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History of Islam and Its Influence in Indian Society

Abstract. The article gives a brief overview of history of the advent of Islam in India, the period of Islamization and Islam's influence on the history and culture of India. The preached idea of universal human equality before Allah by Muslims was very attractive and that is why many of the lower castes of India eagerly accepted Islam. As a result of all these factors – political, economic, social, legal, ideological and cultural – a large area of India in the II millennium AD entrenched Sunni Islam, which became the official ideology of the ruling class.

Key words: Islam, India, Hinduism, Hindu-Muslim synthesis.

Introduction

Islam is the second-largest religion in India. Islam first came to India with Arab traders as early as 7th century AD to coastal Malabar. Islam arrived in 11th century to coastal Gujarat. Islam arrived in north India in 12th century with Turkic invasions and has since become a part of India's religious and cultural heritage. Over the Centuries, there has been significant integration of Hindu and Muslim cultures across India and the Muslims have played a prominent role in India's economic rise and cultural influence.

Islam has a rich past in the Indian peninsula. People of this region acquainted with Islam through the first Arab merchants during the reign of the first four caliphs. In the VIII century, Islam spread in the Western parts of India, particularly in the Indus Valley, located near the Islamic lands. Today Islam – is the second most common religion in India. It followed by 13.4% of the population or approximately 160 million people (2008). By the number of Muslims India is in the third place in a world after Indonesia and Pakistan. India, with a population of approximately 1.3 billion is the second populous country after China in the world, where the largest Muslim minority lives.

Methods

Some of the major Issues Involved in teaching is about Islam are discussed on the basis of the author's experience of teaching in three different contexts: in work with the doctors who works at a

sciences area. A rationale is then presented for the content and method of two educational programmes which have been developed to work out the author's approach in detail: a book entitled Cross and Crescent: Responding to the Challenge of Islam, which uses some of the material from the book.

The researchers are also discussed in terms of its crucial role in fostering what some Muslims might consider polemical and stereotypical positions in writing about Islam. Islamic post colonialism applies the anti-colonial resistant methodology of post colonialism from a Muslim perspective, exploring the continuance of colonial discourse in part of the contemporary writing about Islam and its influence on the society.

Main body

A large number of Muslims in India live in the state of Jammu and Kashmir on the border with Pakistan in the area of Delhi and other central areas of territory, which in ancient times were part of the Delhi Sultanate, in the state of West Bengal, Kerala and some other states of India. The new religion took widespread in the first half of the second millennium after the arrival of Muslim invaders to India. During this period, into Islam in a particularly active way has been passed the most disadvantaged segments of the Hindu population, who hoped thereby to overcome a system of rigid caste restrictions and limiting social mobility of the individual. Islam was massively adopted by indigent peasant population of the Ganges delta (modern Bangla-