

CHAPTER-I

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LIFE AND WORKS OF MAULANA ABDUL HOQUE

His Birth: Maulana Abdul Hoque was born on 25th April, 1929 at village Satghori in undivided Sylhet District under Patharkandi police station. After division of India his residence has been included in the re-established Karimganj District. His father's name was Maulana Jillul Hoque and his mother's name was Nazia Begum.

FAMILY BACKGROUND:

His father expired when he was of four years. After a few days his mother had also expired for which he had to pass his life with deep distress along with his elder brother and sister. He had an elder brother and two younger brothers. His only younger sister is Anisun Nessa. After completion of his education, he had married with the daughter of Maulana Taher Ali at village Deoband, and he led his conjugal life with happiness.

Maulana Abdul Hoque had left three sons and three daughters. His first son is Jahid Ahmed who is a Hafiz of Quran

and Maulana. He is at present a well businessman. Second son, Selim Ahmed is also a well businessman and his third son Kalim Ahmed is a Hafiz. After completion of Maulana degree, at present he is working as i/c Principal of Garigaon Madrassa and also running his family business. Moreover he is also an active worker of Assam state Jamiat. Maulana Hoque Sahab's 1st daughter has been married to Maulana Osman sahab and his second daughter has been married with the well known social worker and politician of Assam, Maulana Badaruddin Ajmal and his third daughter has been married to Maulana Humayun Kabir of Hojai.

His child life:

His child life was not so pleasant. His parent's death had badly affected upon his life. Under the supervision of relatives and neighbourers, he completed his primary school education. He had to be imprisoned at Karimganj Jail for participation in freedom movement of India when he was only 12/14 years Old. After that he completed his secondary and higher education at Asimia Alia Kharizia Madrassa. Again he got admitted at Sylhet Title Madrassa for higher education and then he went to historical madrassa, Darul Uloom, Deoband in the District of Saharanpur,

Uttar Pradesh. His great perseverance talent, sharp intellectual mind and eagerness carried to him great success.

Teachers of Hoque Sahab:

Sheikhul Islam Hazrat Maulana Syed Hussain Ahmad Madani (1296-1377A.H.) Ustadul Asatiza Allama Ibrahim Baliwali (1304-1387A.H.) Hekimul Islam Hazrat Maulana Quari Mohammad Tayub Quasimi (1315-1403 A.H.) Hazrat Maulana Idrish Kandlovi (1317-1394A.H.) Hazrat Maulana Fakhrul Hassan Muradabadi (1323-1400A.H.) Hazrat Maulana Abdul Hoque Nofegul (1313-1393A.H.) Hazrat Maulana Abdul Hoque Khataki (1327-1409 A.H.) Hazrat Maulana Abdul Khaliq Multahabi (1313-1388 A.H.) Hazrat Maulana Quazi Burubuddin Punjabi, Hazrat Maulana Abdus Sukur Deobandi (died 1383A.H.) Hazrat Maulana Mohd.Sharif Kashmiri, Hazrat Maulana Merajul Hoque Deobandi, Hazrat Maulana Mohmmad Jalil kiranafi, Hazrat Maulana Shoaib Akhtar Hussain Deobandi, Hazrat Maulana Quazi Masud Ahmad Deobandi, Hazrat Maulana Abdul Ahmed Deobandi, Hazrat Maulana Quari Asgar Ali Sehespuri etc. are some of the well known personalities.

List of some of the books with Teachers where he studied.

