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ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN SCIENCE CENTERS

Abstract: Before revealing the role of Islam in the region under study, it is necessary to briefly touch upon the ways in which Islam entered this region. Because this process has its own characteristics that are different from such processes in other Muslim countries.

Key words: South Asia, Indian scientific centers, Islamic studies scientific research center.

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Introduction

India Islamic Cultural Center. The activities of the Center for Islamic Culture of India are extensive. Among other things, this center, which has more than 16 thousand members, in addition to promoting the true essence of Islam, is engaged in charitable activities, providing religious and secular education to young people, organizing various international conferences, educational seminars, scientific researches, and conducting commercial activities. The main objective of the Center for Islamic Culture of India is to promote mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples of this country and to portray Islam as a religion of religious tolerance, progressive, rational and forward-looking, without discrimination of religion or race. The Indian Center for Islamic Culture library has a large collection of literature and textbooks, mostly in Urdu, Hindi, Arabic and English. This library also contains the works of great Uzbek scholars [2, p.14] such as Jalaluddin Rumi and Omar Khayyam.

Darul Uloom Farangi Mahal Islamic Center of India (Darul Uloom Farangi Mahal Islamic Center of India). The Farangi Mahal family is the only family in India that has been supplying Islamic scholars to the world for 1000 years. These scholars trace their lineage back to the time of our Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace. The ancestors of Farangi Mahal migrated to India in the 11th century. The first

evidence of the existence of the family dates back to 1559, when their ancestors presented a grant without income to Allam Hafiz. This was the first famous decree of Akbar Shah.

So far, scientists from a number of countries of the world have conducted scientific activities in this center, including 700 scientists from distant countries such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt and China, in addition to Indian scientists. Currently, the center has educational, propaganda, research and publishing, medical departments and a library.

The Department of Education has Qur'an recitation and memorization units, where young men and women are educated in secular, religious and moral areas. School children are given free textbooks, uniform and lunch.

The research and publishing department published a book on Arabic grammar "Hidayat-un-Nakhv". Also, this department publishes scientific articles and collections.

The library of the center has a wide range of thematic books and unique materials. The center paid great attention to enriching its library.

Indian Institute of Islamic Studies. The Islamic Academy Trust established the New Delhi Islamic Academy. The scientific research areas of this Academy are in various fields and are as follows: covering the objectives of scientific research in various disciplines and fields of study, such as

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economics, history and other social sciences, especially comparative religions [1, p.1057]. The Center for Religious Studies and Guidance (CRGS), the most prominent center in northern India, and the Islamic Academy have merged. CRGS has extensive experience in coordination and coordination of education and research.

Types of their activities and directions.

The main objectives of the Indian Center for Islamic Studies are to:

1. Development of educational and training programs for the preparation of new literature, taking into account the current problems
2. Creation of research and development center
3. Organizing training programs for imams, community leaders, professional and social workers and promoting the spirit of da'wa
4. Development of modern methods and techniques for research and da'wah, training of leaders, imams, etc.
5. Development and publication of invitation literature
6. Production of audio-visual materials for the promotion of Islam
7. To collaborate with other organizations with similar objectives in India and abroad
8. Organization of orientation courses, symposia, seminars, distance learning programs, conferences and exchange of scholars
9. Development of Da'wah resource centers.
10. Publication of monographs, lectures, magazines, books and other materials necessary for the performance of the tasks of the Academy
11. Organization of regional centers for promoting the tasks of the Academy.

Jama Mosque of Delhi, India. The Jame Masjid of Delhi, India was completed from 1644 to 1656 by the initiative of our great ancestor Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur dynasty Shah Jahan and opened by Imam from Bukhara. This mosque is intended for 25,000 people and currently the chief imam of the Jame Mosque in Delhi is Saeed Ahmed Bukhari, one of the representatives of the Naqshbandi order in India. During his visit to Uzbekistan, the Indian Islamic scholar, professor Iftikhar Ahmed, expressed warm thoughts about Saeed Ahmed Bukhari, who leads 250 million people in India. He emphasized that Muslims are actively working to protect their rights and interests and solve their problems.

Islamic Fiqh Academy (IFA). It is the supreme authority in regulating and developing religious, legal

and educational methodologies in India. From the point of view of many, India is the land of Hindus. But in fact, India is home to about 190 million Muslims, the second largest religious group, accounting for more than 15 percent of the population of this vast country. Therefore, it is not surprising that India is undoubtedly one of the most important centers among the Muslims of the world. In 1988, the Academy of Islamic Fiqh was established under the guidance and supervision of senior scholars to give a scientifically disciplined look to the school of Islamic Fiqh in New Delhi, India. Soon, in 1990, it was registered as a charitable foundation, with Sheikh Ghazi Mujahid Islam Kasmi as its secretary general. He managed the Academy until his death, turning the institution into a forum for scholars and discussing the rules of Islamic law. Since 2011, the Academy has been headed by Sheikh Nimatullah Azmi. The Academy is registered as a non-governmental [4, p.126] scientific organization [5, p.152]. During its three decades of existence, IFA has earned a place not only in India but also abroad due to its diverse and noteworthy activities. The Academy maintains close ties with various national and international academic circles and cooperates with religious and secular contemporary centers. Hundreds of small and large madrasahs, Islamic educational centers of various levels and their teachers are in regular contact with the Academy. Many madrasah graduates are given specific academic and financial support through incentive programs run by the Academy.

The IFA aims to train theologians and lawyers to address and combat the challenges of the future. For this purpose, the Academy works in cooperation with other scientific, religious and legal institutions of Muslim countries [3, p.50] and coordinates work. At the same time, it pays particular attention to cooperation with countries [7, p.1052] where Muslims are a minority (for example, the United States of America and Europe) and with organizations that are actively involved in the cultural, educational and religious politics of the region [6, p.130]. The working language of the Academy is Hindi, Urdu, Arabic and English.

IFA Publishing House was established in 2008 as a financial source of the Islamic Jurisprudence Academy for profit. To date, the publishing house has published 125 books on various topics and in various languages. So far 9 books have been published in English, 111 books in Urdu, 2 books in Hindi and 4 books in Arabic.

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