

## Islam religion

According to the 1991 census, the total population of Muslims in India is 9.52 crores and 11.67 percent of the total population of India is of the followers of Islam. The founder of Islam is Mohammed Saheb. His introduction is as follows:

### Biography of Mohaminad Sahib

The origin of Islam in India is believed to be from the thirteenth century. The founder and promoter of Islam was Hazrat Muhammad Sahab. He was born in the city of Mecca in Arabia in 570 AD. He was born in a poor family. His parents had died in his childhood. As a young man, he earned a living by trade and became famous for his honesty in Mecca. Due to poverty, he did not get any education, but due to being thoughtful, he started getting dissatisfied with the prevailing religion of Arabia. While doing spiritual contemplation, he gradually attained wonderful consciousness and realized that he had received orders from God to take his new religious messages to the common man. From time to time he would go into samadhi and people would remember what he said with the inspiration of God. This statement became the 'Quran Sharif', the religious text of the Muslims in a collected form. A new definition of true religion is contained in this book. This is called 'Islam' or 'the way of peace'. The people of Mecca took great pride in following this new religion.

The people of Mecca continued to persecute Muhammad and a few of his followers a lot. Finally, on the invitation of the people of Medina, Mohammad Sahib left Mecca on 24 September 622 AD and went to Medina. This date is called 'Hijrat' and the Islamic era or .. Hijri Samvat starts from this event.

In Medina, Muhammad gave a systematic form to the religion of Islam and fought strongly against his opponents. The main two texts of Islam are (1) Quran, and (2) Hadith. The 'Quran' contains the knowledge that God gave to his messenger Muhammad, and the Hadith is a collection of the teachings given by Muhammad himself. To get complete information about the religion of Islam, it is necessary to know their holy book 'Quran'. religious, social and religious practices of the followers of Islam

Family life is based on this Quran.

## Quran

According to the religion of Islam, Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah (Prophet). All that knowledge is stored in the Qur'an which Allah has given to guide the misguided humanity on the right path.

It was given to Muhammad. The word 'Quran' is derived from 'Karayan' which means 'to recite'. The followers of Islam recite the verses of the Quran daily. Whatever is written in the Qur'an, by the order of Allah, an angel named 'Jibrol' narrated it to the Prophet Muhammad and Mohammed presented it to the public in the form of 'Quran'.

There are a total of 114 chapters in the Qur'an, of which 90 were collected in Mecca and the remaining 24 in Medina. It is believed that the basics of the Quran are written on tablets and placed on the seventh heaven.

The followers of Islam have special reverence, respect and respect for the Quran. They believe that every word of the Quran is pronounced by God. They accept the Quran as the universal and eternal truth.

In the Qur'an, Allah and His creation of the earth and man, doomsday, salvation (liberation), social duty, human duty, good and bad conduct and punishment etc. The followers of Islam believe that all the truths written in the Quran are for the welfare of the entire human race.

### **Aspect of Islam Religion**

Three parts of Islam have been mentioned in the Quran. they are like this

**1. Iman** - In Islam, Allah is considered to be the only God and it is through the prophets that he communicates his message to the people. Iman means believing in one's own religion. Followers of Islam under Islam. It also includes believing in the Day of Judgment (Judgment Day) after the Doomsday. On this day, Allah will send people to heaven or hell according to their good and bad deeds. Thus faith means believing in Allah, His Prophets and the Day of Doomsday. .

**2. Worship** - Under worship, 5 religious activities are included - reading Kalma, Namaz, Roza, Zakat and Hajj. (1) It is the duty of every Muslim to chant this kalma 'La ilaha illallah muhammsalillah' (meaning God is one and Muhammad is his messenger) daily. (2) Every Muslim should offer Namaz five times a day facing Mecca and participate in public prayers on Fridays. (3) Every Muslim should fast during the month of Ramzan and should eat after sunset. (4) Every Muslim must visit Mecca and Medina once in his lifetime which is called 'Hajj'. (5) Every Muslim should give one-fourth of his income in Zakat (charity).

**3. Ihsaan** - It has been told in Ihsaan that a true Muslim should dedicate himself to God. He needs to do what is mentioned in the Qur'an. At the individual level, at the social level and at the political level, the work should be carried out according to the orders of the Quran. You should keep yourself away from bad deeds. Science, which is the development of any other knowledge, is in such a way that it is not contrary to Namaz and fasting, as well as it should not be a hindrance in devotion to Allah. This Thus Ihsaan commands the person to observe the moral conduct stipulated in the covenant and not to doubt them.

