

CHAPTER 40

PERSIAN

Doctoral Theses

01. ASKARI (Irfan)
Critical Edition of Mirat –Ul- Arifin With Necessary Annotations.
Supervisor : Prof. Aleem Ashraf Khan
Th 24189

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1. Bardasi Muktasari silsilah chishtiah dar qaram shaniz daham 2. Ahwal – o –
aasar masood buck 3. Tasheen inteqadi matan al-aarfeen ba hawashi lazim 4.
Nateejagiri.

02. KHAN (Mohad. Sadiq)
Editing of Mathnawait-e-Hakim Ateshi.
Supervisor : Prof. Rajinder Kumar
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Abstract (Not Verified)

My research topic is 'Editing of Mathnawiat-e-Hakim Atashi. Hakim Mohammad Amin Atashi is a Persian poet of 11 A.H/ 17 A.D century. He was a physician in Mohd AdilShah's Court (7 king of Adil Shahi dynasty, Bijapur) There is not sufficient information about him. To the best of my knowledge he was born in Shiraz (Iran) and married in early age because of his father's insistence. He had a son also. After his father's death, he left his wife, son and his homeland and migrated to Deccan (Bijapur), India to overcome his financial problems. Atashi arrived bijapur at the time of sultan Ebrahim Adilshah II (1579-1627). At that time Bijapur was famous for its hospitality and artistic and literary taste. Ebrahim Adilshah II was fond of music and He himself advent some Ragas. He architected a city named Nauras Pur and called the best musicians and artists to stay there. He also celebrated a public holiday named Eid Nauras Atashi gradually gain fame in poetry and also medicine. He attached to sultan Ebrahim Adilshah II' court but after one-year Sultan died and soon after that Atashi selected as court physician of sultan Mohd Adilshah. Atashi was Sultan's personnel physician and He was not permitted to cure any other person. Sultan Mohd Adilshah died on 28 Muharram 1067/ 1656 and sultan Ali Adilshah II succeeded the throne. Syed Mubarezzud-din Rafat has said that Atashi also was the court poet of sultan Ali Adilshah II. It is worthy to mention that all the AdilShahi kings were secular and followers of different religions were free to perform their religious rituals. These kings approved budgets for holy places of different religions like churches, masques, gurudwaras, dargahs and khanqahs. Sultan Mohd Adilshah himself in 1640 granted a land for Vituba temple in Ratangiri, Maharashtra.

Contents

1. Mutala –e- auzae ijtemaiee – o – farhangi dauran hakeem aatishi 2. Zindgi – o –
Aasar hakeem aatishi 3. Almmyiat adabi- o- muafi ijtemai masnavi hai hakeem aatis
4. Tasheen masnavi hai hakeem aatishi – masnavi aadil namah –masnavi maadan
afkar – masnavi nan saphar 5. Nateejagiri.