

CHAPTER 63

URDU

Doctoral Theses

01. EHTISHAM AKHTAR
Urdu Afsane ke Aham Rujhanat ka Tanqidi Jayza.
Supervisor: Dr. Khalid Alvi
Th 23716

Contents

1. Urdu afsane ka pasmazar 2. Tarakki pasand tehreek: Urdu afsane per tarakki pasandh tahreek ke asraat 3. Urdu afsane per takseem Hind ke asrat: Urdu afsane main jilawatni ke tajurbe ka izhar 4. Jadeed afsanah: Mumzak Mufti qrahtuleen Haider aur Intezar Haseen ka khususi mutalah 5. Maba'ad jaded afsana. Ikhtetamiya.Kitabiyaat.

02. IRSHAD ALI
Quratul Ain Haider: Fiction Tanqeed ke Aainey Main.
Supervisor: Prof. S. A. Karim and Dr. Mushtaq Qadri
Th 23654

Abstract (Not Verified)

Quratul Ain Haider is an important name in urdu Fiction.any attempt to describe under afsanvi literature will be considered to be incomplete without her. She is no doubt great creature writer so far as her contribution to urdu literature is concerned. It is not possible to tell in one essay. Infact ,it is very difficult to say that Quratul Ain Haider a great story writer or a great novelist,but it cannot be denied that Quratul Ain Haider got her fame by her novels. Quratul Ain Haider made great used of western technical experiences as she did in her short stories. Many publishers published her collection of stories by different names . There are three outstanding collection is become very popular e.g "Sitaron Se Aage ,Patjhar Ki Awaz and Roshini Ki Raftar. Her collection named "Sitaron Se Aage consist of fourteen stories." She began her career as story writer at a time when twentieth century was passing through. Many Intellectual as well as political regulations.Established facts based on old values were cracking .Creative mind evolving new technique and new experiences. In this way we can say that the art she adopted in writing in her stories reaching in pinnacle in "Patjhar Ki Awaz"was Quratul Ain Haider a great story writer equally a great novelist . She panned gave several great novels in urdu . Her first novel was "Mere Bhi Sanam Khaney " .After this she wrote several novels such as "Safeena -e-Gham -e-Dil" 1952. "Aag Ka Dariya" 1959. "Akhir Shab ke Humsafar 1979." "Karey jahan Daraz hai,1979.,Gardish-e-Rang -e-Chaman 1988 and Chandni Begum in 1990.

Contents

1. Ahad aur shaksiyat 2. Quratul Ain Haidar (Alif) adabi safar ka aagaz (Ba) adabi fatuhat 3. Afsano adab ki tanqeed: Asool wa zawabat 4. Quratul Ain Haidar ke afsano ke naqadeen 5.Quratul Ain Haidar ke navilo ke naqadeen. Khilaseh Kalam. Kitabiyaat.

03. MD. FAIZ AHMAD
Mazameen Shibli ka Tanquidi Motala.
 Supervisor: Prof. N. M. Kamal
Th 23647

Abstract
(Not Verified)

British impact was regularly increasing after the failure of the struggle of Indian Independence of 1857. Politically they controlled all over India. And so the importance of the education, and technology was spreading in the mind of the people all over India. In this crucial environment Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan came forward for the muslim community, he was extra ordinarily multi talented. He even made his contemporary multi talented. One of them was Allama Shibli Nomani. Just like Sir Sayed Shibli was also multi talented. My thesis consist three chapter 1- "The need and importance of the essay writing" which has been divided in two parts, in first parts starting of essay writing its history sequence age wise development and the essays of different essay writer and their services, and present status of urdu essay writing has been discussed i.e light has been thrown on these. In second Part impact of the Aligarh movement on urdu essay writing in which establishment of Aligarh movement, its motive and to game the motive, use of essay writing by Sir Sayed, and his companion and the impact of all these on urdu literature has been discussed. The name of the second chapter is "Allama Shibli and his Contemporary essay writer" In first part of the chapter light has been thrown on the essays of the contemporary essay writers of Allama Shibli Nomani. In the second part all discussion has been done about Allama Shibli Nomani itself. The name of third chapter is "critical analysis of all the essays of Allama Shibli Nomani" which has been divided into three parts, 1- Historical 2- Religious 3- Liteirary I found in the analyzing process that Allama shibli Nomani has got the top rank among his contemporary. He has got the extra ordinary talent in various fields.

