

CHAPTER 39

PERSIAN

Doctoral Theses

01. ABBAS (Ameer)
Tasheeh Inteqadi Marifat al-sulook az Shekh Mehmood Chishti ba Hawashi Lazim.
Supervisor: Dr. Ali Akbar Shah
Th 26817

Abstract

Tassawuf yak roshni barai rusedan bah khuda wa nad muta'al ast, wa bakhsi az farhang zindagi jawama nazad yakan khuda mai bashid, az zuban qadeem sarzameen Hind markaz-o-ghahwarah mashrib saufigari ast, wa naqsh mausari dar barah hai zamani yaifa kardah asat, az qaran saiz daham meladvi waqti kah khwaja Mueenuddin Chishti wa ard bah Hind shad tabah hal soofiya bi shumar dar bain mardum az ain silsila maujood baudand, maamulan dar hind chahar silsila maroof bah nam chishtiya qadriya saharordiya wa naqshbandiya dedah mai shuda wali ain ham shaysta zikr ast keh maqboolyat silsila chishtiya naseeb maich yak az silsil deegar nushdah bah hameen sabab ain janib sharah ahwal shekh Mehmood Chishti mulaqqat bah khush dhan keh az mashaikh silsilah chishtiya baud wa tasheeh inteqadi taliqashi rabah anuqan mauzu payan nama intekhab namodam.

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1. Muqaddama. 2. Barrasi mukhtasar silsilah chishtiya dar Hind qaran saniz deham milady 3. Ahwal-o-aasar Shekh Mehmood Chishti 4. Tasheeh inteqadi marifat al-sulook ba hawashi lazim. 5. talliqat, Mani baazi az lughat-o-istalahat mushkil aur fehrist ayat, ahdiees aqwal ashkhas, imakan-o-kutub waghairah

02. GHULAM JEELANI
Seham Nasr Naveesan Hindu dar Adabiyat Farsi dar Qaran Hijdaham Milady (Contribution of Hindu Prose Writers to Persian Literature During 18th Century).
Supervisor: Dr. Ali Akbar Shah
Th 27237

Abstract

Zuban farsi Shireen tareen zuban jahan-o-adabiyat Farsi ghani tareen wa purmaya tareen adabiyat jahan bah shumar mai aid. Sar zameen Iran mehar awwaleen ain zuban ast. Baad az Iran sar zameen hind jaigah asli ain zuban-o-adabiyat ast. Hazar ha shair navesandah adeeb muarrikh-o-az Iran bah taraf shaba qarah hijrat kardnad-o-tarvej zuban Farsi naqsh mehmi aifa namudnad. Padshahan, waziran-o-ameeran Hind az ain shorai wa Navisandagan namudnad wa bah anha az pol w azar parosh keh sabab ghani shadan zuban-o-adabiyat farsi dar hind shad. Az barrasi ameeq-o-tehqqeqat par maya dar murad seham nasr naveesan Hindu bah zuban-o-adabiyat Farsi dar qaran hijdham milady roshan mai shood keh seham nasr

naveesan Hindu dar tarvij zuban-o-adabiyat Farsi hamesha ba haroof nashata khawahid shad. Haich kas nami tavanid azeen haqeeqat inkar kand keh agar zehmat shora wa nasr naveesa hindu nami baudah zuban-o-adabiyat Farsi dar Hind bah ain auj-o-azmat nami raseed. Ba tashkir az talash hai fadakarana anha keh dar ghani sakhatan zuban-o-adabiyat Farsi dar hind az har mushkil abur kardand-o-roshni bana kardand keh ta hunooz dar hind adamah darid-o-wa aninad ham adama khawhid dast.

Contents

1. Pesh-e-guftar 2. Auza siyasi ejtamai wa adabi Hind dar qaran majidham milady. 3. Sharah ahwal-e-nasr navisan Hindu dar qaran majidham miladi. 4. Vaizgi wa arjish seham nasr navisa Hindu bah adabiyat Farsi dar qaran majidham 5. Natijah gairia aur munaba-o-mahiz.

03. IQBAL (Javed)

Seham Nasr Nausian Hinduan dar Adbiyat Farsi dar Qaran Nauz Daham Miladi.

Supervisor: Dr. Mehtab Jahan

Th 26818

Abstract

Persian Language and Literature has a rich history in India. Persian language came in India during 12th century and this language flourished rapidly and played in somehow similar role to the one English does in modern India. It is a well known fact that Mughals, being of a Turkish origin and had a Chagatai turkey as their mother tongue, left no stone unturned for the promotion of Persian language and literature in India. Along with the decline of Mughal empire Persian language and literature had also been effected. In 19th century When delhi ceased to be a centre of a unified empire and various states under different rulers came into existence, various writers and poets of Persian language rushed to these small states. The literary and cultural activities also spread to these states. among these centres Auadh, Hyderabad, Rampur, Tonk, Bhopal, Murshidabad, Azimabad, Bhawalpur, Multan, Lahore, Karnataka etc. were known for their literary work. The rulers of these states were also supports to writers and poets in their literary work. Although persian language and literature had effected but the same case was not with persian prose work. The literature produced in persian prose during the 19th century was not only significant qualitatively and quantitatively but it is also important for its subject matter. Because these rulers were also supportive and courageous of writers like Mughals emperiors without any discrimination. So Alongwith Muslim various Hindu writers were also been working for the promotion of persian language and literature. Although during 19th century Mughal Empire and persian language was at decline , but even then a bulk of prose writers emerged and had a great contribution to persian literature by there works..