Sl.No.	Name of the books.	Name of the Teacher
1.	Bukhari sharif:	Hazrat Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madani (Rah).
2.	Tirmizi Sharif:	Hazrat Maulana Hussain Madani (Rah).
3.	Muslim Sharif:	Hazrat Allamah Ibrahim Baliwabi (Rah)
4.	Abu Daud Sharif:	Hazrat Maulana Ejaj Ali (Rah)
5.	Ibne Maza Sharif:	Hazrat Maulana Qari Mohd. Tayabi (Rah)
6.	Nasai Sharif:	Hazrat Maulana Quari Mohd. Tayabi (Rah)
7.	Tahawi Sharif:	Hazrat Allamah Ibrahim

Baliwabi (Rah)

- 8 Samaile Tirmiji Sharif: Hazrat Maulana Ejaj Ali
(Rah)
- 9 Muatta Imam Malik: Hazrat Maulana Idrish
(Rah)
- 10 Muatta Imam Muhammad: Hazrat Maulana
Idris (Rah)
- 11 Mishkat Sharif: Hazrat Maulana Abdul
Khalique Multani (Rah)
- 12 Jalalain Sharif: Hazrat Maulana Abdul
Jalil(Rah)
- 13 Mukhtasarul Maa'ni: Hazrat Samil (Rah)

Working life:

After completion of religious education he returned to Assam and started his life as a teacher in Asimia Alia Kharijia Madrassa in the District of Karimganj. After that he worked at

Badarpur Title Madrassa as a teacher. Then he had no any eagerness towards the Government job realizing that he had many things to do for the nation. That is why he resigned the Government job and actively joined in the social activity. For that purpose he established Darul Uloom, Garigaon in Guwahati. Till the last moment of his life, he served as the founder Principal of that Madrassa.

LITERARY WORKS:

Maulana Abdul Hoque had composed many articles in various journals, published books and developed Assamese language through Tafsir literature. Some of his books are well treated among the common people. Among them Tafsir al-Quran, the title based great book is a resource of nation.

Following are the remarkable literary contribution of Maulana Abdul Hoque besides the Tafsir al-Quran.

1. Al - Hadith (Un published)
2. Haj Yatrir Path Pradarshika
3. Idul - Adhha aru Ahkam-e-Qurbani
4. Nabi Charit
5. Sahabar Maryada

6. Dhikrullah
7. Sahaj Sathik Bangla Quranar Uparat Eti Samikhya
8. Kadiani kaun?
9. Mirdha Ghulam Ahmed Kaun?
10. Du'a – E – Masura
11. Sahaj Hajj Pranali (Bangla)
12. Chamu Parichay 'Darul Uloom, Deoband'.
13. Vishwar Sarbashesh Nabi
14. Vishwa Muslimar Drishtit Ahmadia (Kadiani) Jamat.
15. Arabi Asomiya Abhidhan. (Un Published)

Socio-Political works:

He strived to compromise between various leaders of different communities at the time of communal violence. He took necessary steps against communal violence. He fought for reservation, for proper right of Muslims, demanded for justice in favour of different small communities, compensation for the victims of communal violence, protection for Muslim personnel Law, against Union civil board Movement for protection of Mulk and Millat, protection of Waqf property, protection of Mosque and Madrassa, Khanka. He took necessary steps for the protective movement of Harmain Sharifain, protection of Palestain,

Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Nabuat, demanding for equal citizenship, justice for Assamese Muslim, ensuring demographic right, programme for religious culture of Muslims, establishment of Muslim Funds institution, organization of Emarat-e-shariat, formation of Dini Ta'lim Board, to publish monthly magazine like Quran jyoti by Jamiat Ulema, to perform some programme like educational and constructive Magazine by Dini Ta'lim board. He efforted for the innovation of western teaching Method in the Islamic atmosphere, to establish sobahi Moktab in hazards prone area, to serve for social reformation. He took necessary steps for the protection of Babri Masjid¹, to strength the organizational system of Jamiat Ulema, to ensure the publication of religious books, various steps for unity and integration, to implement various programme against the terrorism, to strength and ensure the security of nation by organizing of political party, to ensure various programmes for solution of burning problems, various steps for Islamic literature, to organize democratic right movement. He took positive steps for the protection of human rights, established Darul Uloom, Garigaon, Guwahati, to construct hostel, Masjid etc., to pressurize the Government for construction