Contents

1. Mazmoon nosi ki aehmiyat wa zarurat 2. Shabli namani aur maasar mazmoon nigar 3. Shabli namani ke muzameen ka tanquidi jayeza. Mahasal. Kitabiyaat.

04. MD. NIZAMUDDIN
Mantoo ke Mazameen Khatoot aur Dramon mein Tanz wa Mazaha ke Anaasir.
 Supervisor: Dr. Shah Alam
Th 23717

Contents

1. Tanzar wa maza: Mani, mafhoom aur riwayat 2. Minto: Swanah aur shaksiyat 3. Minto ke maasareen: Krishan Chander, Kanhaiya Lal Kapoor, Ismat Chughtai, Upendra Nath Ashk, Ahmad Nadeem Qaasmi aur Rajinder Singh Bedi 4. Minto ki adabi khidmaat 5. Minto ke mazameen, khatoot aur dramon main tanzo mazah ke anasir. Mahasal. Kitabiyaat.

05. MOHAMMAD YUSUF
Urdu aur Arabi Qasida Nigari ka Tanqeedi wa Taqabuli Mutala.
 Supervisor: Prof. S. A. Karim and Dr. Mushtaq Qadri
Th 23645

Abstract
(Not Verified)

1. Qaside ka Fun 2. Arabi men Qaside ki Riwayat 3. Urdu men Qaside ki Riwayat 4. Arabi ke Eham Qasida Nigar Shora 5. Urdu ke Eham Qasidah Nigar Shora 6. Urdu Aur Arabi Qasida Nigari ka Taqabuli Mutala .1. Qaside ka Fun In this chapter different meanings and definitions of Qasidah were explained and explored various aspects related to the topic by elaborating different types and topics of Qasidah in details. 2. Arabi men Qaside ki Riwayat Under this chapter the tradition of Arabic Qasidah was analyzed based on different periods and times of Arab world. 3. Urdu men Qaside ki Riwayat In this chapter the tradition of Urdu Qasidah has been explained from beginning and it was told how did tradition of Qasidah in Urdu start and develop in different periods. 4. Arabi ke Eham qasida Niagar Shora Under this chapter important Arabic poets, Such as Imaraul Qais, Nabgha Al-Zubiyani, Tarfa bin Al-Abd, Antara, Alharis bin Hallaza, Labeed, Hassan bin Sabit, Akhtal, Farazdaq, Jareer, Abunuwas, Mutanabbi etc, were focused specially. 5. Urdu ke Ehem Qasida Nigar Shora In this chapter, big poets of Urdu Qasidah such as Nusrati, Ghawasi, Mohammad Rafi Sauda, Zauq, Momin, Ghalib, Mohsin, Kakorvi, Insha, Maulana Hali, Ismail meeratati, etc. were covered and critically analyzed their qasidas. 6. URDU AUR ARABI QASIDA NIGARI KA TAQABULI MUTALA Under this chapter it was studied comparatively between Urdu and Arabic Qasidah Nigari . At the end of thesis is Conclusion and bibliography.

Contents

1. Qasidi ka funn 2. Arabi main qasidi ki rawayat 3. Urdu main qasidi ki riwayat 4. Arabi ke aham qasida nigar shohra 5. Urdu ke aham qasida nigar shohra 6. Urdu aur Arabi qasida nigari ka taqabali mutala. Mahasal. Kitabiyaat.

06. MOHD. KUMAIL TURABI

Mirza Azeem Beg Chughtai ki Adabi Khidmat ka Tanqeedi Jaiza.

