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ANNEXURES

A. LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY OF HAZRAT MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

B. A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SCIENTISTS AND PHILOSOPHERS OF THE ISLAMIC ARAB

C. OPINION OF FEW SCIENTISTS AND PHILOSOPHERS ON THE QUR'AN

Annexure – A

LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY OF

HAZRAT MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

Perhaps it is known to the most of the educated people in the present day world that one historian cum scientist of America named **Michael H Hart** (1932 C.E -) wrote a book titled '***The 100 : A Ranking of the Most Influential Persons in History'*** which was first published in 1978 and reprinted with revision in 1992. The book very expectedly ranked Hazrat Muhammad (Pbuh), the prophet of Islam as the most influential man of human history. Hart, in his book put forwarded detailed justification and inferential arguments for ranking the prophet of Islam in the top of the influential personalities, the world has witnessed so far. He found Hazrat Muhammad (Pbuh) highly successful in his mission in religious as well as secular field. From ordinary socio-economic condition, he founded and promulgated one of the great religions of the world and became a successful leader in political arena also. Even after fourteen hundred years of the foundation of Islam, his influence is still powerful and alive among almost one fourth of the total population on the earth. (The 100: Ranking… by M.H.Hart)

Hazrat Muammad (Pbuh) was not a mythological figure; rather he is a historical man. His birth, his entire life and his death everything is in the record of history of the world. There is no ambiguity in the life history of the great of the prophet since everything was recorded with due sincerity. He was introduced by the Quran as a Mercy to the entire world. The Quran Proclaims:

وَمَآ أَرۡسَلۡنَٰكَ إِلَّا رَحۡمَةٗ لِّلۡعَٰلَمِينَ ١٠٧

We sent thee not, but as a Mercy for all creatures. (21:107)

The Qur'an also declared the prophet as Messenger to all the people on the earth. The Qur'an proclaims:

وَمَآ أَرۡسَلۡنَٰكَ إِلَّا كَآفَّةٗ لِّلنَّاسِ بَشِيرٗا وَنَذِيرٗا وَلَٰكِنَّ أَكۡثَرَ ٱلنَّاسِ لَا يَعۡلَمُونَ ٢٨

We have not sent thee but as a universal (Messenger) to men, giving them glad tidings, and warning them (against sin), but most men understand not .(34:28)

THE BIRTH OF THE PROPHET

In 570 C.E in the month of August, Monday, Muhammad, son of Abdullah of the famous Qureysh tribe was born at Mecca. His mother was Amina and his father died before he was born .The child was brought up by his father in law Abdul Muttalib. Unfortunately his mother also died when he was only six years old. After the death of Abdul Muttalib he was brought up by his uncle Abu Talib. His clan was most influential in Arabia, was a part of great Qurayshi tribe.

EARLY LIFE AND MARRIAGE

At the childhood Muhammad (Pbuh) was sent to a lady named Halima who was his foster mother as per practice of the then Arab society. He was brought up by Halima very sincerely. At age of six years, he returned child Muhammad to his mother Amina. He spent his early life as a shepherd and also took part in trade of goods in caravans to neighboring countries of Saudi Arabia with his uncle. He was very honest and gentle in his approach to his peoples. His fair behaviour earned him the honour ***Al-Amin***, i.e the trust worthy. However, he never took part in idol worship prevalent at that time. But he was loved by all the people of Mecca for his high noble character. When Muhammad became young his reputation attracted the notice of one wealthy widow Khadijah who entrusted her business to him. When Muhammad was 25 years of age Khadijah being highly satisfied on the performance of Muhammad in running the business very successfully wished to marry the youngman. Though, a widow Khadijah was still young at the age of 40 to have a new married life. Muhammad being a poor young man with the advice of his uncle Abu Talib married Khadijah and took up all the responsibilities of her business. Their conjugal life was happy still Khadijah died when Muhammad was 50 years of age. She was the first person to accept the new faith propagated by the great prophet.

They had two sons who died in childhood, but four daughters were got married. However, only Fatima had two sons, the famous Hasan and Hussain. Orphan Muhammad had no scope of taking formal or informal education and remained unlettered. The matter has been referred in many revelations of the Qur'an.

