

Arrival of Yameni Muslims to India

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Increase of Islamic Education started after peregrination of Hazrat Muhammed (S.A.W) from Mecca to Madina. large number of Arabian converted to Islam in a few years. Most famous and general people came to gether to accepted Islam. During 9th and 10th AH, people of Hazara Maut and Yamen announced of their conversion to Islam. These businessmen and their businesses were on the top position and famous all over Arab. Their ships countinued to go to Iran, Egypt, Sindh, Silole, Malabar, China. Where ever they go, spread Islam. Islamic Education had reached to Sri Lanka through them, passing by India and Sindh in the era of Rasool Allah (S.A.W). A Muslim tourist, Buzurg bin Shareyaar, residents of Harmuz city, wrote a tourisim article in 4 AH which name was “Ajaaab-ul-Hind. Having said about Lanka, he wrote that when Sri Lankan and nighbours of city new about Rasool Allah (S.A.W), then they sent a wellknown man to Arab so that he can know himself the truth about Rasool Allah (S.A.W), and imagine his personality and Islam. This man arrived during impire of second Calif Hazrat Umer Razi Allah Anhu, and asked Hazrat Umer about Rasool Allah (S.A.W), then returned to Srilanka after staying some days. But while traveleing, he died in Kamraan village. His slave who was with him, told everything what he could know about Rasool Allah (S.A.W) and Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.Z). he said about second calif Hazrat Umer Farooq Razi Allah Anhu that, he was very humbel, wearied patched clothes and was sleeping in the mosque.

(Nahri, S.A, 2003:55).

It's clear that in the first century, the Islamic tradition was spread to Sri Lanka and India. The same cases happened in Malabar in that era or some years later. It's written in “Tahfat-ul-Mujahdeen” that some people from Arab and Iran travelled to Sri Lanka to see the foot print of Hazrat Adam (A.S). Incidentally, or because of going their ship to another rout, they reached to India. And stayed on beach of Karanganem. The King Samudri met them and asked about their religion. They said: “ we are Muslims”. King already knew something about Islam through Jewish and christian that Islam is increasing in Arab Turkish

and Iran. But he could not meet himself any Muslim but desired to know more about Rasool Maqbool (S.A.W). They told him about Rasool Allah (S.A.W) and his miracles as clearly that he impressed and accepted Islam. But due to fear of people, he din't announce his conversion. And hidden his conversion to Islam. After some days these people returned to Lanka, and after spending some years returned to their home. He came in front of Rasool Allah and accepted Islam. According to instraction of Rasool Allah (S.A.W) during the travel, died on the bank of Zafar in Yamen. His tomb is in Yamen, which is called “Mazar of Indian king” and people come here to see his tomb and get blessing here (Farooq K.A, 2015 : 45).

Before died he wrote a guidance letter and requested to teach people about Islam. For this reason, Sharaf bin Malik, Malik bin dinar and Malik bin Habeeb came near beach of Malabar and setteled in deferent places and built Mousques to pray Allah. Malik bin dinar built a Mousque in Kenanoor and after that built again two more Mousque. One mousque in Kolam and another in Marwahi. He reached to Jarftaan, Darftaan, Fandarina and Fakandarya and Faknoor and built a Mousque in every city. So Arab is first generation who settled here. There is very different views among historian. Tareekh Farishta says that this incedent took place in the priod of Rasool Allah (S.A.W) and Muslims of Malabar also say this. But it's written in “Tofat-ul-Mujahideen” that there is not evidence of it. His view is that these incidents took place in second hijri. Eastern historians say that the king who converted to Islam, was from Chiru family and his name was “Chiraman Piromal” which mentioned above. It's known through Tamil traditions that famous Shankar Achariya who translated “Ved” and founder of Dashand Religion, was in same priod of Chiraman Peromal. Doctor Burmell says that Shankar Acharya was born in 650 CE, 30 Hijri. But it was declared that he was born in 788 CE, 172 Hijri. If quotations of Dr. Birmal is right then the period of Chiraman and Rasool Allah is same. But if recent report is right then his period was second century of Hijri. Editor of Imperil Gazete says that Chiraman leaved from Malabar in 25 August 825

CE and arrived the beach of Arab in 867 CE, 212 Hijri and after staying some years died in 881 CE, 216 Hijri. Muslims began to settle on the beach of Malabar in 165 Hijri. They were welcomed as businessmen and given them freedom of religion. In the starting of ninth century, the last Chiroman Probal, the king of Malabar converted to Islam, it's capital was Kodonglor, by which importance of Muslims increased day by day. He was remembered as Mapila, which means "bride" or "great child". This was respectful title. (Abdul Rahman, 2012: 56).