Supervisor: Prof. Tauqeer Ahmad Khan

Th 23656

Abstract
(Not Verified)

شہر کے تھی سوداً ہوجکی قائم روایت مستحکم ایک کی مزاح طنزو میں ادب اردو تک قبل کے مین آرای ہندوستان اور لفاظی کی " بیگ دار ظاہر مرزا " کردار مضحک کے احمد نذیر چاشنی، ظریفانہ کی غالب خطوط کر سے لے " اشوب میں آتے نظر ہی پر طور ضمنی نقوش ابتدائی کے مزاح طنزو پر طور عام یہاں کے ان تک لیکن خوجی " کے سرشار صرف بلکہ برتا نہیں پر طور خصوصی سے حیثیت کی ادب صنف باقاعدہ ایک یا سے اعتبار اسے فنی نے انہوں کیونکہ چغتائی، بیگ عظیم مرزا بعد کے اس ہے۔ کیا اختیار ہی سے لحاظ کے خصوصیت ایک اداکی طرز اور انداز و اسلوب طرح جس نے تحریروں کی کپور لال کہیا اور صدیقی احمد رشید اور بخاری پطرس ، للہبیگ فرحت مرزا ، تھانوی شوکت فنی اسے نے چغتائی بیگ عظیم مرزا سے طور خاص ہے باب درخشاں کا ادب وہ وقار بخشا و عزت کو مزاح طنزو اردو مزاح ایسے کہ ہے کن حیران نہایت بات یہ پر برتالیکن طور خصوصی سے حیثیت کی صنف باقاعدہ ایک اور سے اعتبار مثال بطور کو رائے کی عظیم قار ہے و ناکافی وہ تو ہے کیا بھی تحریر کچھ اگر اور توجہ دیکھی ہے نے ادب اہل سے نگار ہر کے ان میں حقیقت ہیں۔ نہیں خالی سے جذبے کے اصلاح کی عمل اور اخلاق افسانے کے بیگ۔ عظیم: ہوں کر رہا پیش کر کے ذکر کا غم و رنج وہ کہ ہے یہ صرف فرق ہے۔ شامل مقصد اصلاحی کوئی نہ کوئی کے پیچھے کردار اور واقعہ پورا کو مقصد اصلاحی کر کے متاثر سے جوش کے خطابت کو والوں سننے طرح کی ناصح واعظ اور یا رلاکر کو دوسروں ہے۔ ظرافت کی ان جذبہ تاثیر پر اور دلکش زیادہ سے شاعری اور خطابت پاس کے کرتے ان نہیں کوشش کی کرنے

Contents

1. Mirza Azeem Beg Chughtaiki siwanh hayat aur unki adabi zindagi ka agaz 2. Mirza Azeem Beg Chughtai ki navil nigari 3. Mirza Azeem Beg Chughtai ki afsana nigari 4. Mirza Azeem Beg Chughtai ki mzah nigari aur maasarin ki mzah nigari 5. Mirza Azeem Beg Chughtai ke navilt, drame, mutafarrik mazameen aur unki mazhabi tehre 6. Mirza Azeem Beg Chughtai ke bare main mashaheer adab aur nakareen ki ara 7. Mahasal. Kitabiyat.

07. MOHD. TAUSEEF

Ghair Mumalik mein Urdu Novel (Tanqeedi Jaeza).

Supervisor: Dr. Khalid Ashraf

Th 23648

*Abstract
(Not Verified)*

The title of my article is Critical Analysis of Urdu Novels in foreign country. Which is consist of four chapter and conclusions. 1 "History of Urdu Novels" (till Prem Chand) 2 "Progressive movement and Urdu Novel". 3 "Topics of Urdu Novel". 4 "Urdu Novel (Critical analysis) in foreign countries. Detailed critical view of India and foreign countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, England, Canada, USA and Mauritius has been discussed. India got independence 1947 but the freedom was tragic. As the Communal riots were already started in Punjab and Bengal which can refer from the novelette 'Chand Gahan' by Intizar Hussain. In which he has clearly discussed about the people from lower strata of the society. In his last novel 'Aage Samundar hai' 1959 Intizar Hussain has discussed about Karachi's political issues. Abdullah Hussain and his very first novel 'Udas Naslen' restricted from the first war till the establishment of Pakistan. The Novel of Abdullah Hussain 'Qaid' is based on the real story. Shaukat Siddiqui migrated from Lucknow to Pakistan. In Karachi he wrote 'Khuda ki Basti' 1959, 'Jangloos' 1984 and 'Chahar Diwari' 1991. But amongst most famous is 'Khdua ki Basti'. Khadeeja Mastoor was also associated a group of progressive movement. Her novels 'Aangan' and 'Zameen' can be seen as only one Chapter. In reality Dr. Ehsan Farooqui is fiction writer but in the favorable opinion of Pakistan or may be in the reply of 'Aag ka Darya' wrote a weak novel 'Sangam' 1960 Indeed it was a part of a religious movement of Hasan Askari. He wrote 'Sham-e-Awadh'. His Correctors in the novels give long speeches and the tale fades away. In the same way Ramanand Sagar also wrote a weak novel in India 'Aur Insan Margaya' in which communal riots and sorrow were discussed.