FIRST REVELATION

At that time, the Quraysh was the most powerful of the tribes in Mecca and they were idol worshippers who were looking after the Ka'ba, the House of God. Muhammad though a young man, always remained thoughtful about the religious faith and social unrest of his people. He used to visit a cave at Mount Hira, out side the city and remained in mediation in solitude. At the age of 40 when he was meditation at the cave of Hira, he received the first revelation from Archangel Gabriel as "*Read, in the name of your Lord ……. teacheth man that which he knew not" (96:01-05)* He was afraid of and rushed to his home and told Khadijah his wife about the unnatural happenings. She comforted and encouraged him. Subsequently she took her husband to an old man named Waraqah who adopted Christianity and was a knowledgeable man on scriptures. Warakqah inspired Muhammad and warned him about his future great responsibities. The angel on Mount Hira insisted Muhammad to read – though he was illiterate. As such the great book sent to him is called Al-Qur'an i.e The Reading.

THE CALL TO THE PEOPLE TOWARDS ONE TRUE GOD

After a spell of time, he used to receive revelations frequently and he was advised to invite people towards one true God giving up the prevalent idol worship. The first person who accepted the new religion is Hazrat Kadija , the wife of the prophet, then his childhood friend Abu Bakkar, Ali his cousin and Zayd, his slave. There were followed by some other peoples, but the leaders of Quraysh opposed heavily to that mission of their **Al-Amin**. The major cause behind their opposition is the obvious reason of rejection of idols that were being worshipped there sincerely for long ages. However, there were some other reasons also. They persuaded Muhammad (Pbuh) offering different lucrative things even the kingship of their land. But Muhammad (Pbuh) was adamant in his mission of preaching the message of Allah, the one true God. Then, the Quraysh started to oppress the followers of the prophet in different brutal manners and tried to get them back to their old religious belief

MIGRATION TO MEDINA

To save his followers the prophet allowed them to migrate to other countries. Accordingly almost two hundred people migrated to Abyssinia (Ethiopia), where they got shelter in spite of the effort of the delegates of the Quraysh there to pursue Najashi , the ruler of that country so that the followers might not be given security and indulgence. In the mean time one of the leaders of opposition, Omar converted to Islam. As such, the missions of the prophet to preach Islam among various groups were deadly opposed by many forces. But he continued his effort keeping deep faith on the help of Almighty God. .Lastly they imposed a complete social boycott on his followers and also on his clan. Though it continued for three years bringing utter sufferings for his followers, but their effort remained fruitless.

However, at the 11th year after the revelation began, the prophet lost his two highly reliable guardians as his wife Khadija and also his uncle Abu Talib.

PLEDGES AT AL-AQABAH

When the prophet was facing tough opposition in preaching his new religion, some people visits Mecca from Yathrib (presently called Medina) more than two hundred miles away were interested to hear Muhammad. The pilgrims from yathrib assembled at Mina, about five kilometers away from Mecca where Muhammad (Pbuh) addressed them in successive years. They pledged to help him in all respects if he leaves Mecca and settles at Yathrib. Thus the background of historical flight to Yathrib was created.

STARTING OF HIJRAH

The Quraysh people could learn the plan of Muhammad and they decided to murder him. The prophet received the news of their plan through revelation and immediately at night he started for Yathrib with Abu Bakkar, his most reliable follower. The Quraysh chased him, but remained unsuccessful to catch him. He reached Yathrib safe where he was received with much enthusiasm. From that time the Hijrah era started and new history began. In Yathrib i.e Medina he founded a new state and started preaching of his new religion in full swing

PROPAGATION OF ISLAM AT MEDINA

The prophet made a solemn treaty with the Jewish tribes living at Yathrib; according to which they will get equal rights of citizenship and full religious liberty. Initially the prophet and his followers were facing Jerusalem in Prayers, but here the Prophet received command of Allah to change the Qiblah (the place towards which the Muslims turn their face in prayer) from Jerusalem to ka'bah at Mecca. The prophet brought unity among the people of making peace treaties with the different Jewish tribes living at that time. That helped him to make a proper presentation of the teaching of Islam before all the people. In the mean time the new types of revelations of the Quran were being received. To form a disciplined and humanistic society different laws relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance, prohibition of criminal activities, punishment for crimes and even conducting the affairs of a government were established on the basis of revelations granted to the prophet. The permission for retaliation to torturers by the Muslims was granted which was awaited for long. (The Quran: 22:39)

