



جامعة الموصل  
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية  
قسم التاريخ

# الندويون ودورهم في الكتابة عن تاريخ الهند الاسلامي حتى نهاية القرن ٨هـ / ١٤م

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رسالة ماجستير

التاريخ / التاريخ الاسلامي

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## **Abstract**

The Islamic history in India extended for more than nine centuries. This history was filled with many branching historical events. Islam left a great civilization there and India, with the presence of Muslims in it “since the conquest until the end of the Islamic Sultanate era,” became a center for cultural and scientific matters. Many people came to it including men of thought, politics and science as well as travelers, merchants and others from different places of the world.

This history was studied by the various classes and types of historians and they are “the Arab historians and Orientalists, as well as the Indian historians themselves”.

All of the above needed the existence of places for the Islamic education especially to what it is related to Islamic principles, Sharia, jurisprudence, culture and history. This matter was the responsibility of a number of Indian scientists who established private Islamic schools for the purpose mentioned above.

The focus and specialization in this thesis is on an Islamic intellectual group, which is Symposium of Scholars in India and their writings about the Islamic history of India which was founded in (1311 AH / 1893 AD), and it is (an association, school, and a residence). It may come to the mind that we have passed chronological order of Islamic history and entered the modern history of India but those who are familiar with the modern writings of contemporary Indian historians and scholars will find many materials related to the civilization and history of Islamic India.

The nature of the work on this subject required relying on the investigative and deductive approach, as the publishing houses in which

the scholars used to use to publish their work were inventoried, as well as an inventory of articles published in the most important fields in which the seminarians published their research, especially (Journal of Culture of India, Horizons of India magazine as well as the two magazines of The pioneer and resurrection). Perhaps, the most prominent difficulties that we faced in completing this thesis is the difficulty of counting their works, because their scientific work is still ongoing but we managed to take what we collected till the end of completing this thesis in addition to the difficulty of finding historical articles and research amid the huge amount of research related to jurisprudence and Islamic law, which are parts of their specialties that this house was established for.

This thesis is divided into an introduction and three chapters. In the introduction, the historical geography of India was reviewed, as the origin of the name India, its location, borders, and area were dealt with, and a brief overview of Islamic history in India until the end of the 08/14 century was dealt with, because this period had some important historical events.

The first chapter dealt with the emergence of the Scholars Symposium in terms of its name, goals and their most prominent activities in addition to mentioning their most important achievements. It also reviewed the efforts of one of the most prominent scientists and scholarly historians, Mr. Suleiman Al-Nadawi.

The second chapter dealt with the political, military and economic aspects of Islamic India in the writings of the scholars' symposium. The chapter was divided into two parts. The first part focused on the seminar writings on political and military aspects, and reviewed what the seminary historians mentioned about the lives of the Muslim leaders of

the conquest of India and the most important battles they fought for the spread of Islam in India.

The second part focused on mentioning of the economic aspects in the writings of historians of the scholars' symposium and the importance of economic life in the civilization of India. The study concluded with the third chapter, which dealt with the religious, cultural and social aspects in the writings of scholars and historians of the scholars' symposium. It became clear that this aspect was very rich in scientific products by the symposium's scholars, as the seminarians' interest in the historical aspect of Islamic India appeared through their writings on this aspect.

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**The Nadwi's and their role in writing about the  
Indian Islamic history until the end of the 8th  
century AH / 14 AD**

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