Role of sufism in the social transformation of Bahmani Kingdom

Akbari Mehdi, Research Scholar
Department of Studies in History Manasaganotri, University of Mysore

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Abstract

Sufism is considered as an important way of life which was practiced in Iraq particularly in Basra. It was also perceived as a ‘path to reach the divine’ by living a life of detachment. Prophet Mohammed was considered by the Muslims as their God, regardless of schools of Sufism. Hence, many believe that Sufism is a branch of Islam. However, ancient Islam scriptures were silent regarding the Sufism. Some scholars held that Sufism is the evolution of Islam in a more spiritual and mystic direction.

The study of the contributions of Sufi Saints and Bahmani rulers for the attainment of social transformation of Deccan region assumes profound professional significance in the history of medieval India. India and the Arab world have long shared a unique social and cultural relationship. Muhammad-bin-Tughlak was the most striking figure of mediaeval Indian history who encountered series of revolts by the local rulers during the fag end of his rule.

Keywords

Sufism, Islam, Deccan, Safa, Bahmanis, Tasawwuf, Gesudaraz, Muhammad Gawan.