Contents

1. Muqaddma 2. Marfi-o-tareekh adbiyat-e-Farsi dar qaran nau daham milady dar Hind 3. Ahwal-o-asar nausiyani maroof hindu dar qaran nauz dar Hind 4. Ahwal-o-asar nasr nausiyani Hindu nashnas dar qaran nauz daham milady dar Hind 5. Arziyabi adbiyat-e-Farsi az nasr nausiyani Hindu dar qaran nauz daham milady dar Hind. Natijah gairia aur munaba-o-mahiz.

04. MOHAMMAD AQIB

Tasheeh Inteqadi Sairul Mutakhireen ba Mutala Adbi-o-Tehleeli ba Hawashi Lazim (A Critical Edition of Siar al-mutaakharin with Literary and Analytical Study).

Supervisor: Prof. Aleem Ashraf Khan

Th 27234

Abstract

Ghulam Husain Khan Tabatabai, born on 1140 A.H/1728 A.D at Shahjahanabad where his great grandfather had migrated from Azimabad, he is a famous Persian poet and prose writer of 18th century. He spent the most of his life at the court of Delhi, he along with his father resided for many years at the court of the Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Tabatabai is considered to be a writer of high caliber who stands tall among all his contemporary writers. He composed Persian poetry under the name of "Wafa" and wrote to prominent works on the subject of the history namely Masnavi-e-basharatul-amamah and Siyar-al-muta'akhhirin. Siyar-al-muta'akhhirin is a very important source of Indian history composed by Tabatabai in the years around 1195 A.H/1781 A.D. The book is dedicated to Warren Hastings. Tabatabai joined the court of Raja Ram Narayan, the governor of Azimabad at early stage of his life and later he was promoted to the Mansab-e haft hazari. Content of the Work The book is divided into three major sections: 1. A history of Timurids from the death of Aurangzeb to the departure of Nadir Shah in 1152 A.H/1739 A.D. This first chapter is about the death of Aurengzeb and the contest of his sons for the throne. The Prince Mohammad Azim enters the king's camp, and ascends the throne. The Prince Mohammad Muazem quits kabul, and ascends the throne under the title of Bahadur-shah. 2. History of Bengal from the death of Shuja-al-Daulah in 1151 A.H/1739 A.D to 1195 A.H/1781 A.D. Second chapter has dissensions at court, and in all parts of the empire, owing to the contest for power between the Emperor and the Sayyids, which led to the downfall of the house of Timurids. Coalition between Sayyid Hussain Ali Khan and the Marhata chiefs, against the Emperor. Accession of the influence of Eteqad Khan and Rukuddaulah at the court of Delhi. Return at Hussain Ali Khan from the Deccan to Delhi, and his reception at court. 3. A continuation of the history of India from 1153 A.H/1740 A.D to 1195 A.H/1781 A.D. Third chapter is commencement of the intrigues of Nizam-ul-mulk against the Sayyids. He proceeds to Deccan. Success of Abd-us-Samad Khan against some insurgents in the Punjab and Kashmir. Battle of Assere between Dilaver Ali Khan and Hussain Ali Khan, the general of Nizam-ul-mulk, in which the former is defeated and lost his life. The minister Sayyid Hussain Khan marches to Deccan.

Contents

1. Pesh-e-guftar. 2. Ehwal-o-asar Sayed Ghulam Hussain Khan Tabatabai Hussaini. 3. Auzaa siyasi Hind dar qaran hajdaham miladi. 4. Tasheeh inteqadi sair al-matakhireen ba mutakhireen ba mutala adbi-o-tahleeli. 5. Natija-e-gairi 6. Munaba-o-Maakhiz.

05. MUNTAZIR ALI

Janbah Hai Adbi Matoon Farsi Bar Sakah Ha-O-Mehar Hai Qaran Chahar Daham Ta Mujid Ham Milady Dar Hind (Literary Aspect of Persian Legend on Coins and Seals During 14th to 18th Century in India).

