The present thesis, entitled "Indian Muslim Perceptions of the West during the Eighteenth century", deals with Muslim images of the West at the turn of the eighteenth century as they were formulated in the minds of Indian Muslim intellectuals. It examines the modalities of experience and categories of knowledge of the West as they were perceived by Muslim scholars who had come into contact with the contemporary West. The main purpose of the present enquiry is to analyze the origins and the n...
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Article. Article. Indian Muslim Perceptions of the West During the Eighteenth Century. By Gulfishan Khan. pp. xxiv, 407. Karachi, Oxford University Press, 1998. India during the British Raj was made up of two types of territory: British India and the Native States (or Princely States).[21] In its Interpretation Act 1889, the British Parliament adopted the following definitions in Section 18: (4.) The expression "British India" shall mean all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are for the time being governed by Her Majesty through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinates to the Governor-General of India. At the turn of the 20th century, British India consisted of eight provinces that were administered either by a governor or a lieutenant-governor. Suppression of the Indian Revolt by the English, which depicts the execution of mutineers by blowing from a gun by the British. The history of Muslims’ perception of threat to their identity and responding to it by receding into self-imposed segregation goes back to their history of being colonized, emergence of a wide variety of Islamic schools of thought during the colonial era, and the resulting extremely competitive and frequently violent sectarian dynamics. By eighteenth century, the colonization of Islamic lands, North Africa, India, and Indonesia was established. As the colonialists largely replaced the Muslim political authority, spiritual leadership of ulema (religious scholars) took a largely political role. During the next two centuries, several prominent ulema set out to fix the Islamicity of Muslims according to their respective prescriptions.