BATTLE OF BADAR

At Yathrib (Medina) prophet's first concern was to make arrangement for public worship and preaching of Islam smoothly, but he was alert about the possible assault from the Quraysh at any time from any corner. There were small expeditions against foes of Muslims, but the notable one was the war at Badr when a force comprising of one thousand approached towards Medina to wipe out Muhammad (Pbuh) and his followers. However, the prophet received good tiding of victory through revelations received by him. He faced the strong force of Mecca with just three hundred thirteen companions with insufficient arms and cavalry. Though the battle was very tough for the Muslims, but it ended with a complete victory for them. Seventy numbers of Meccans lost their life and same number was taken as prisoners, whereas only thirteen Muslims became martyrs. While most of the prisoners were released on ransom, the ransoms of some were decided to teach ten illiterate Muslims by each prisoner. This victory at Badar is one of the most important events in the history of Islam.

BATTLE ON MOUNT UHUD

Next year another attack came from Mecca to destroy the force of the prophet at Yathrib. This time Muslim force faced a strong enemy force of three thousand on mount Uhud only five kilometers away from Yathrib. In spite of non cooperation from hypocrites of Yathrib , the prophet allowed Muslims to fight going out of their own town. Initially the battles was going to be greater victory for the Muslims than at Badr, but because of not carrying out the order of the Prophet by a band of fifty archers who were set to guard a pass against the enemy cavalry, the situation changed and Muslims were to face almost a defeat. However, the prophet could save his life with the help of some dedicated followers though he was hurt. The Meccans left the battle field when they heard that they were being chased by the troops of Yathrib after they reorganized.

WAR OF THE TRENCH

In the fifth year of Hijra , the idolaters of Mecca and their allies made another serious effort to destroy the Muslim force at Al-Medina. The came out to attack Medina with a large troop of ten thousand including Ghatafan , a large tribe living in desert. The Prophet took advice from all concerned. However, to protect the town he decided dig trench of length around 5.6 Km covering the open areas of Medina within 15 days only as advised by his one Persian follower named Salman, since other sides were protected by high mountains. That was done with sincere efforts and the enemy could not enter Medina and were waiting outside searching of any opportunity to attack. But they were to face strong winter storm and compelled to left back to Mecca without any success.

TREATY OF AL-HUDABIYAH

In six A.H the Prophet had a holy dream that he was visiting the holy shrine at Mecca unopposed. So he decided to go for pilgrimage in that year. A company of fourteen hundred Muslims started towards Mecca with suitable attires for pilgrimage. But he could not enter Mecca because before reached he got information that Qurayesh were ready to resist his effort. So he stopped his team at Hudabiyyah, near Mecca and sent a delegate for a talk for permission of the Qureysh for peaceful visit of the holy place.

Ultimately he could not succeed but to go for signing a treaty where both parties agreed to stop fighting for ten years and prophet may enter Mecca for pilgrimage in next year. However, the other terms of the treaty were not in favour of the Muslims which made it almost ex parte. But the treaty though apparently disadvantageous for the prophet, it paved the way for preaching Islam freely which resulted in tremendous increase of Muslims within one year of the treaty.

MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AT KHAYBER

After the treaty at Hudaibyyah in the seventh A.H. the prophet made an expedition to Khayber, a jewish strong settlement which was creating problems for living of Muslims, even threatening their existence. The prophet with his fourteen hindered followers compelled them to surrender and made peace agreement with the prophet. During his stay at Khayber, the prophet accepted the invitation of a Jewish lady who offered poisonous food and one of the companions who engulfed a morsel died on the spot, but the prophet escaped as he threw away after chewing. However, the effect the powerful poison remained in him till the last day of his life, though the prophet pardoned the lady and let her off unpunished.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

In the same year the Prophet was able to visit the holy places at Mecca as per Treaty of Hudaibiayah. He stayed there for three days and performed rituals for pilgrimage of the holy shrine and left Mecca peacefully.

OCCUPATION OF MECCA

In eighth Hijira, the Qurayesh violated some terms of the Treaty at Hudaibiyyah and that is why the prophet made an expedition to occupy Mecca, his home town. The Prophet called all Muslims of Arabia to join the mission and he reached Mecca with ten thousand followers. But surprisingly the idolaters of Mecca made no attempt to resist the Prophet and he conquered Mecca without any bloodshed. He declared amnesty for all the people of Mecca who fought against him even to remove him from the earth. Then entered Ka'ba and removed from there all the idols and freed Mecca from idol worship. He established there Salat, the Islamic prayer and call for prayer were started. He then returned to Medina, where he was settled after he was compelled to fly from Mecca.