According to explanation of Buzurg bin Shahryaar Ramharmazi, a group leaved from Sarandeeep to Madina Manawwarah in the priod of Rasool Allah (S.A.W), but due to some problems they reached in the priod of Hazrat Umer Farooq Razi Allah Anhu and tried to know about Islam. Osman bin Abul Aas, the governer of Bahrain and Oman, in 636 CE, 637 CE, (After 4 year from the priod of Rasool Allah (S.A.W) sent a military force to Thana nearby Mumbai. later he informed Hazrat Umer R.A. Hazrat Umer Razi Allah became unhappy and wrote " you sent military forces to bank of India without my permission". If our people had killed, we would kill your people. (Mubarakpuri M.Q.A, 1967 : 111). Abdullah bin Umer, the Governer of Iraq odered to probe the situation of border in the priod of Hazrat Osman Ghani. In return, he told Hazrat Osman Ghani in his report that " there is lack of water and fruits are unripe here. Robbers are brave. If you send some Forces, they will be killed and if you send large number of militaries, they will die due to hunger. Knowing the situation, Hazrat Osman Ghani gave up the intention of sending campaign. (Farooq K.A, 2015 : 46)

Haris Abdi organized border in the priod of Hazrat Ali Razi Allah Anhu. In 44 Hijri (664 CE), Hazrat Amir Ma'awiya sent Mahlab ibn Abi Safrah to attack on borders of India. Hajjaj bin Yusuf was governor of Iraq in the priod of Calif waleed bin Abdul Malik (Bani Umayya). Borders of Balochistaan, Makraan, Sindh were under his governance. At that time Islamic governance was increased to Asia, Europe and Africa. The king of sri Lanka often gave gift the Calif and had good relationship with him. After death of Arabian businessmen in Lanka, King sent their wives to Calif through Hajjaj bin Yusuf. When this group of women was passing through searout of sindh, some robbers near Dabeel attacked on them and took everything. Hajjaj bin Yusuf warned the king Dahir. King said that he couldn't warn robberies. Hajjaj bi Yusuf sent Abdullah first, but he was killed, then again Badeel Bijli was sent. He was also killed by horse stumble. He sent a group of

armies under the guidance of his son-in-law Muhammed bin Qasim. In the war of 712 CE, Dayer was not only defeated in the war near Mawra but he was killed too. After dominated on the Barhamabaad and Alood, Muhammed bin Qasim won the war of Multaan too. Arabs named Multan "the city of golden". Successores of Al-Hajjaj tried to reach to North India namely Mawra, Maloodah, Geen and Gujrat. (Farooq K.A, 2015 : 75). Abdul Shams was captain of Arab businessmen. He met the king of Sarandeeep (Sri Lanka) In 45th Hijri. King of Sri Lanka desired to know about Islam and Prophet Muhammed (S.A.W). Abul Hasan, the first Arab Muslim who was fond of spreading Islam. He built a mousque in Sri Lanka. A large number of people converted to Islam through speeches of Abul Hasan and Talha. (Ba Osman O.S, 1994 : 11).

Ibn Kherd Azba who was the adviser of trusted Calif (Abbasia), and was captain of Government Officials in Iran. He wrote a book named "Al-masaalik wal-mamaalik" Which is old book of global geography. He invented the way of measuring land distance of different countries and searoute of India. He wrote the beliefs of different casts along with banks of India. Kashtarya (Decent People), Barhaman (who don't drink alcohol and don't take drugs), Kethri (drinker of three cup alcohol), Sasdra (agricultural people), washaan (Crafts Man), Chandaal (Juggeler and Circus), Zanb (Professional Musician), these all people didn't come to India but got knowledge from businessman and traveler. (Idbi 43) Businessman Sulaiman and Abu zaid sarrafi who lived in Sulaiman, was tourist and businessman. He travelled from Arab to China passing by the banks of India. He wrote his itinerary in 851 CE, and mentioned the sea side cities, governments, and island. He wrote about 1900 island, also wrote about cultures of India and China. Abu Zaid hasan sarrafi Compeleted the book " Silsat-ul-Tawarikh" of Sulaiman in 262 Hijri. Abu Zaid often traveled India and China In order to business. He was the first man who discovered the red sea. (Idbi 45). Buzurg bin Shahreyaar had many seaplanes. He travelled to Japan passing by Indian and Chinese sea. Ajaeb-ul-Hind was written by him. He wrote every thing whatever he saw and his friends. According to him, indian kings had Quran with hindi translation in his priod. During journey of china, Buzurg has mentioned volcano island of Filipin during journey of china. Muslims settled in that Island before Spanish (Idbi 48). Abu Ishhaaq Ibraheem bin Muhammed Farsi visited India and other palaces. Kitab-ul-Aqleem and Masaalik wal-Mamaalik was written by Him. Masoodi (303 Hijri), he was known as Abul-Hasan Ali. He was known as a great Historian, expert in geography