1. Bir Mujahid Maulana Abdul Hoque (Rah) published by Editorial committee and Edited by Maulana Fazlul Karim Qasimi, October/2009, P.119

of roads, Implement various programme for the organization of *Minority Community*, *Minority fund*, demanded soil-erosion as a national problem by the Central Government, various steps for adopting and existing the IMDT (Illegal Migrants Determination Treaty) Act, to connect the printing press with Garigaon Madrassa along with the state Jamiat's Head Office Nagaon, to pressurize the Government for the construction of Haji Musafir Khana etc. are some of the vital services performed by Hoque Sahab.²

Muslim fund on Islamic Economy:

In 1925, Hazrat Maulana Abdus Samad Rahmani (Rah) formed a committee and sought opinion from religious learned people of India that the said committee wants to take initiative to save Muslim people from non-Islamic interest system of capitalist and to provide interest less loan as well as for the Economic development of Muslims. In this regard, Sheikhul Islam Hussain Ahmad Madani (Rah), Mufti Ajam Kefayatullah (Rah), Maulana Mufti Suhul Ahmad Osmani (Rah), Mufti Nesar Ahmad Kanpuri

2. Bir Mujahid Maulana Abdul Hoque (Rah) published by Editorial committee and Edited by Maulana Fazlul Karim Qasimi, October/2009, P.119

them to Assam and holds a meeting in the Circuit house in Guwahati and discussed the real fact and took necessary step to pressurize the central Government. In this field the remarkable part of leadership was taken by Maulana Ahmad Ali and Maulana Sikandar Ali.

Holding a meeting in circuit house in Guwahati, Maulana Asad Madani declared through microphone that “We can’t tolerate any foreigner in our country. But inspite of having the constitutional right we never like harrasement upon the indigenous Indian Citizen. For this, we must revolt and agitate.” This principle of Jamiat Ulema is based on the truth. And for these Jamiat-ulema will always take necessary step. That kind of Agenda is still now prevailing. And for this Maulana Abdul Hoque pursued the central leaders to hold united conference in Kolkata, ‘Assam Convention’ and Tahaffuj-e-Shariat conference in Delhi and by these he cautioned the political leaders and the people of India.

In this matter about Maulana Asad Madani, Hoque Sahab mentioned in his article ‘It is not more to say, that Maulana Asad Madani is the only Pioneer who worked utmost for the oppressed, deprived and neglected Muslims of Assam and he became a

sacrificed server and intimate to Assam and whose acts are now admitted by the friends and enemies at all.

Step against terrorism:

Maulana Abdul Hoque seivourly opposed all kinds of terrorism. That may be political or individual. He extremely opposed the aggression of western country. As he seivourly opposed the harassment or oppression upon any innocent in India. He also opposed seivourly against those terrorist who in the name of religion have stigmatized the peaceful idea of Islam. He declared clearly that the prevailing terrorism in the whole world in the name of Islam does not represent Islam. Because Islam does not allow to kill the innocent people in the name of revolution. In this situation on behalf of Assam State Jamiat, he formed an anti-terrorist committee of Jamiat in 1993-94 and through this committee he called upon the Muslims of Assam to inform immediately at the local police station or the Head office of Jamiat at Haibargaon, Nagaon, if any terrorist activity is witnessed in the geographical area of Assam. He was against terrorism and was in favour of democratic movement for obtaining the legal rights of Muslims.

