culture and Civilization as Developed Under Abdur Rehman III (Al-Nasir)", submitted under the supervision of Dr. Habib Hussain.

It contains six chapters are as follows:

**Chapter One:** deals with "Political condition of Spain before Abdur Rehman III" critically examines the political condition of Spain before Abdur Rehman III (Al-Nasir).

**Chapter Two:** "Abdur Rehman Al-Nasir's success and political achievements" this chapter is critically evaluates for Al-Nasir success and her political achievements.
Chapter Three: “Abdur Rehman III: As Khalifah and Amirul Momineen”, this chapter is based on taking the degree of Khalifa and Amirul Momineen.

Chapter Four: deals with “Abdur Rehman III success in Vastu Art” this chapter critically evaluates the success in Vastukala by Abdur Rehman III.

Chapter Five: “Abdur Rehman III success in the field of Administration”, critically evaluates his success in the field of administration.

Chapter Six: deals with “Industrial Improvement under Abdur Rehman III”, this chapter critically evaluates on industrial improvement or success in his Abdur Rehman III period.

Finally a logical conclusion is also made.47

Zeeshan Fatima: She was awarded Ph.D. in Arab Culture and Civilization in 1998, Lucknow University, Lucknow, U.P., India. The thesis entitled “Evolution of Arab Architecture” submitted under the supervision of Dr. M.K. Qidwai.
This research work discusses in brief, Arab Architecture for the Pre-Islamic period to the modern times. It highlights architecture: as an ever evolving phenomenon, as a reference of economic, political, social and cultural aspects of concerned nation.

It also highlights the architecture of Pre-Islamic Arabia, Prophetic Period, Pious Caliphate, Umayyad Period and Abbasid Period, and above all it discusses the Architecture features, material used, patronage of rulers etc of the whole Arab world including the people of Arab Peninsula, Middle East, Egypt, countries of North Africa, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Spain (Andalusia) etc and the main constructions is mosques, minarets, palaces etc. Their main characteristics, main architectural elements, techniques used in construction, designs, decoration, use of marbles, sandstone, limestones, quartzites, granites, polishing, etc. Miss Farhana Parveen, she was awarded M.Phil. in Arab Culture and Civilization in 2006, Lucknow University, Lucknow. Title of her Ph.D. Thesis is “Muslims Sects and their Impact on Arabian Society” submitted under the supervision of Dr. M.K. Qidwai.

It contains seven chapters which are as follows:
Chapter One: critically evaluates “Political Condition of Arab Countries” discusses in detail Umayyad period and Abbassid period.

Chapter Two: deals with “Effect of Politics on Religion and Evolution of new ideas.”

Chapter Three: deals with “Evolution and Development of Muslim Sects” this chapter critically analyzed Evolution and development of Muslim in many sect on Arab society.

Chapter Four: “Main Muslim Sect”, this chapter critically examines the main feature of Muslim Sects for Arab country.

Chapter Five: critically evaluates “Society and Muslim Sects”.

Chapter Six: “Effect of Muslim Sects on Politics”, critically examines the effect of Muslim Sects on Arab politics.

Chapter Seven: deals with “Effect of Muslim Sects on Indian Society” this chapter critically evaluates the effect of Muslim Sects on Indian society.

Finally a conclusion is made.49
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD

Safia Bano: She was awarded Ph.D. in Islamic Studies in 1975, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. The thesis entitled "Reconstruction of Islamic Thought by Maulana Azad", submitted under the supervision of Prof. Anwar Muazzam.50

Rizwana Firdausi: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1977, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. The dissertation entitled "Religious Ideals of Nadhir Ahmed", submitted under the supervision of Prof. Anwar Muazzam.51

Qudsia Fatima: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1987, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. The dissertation entitled "Muhsinul Mulk: Modernisation of Indian Muslims", submitted under the supervision of Prof. Anwar Muazzam.52

Ms. Rafia Hamid: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1990, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. The dissertation entitled "Life and Works of Maulana Tayyib Qasmi", submitted under the supervision of Prof. Mohd. Sulaiman Siddiqi.53
Ms. Akifa Basri: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1991, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. The dissertation entitled "Religious Awareness Among Muslim Students (Girls) of Hyderabad", submitted under the supervision of Prof. Mohd. Sulaiman Siddiqi.54