and tourist. He travelled till 25 years. He travelled Arminya, Asia, Africa, Buseniya, India, Tibbat and Srilanka (Silon). In 332 Hijri, he wrote a book named "Murawajuz Zahba". This book was published in Paris, France in 9 volume. According to Masoodi, in aria of Chamur in Gujrat (India) where settled 10 thousand people. Ibn Hoqal was businessman of Baghdad. He traveled Africa, Asia, Span, Sisli and India. Shamsuddin Muhammed bin Ahmed Bashri in 375 Hijri who belongs to Yaroshalam, he too came to India and traveled till Sindh.

Abul Fazl Yambui, (331 Hijri), is first tourist who came to India by earth rout.

Al-Biruni (400 Hijri), he was writer of "Al-Hind" book. He wrote "Qanoon-e-Masoodi" book. Geography of India is written in "Kitab-ul-Hind". He came to india before attack of Mahmood Ghaznawi. He belongs of Khawarizam.(Saulat, S, 2011: 94)

Ibn-e-Batoota (1377 EA), was tourist of Maraqas. He came to India in the priod of Mahmood Ghaznavi. He wrote a book named "Ajaeb-ul-Asfar". Ibn Majid is known as the lion of sea. His full name is Ahmed bin Majid. He was expert of searout of India, Africa and China. Purtagali tourist, Waskodi Gama when reached Raas-Ummid (North Africa), he could not go beyond that. Ibn Majid told him about searout and Ibn Majidi himself was the captain of Waskodi Gama's ship. Ibn Majid wrote many books and all books are available in Paris (Farance). It's a report about Ibn Majid that Portuguese used him by giving him drugs. and other report is that he had been given some money (Idbi 69). Arab was expert to ride the boat. They went to Gujrat beach and Malabar beach of India and they also went to Sri Lanka (Selon) beach, and also went to Jawa and Smatra, and North Africa by boats and buy their products and took people from one place to other place. When Purtugalies started traveling, then they got victory over Arabian seaes. (Idbi 77).

Arabian of North Yamen (Hazara Mout), travelled on boats. He went to north bank of Sri Lanka and bank of Jawa, Samtra. He went to Maldeep and Andomaan. This was his business and another time, they took passengers from place to another place too.

Ship was called "Safina and Falak" in old arabic language. Small boat is called "Qarib". Name of boat was different in Abbasi priod. Tayyar, Sanbuk (Tafriqi Kashti), plural of ma'adi is Ma'avi. It's called small boat. The name of captain is Mallah, Saffar, and Sajjar.

Arab boat was used as "Nawaakhizatun" word. plural this word is Nawakhizatun. This word is

terminal of Hindi, Faras word which we call "Na khuda". Arab of Rome sea is used "Naweeti" this word converted into Arabic and called "Nawaat". This word came to Shaam and Arab from lanaguage of Rom. The original word is Tatin. The employees who worked for Naution, French Nautique, and English Navy ships, they were called Khalasi. (Habshi, and there childern whom Arab bought, were called khalasies). There is a word in arabic for Mulla, the word "Dari Rabban" is used for captain of boats. The word Didbaan (Farsi word), is used for seeing montain, sea storm and ships, sitting on the box of ships.