Contents

1. Urdu navil ki riwayat (Prem Chand tak) 2. Tarki pasandh tehreek aur Urdu navil 3. Gyer mumalik main Urdu navil nigari ke mauzuaat 4. Gyer mumalik main Urdu navil (Tanqeedi jaeza). Khilasa kalam. Kitabiyat.

08. MUSARRAT

Urdu mein Taneesi Tanqeed ka Tajziyati Mutala.

Supervisor: Dr. Mazhar Ahmed

Th 23652

Contents

1. Urdu ke ahem tanqeedi wabastan 2. Taneesiyat mafhum riwayat aur irtaqa 3. Taneesiyat bator tehreeq 4. Urdu ke ahem taneesiyat naqad (Khuwatin). Hasil Mutala. Kitabiyaat.

09. MOHD. SHAH NAWAZ HASHMI
Urdu mein Sahafat aur Idaarat: Tareekh, Fan aur Imkanaat.
 Supervisor: Prof. Syed Ali Karim
Th 23650

Abstract
 (Not Verified)

In 21 century, world has witnessed the revolution of Science & Technology making communication effective by reaching every corner through handheld devices. Communication being the integral part of human existence & its revolution/emergence has shrunk the world into a Global village. However, foundation of communication started long ago in year 50 B.C by Roman people through print media. Continued emergence in Print Media evolved Journalism which became very important source of information sharing. Especially Urdu Journalism which is dying, had played vital role & responsibility in India's Independence. Educated people & brought them together through Urdu print media on single platform to fight for their independence. Urdu journalists brought whole country together, teaching the value of freedom through press which is true example of their social responsibility. Urdu language has lost its essence in last few decades & literature faded with time due to negligence. To an extent, Print Media, Radio & television have failed to promote its value as India's important language though efforts engaged from Government & leaders were certainly high. Evolution of internet, extremely powerful medium of information sharing has revived this dying / fading language. Urdu industry needs attention on its fading literature & professionals, however keen interest of Indian people in this language had made me choose this esteemed topic. Thesis talks about revolution of the Urdu Journalism & Editing; History, Art & Possibilities which happen to be the subject of my PHD project.

Contents

1. Sahafat ke mane mafhum aur makhqar tareekh 2. Madeed aur shaba idarat 3. Reporter aur sub editor 4. Khabar ki idarat 5. Fann idarat ka mizaj 6. Idaaryati safah 7. Mazmun wa fechar writing 8. Interviews 9. Sahafat main samaji zimmedari 10. Proof reading ki zarurat 11. Tarsili inqalab. mahsil

10. NEBU LAL
Krishn Chandar ke Novelon ka Mauzooati Mutala.
 Supervisor: Dr. Md Sajid Hussain
Th 23655

Contents

1. Navil ki tareef aur tareekh 2. Krishn Chandar se qabl Urdu navilo ke ahem mozuaat 3. Krishn Chandar bahesiyat navil nigari 4. Krishn Chandar ke navilo ke mozuaat aur us ki peshkash 5. Krishn Chandar ke baad ke navilo ka mozuaati mutala 6. Mojuda Daur ke navilo ka mozuaati mutala. Hasil mutala. Kitabiyaat.

11. SAAD MUSHTAQ

Comparative Study of Kashiful-Haqaiq, Moqaddama Shero Shairi and Sher-ul-Ajam.

