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Title of Research: Ilm-e Hadith ke farogh main Muhammad Mustafa al-Azmi ki khidmaat.

Hadith is one of the basic sources of Islam. Every thing related to a Muslim is permitted or denied in the light of this. Therefore, it's most in a Muslim's life. According to the Prophet Muhammad it should be preached in the world specially among the Muslims. So, a lot of Muslim Scholars from the world spent their whole life to learn, teach and preach the science of Hadith. Our Country India is one of the most popular countries, which participated in its preaching. Debal, Mansura, Sindh, Lahore, Delhi, Bhupal, and Jaunpur etc were the famous Hadith learning centres in the medieval and early modern India. After that Arabic Madaris plied the important role to spread the Hadith Science, such as: Darul Uloom Deoband, Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulema Lucknow, Jamia Salafiyah Banaras, Jamia Islah, and Jamia Ashrafiya Mubarkpur etc. Darul Uloom Deoband is the most popular seminary of Islam in India. It produced the lakhs of Ulema, who have the authority in Hadith Science, among them Muhammad Mustafa Al-Azami is one, who digitised the Hadith Science and responded the Orientalists critic on Hadith. This thesis investigates his life and contributions in the field of Hadith.

He was belonging from Mau Nath Bhanjan, a district of Uttar Pradesh, from a lower middle-class family. His father was a religious scholar but weaving and farming were his income source. He grew up in a very difficult situation. His family was not able to support his schooling expanses. Beside this he continued his education with dedication and graduated from Darul Uloom Deoband and Mastered from the University of Azhar, Cairo, Egypt. After that he joined the Qatar Public library, as the librarian and worked there around 12 years. During this job he visited the world-famous libraries of different countries, and collect and made the videography of different disappeared and old manuscripts of Hadith. In this he also got the PhD degree from the Cambridge University, London in 1966 CE.

After becoming the doctor, he published his most significant work *Studies of early Hadith Literature* and edited *Sahih Ibn Khuzaymah*, which were considered the lost book. Few years later he joined the university of King Saud as a professor of Islamic Studies. Here he computerized the Hadith work, first time in the world, and got the prestigious award of Saudia Arabia, *King Faisal Prize*, in 1980 CE, then became its citizen. Along with these he also edited different Hadith manuscripts and complied the books related to it.