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Name of Department: Islamic Studies  
Topic of Research: Maulana Abul Lais Islahi Nadwi: Hayat wa Khidmaat  
(Ek Tajziyati Mutala'h)

## Finding

My thesis is an analytical study of life and works of Maulana Abul Lais Islahi Nadwi (1913-1990) who hailed from Azamgarh. He served as the first Ameer (leader) of Jamat e Islami Hind. He received his education from two leading institutions—*Madrasatul-Islah* (Azamgarh) and *Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama* (Lucknow)—and benefited from renowned scholars such as Allama Hamiduddin Farahi, Maulana Akhtar Ahsan Islahi, Maulana Amin Ahsan Islahi, Allama Taqiuddin Hilali al-Marakashi, Allama Syed Sulaiman Nadwi, and Maulana Manazir Ahsan Gilani.

After completing his studies, he served in the field of teaching and engaged in writing. His scholarly work is preserved in the form of books, pamphlets, and articles published in various journals. In my thesis, I have presented an analytical study of his writings to determine their value and highlight different aspects of his thought.

In the difficult circumstances following independence and Partition, he played an important role in guiding the Indian Muslim community and addressing its various issues. After Maulana Maududi migrated to Pakistan, he was elected as Ameer of Jamaat-e-Islami Hind. My thesis highlights his tenure of leadership along with his major contributions and his leadership attributes.

The thesis consists of five chapters, besides introduction, conclusion, bibliography, and appendix:

**Chapter 1:** Biography

**Chapter 2:** Academic Contributions

**Chapter 3:** Maulana Abul Lais and Jamaat-e-Islami

**Chapter 4:** Other Services

## **Chapter 5: Views of Contemporary Scholars and Intellectuals about Maulana Abul Lais**

Chapter one presents the biography of Maulana Abul Lais Islahi Nadwi. Key aspects of his life—from birth to death—are covered, including lineage, family background, education, teachers, teaching career, journalism, association with Jamaat-e-Islami, foreign tours, imprisonment, family, character, and personal habits. Second chapter analyzes his scholarly contributions. His books and pamphlets are reviewed, and his articles published in various journals are introduced and analysed. Special attention is given to writings on Qur’anic subjects. The chapter concludes with a presentation of some of his major scholarly views. Third chapter discusses his association with Jamaat-e-Islami and his tenure as Ameer. The history of the Jamaat-e-Islami Hind after Partition, his election as Ameer, major activities under his leadership, and the characteristics of his leadership style are described. Fourth chapter presents his community services beyond Jamaat-e-Islami Hind. Institutions in whose establishment or administration he played a key role—such as All India Muslim Personal Law Board, Deeni Taleemi Council, Muslim Majlis-e-Mushawarat, Jamiatul-Falah, and Jamiatus-Salihah—are introduced, and the nature of his involvement in each is explained. Fifth chapter compiles the views of contemporary scholars and intellectuals about Maulana Abul Lais, including Qari Muhammad Tayyib, Dr. Zakir Husain, Muhammad Salahuddin, Syed Shahabuddin, Maulana Syed Abul Hasan Ali Hasani Nadwi, Maulana Rabey Hasani Nadwi, Maulana Abdul Wahab Khilji, Hayatullah Ansari, Dr. Abdul Mughni, Maulana Ziauddin Islahi, Shams Pirzada, Maulana Maududi, Naeem Siddiqi, Muhammad Sirajul Hasan, Shafi Monis, Maulana Jalaluddin Umri, Maulana Shahbaz Islahi and Dr. Syed Abdul Bari and others.