Thus the religion of Islam is very simple. According to him, the creator of the world is only God who has no companions and relatives. All living beings are his servants. They should only do this one 'Bandgi to the Pak God', 'Pujarcha'. There can be no image of him. The direct relation of man with him can be linked to prayer etc. Punishment is his condition. He does not need the help of any priest or priest. Worshiping him by making an idol is a sin. Hazrat Muhammad is his 'Prophet'. There have been many such prophets before. Muhammad is the last prophet and there will be a 'Mehdi' before Ad Kewat 'Qayamat'. Belief in the only omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent formless God and his last prophet Muhammad is the fundamental principle of Islam.

All the principles of Islam religion have been given in Quran Sharif. Apart from these above-mentioned principles, there are 5 formal principles - reading Kalma, Namaz, Roza, Zakat and Hajj, which have been described under 'Ibadat'.

Thus, according to the religion of Islam, all Muslims are equal and brother-brother: every Muslim must believe in all the forward messengers, holy clergy, gods or angels, heaven (Jannat), Nakam (Dozakh), the day of doom (Judgment) i.e. Believing is an essential duty.

## **Basic Characteristics of Islam**

Following are the main features of Islam

**1. Monotheism-** Islam religion believes in only one God. Earlier polytheism was prevalent in Arabia. Mohammad Saheb was a supporter of belief in one God instead of polytheism. They believe that there is only one Allah in the world, there is no other power, He does as he pleases; Even the demonic forces exert their influence according to his will. It is Allah who will determine the good or bad deeds of the people on the day of rosary (judgment) after the doom and will accordingly send them to heaven or hell, such is the belief of Islam.

**2. Tradition of the Prophet** - As it has been clarified in the above lines that Islam religion believes in monotheism, the same God keeps sending prophets from time to time to show the misguided humanity the right path. Among these prophets, Muhammad Saheb is the last prophet. The Prophet is in the form of a messenger or Dat. Muhammad Sahab also brought the message of Allah to the earth, so he is also a prophet. Mohammad Saheb had acted as a Dharmadoot (Rasool) between God and human beings, hence he is also known as Rasool.

**3. Faith and Surrender** - Islam orders its followers to believe in the holy book Quran and does not allow reasoning on the teachings written in it because logic has no place in religion. Faith is the basic principle of all religions. Those who disobey and disobey the verses (orders) of the Qur'an are called Kafirs. Islam also talks about devotion to God. Bliss is attained by obeying the will of Allah. Those who forget the wishes of Allah or do not believe in 'Quran Sharif' are liable to punishment. Thus Islam considers faith and dedication to be important.

**4. Duty of duty-** 'Quran Sharif' is a code of conduct for the followers of Islam. It is the ultimate duty of every Muslim to accept the orders and instructions written in the Qur'an, believe them and behave accordingly, even those who believe in the Qur'an and follow it.: are also called Muslims. In the Qur'an, every Muslim is ordered to perform five religious functions - reading Kalma, fasting, offering Namaz, giving Zakat and performing Hajj. The greatness of duties is the main ideal of Islam.

**5. Equality** - Men have more rights than women in Islam. However, there is no discrimination on the basis of birth, sex, age, caste, occupation etc. Thus Islam is based on the principle of equality.

**6. Opposing idol-worship** - Idol is not worshiped in Islam, but the belief of a formless God is the specialty of this religion. This religion is staunchly opposed to idol-worship.

**7. Do not believe in reincarnation** - Hindus have been conceived of reincarnation, but Islam does not believe in reincarnation, but this religion believes that after doom.

Later on the day of Roseshmar, God will calculate the good and bad deeds of the dead beings and accordingly will give them heaven or hell.

**8. Disbelief in human freedom-** Islam religion is opposed to human freedom. He believes that man is completely under the will of God. In the event of vague and uncertain teachings written in the Qur'an, the teachings, conduct and behavior of the Prophet are valid - it is believed in Islam but man has no right to make decisions.

## **Sects of Islam**

After the death of Muhammad, the question arose of the election of the religious and political leader of the religion of Islam, to whom should the leadership be given? Due to this, two groups were formed among the followers of Islam. One group considered Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law 'Ali' as the founder of Islam. He said that Muhammad Saheb had indicated before his death that Ali should be considered as the head after his death – this property. Radaya eventually came to be known as 'Shia'.

The other group refused to accept Ali as the head. The people of this group argued that the head should be selected with the consent of all. The people who follow this sect are called 'Sunni'. Thus there are mainly two sects of Islam religion (1) Shia (2) Sunni. The source of origin of both is the same, but at present there are many differences in the ideologies of both the sects, for example

(1) According to the Shia people, the imam or caliph should be appointed only from among the descendants of Ali as they are the real heirs of Muhammad. Sunni people are of the opinion that the Imam should be selected by a people's committee and not by hereditary method.

(2) According to Shia people, Imam or Caliph is only a spiritual leader, he has nothing to do with the state, because religion and state are separate. Sunni people believe that the Imam is both a religious and secular head, he is the guardian of both religion and state because religion and state are related to each other and not separate.