Service to Jamiat:

Maulana Abdul Hoque was a great leader of Jamiat. In 1957, the State committee of Jamiat was dissolved by the central authority due to lack of quorum in the conference held at Dalgaon in Darrang District. To re-construct the state committee of Jamiat, Maulana Abdul Hoque and other members formed an adhoc committee. In that adhoc committee Maulana Hoque was nominated as the secretary and Maulana Ahmed Ali as the president. Since then Maulana Hoque sahab executed as a General Secretary of Jamiat till the year 2000.⁶

Formation of Non Political Muslim Co-Ordination Committee:

A Co-ordination committee was formed with the non-political organization of Muslims of Assam to protect rights of Muslims and for their Safeguard to revolt against the division policy of the Government. This co-ordination committee was formed in the meeting of Six non-political organizations of Muslims held on 27th September/1994 at Garigaon, Guwahati. The organizations were--Assam state Jamiat Ulema, Muslims forum, Assam Milli Council, All Assam Qaumi Madrassa Teachers

6. Bir Mujahid Maulana Abdul Hoque (Rah) Published by Editorial Committee and Edited by Maulana Fazlul Karim Qasimi, October/2009, P.120.

association, All Assam Qaumi Madrassa students Union and Muslim council of Barak Valley. Maulana Abdul Hoque and Abdul Muhib Mazumder were the convenors of this newly formed co-ordination committee.⁷

The decision of Gass and state Jamiat; A historical decision was taken regarding GASS (Ganatrik Adhikar Sangram Samity) in the executive Committee meeting of state Jamiat held on 29th sep/1994 in Darul Uloom Garigaon in Guwahati. That decision based on the situation and problems was able to create the atmosphere of peace in the whole state. Jamiat Ulema was compelled to take such decision in the executive meeting because it was not clear that what role of 65 political and non-political organizations of GASS at the time of election and who will keep relation with Jamiat. It was decided that any member or official of Jamiat can take part individually with GASS.⁸

7 Natun Dainik 1st Oct/1994

8 Dainik Asom, 1st Oct /1994).

Civil Disobedience Movement of GASS and Imprisonment:

On 10th Sep/1994, under the banner of GASS some remarkable intellectuals' artists, literaymen, politicians, educationists, reporters, women and students were imprisoned due to civil disobedience. The police force arrested the agitators from the premises of District Committee office of congress (samajbadi) at the edge of Dighali pukhuri and brought them to the temporary Jail at Judge Field, Guwahati. In that programme one hundred people along with Homen Bargohain, the then editor of Asom Bani, Dr. Deva Prasad Baruah, Ex-Vice Chancellor, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Prof. Dr. Amalendu Guh, Priti Baruah, Haidar Hussain, Maulana Abdul Hoque, Maulana Abdur Rashced, Sarat Ch. Singha, Biraj Kr. Sarma, Maidul Islam Bora, Dulal Ch. Baruah, Chairman of Janata Dal, Assam, Dhrupad Bargohain, Secretary C.P.I., Munin Mahanta, MLA, Indibar Kwonr, Leader Mazdoor Union, Abdul Ajij, Gajen Tanti, Ajay Dutta, Abdus Samad Ahmed, President of AAMSU, Adip Kr.Phukan, General Secretary of AJYSP, Mukut Singha Chutia, Mrinalini Boishya, Aropa Baruah, Asomi Gogoi, Secretary of Mohila Sangha, Satyesh Bhattacharya of CPIM, Prof. Samim Akhtar, Sankar Saikia took part.

Religious work:

Preservation of Harem Sharif: From 1979, the Shea community of Iran had been trying to establish their power over the Hermain Sarifain, and for that purpose every year during the period of Hajj they had been introducing some of the violence. But on the 6th Jilhajj, 1407 A.H / 13th July, 1987 1.5 lac Khomeini's followers tried to vanish the purity of Harem and affected upon every Muslim of the world. During that time Maulana Assad Madani (Rah) was in Arab and he commented against the activity of Khomeini. After returning from Arabia, on 8th November, 1987, he organized a central Jamiat conference at super house in New Delhi, which was inaugurated by Imam Hazrat Abdullah Sabil Sahab of Harem Sharif. Maulana Hoque Sahab also efforted for protection and took a resolution against the activity of Khomeini at Haji Musafirkhana in Guwahati by organizing three days conference of state Jamiat from 16th to 18th March, 1979. Hazrat Syed Asad Madani was attended on that

conference as a chief guest. Maulana Abdul Hoque was the Chairperson of the Conference.⁹