Syeda Asra Habeeb: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1991, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. The dissertation entitled "Muslim Women in Changing Society", submitted under the supervision of Prof. Mohd. Sulaiman Siddiqi.55

Rafia Jabeen Mahmood: She was awarded M.Phil. in Islamic Studies in 1993, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. The dissertation entitled "Islamic Modernism: An Exposition of Fazlur Rahman's Methodology", submitted under the supervision of Prof. Mohd. Sulaiman Siddiqi.56

Syeda Firdowsi Khatun: She was awarded Ph.D. in Islamic Studies in 1992, Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Bengal, India. The thesis entitled "Human Journey and his Destination – A Philosophical
Many Muslim women's have contributed by writing scholarly books and articles on Islam and Muslims after independence. Some of them are mentioned below:

1. Dr. Safia Amir, is an outstanding young scholar of Islamic studies based in Delhi. She has awarded a doctoral degree in Islamic studies by Jamia Hamdard (Hamdard University) New Delhi in 1997.

   Dr. Safia Amir wrote a book, *The concepts of nationhood among seven selected Indian Muslim thinkers*, is a contribution to the discussion on the role of Muslims in shaping Indian Nationalism. This work thus attempts to delineate profiles of the political, cultural, religious, linguistic and social identity of the Muslim community in pre-partition India, as reflected in the works of some of its leading thinkers namely, Sir Syed, Shibli, Iqbal, Azad, Mawlana Huysan Ahmad and Sayyad Mawdudi.

2. Dr. Farida Khanam, She is a reader in the Department of Islamic Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. She has completed her M.A. in
1982 and Ph.D. in 1990. Awards received: Felicited as a women Achiever in 1995 by Delhi Women’s League, New Delhi. She has her specialization in Islamic Tasawwuf.

**Publication Profile:**

Dr. Farida Khanam has published a number of research papers in national and international Journals. She wrote a book, “A Simple Guide to Islam” and “A Simple Guide to Sufism”, her based in the light of the Quran and Sunnah. Dr. Farida Khanam is also co-authors of many books:

1. The basic concepts of the Quran
2. The call of the Quran
3. Indian Muslims: The need for a positive outlook
4. The moral vision
5. The Quran for all humanity.\(^{59}\)

3. Afsar Bano, She used to write on women affairs. She has published and edited several book on the subject. She is a P.G. teacher by profession and has devoted herself to writing and research in women studies.
Book entitled:

(i) "Status of Women in Islamic Society", edited by Afsar Bano in two volumes consisting of 900 pages. It contains ten units and sub-divided into (Vol. I, 2 sub-chapters and vol. II, 27 sub-chapters) many sub-chapters.

(ii) "Status of Women in Islamic Society", critically evaluates women issues. Before the re-rise of Islam women were neglected some times they were killed alive. When Prophet (S.A.W.) preached Islam women got their due status. Islam is not only a great and final form religion but it is also a great civilization. It teaches equity, brotherhood, tolerance, peace and non-violence. Islam is a progressive religion.

The book also deals with the position, rights, status, role, etc. of women in Pre-Islamic days and also after the advent of Islam.

(iii) "Women and Social Change" is another scholarly book written by the same author Afsar Bano. The book highlights the following subjects: Rural women, Freud, Race and Gender, Adolescent girls, their problems and prospects, Atlas of women and men in India. The position of women in Hindu civilization (past and present). Then a conclusion is made.
“Indian Women the Changing Face” another book of Afsar Bano, was published in 2003 C.E. This book critically deals with all aspects of Indian womenhood – the Problems and Prospects and the challenges that have taken place in her life over the years.60

4. Dr. Zeenat Shaukat Ali – is professor of Islamic Studies at St. Xaviers College, Mumbai and is prolific author not only for many books but also of many research papers and articles. Her work is of enormous practical value as she blends history, theology and the law in one erudite whole in a work of enormous labour. She used to write on women’s issues; their rights; liberty of women, marriage, polygamy, Hijab (purdah), divorce, modern marriage, contracts, etc.

The famous book of Dr. Zeenat Shaukat Ali is, “The Empowerment of Women in Islam: With Special Reference to Marriage and Divorce” consisting of more than 460 pages. The work is a significant contribution to Islamic literature.