THE FAREWELL PILGRIMAGE

In 10th hijrah, the Prphet went to Mecca to perform Hajj i.e pilgrimage in purely Islamic rules. In Islamic history this is called the Farewell Pilgrimage. Interestingly at that time there was not a single non Muslim in Mecca. During his last pilgrimage he made his historical address from the top of Mount of Rah mat (in Arafat) to a large gathering consists of nearly around one lakh pilgrims. He admonished the people with his great teachings and made them witness that he had done his divine duty as a prophet properly and completely.

THE DEATH OF THE PROPHET

The Prophet got the signal of the time of his departure from this world. On the return of the prophet to Medina he fell ill. The information of his illness created panic among the Muslims all over the Arabia. Though, he recovered a little, his condition deteriorated soon and most acceptedly on 12th Rabi-ul-Auwal of 11 the A.H he died. But the news of his death could not be believed by a large section of his followers and ultimately Hazrat Abu Bakr, senior most of his followers declared about the death of the prophet quoting revelations from the Qur'an, so that people may realize that prophet may also die.

THE FAMILY LIFE OF THE PROPHET

As stated earlier the prophet first married a 40 year old widow named Khadija at the age of 25 and their conjugal life continued till her death when Khadija was 65 years old. After that for different reasons the prophet had to marry 12 more ladies on different occasions all of whom were widows except Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa, daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Suddiq, the senior most companion of the prophet. The prophet and Hazrat Kadija had four daughters and two sons of whom Hazart Fatema was alive at time of his death. He had another son from Hazrat Maria, his wife but he died at the child hood.

AFTER THE PROPHET

After the departure of the prophet from this world, out of his companion (in Arabic called *Sahaba*), the senior most Hazrat Abu-Bakr was elected as his *Caliph* who shouldered the responsibility of continuing the mission of the prophet.

And after Abu-Bakr three others viz. Hazrat Umar, Hazrat Uthman and Hazrat Ali discharges the duties of propagation of Islam and administration of the state. The four are called *Khulafa-e- Rashidin* i.e as they were very close to the prophet.

THE PROPHET: A HISTORIC PERSONALITY

Hazrat Muhammad (Pbuh) conducted his mission of spreading the religion of Islam for almost 23 years (610 A.D to 632 A.D). His entire life history has been duly recorded and is available to every one who desire to know. In the present day 25% of world population belongs to the Muslim community. More than 50 countries in the world have Islam as state religion. The Historic place, Mecca where the prophet was born is visited by millions of Muslims from all to see the holy shrine Ka-ba during rituals of Hajj every year. Moreover, another town named Medina where the prophet built a mosque and he was also buried at Medina , is in the same way visited by millions of Muslims from the entire globe. The great religion Islam is a complete code of life for the humankind as declared by the divine book, the Qur'an.

When he stated his mission, there was darkness in Arab society; superstitiond, blind traditions were dominant everyehere. But Hazrat became able to give a new life, a new culture, a kingdom and even a new civilization. Islam promotes universal brotherhood and ideal of equality among man rejecting differebce of rich-poor, high-low, litterare-illiterate, black-white, long-short, group-tribe etc.

MUHAMMAD (PBUH) WAS SENT FOR GUIDANCE OF HUMANKIND

Hazrat Muhammad (Pbuh) was was sent as a messenger for the entire humankind for all times to come. The Qur'an has put forward very clear revelations in this regard. The following revelations in English translation may be noted:

We sent thee not, but as a Mercy for all creatures. (21:107)

We have sent thee but as a (Messenger) to all mankind, giving them Glad tidings, and warning them (against sin) , but most man know not (34:28)

Verily We have sent thee with truth, as a bearer of glad tidings, and as a warner; there never was a people; without a warner; having lived among them (in the past); (35:24)

Verily, We have revealed the Book to thee in Truth, for (instructing) mankind. He, then, that receives guidance benefits his own soul, but he that stays injures his own soul. Nor art thou set a Custodianover them (38:41)

Muhammad (Pbuh) was a human, though received revelations from Allah for guidance of mankind: The Qur'an proclaims: (English translation)

Say thou: " I am but a man like you: it is revealed to me by inspiration, that your God is one God so take the straight path unto Him and ask for His forgiveness, And woe to those who joins gods with Allah (41:06)

He was unlettered. But with divine guidance, the prophet had shown ideal for the humankind. He was a businessman, a father, a husband, a statesman, an orator, a reformer; protector of slaves. He was also the emancipator of women, the saint, the judge, the commander in battle field, the leader, the king, the great humanist, pioneer of a new civilization.