Disturbance of Kadiyani:

Kadiyanis are the keen enemies of Islam. Kadiyan is a small city in the district of Punjab. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Kadiyani was the resident of this city. Muslims and Ulemas were enemies of the British. For that purpose, the British provided financial aid to him for demanding 'Nabuwat' to divide Islam, to create misunderstanding among Muslims and to vanish the unity among the Muslims. In 1888, Kadiyani declared that he is a messenger of Allah. Even almost forty people believed his declaration as a messenger of Islam in 23rd March, 1888 in Ludhiana. After that he declared that every Muslim must confirm their belief on him. Soon it created hue and cry all over India. Many people were co-operating to Kadiyani for their greedy nature. This matter turned into a critical situation. At last Mirza had died, but few of his followers even remain till now. It was vehemently protested all over the world. The Islamic country along with Saudi Arabia declared Fatwa against this.

9. Bir Mujahid Maulana Abdul Hoque (Rah) Published by Editorial Committee and Edited by Maulana Fazlul Karim, October/2009, P.121-122.

Among them Dr. Jahurul Islam is the only follower who is getting help from British till today in the north eastern region of India.¹⁰ He is a physician resides in Shillong. He has been misleading the common Muslims by translating the holy Quran in his own way. He declared that after Hazrat Mohammad (SAS), another messenger might come and he is Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. Maulana Hoque vehemently protested against this declaration of Dr. Jahurul Islam and organized Tahaffuj-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwat conference, at Garigaon and many delegates came there from various states of India, and in this conference Dr. Jahurul Islam was declared as a kafir. In this regard Maulana Hoque published many books, journals on kadiyani's shameful background, his character, his relation with the British.

HIS DEATH:

On 19th May, 2008 he expired at his own residence, Garigaon, Guwahati at about 8:25 p.m due to his old age. Maulana Hoque had been buried in Garigaon Madrassa Premises along with his wife's graveyard.

10 . Bir Mujahid Maulana Abdul Hoque (Rah) Published by Editorial Committee and

Some remarks about Maulana Abdul Hoque after his death:

Sarat Chandra Singha, Ex-Chief Minister of Assam: It is a matter of regret that several Communal violence and massacre occurred under different circumstances and in different times in Assam. As a result numerous people became homeless and shelterless. The sorrows and griefs of homeless and shelterless people exceeded the limit. In these situations, the Jamiat took historical steps to come forward for helping the miserable people and rehabilitating them. To discuss these matters the memory of one man comes to the mind. He is Maulana Abdul Hoque. He is the Chief Secretary of Assam Jamiat Ulema. He is a Skillful man of simple living. But he is a man of knowledge in religion, forerunner in education, a politician without involving in politics, Pious in religious matter, progressive in thinking, a great patriot and a popular leader. For this popularity the Jamiat has been able to create a peaceful political environment.

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman, Revenue Minister, Assam: The people of Assam, especially the minorities have lost a leader who was always thinking for their Development. He worked for the Unity and integrity among all communities till his death he died so. I wish his soul ever peace.

Ramendra Narayan Kalita, MLA, West Guwahati: Really Hoque Sahab was a man of great personality. He was related with different Social works. He has many contributions to bring our party to power in 1996. At that time he wanted a change in Assam and accordingly he contributed in large for the change of Political Scene.

Ajit Kr. Bhuyan, reporter, Asomia Pratidin: There are many talented people in Assam. The representatives of Government also say to make their memory ever memorable. But in fact, its opposite scene is seen. The Government name any Constructed work by the name of Political leaders like Rajib Gandhi and Indira Gandhi. At that time they do not memorize the talented people of Assam.

Many have been done by the name of afore said Politicians. Now, it is to make ever memorable the memory of talented people of Assam like Abdul Hoque. Then the new generation will be encouraged. Government should do this work.