Supervisor: Prof. S. A. Karim
Th 23646

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Khawaja Altaf Hussain Hali and Allama Shibli Nomani are two unforgettable name in Urdu criticism as regular critics. Although Hali just wrote moqaddama (preface to poetry) with name: "Moqaddama-e-Sher-o-Shaeri" to review literatures and poetry. He didn't write any book at length on the Urdu Criticism. But irony is that, Syed Imdad Imam Asar wrote a detailed and very significant book on the Criticism in literature and poetry, nevertheless, "Moqaddam-e-Sher-o-Shaeri" received great acclaim, Shibli was praised for his work but Kashiful-Haqaiq was kept in the veil of concealment and faced heedlessness by Urdu people. Why? My subject is the comparative study of these three main critics of Urdu Criticism to search the exact reasons of this heedlessness. With the help of this research, the connivance towards first phase of Urdu Criticism will be revealed and it will open the door to get benefited from primary asset. My thesis contains on the five following chapters: Chapter 1: Brief information about Hali, Shibli & Asar Chapter 2: The beginning of criticism, methodology before Hali, Shibli & Asar Chapter 3 : The eastern & Western Influences on the beginning of criticism. Chapter 4 : The critical farsighted critical services expression of Hali, Shibli & Asar western influences on them. Chapter 5 : The comparative study of "Kashiful-Haqaiq, Moqaddama Shero Shairi & Sher-Ul-Ajam." In a nutshell, the style of writing of Hali is impressive and sympathetic, while of Asar detailed, scattered, discrete and offensive and of Shibli balanced and justified, instead of this Kashiful-Haqaiq couldn't get the place what it actually deserves.

Contents

1. Hali shibli aur asar ke mukhtasar aewal wa kiwaif 2. Urdu adab main un bunyadi tehriro se pehle ka tanqedi tarika kar 3. Un Ibtidae tanqedo main magribi asrat nez masar operation ke hadud 4. Hali namani aur asar ki tanqedi baserat tanqedi khidmat izhar wa tabeer aur un per magribi asrat 5. Kashiful haqaiq moqaddama shero shairi aur sher-ul-ajam ka taqabali mutala. Mahasal. Kitabiyaat.

12. SABA AMBREEN
Urdu mein Tanqeedi Nazaryat (1947 ke Bad).
Supervisor: Dr. Shamim Ahmad
Th 23715

Abstract
(Not Verified)

This thesis is based on five chapters. First chapter is "History of Urdu criticism. It has three sub chapters definition of Urdu criticism, Importance and Evolutions of criticism. Second sub chapter is Political, Social and Economical background of Urdu criticism. Third sub chapter is methods of criticism. Second chapter is "Critical views of Hali, Shibli and Azad and comparative study of today's critical views relevant". Third chapter is "Progressive criticism" It has two sub chapters first is explanation of progressive criticism. Second sub chapter is critical views of important progressive critics. Fourth chapter is "Modern and post modern criticism". It has three sub chapters first is explanation of modern and post modern criticism. Second sub chapter is theories of modern and post modern criticism third sub chapter is critical views of important modern and post modern critics. Fifth chapter is today's critical condition and last content is conclusion of thesis.

Contents

1. Tanqeed ki tareekh 2. Altaf Hussain Hali shibli namani aur Mohammad Haseen azad ke tanqeedi nazaryat 3.Tarakki pasandh tanqeed 4. Jadeed aur ma ba'ad jaded tanqeed 5. Tanqeed ka mojuda manzar nama. Mahasal.Kitabiyaat.

13. SAUD ALAM

Comparative Study of Urdu Translations of Qasida-e-Burda in Prose and Poetry.

Supervisor: Dr. MD. Mohsin

Th 23649

Contents

1. Arbi qasida aur qasida burda 2. Qasida burda ke Urdu trajum ki rawayat 3.Qasida burda ke Mansur tarajum ka taqabali mutala 4.Qasida burda ke manzum tarajum ka taqabali mutala 5. Qasida burda ke mansur wa manzum tarajum ka taqabali mutala. Tashi shuda matan.Hasil mutala.Kirabiyaat.