Other works by the same author are: 'Non-Violence' and 'Peace Building in Islam' and ‘The Concept of Non-Violence in Islam’, and
another article of Zeenat is “Women Cannot be Restricted from Offering Prayers at Mosque”.

She has also participated in many conferences, important one is “Women’s Movement for Peace”. She has based her works in the light of the Quran and Sunnah.\(^1\)

5. Zarina Bhatty: She is a writer and researcher of great concern. She wrote many articles and research papers like “Social Stratification Among Muslims”, “The Rise of Anti-Muslim Communalism” and “Muslims and Caste”.

She visited many places for her research work like Bangladesh, Pakistan and many parts of India. She made her observations many aspects of our social issues like casteism among the Muslims and Hindus.\(^2\)

6. M. Fathima Beevi: A justice, social reformer and a champion of human rights. She raised and solved many issues related to Muslim women. She wrote an article based on “Muslim Women – Problems and Prospects” it was published in 1987.
She was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of India in 1989. First Women to hold this position in India. After retirement she was nominated as the chairperson of the Kerala State Commission for Backward Classes. She dedicated her life in upholding and protecting the interests of disadvantaged people.63

7. Dr. Salihah Abdul Hakeem Sharfuddin, she was written book ‘Urdu Translations of Holy Quran’.

This book consists of eleven chapters which discusses in detail and throwing light on all aspects of holy Quran including collection, compilation, message of holy Quran reasons for translation, possibility of translations. A brief survey of Urdu translation in 18th century, 19th century and 20th century. A detailed discription of translation of Shah Muradullah Ansari, Shah Abdul Qadir Dehalvi and Shah Rafiuddin. It also includes the analysis of the translation of 18th to 20th centuries and prominent great translations.64

8. Surayia Gull: wrote a book in 2003 entitled “M.S.A. Hamadani and Kubraviya Sufi Order in Kashmir” which was her research work submitted in Jamia Millia Islamia.
The main focus of the work is ‘S.A. Hamdani’ who carried the Sufi tradition to the masses. An account of his life, works and thought is also discussed in detail. It exotically evaluates the development, salient features, of the order and the achievements, contribution and role of the prominent Sufis of the same order in the valley. The work is found interesting both for dealing with ‘religious traditions’ as well as to ‘understand the people of Kashmir’. It is the mirror of the intellectual and spiritual life of the people of Kashmir.65

9. Dr. Aabida Sami ud-Din; wrote “Role of Muslim Women in Indian Freedom Movement” the book critically evaluates the role, achievements and contribution of Indian Muslim Women during the ‘Struggle for Independence’ year of publication 1990, pages. 275.

In the chapter mention has been made of Asghari Begum, Hazrat Mahal, Rahimi, Azizan, etc. all these played a role in the struggle of 1857.

The second chapter, throws light on those women who participated in ‘Khilafat Movement’. This chapter also evaluate on their ‘Political Influence’.
Chapter third, author mentions the role of the women played from 1930 especially those who were influenced by the ideology of National Congress and by the thinking of Gandhi. Prominent among them being Zuleykha Begum (Wife of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad), Bi Amma (Mother of Mohd. Ali), Sughra Khatun (Begum of Hazrat Mohani), etc.  

10. Mrs. Mehr Afroz Murad, “Intellectual Modernism of Shibli Nomani” year of publication 1996, pages 168. In this book the learned author has studied Shibli Nomani at length in relation, particularly to his religious and political writings, certain moribund aspects of Shibli’s manifold intellectual personality. She has been able to present a vastly modified picture especially of Shibli’s religious thinking, and has generally shown that Shibli had a much more modern mind than he is usually credited with.  


The conversion to Islam is widely misunderstood and misinterpreted. This book analyses the concept of conversion under Islam
in the light of Quranic Provisions and examines the different problems generated by such conversions in India, the various rules governing conversion to Islam and their relationship with Hindu, Christian, parsi and Jewish personal laws.68


15. Razia Khatooon Rizwi: “Taleemate Qur’an” critically evaluate from Surah al-Hajj to Surah al-Jashiya Aligarh.72


17. Talat Ara Ashrafi, wrote her book “Muslim Women in Changing Perspective”.74

20. Fatima Zohra wrote a book, “Qur’an Aur Munafiqeem ka Qirdar”75

22. Shamima Mohsin, “Aurat Quran ki Nazar Mein” year of publication 1996, Delhi.\textsuperscript{77}

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