In the priod of Abbasi, captain and boat were two types. Ashab-ul-Rujul (Ma Tehat) was used for ordinary navigator in Arabic language, and the word "Ro'asa" was used for great officers in Arabic and "Marfa" in old Arabic language. At that time, in the period of Arab, captain of sea were appointed for three work. Catching fishes from boat, extracting diamond and pearl, and exporting goods of business from one country to another country. Arab knew the rout of air very well. They explained different name of airs. IIm-ul-Anwa and IIm-ul-Mahab-ul-Riyah were practiced particularly. There were written many books on that topic. Kings of Yemen who belonged to Hamira and Saba'a, had many boats, their business were spread every where. (Dale,S, 1980: 132)

Ubla: is over beach of Dajla. Which was first Iranian base, Later on 14 Hijri, Arab captured Iran. This port was market of ships. Ships went to china and India from here. Alaa bin Al-Hazrami was first governer of Bahrain. He batteded with Iran and lost the war for the first time. (Mubarakpuri, M.A.Q. 2004 : 132)

Yameni Arab chain to North India and Jawa and Smatra.

Three types of Yameni Arab migarated to India. first time as businessman, second time as a preecher of Islam and third time as armies.

The Arab came first time in South India Kerala. Old name of Malabar west beach is called "Moabbar". It's old name which is found in books of old Kannada and Tamil is Kerala and Malyalam. Imle or Malale is called for " Pahad" in Darawidan Language. And changed name of Malaya is used too in Sanskirit. Baar is added in the end of Mala then it's been Malabaar. Baar is Farsi word, it means "Mulk". Zaffaar was the center of business of Malabaar in Arab which is on the bank of Hazara Mout. And businessmen of here were trading goods. That's why, in this city and around it, there were found many trees, like coconut, Fulful, Matinoool etc. (Qadri, S.S. 1992 :111).

From 711 EA, means before attacking Muhammed bin Qasim on sindh, Yameni Arab (Particularly Hazara Mout), they traded in Kerala (India). The Arab, Hazara Maut (which is on north of Yamen). They used to come on Saya (the boat on which were covered with Parwe and was run by air) they traded. They stayed in Kerala and married. Their generation are in Kerala now. Their name's are in Arabic namely Muhammed Abu Bakar, Osman, Ali etc. They follow Shafai Tradition. Many Arabs stayed in Kerala and many traveled Jawa Smatra (Indonesia) from there for business. When Alwi bin Muhammed bin Sahal al-jifri came Calicut to meet his uncle in 1183 CE. Arabs who went to Jawa Smatra. They got married there. And many settled there. The credit spreading Islam goes to those Yemeni Arab (Particularly Hazara Maut). It's known by coming them, that Arab already discovered the searout of India. (Nadvi, M.M.A: 66).

The second mentioned some pious person in the last second century A.H. or third century A.H., were called sufi saint. But it's beginning is counted in third century hijri. Two person who came to India and spread Islam in all over India, are very famous. One is Hazrat Ali Hijori (1072, CE to 1009, CE), who came to India on 10 Muharram, 561 Hijri, 1161 CE. And second person was Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti Ajmeri (1235 CE to 1124 CE). According to historian, it was 577 or 580 Hijri. A part from them, many other pious person came to India. One of them is Shaikh Muhammed Ismail Bukhari came to Lahore 395 Hijri, in 1005 CE. And second person Khawaja Abu Muhammed who came with Mahmood Ghaznawi (Tarikh Mashaikh Chisht, Khaleeq Nizami, page 145). Mahmood Ghaznawi attacked 17 times on India from 1001 CE to 1025 CE. And he attacked last time on Somnaath in 1025 CE. It's clear from all details that any Sufi or pious person, who are famous or non-famous, didn't come to India before Mahmood Gaznawi. But Muslims are already found here. Details of those are here. I am presenting these details from (Tarikh Paak-o-Hind, Professor Abdul Allah Malik, head of history Islamic college section, railway road, Lahore, seventh edition 1978). This book is included in the curriculum in colleges. Islam spread to North India as Religion, and the series of propagation continued till first century. Even, Islam spread significantly in South India and King of there converted to Islam. Significant cause of increasing Islam in South India was that people were confused at that time about Religion. Follower of Hindu religion was against Budhist, Jain. And was very serious to finish them. In that situation when preacher of Islam explained about one God and destroyed the thought of cast discrimination, and

said these all are against humanity. Large number of people began to convert to Islam gradually. Because, there was no objection on changing religion. Therefore, thousands of Non-Muslims converted to Islam. (Nadvi, M.M.A : 33)

It's obvious from this quotation that Islam traversed to North India, and south India particularly Malabar and west beaches of India in the first century of Hijri. Thousands of Non-Muslims converted to Islam, and King also accepted Islam.

The aim of coming last mentioned Yameni people to India was to get into army services. Limited financial resource of Yamen and civil war forced them to enlist in the army of Deccan. Skill made them professional army and to perform military service became their profession.

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