14. TASLEEMA BHAT

Hali aur Iqbal ka Taqabuli Motala.

Supervisor: Dr. Abbu Bakar Abbad

Th 23714

Contents

1. Urdu nazam ki ibteda wa irtaqa 2. Hali aur Iqbal ki nazmo ka tanqeedi jayeza 3.Hali aur Iqbal ki nazmo ka taqabali mutala 4. Iqbal ki nazam aur un ke mozuaat 5. Mashrik wa maghrib ke naw abadiyati ahed ke doran Iqbal ke ifkar wa ashkar. Takhees.Kitabiyaat.

15. ZAHID AHSAN

Urdu Shairy me Hubbul Watni ek Jaiza (After 1947).

Supervisor: Dr. Zahir Ali Khan

Th 23653

Contents

1. Hubbul Watni ki tareef aur tasveer 2.Urdu shairy me Hubbul Watni ki riwayat 3.Urdu shairy me Hubbul Watni aazadi ke baad, Hasil Mutala. Kitabiyaat

16. ZIAUL HAQUE

Iqbal ki Scienci aur Ilmi Istalahat aur Ishaarat ka Tazziyati Mutala.

Supervisor: Prof. Tauqeer Ahmad Khan

Th 23651

Abstract
(Not Verified)

- بے کیا تقسیم میں ابواب سات اور مقدمہ کو لے مقاس نے میں
کیا ذکر کا خیالات ان۔ اور بے گئی کی گفتگو سے حوالے کے منظر پس فکری و ذہنی کے اقبال علامہ یہاں: اول باب
جن
- بے کرتی طے منازل کے آفاقیت سے شاعری
- اگر بے جھوٹ یہانمقدس کے علامہ۔ ادب بے بیان کا اشارات و اصطلاحات فلسفیانہ و ادبی میں باب دوسرے: دوم باب
و اقتصادی میں اس : سوم باب بے شئی لایعنی ایک یہ وگرنہ مفید تو بے مفید کیلئے زندگی جھوٹ مقدس یہ

کا ان اور ہے تصور عظیمالشان ایک کا معاشیات یہاں کے اقبال، علامہ ہے تذکرہ کا اشارات و اصطلاحات کاروباری آدم جیسے ہے بیان کا اشارات اور اصطلاحات سماجی میں باب اس: چہارم باب، ہے مبنی پر سنت و کتاب تصور اور، تاریخی سیاسی یہاں: پنجم ہے باب فہرست لمبی ایک سمیت وغیرہ بوزر، و لاتقنطوکلیم و، تقنطو نذیری و بشیری اور سیاسی یہاں کے تھے۔ ان سیاسی ماہر اور رخ مو ایک، علامہ گیا ہے کیا ذکر کا اشارات اصطلاحات جغرافیائی الطبیعات بعد ما اور متصوفانہ میں باب اس: ششم ہے باب کثرت کی اصطلاحات و اشارات جغرافیائی بشمول تاریخی جلوہ کی تصوف لیکن ہے نہیں موجود حدیثیں و قرآن لفظ کا تصوف ہے بلاشبہ بیان کا اشارات اور اصطلاحات، کیمیائی حیاتیاتی ہے باب آخری کا مقالہ: ہفتم ہیں باب جاتی پائی ساتھ کے تسلسل میں شاعری اردو یاں افروز نے علامہ لیکن تھا زریں عہد کا ایجادات سائنسی وہ تھے رہے لے سانس میں دور جس۔ علامہ اشارات و اصطلاحات کیا مطالعہ تنقیدی ہوئے رہتے بند کار پر اصول کے، ماکنر دع و صفا ما خذ' کا سائنس

Contents

1. Iqbal ka zehni wa fikri ka pas mazar 2. Adabi wa falsafiyana istalahat 3. 4. Samagi istalahat 5. Tarikhi siyasi aur gigar afyae istalahat 6. Matsufana aur ma ba'ad altabiyati istalahat 7. Hayatiyati wa kimiyati istalahat. Khilasa kalam. Kitabiyaat.