He taught the people of the world the unity of Allah (God) i.e to surrender unconditionally to the one and only one Creator and Sustainer of the universe, who has no partner ; equality of man as humanbeing ; helping the poor as obligatory duty; abolishing of slavery, prohibiting of killing of girl child; giving due right to woman; becoming kind to orphans, widows, blind, weak and old person; hospitality to travelers, guests; to be kind to own and all other children; to feed poor and hungry; to behave fairly with neighbours ; discouraged usury and help needy people without interest; to prohibit drinking of alcohol; to be kind to birds and animals; prohibited unnecessaru cutting of trees; misusing of water and many others teachings which revolutized the arab society in particular and the world in general.

THE LAST PROPHET LEFT THE QUR'AN AND HADITH FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

Hazrat Muhammad (Pbuh) being the last prophet, left the Qur'an, as the eternal guidebook for the humankind. There is also large number of sayings of the prophet called Hadith, which are compiled by different scholars of repute. There are six volumes of Hadith compiled by six different theologian of international repute which volumes are

treated be free from any fake saying. The activities of the holy prophet are also recorded being holy guidance for the Muslim. These are also included and honoured as Hadith of the prophet. Perhaps there is no field in human life which is left untouched by the teaching of the Qur'an and hadiths and humankind will be guided by the teaching of the great prophet in all days to come.

Muslms performs daily five times prayer individually and also in congregation. They observe fasting during the month of Ramdan, pay alms to poor and perform pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in life, particularly by those who are solvent for the same. They do all good deeds as instrucyed in the Qur'an and teaching of the priophet.

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Annexure-B

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SCIENTISTS AND PHILOSOPHERS OF THE ISLAMIC ARAB

With the advent of Islam, the darkness of superstitions, blind faith and social unrest slowly started to wipe out from the Arab people. They were rejuvenated with light of the knowledge revealed in the Qur'an. With the patronage of Caliphs, cultivation of knowledge started in full swing and the effect was that galaxy of scholars, scientists and philosophers appeared at different places of the Islamic World. Muslims Philosophers and scientists spread the knowledge of Qur'an and tried to apply the same for the development of their countries and nations. The Arabs occupied different countries and their intellectuals collected the best knowledge available in the occupied lands. Particularly when Egypt and Byzantine were occupied, they were acquainted with the Greeks knowledge of science and philosophy. Many times, at the initiative of Caliphs famous writings were collected and even purchased with high cost to enrich the libraries of Muslim lands. As a result of the inspiration received from studying the Qur'an and patronage of the state, the cultivation of science, literature, philosophy and many other fields of knowledge started to develop in the first ages of propagation on Islam. That paved the way for appearance of intellectual society around the Arab world. The new civilization developed with the advent of Islam is now recognized as the foundation of modern civilization. When the Dark Age was there in Europe, the Golden age (750 CE -1250 CE) of Arab civilization started at the time of the caliphs of Abbasids. A brief account of the great philosophers and scientists in the Islamic civilization is presented below:

ABU ABDULLAH AL-BATTANI (858-929 CE): His full name is Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Jabir Ibn Sinan al-Battani al-Harrani and he is called *Albetinious* in Latin. Ai- Battani was born around 858 CE in Harran. He was a famous astronomer and his important discovery is the determination of solar year as being 365 days, 5 hours, 46 minutes and 24 seconds, which almost correct as per modern science. He also determined with accuracy, the length of season and mean orbit of the sun. Al-Battani had important discovery of annual eclipse. He had also contribution in Trigonometry and wrote some books on astronomy and Trigonometry.

