

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Biography Pdf

Syeda Hameed She was a member of the National Commission for Women (1997–2000). Cultural Relations (ICCR), working on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sufism from 1987 to 1991. She is the president of the National Federation of Indian Women and the founder trustee of the Women's Initiative for Peace in South Asia (WIPSA) and the Centre for Dialogue and Reconciliation. She continued her research on Azad at Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Syeda Saiyidain Hameed (born 1943) is an Indian social and women's rights activist, educationist, writer and a former member of the Planning Commission of India. Hameed received Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian honour in 2007, for her contributions to Indian society c8c7f85efb

Qasim Nanawtawi tasawwur e talim Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Mohd Qasim Nanautvi, Shibli Nomani, Abul Kalam Azad, Manazir Ahsan Geelani, Syed Abu al Ala Maududi, Khwaja Ghulam Sayyedain Muhammad Qasim Nanawtawi (1832 – 15 April 1880) (Urdu: مولانا محمد قاسم نانوتوی) was an Indian Sunni Hanafi Maturidi Islamic Scholar, theologian and a Sufi who was one of the main founders of the Deobandi Movement, starting from the Darul Uloom Deoband c8c7f85efb

== Biography == c8c7f85efb She was born in Anakkara village in Palakkad district on 23 April 1905 to Perumbilavil Govinda Menon and Madhaviyamma couple of Anakkara Vadakkathu family at Thrithala. c8c7f85efb He founded the Islamist party Jamaat-e-Islami. At the time of the Indian independence movement, Maududi and the Jamaat-e-Islami... c8c7f85efb

Abul Hasan Ali Hasani Nadwi During 1950s and 1960s he stringently attacked Arab nationalism and pan-Arabism as a new Jahiliyyah and promoted pan-Islamism. of Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi in Developing Islamic Literature in The Arabic Language: An Analytical Study (PhD). Due to his command over Arabic, in writings and speeches, he had a wide area of influence extending far beyond the Sub-continent, particularly in the Arab World. He began his academic career in 1934 as a teacher in Nadwatul Ulama, later in 1961; he became Chancellor of Nadwa and in 1985, he was appointed as Chairman of Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies. His teachings covered the entire spectrum of the collective existence of the Muslim Indians as a living community in the national and international context. India: Department of Arabic, Maulana Azad National Syed Abul Hasan Ali Hasani Nadwi (also known as Ali Miyan; 5 December 1913 – 31 December 1999) was a leading Indian Islamic scholar, thinker, writer, preacher, reformer and a Muslim public intellectual of 20th century India and the author of numerous books on history, biography, contemporary Islam, and the Muslim community in India, one of the most prominent figure of Deoband School c8c7f85efb

Syeda served the Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) as its chancellor, prior to the accession of Zafar Sareshwala, the incumbent chancellor of the university on 2 January 2015. She chaired the Steering Committee of the Commission on Health which reviewed the National Health Policy of 2002, till the dissolution of the body in 2015, to be replaced by NITI Aayog.

Abdullah Hasani Nadwi Tonk, Rajasthan: Mahad Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 33. He also served as General Secretary of the All India Payam-e-Insaniyat Forum from 2006 to 2013. Nadvi, Shah Ajmal Farooq (30 Abdullah Hasani Nadwi (29 January 1957 – 30 January 2013) was an Indian Islamic scholar, professor of Hadith, Sufi shaykh, da'i, and author. [The Life of Haidar Hasan Tonki by Abul Hasan Nadawi] (in Arabic). He worked as a lecturer at Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama in Lucknow for 36 years.

He had a lifelong association with Tablighi Jamaat. For decades, he enjoyed universal respect, was accepted by the non-Muslims, at the highest level, as the legitimate spokesman...

Prem Chandra Dhanda 26 (3): 174. "Remembering Maulana Abul Kalam Azad". Pant Hospital, New Delhi. Retrieved 7 March 2016. India. 1997. B. He was the principal of the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi and the director of G. Archived from the original (PDF) on 7 March 2016. Spandan. The Government of India awarded him the third highest civilian honour of the Padma Bhushan, in 1962, for his contributions to medicine. "History Prem Chandra Dhanda (28 May 1911 – 28 February 2013) was an Indian physician and a medical academic

Jawhar was an Indian Muslim freedom activist, one of the founders of All-India Muslim League, a pre-eminent member of Indian National Congress, journalist and a poet, a leading figure of the Khilafat Movement and one of the founders of Jamia Millia... He received his primary education in his home and neighborhood, which he started in 1961. For his further education, he enrolled in Mahad Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama in 1966 and completed the Aalimiyyah course in 1975 AD (1395 AH) and the Fazīlah...

Sarmad Kashani Penguin Books India. However his conversion was probably only nominal and superficial, since he himself used to warn the Jews not to convert themselves. N. Sarmad, in his poetry, stated that he is neither Jewish, nor Muslim, nor Hindu. V. ISBN 9780143029311. 1590–1661) was a Persian-speaking Armenian mystic and poet who travelled to and made the Indian subcontinent his permanent home during the 17th century. Originally Jewish, he may have renounced his religion to adopt Islam. Datta (2012), Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sarman, ISBN 9788129126627, Walderman Hansen doubts whether Sarmad Kashani (c

Sarmad was born in Armenia or Kashan around 1590, to a family of Jewish Persian-speaking Armenian merchants. Sarmad had an excellent command of Persian, essential for his work as a merchant, and composed most of his works in this language. He produced a translation of the Torah in Persian. He studied under Mulla Sadra and Mir Findiriski before migrating to the Mughal Empire as a merchant.