(3) "Shia" believers accept many Imams at the same time, Sunni believers accept only one Imam of the whole world.

(4) 'Shia' people believe that if the Imam has done any wrong act due to which he is guilty, then the prayer of those who believe in Islam will be illegal. In the opinion of 'Sunni' people, the imam's crimes will not affect the prayer of the people.

(5) 'Shia' people accept the freedom to debate the Quran, Shia people also accept temporary marriage. The 'Sunni' people do not accept any debate on the Quran and believe in the permanence of marriage.

(6) Shia sect later divided into 5 parts. The Sunni sect later divided into 4 parts.

Apart from these two sects, a new sect 'Sufism' was born which accepts the principles of Islam.

**'Sufi Sect'** - According to some Sufi people, the first propagator of 'Sufism' is considered to be Hazrat Mohammad Saheb and some people find the lack of its fundamental principles in 'Quran Sharif' and give the credit of its promotion to Ali or any other person. It is given to a great man who has been a companion of the Prophet. Many fanatical Muslims condemn it as the opinion of heretics because of the absence of this principle in the 'Quran Sharif'. According to some, the word 'Sufi' appears to have come

to power two hundred years after the death of Muhammad. The word 'Sufi' was first used in 869 AD by Jiham, a resident of Basra (Arab). Some scholars consider this word to be first used for Abu Hashim of Kufa before 800 BC. Many scholars consider Sufism to be derived from Islam.

In Sufi religion, great importance is given to love and this belief also gives great recognition to humanism and non-violence. Sufi people believe in God. According to them, God is considered as 'Priyatama', in whose search the beloved soul-like soul renounces all worldly pleasures and goes away. Sadhak has to follow the path of 'Ishq' to achieve his ultimate goal. They believe that God is immortal beauty, which can be attained by love-music, so in Sufism, beauty and music are given more importance. Sufis experience divine love (Ishq-e Khuda) by falling in worldly love and experience the beauty of God (Allah's Jamal) in Tasawwur and beauty-worship (Husnparasti). According to the Sufis, God is Nirguna.

The main principles of Sune Mat are as follows

- (1) Guru has great importance in Sufi religion. Only God does the work of taking us from this dark world to the desired goal. Therefore, God is the guide who guides the disciple towards the right path with his lamp of knowledge.
- (2) God is one, so one should have unwavering faith in his unity. Sufism considers 'Advaita' to be a feeling.
- (3) God is beautiful and can be attained through love (Ishq).
- (4) The heart is like a mirror in which the image of God is visible. God can be attained only by staying away from worldly temptations.
- (5) Man is a superior being. The soul of man is different from his body. She (soul) gets affected by bad deeds but her tendency leads her towards good path.
- (6) If a man's actions are good, his death will bring him closer to God. Therefore the seeker should not be afraid of death because 'heaven' and 'hell' are symbols of 'proximity' and 'distance' of God.

Thus Sufism is a religion based on effective principles. Along with Iraq, Sufism was widely spread in India as well. This religion is based on the teachings of Quran on the one hand and on the other hand the impression of the influence of Vedanta is also visible on it. Therefore, it can be called a mixture of Hindu and Muslim ideas.

## **Impact of Islam on Indian Society**

According to Yogendra Singh, the impact of Islam on Indian society can be seen by dividing it into three phases - (1) First, the phase of the period of Islam rule in India, (2) Second phase The beginning of the period when the British rule was established and (3) the third phase, the beginning of the Indian independence movement and the partition of the country and the attainment of political independence: The period of the first phase, which lasted from 1206 AD to 1818 AD, was very long. 10. Important in spreading Islam religion in India of Sufi tradition.

The impact of Islam on Indian society can be seen in the following forms

**1. Impact on Religious Life** -The period of contact of Islam with India is about 1000 years old.<sup>13</sup> Islam religion believes in only one God. Due to the influence of Islam and Sufism, monism, and monotheism

started among Hindus too! In Hindu society also because of the opposition to the rituals of Sufis. Reformist movements were born which tried to remove religious superstitions and rituals. Equality of all religions and unity of God began to be emphasized. Idol worship was also opposed in many Hindu religious sects. Kabir's religious movement and Guru Nanak's Sikhism were influenced by Muslim religion. Shankaracharya adopted monism from Islam and Sufi religion.

Islam also had an impact on the Bhakti movements of Hindus. Thus, opposition to idolatry, monotheism, the abolition of untouchability and caste system, the birth of egalitarian ideals and reformist movements, etc. are the results of the influence of Islam.