YAQUB IBN ISHAQ AL-KINDI (800-878 CE) : Abu Yusuf Yaqub Ibn Ishaq al-Kindi was born at Kufa around 800 CE. His Latin name used in the scientific world is *Alkindus*. He was a philosopher, physicist, astronomer, mathematician, physician, geographer and also Musician i.e many in one. He had genuine contribution in the field of Mathematics including modern arithmetic. He contributed notably in chemistry and medicine also. He was a prolific writer and total number of books composed was 241. He pointed out important aspects of music to have specific pitch for producing harmony. His influence on development of science and philosophy was very prominent at that time. The large number of books composed by him includes Astronomy 16, Geometry 32, Medicine 22, Arithmetic 11, Philosophy 22, Music 07, Logic 09, and Psychology 05.

MOHAMMAD IBN ZAKARIA AL-RAZI (864-930 CE): Abu Bakr Mohammad Ibn Zakariya al-Razi was born at Ray, Iran. His name in Latin is used as *Rhazes*. His main contribution was in the field of medicine. Many of his works on medicine had been translated to Latin. *Kitab al-Mansoori* on medicine comprised of 10 volumes was translated to Latin in 15th century CE. Al-Havi was the largest medical encyclopedia composed by Him. He also compounded medicine and wrote books. He was a prolific writer of numerous subjects who has more than 200 outstanding scientific contribution to his credit. He also wrote on physics, mathematics, astronomy and optics.

IBN SINA (980-1037) : Abu Ali al-Hussain Ibn Abdullah Ibn Sina was born at Afshana near Bukhara. He is known as *Avicenna* which is used as his Latin name. At very young age he became well versed on the Qur'an and other sciences. He was famous for his great work *Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb* on a treatise on medical science. It described 760 drugs and was most authentic materia medica of the era. His another monumental work was *Kitab al-Shifa*, covering vast field of knowledge from philosophy to science. Besides these, he also contributed in mathematics, physics, music and other fields.

ABU ALI HASAN IBN AL-HAITHAM (965-1040 CE) : He was one of most eminent physicists particularly for his contribution in Optics , who was born at Basarah, Iraq. In West, he is known as Alhazen. His other fields of contribution are mathematics, physics, medicine for which he left outstanding books. He discovered the laws of refraction and carried out experiment on the dispersion of light into various colours.

He was first to described accurately the various parts of human eye and gave scientific explanation of the process of vision. He is remembered for systematic study through scientific process of observation, hypothesis and verification.

JABIR IBN HAIYAN (died in 803 CE): He is prominently known for his contribution in chemistry. In the west he is known as *Geber*. He introduced experimental research into alchemy, which ultimately changed to modern chemistry. The name chemistry has been derived from the Arabic world *al-Kimya*. He had discovered different chemical processes which are also used in modern laboratories. Besides chemistry, he contributed in other sciences such as medicine and astronomy. He first time prepared nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, tartaric acid and emphasized on systematic experimentation. His is generally regarded as the father of chemistry.

MOHAMMAD BIN MUSA AL-KHAWARIZMI (died in 840 CE) : Abu Abdullah Mohammad Ibn Musa al-Khawarizmi was working at Bagdad. He had notable contribution in mathematics and is the founder of Algebra. The name Algebra has been drawn from his famous book *Al-Jabr wa-al-Muqabilah*. He developed the use of zero and decimal system and algorithm. He had also notable contribution in geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, geography. His books were translated to other languages and used as text book in many universities.

NASIR AL-DIN AL-TUSI (1201-1274 CE) : Abu Jafar Muhammad Ibn Muhammad Ibn al-Hasan Nasir al-Din al-Tusi was a famous astronomer who was born in Tus (Khurasan) . He was a noted scientist of his time in astronomy and mathematics. He was also an expert in philosophy, theology and even medical science. He wrote several treatises on medicine, geometry, algebra, arithmetic, trigonometry, metaphysics, logic, ethics and theology. He worked for 12 years in observatory with a group of assistants and produced astronomical tables caked' *Al-Zij-Ilkhani*, which remained the most popular tables among astronomers till the 15th century.

IBN RUSHD (1128-1198): Abul Waleed Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Ibn Rushad, known as *Averros* in the West was born in spain and studied at Cordova , the then great seat of learning. He had remarkable contribution in philosophy, logic, medicine, music and jurisprudence. In medicine his great book was *Kitab al-Kulyat fi al-Tibb* which had thrown light on various aspects of medical science. His most important work on Philosophy was *Tuhafut al-Tufut* had profound influence in Europe. He had many contribution in other fields like astronomy, logic etc. He has been recognized as one of the greatest thinkers and scientists of 12th century.

