

CHAPTER 4

ARABIC

Doctoral Theses

01. FARID AHMAD
Comparative Study of Arabic and Urdu Journalism in India (1960-2010).
Supervisor: Prof. M.N. Khan
Th23243

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The proposed topic of my Ph.D thesis is "A Comparative Study of Arabic And Urdu Journalism in India (1960-2010)". My research work on the study of the journalism in both the languages Arabic and Urdu is significant and relevant. The thesis basically has been classified into four chapters wherein I have discussed about journalism and sketched introduction of Arabic and Urdu journalism in India and also discussed Muslim issues in India, national issues and Islamic world issues, and at last I compared these issues with one another. In my research I found some similar and dissimilar points in both the journalisms. Tough both (journalisms) have covered Muslim issues in India, Urdu journalism has professionally covered them in a better way and showed complete journalistic approach in respect of Arabic journalism while it (Arabic journalism) has covered Indian Muslim religious issues in a much better way as compared to Urdu journalism. As for national issues, Urdu journalism has encompassed them more than Arabic journalism. And moreover, it (Urdu Journalism) has succeeded to highlight them to the general public and Muslims and has drawn the attention of the government, political social institutions and parties to be solved. While Arabic journalism has introduced them in Arabic literary circles in India only and highlighted them in the Islamic Arabic world though it has covered less. It (Arabic journalism) has covered according to my research those national issues which are directly linked to Muslim interest so I rarely found them in it. And as for Islamic world issues both journalisms have covered equally, Urdu journalism here also excelled Arabic journalism in respect of covering them in quantity and quality because it (Urdu journalism) has dealt them in much professional journalistic way except religious issues wherein Arabic journalism has justified them more than Urdu journalism.

Contents

1. Al-sihafat: Nisha'at ha watatoorha 2. Nisha'at-al-sihafat-al-Hind 3. Al-qazaya-al-islamia-al-almiabain-al-sahafat-al-Arabia wa-al-arduia fi-al-Hind

02. SIDDIQUI (Md. Afzal)
Mohammad Bin Nasir Al-Aboudi and his Contribution to Arabic Literature with Special Reference To his Indian Travelogues.
Supervisor: Prof. Mohammad Nauman Khan
Th23244

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The thesis is divided into four chapters besides an introduction and a conclusion and each chapter is further divided into several subchapters. The first chapter is introductory one and it discusses the socio-political and cultural condition of Saudi Arabia. It is further divided into three subchapters. The first one discusses the political conditions prevalent during the first, second and third Saudi Govt., the second one is about the

biographical details of Nasir al-Aboudi, his upbringing, education and teachers etc. and third one talks about his contemporary writers such as Ghazi AbdurRahmand, Mohammad hasan, yehya al-Malami and others. The main theme starts from the second chapters and it discusses Nasir al-Aboudi's contribution to the development of Arabic literature. It also has three subchapters. The first one deals with short stories and novels. The second subchapter analyses his five books in history and lineage, and the third subchapter analyses the writings of other Saudi writers about al-Aboudi's contribution of Arabic literature. The third chapter has critically evaluated the writings of al-Aboudi. It is also divided into three subchapters, the first one evaluates his writing in the field of Islamic literature, biography, lineage and travelogue, the second one deals with his style and the third one compares him with other travelogues writers such as Sheikh Tantawi, Ali Hasan, Mohd Umar and others. The fourth chapter deals with his Indian travelogues, it also has three subchapters. The first subchapter talks about his artistic descriptions contained in his travelogues. The second subchapter examines his travelogues about Mumbai, Nasik, Gujrat in the West India, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad in the South India, Cuttak, Kolkata in the East India, U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and Kashmir in North India. The third subchapter deals with the significance of al-Aboudi's writings for the study of Indian society and culture.

Contents

1. Al-ahwal-al-siyasiawa-al-ijtimaiawa-al-saqafia fi Zaman Mohammad bin Nasir-al-Aboudi
2. Mohammad bin Nasir-al-Aboudinisha'atwa-dirasata
3. Al-Shaikh Mohammad bin Nasir-al-Aboudiinda-al-adba-o-wa-al-shora-i-al-ma'asirin
4. Adab-al-rehlat-Mohammad bin Nasir-al-Aboudi.