Biography

On 25 April 1931 with Margaret Pavamani she organized a picketing at Thrissur town with a group of women from middle-class families. As a result of civil disobedience movement she was imprisoned along with her 2 month old baby in 1932. After her release she was nominated to Madras assembly in 1936. During Quit India Movement (1942), she was imprisoned again for two years at Presidency Jail, Amaravathi. She became a major person in organizing congress proceedings in the regency of Malabar and also worked in Indian national congress working committee. She was the president of Hindi Prachar Sabha and was a Hindi Pracharika. In 1946 she was elected again to Madras legislative assembly. She died in 1985.

Biography

She had set up a number of orphanage homes in Malabar. She was married to Kozhipurath Madhava Menon, minister representing...

Education

Born into an anti-colonial family, Jawhar was a member of the Aligarh movement. He was elected president of the Indian National Congress in 1923, but his tenure lasted only a few months owing to disagreements with the organization—particularly with Gandhi—over the abrupt ending of the Non-Cooperation Movement. In the following years, he ended up being antithetical to it and accused Gandhi and Motilal Nehru of succumbing to the appeasement of Hindus as they regarded Muslims "the minorities" in India and refused to accommodate Muslim demands in the political representation. Being one of the founders, esteemed member and 10th president of the All-India Muslim League, he represented the party in the first round-table conference held in London.

Name and lineage

Abdullah Hasani Nadwi was born on 29 January 1957, in Aminabad, Lucknow, in Uttar Pradesh, India. His tahnik was conducted by Hussain Ahmad Madani. His father, Mohammad al-Hasani, was an Islamic scholar and the founder and editor-in-chief of the Arabic magazine Al-Baas El-Islami. His grandfather, Syed Abdul Ali Hasani, was the 6th chancellor of Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama and the elder brother of Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi. His great-grandfather, Abdul Hai Hasani, was the author of the notable biographical book Nuzhat al-Khawātir. His lineage reaches Hasan Al Musanna bin Hasan ibn Ali through Syed Ahmad Bareilvi.

Born in Ambala, in the present day Haryana to Dunichand Ambalvi, a lawyer, he did his education at Anglo Sanskrit High School, Government College and King Edward Medical College in Lahore, after which he worked at Hammersmith Hospital, London, simultaneously completing the MRCP course. His Indian career started in 1938 when he joined Indian Army Medical Corps where he worked for 7 years, reaching the rank of a lieutenant colonel, till his move to Irwin Hospital (presently Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital), New Delhi in 1945. His efforts were reported behind the establishment of the Maulana Azad Medical College, as a wing of Irwin Hospital, where he later took charge as the director-principal. It was reported that Danda worked at Maulana Azad Medical College on honorary basis, drawing a nominal salary of ₹ 1 per...

Early life

Abul A'la Maududi and political leader has been compared to Indian independence leader Abul Kalam Azad by admiring biographers. He believed that Islam was essential for politics and that it was necessary to institute sharia and preserve Islamic culture similarly as to that during the reign of the Rashidun Caliphs and abandon immorality, from what he viewed as the evils of secularism, nationalism and socialism, which he understood to be the influence of Western imperialism. He sought to revive Islam, and to propagate what he understood to be "true Islam". Described by Wilfred Cantwell Smith as "the most systematic thinker of modern Islam", his numerous works, which "covered a range of disciplines such as Qur'anic exegesis, hadith, law, philosophy, and history", were written in Urdu, but then translated into English, Arabic, Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Burmese, Malayalam and many other languages. He and his party are thought to have been Abul A'la al-Maududi (Urdu: ابو الاعلیٰ المودودی, romanized: Abū al-A'lā al-Mawdūdī; (1903-09-25)25 September 1903 – (1979-09-22)22 September 1979) was an Islamic scholar and the author of Tafhīm-ul-Quran, who was active in British India and later, following the partition, in Pakistan c8c7f85efb

Mohammad Ali Jauhar He was a co-founder of the All-India Muslim League and Jamia Millia Islamia. formed a broad coalition with the nationalist leaders like Shaukat Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari, Syed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari Muhammad Ali Jawhar (10 December 1878 – 4 January 1931) was an Indian politician and activist of the Indian independence movement c8c7f85efb

S. Irfan Habib Indian historian of science and public intellectual. He was the former Abul Kalam Azad Chair at the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. He was the former Abul Kalam Azad Chair at the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration Syed Irfan Habib (born 1953) is an Indian historian of science and public intellectual c8c7f85efb

A. V. Kuttimalu Amma Selected Works Of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Vol. Retrieved 8 March 2019. V. 11 Vol# 11. ISBN 9788171563111 A. She was a prominent figure in Civil disobedience movement. Kuttimalu Amma or Anakkara Vadakkathu Kuttimalu Amma (1905-1985) was a freedom fighter, social worker and politician in India. Kumar, Ravindra (1992). Atlantic Publishers & Dist c8c7f85efb

== Early life and education == c8c7f85efb His intellectual collaboration with Dhruv Raina as historians at the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), New Delhi in the 1990s culminated in the publication of a series of research articles (collected as a volume titled Domesticating Modern Science, 2004) on the cultural redefinition of modern science in colonial India. They also edited a volume together on Joseph Needham (Situating the History of Science, 1999), the section on "Science in Twentieth South and South-East Asia" for volume 7 of UNESCO's History of Mankind Project, and a

reader on social history of science in India (Social History of Science in Colonial India, 2007). As an author, his works have been subject to mostly positive critical reception. c8c7f85efb Irfan did his post graduation in modern Indian history and went on to receive a doctorate on the ideology and programme of revolutionaries in the 1920s freedom struggle. c8c7f85efb

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