IBN KHALDUN (1332-1395): Abd al-Rahman Ibn Muhammad was born in Tunisia. He is generally known as Ibn Khaldun after a remote ancestor. His main contribution is in philosophy of history and sociology. His book *Muqaddimah* became the masterpiece of literature on philosophy of history and sociology. His other book *Kitab al-I'br* is like an encyclopedia on history. His books have been translated into many languages of the world making his influence in the intellectual society world wide.

There are many other renowned scientists, philosophers and poets in the golden age of Islamic civilization who made notable contribution in their respective field. *Abu Raihan Al-Biruni* contributed in physics, metaphysics, mathematics, geography and history; *Abul Wafa Muhammad Al-Buzjani* contributed in mathematics, specially in geometry and trigonometry; *Abu Al-Nasr Al-Farabi* contributed in science, philosophy, logic, sociology, medicine, mathematics and music. *Al-Farhani* was most distinguished astronomer of 9th century CE. *Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali* was a great philosopher. He had contribution in promoting Sufism and also religion. *Al-Idrisi* made original contribution in geography and also in medicinal plants; *Ibn Al-Nafis* was famous scholar of medicine and also theology. *Abu Marwan Ibn Juhr* was one of the greatest physicians and clinicians of Muslim golden era. *Omar Al-Khayyam* was Persian mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, physician and poet, commonly known as Omar Khayyam. A great physicist, geographer, historian *Abul Hasan Ali Al-Masudi* was born in 9th century. *Abu Al-Hasan Al-Mawardi* was a great jurist, sociologist and *Jalal Al-Din Rumi* made great contribution in Islamic philosophy and Sufism, which was largely reflected in poetry through his famous *Mathnavi*. *Thabit Ibn Qurra* was famous mathematician and astronomer and *Abu Al-Qasim Al-Zahravi* was famous surgeon who also invented surgical instruments. *Al-Hasan Al-Marakshi* was an astronomer, mathematician and geographer in 13th century. *Abd al-Rahman al-Sufi* was a great astronomer and wrote a book which contains 55 astronomical tables, illustration of 48 constellations in 96 diagrams. Moreover, *Ibn al-Baytar, Ibn al-Jazzar, Ali Bin Ridwan, Ali bin al-Abbas al-Majusi* and others are physician of reputes. Besides, those mentioned above there are many others scientists particularly astronomers in Islamic Civilization who contributed a lot for the development of science and philosophy to which pave the way for development modern science and technology.

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Annexure-C

OPINION OF FEW SCIENTISTS AND PHILOSOPHERS ON THE QUR'AN

The great book Al-Qur'an is the only scripture which has been recognized as book of wisdom by the intellectual society of the different faiths world wide coming across religious belief. Particularly when the Qur'an was translated to other languages its content came to the notice of the people of different faiths mainly of Philosophers and scientists of Non-Arab languages. Even many people learnt Arabic language and studied the Qur'an to find fault in this great book but they were amazed on the beauty and miracles of the divine book.

Different eminent scientist of modern times studied the Qur'an and expressed their well thought opinion on the divine credibility of this great scripture. Opinions of some of the prominent scientists and philosophers are enumerated below:

Prof Keith L. Moore: He was a professor emeritus in the Department of Anatomy (Faculty of Medicine) at the University of Toronto, Canada who also worked at the King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He is well known for his text book on the subjects of Anatomy and Human Embryology. He opined on the Qur'an as:

" *It has been a great pleasure for me to help clarify statements in the Quran about human development. It is clear to me that these statements must have come to Muhammad from God, or Allah, because most of this knowledge was not discovered until many centuries later. This proves to me that Muhammad must have been a messenger of God or Allah".*

Dr Gerald C. Goeringer, associate Professor of Medical Embryology of Georgetown University, USA also expressed astonishment on the Qur'anic description of embryological development in human. At a medical conference held at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia he inter alia made the following presentation.

' *In a relatively few ayahs (Qur'anic verses) is contained a rather comprehensive description of human development from the time …… In most, if not all instances, this description antedates by many centuries the recording of various stages of human embryonic and fetal development recorded in the traditional scientific literature.'*

Dr. Joe Leigh Simpson, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Baylor College of Medicine, Texas, USA, and Professor E. Marshall Johnson of Anatomy, USA, opined on the Qur'an as follows:

'It follows, I think, that not only there is no conflict between genetics and religion, but, in fact, religion can guide science by adding revelation to some of the traditional scientific approach that there exists statements in the Qur'an shown centuries later to be valid, which support knowledge in the Qur'an having been derived from God.'