**2. Impact on Social Structure** - The impact of Muslim religion and culture on the social structure of Hindus is clearly reflected. Changes in family, marriage and social status of women can be considered influenced by Muslim culture. For example, the tradition of widow-marriage and child-marriage in the Hindus started only because of protecting the chastity of their girls from the Muslims. The practice of purdah was practiced among the Hindus only from the point of view of protection from the Muslims and their freedom was also banned. Women were denied education. The practice of Sati was strictly followed and the rules of endogamy and aristocratic marriage narrowed the scope of marriage. In the joint-family theory of Hindus also, a rigid monopoly began to flourish.

**3. Impact on Economic Life**- Before the arrival of the Muslims in India, each village had its own land and the village was as an independent unit. During the rule of Muslims, temporary land system was born, revenue system originated, village panchayat became insignificant. Villages started being exploited. Slavery in India also started with the Muslims. Slaves were forced to do forced labor. Many grand buildings were built through forced labor. But the Indian cottage industries were revived by the contact with the Muslims. Progress was made in many areas like manufacturing of sati and woolen clothes, dyeing, printing, handicraft industries etc. The Muslim rulers encouraged foreign trade. Many luxuries etc. started to be imported from abroad and in return cotton-silk clothes,

Opium, indigo. Zinc etc. started being exported to foreign countries.

**4. Impact on Cultural Life**- Muslim culture also had an impact on the cultural life of Hindus. The Hindus adopted the dress, manners, food etc. of the Muslims, e.g. Hindus; Achkanen and churidars started wearing pajamas, sherwanis, kurtas etc. Achkan-Sherwani became the dress in Hindu marriages too. Due to the influence of Muslims, the prevalence of meat, fish, eggs etc. increased in the food. Some sweets - Jalebi, Imarti, Balushahi etc. were also adopted by Hindus. Hindus have imbibed the culture of Muslims like respect, manners, manner of greeting, politeness of language etc. Public educational institutions began to be opened in mosques only. This is how educational institutions developed. Thus Hindus were influenced by Muslim culture.

Auziz Ahmed has written that some Hindu communities such as Kayastas, Khattris, Pandits of Kashmir and Amils of Sindh adopted Muslim culture, developed Muslim language and literature, participated effectively in Muslim administration.

He converted his household life to the Muslim way of life. Apart from religion, the members of this community were hardly distinguishable from the Muslims. In some, Muslim religious-social customs such as Mursiya were also written on Hussein's monument. Some even adopted semi-Muslim names. also gave up his culture to a certain extent in order to introduce himself to the Muslims.

**5. Impact on Art and Literature:** The art and literature of Muslims also influenced Hindus. Due to the contact of Urdu language, words like Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Urdu etc. started being in abundance in Indian languages. Many words, such as shirt, pajama, paper, poor, stubborn, baadab, bewafa etc. have now become a part of Indian languages. Many texts have been composed in the Muslim era. The works of 'Geet Govind', 'Mitakshara', 'Shastradeepak' etc. have given prosperity to Hindi literature.

The development of architecture, painting and music etc. is the result of the Muslim period. High-rise towers, arches, basements and domes were built only during the Muslim period. A unique creation like the Taj Mahal of Agra is beautifying the pride and dignity of the Muslims even today. Hindus have received education from Muslims in many areas. The use of domes in Hindu temples is an influence of the art of Muslims. From the point of view of art, the living paintings of animals, birds, trees, vines, flowers, etc., decorated with golden and silver colors are the gift of Muslim culture. As a result of Bhakti movements The practice of bhajans, kirtans, etc. of groom-devotion increased. Various types of ranges, qawwali, tarana, ghazal and many musical instruments like tabla, sitar etc., thumri-khangiri etc. ragas, chartal, sajhuma, ada, salfaq etc. are the gift of Muslim art. In the court of Akbar, Tansen composed ragas like Miyan Palhar, Miyan Ki Sarang etc. The creation of Dhrupad style, Late Gyal, Dratalaya etc. is the contribution of Muslim period itself. In this way, in the field of literature and art, Hindus were influenced by the Muslims in many ways.

**6. Impact on Caste-System** - Muslims also influenced the caste-system of Hindus. Some of the Hindu castes, which had been patronized by the Muslim rulers, became high and prestige, and the social prestige of the Brahmins was shaken. He tried to bring rigidity in caste rules, due to which the lower castes accepted the religion of Islam, which resulted in the creation of many sub-castes. In this way the religion of Islam also influenced the caste system of the Hindus.

## **Conclusion**

It can be said that the religion of Islam has had an impact on the Hindus in many areas. On the other hand, many things were accepted by the Muslims of Hindu society and Hindu tradition. For this reason he mingled with the general public. He also urged people to accept them by attracting the attention of people towards purity of heart, purity of external conduct, immense reverence for God, universal brotherhood and universal love etc. Thus in many ways both have been influenced by each other.