Professor T.V.N. Persaud of Pediatrics and Child health from University of Manitoba, Canada has given his opinion as noted below:

' ……. *Muhammad …. Could not read, did not know to write. You have some one illiterate making profound announcements- amazingly accurate about scientific nature…… I have no difficulty in my mind that there is a divine inspiration or revelation which led him to these statement.'*

Prof William W. Hay of Geological sciences from USA opined that it is believabled that the Qur'an has the divine origin in view of its scientific statements revealed about 1400 years ago.

Professor Alfred Kroner, geologist of international repute who is a professor, department of Geology, Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany, expressed his astonishment on statement of the Quran regarding common origin of the universe as because scientists could have confirmed in recent years about the same with very complicated and advanced technological methods

Professor Yoshihide Kozai, a professor Emeritus at Tokyo University, Japan opines as:

" *I am very much impressed by finding truth in (the) Quran and for us the modern astronomers have been studying very small pieces of the universe. We have concentrated our efforts for understanding of (a) very small part. Because by using telescopes, we can see only very few parts (of) the sky without thinking (about the) whole universe. So by reading (the) Quran and by answering to the questions, I think I can find my future way for investigation of the universe*

Dr. Maurice Bucaille: Dr. Bucaille in his book, 'the Qur'an and Modern Science' has remarked:

'Throughout my research I have constantly tried to remain totally objective. I believe I have succeeded in approaching the study of the Qur'an with the same objectivity that a doctor has when opening a file on a patient. In other wards, only by carefully analyzing all the symptoms can one arrive at an accurate diagnosis. I must admit that it was certainly not faith in Islam that first guided my steps, but simply a desire to search for the truth. This is how I see it today. It was mainly the facts which, by the time I had finished my study, led me to see the Qur'an as the divine-revealed text it really is.

In another famous book named '***THE BIBLE THE QURAN & Science'*** Dr. Maurice Bucaille commented as follows:

The ideas in this study are developed from purely scientific point of view. They lead to the conclusion that it is inconceivable for a human being living in the Seventh century A.D. to have made statements in the Qur'an on a great variety of subjects that do not belong to his period and for them to be in keeping with what was to be known only centuries later. For me, there can be no human explanation to the Qur'an.

Dr. E Marshall Johnson of Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, USA opined in one of his research papers :

'..... I see no evidence for the fact to refute the concept that this individual Muhammad had to be delivering this information from some place. So , I see nothing here in conflict with the concept that divine intervention was involved in what he was able to write.'

Prof Tejatat Tejasen, Department of Anatomy at Chiang Mai University, Thailand opined on the Qur'an as follows:

'I believe that everything that has been recorded in the Qur'an 1400 years ago must be the truth that can be proved by the scientific means'

Arthur John Arberry : British orientalist and a prolific scholar of Arabic, Persian and Islamic Studies commented:

"I do not doubt at all that the Quran was a supernatural production."

W. Montgomery Watt: A Scottish historian, emeritus professor in Arabic and Islamic Studies at the University of Edinburgh has the following opinion:

It (the Qur'an) cannot be the speech of Muhammad.

William S Hass: World famous philosopher and writer has remarked on the Qur'an :

"The Qur'an prescribes solutions of all social, political and even international problems"

Gary Miller: A Canadian Mathematician and writer on Islamic Studies commented in his famous book 'The Amazing Qur'an' :

"It must be understood that the Qur'an is a divine revelation and as such, all information in it is of divine origin"

Gibbon: World famous historian commented:

"The creed of Muhammad (pbuh) is free from the suspicious of ambiguity, and the Quran is a glorious testimony to the unity of God."

Thomas Carlyle: Famous philosopher of last centuary commented as follows:

(Al-Qur'an)……. is a voice from natures own heart. Men do must listen to that, as to nothing else, all else is wind in comparison.

William Moor: World famous historian commented:

"There is probably in the world no other work which has remained thirteen centuries with as pure a text."

Goethe: The greatest of German poets:

"This book will go on excercising through all ages a most potent influence."

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