Supervisors: Prof. Ali Akbar Shah

Th 27236*Abstract*

This work ‘ Literary aspect of Persian legend on coins and seals during 14th to 18th century in India’ examines the literary devices on the coins and seals of India during the mentioned period. Majorly the literary materials are extracted from the coins and seals of Delhi sultans, Daccan sultans and Mughal emperors for this research. During the few past decades a number of excellent researches have already been conducted by Indian and foreign scholars and collections in the fields of numismatics and sigillography but the literary aspects of both areas are largely overlooked. Although I am not claiming that present research fills the vacuum undoubtedly it opens a new window and be a stepping stone for the scholars willing to drive in literary history and various cultural aspects of the coins and seals of medieval India. The main contribution of this research is to extract the literary materials from coins and seals. Probably it is the first time that extensive research on coins and seals has been conducted where aspects related to the literary devices such as the language, scripts, metres, other literary materials are discussed. Although there some researches are available regarding the Persian couplets on coins but the seals are largely overlooked. Moreover the metrical legends of the coins were only deciphered but present research discuss the literary legends with sufficient information. This research only limited to the study of 14th to 18th centuries in India. There are hundreds of researches available on numismatics in the form of chronicles, catalogues and short research but very few of them speak about the language and scripts and text settlement which are our literary devices. Most of the research talks about language but not the quality of the language many research supply data related to the art and aesthetic but very few about calligraphy. Metrical legends are deciphered by many others but very few schools took pains to trace the couplets in the divans and their poets. In the present research too we could not trace any couplet in the divan but with help of primary sources some poets of the couplets on coins are traced.

Contents

1.Introduction. 2. Methodology and metrology of coins and seals. 3. Literary aspect of Persian legends on coins and seals of Delhi sultanate and provincial states (Muslim states of North and South India) 4. Literary aspect of Persian legend on coins and seals Great Mughals (1526 A.D. to 1707 A.D.). 5. Literary aspect of Persian legend on coins and seals of later Mughals (1707 A.D. to 1799 A.D.) Conclusion. Bibliography.

06. SHAH (Ahjaz Ali)

Tasheeh Inteqadi Deewan-E-Zindah Ram Maubad Kashmiri.

Supervisors: Prof. Chander Shekhar

Th 26819*Abstract*

The topic of my Ph.D is “A CRITICAL EDITION OF DIWAN E ZINDA RAM MOBID KASHMIRI”. It includes very valuable information about one of the prominent

Persian poet of Kashmir. The 18th century in India was full of happenings and there was disturbance all over India. In those bizarre situations the long fetching periods of emperors began to fell miserably. Even in that period of lurch there were eminent people who were whole heartedly accepted and rewarded by the emperors because of their acumen, wisdom and immense knowledge. There were hardships for every one as they had competed with each other to get much of the attention of the people and the emperors. They contributed a lot to awaken the society through their vast knowledge. Pandit Zinda Ram Mobid Kashmiri (d.1177)A.H was one of the prominent scholar and man of wisdom of that era. He had contributed a lot for the development and expansion of Persian language and literature in India. Pandit Zinda Ram Kashmiri had the pen-name as 'Mobid'. He has shown his class in different forms of poetry. He has composed Qasidas, Ghazals, Masnavis, Quatrains and Qetas. The collection of his poetical work is still available. The manuscript of this masterpiece is in Bhandareker Oriental Research Institute in Pune and the other copy of the said work is currently in the British Museum Library, London. I have divided my research work into four chapters: Introduction Chapter I: Life and works of Zinda Ram Mobid Kashmiri. Chapter II: Introduction of the Diwan of Zinda Ram Mobid Kashmiri. Chapter III: Critical edition of Diwan of Zinda Ram Mobid Kashmiri. Chapter IV: Conclusion Index. Bibliography.

Contents

1. Muqaddma 2. Ahwal-o-asar Zindah Ram Maubad Kashmiri 3. Marfi deewan-e-Zindah Ram Maubad Kashmiri 4. Tasheeh inteqadi deewan-e-Zindah Ram Kashmiri. 5. Natija-e-gairi. 6.. Fehrist ayat, Ahadees, Ashakhas, Imakan-o-kutub wagira 7. Talliqat. 8. Fehrist ashakhas. 9. Munaba-o-makhaz

07. SUNITA KUMARI

Seham Rajputana Dar Tarveej Zuban-O-Adabiyat Farsi Az Qaran 17th Ali 19th Bayan Nama Barai Daryaft (Contribution of Rajputana in Promotion of Persian Language and Literature from 17th to 19th century).

Supervisors: Dr. Ali Akbar Shah
Th 27235

Abstract

This thesis focuses on the contribution of Rajputana towards Persian Language and literature. It deals with the study of manuscripts, coins, inscriptions, official documents (nishaans and letters). These help in deciphering the development of Persian Language and Literature in Rajasthan at different periods of time. Some of the masterpieces of Persian Literature are Tarikh-i-Rajasthan, Tarikh-i-Bharatpur, Amirnameh, Zich-i-Muhammad Shahi, etc. The impact of relations of Mughals and Rajputana can be seen on the architectures, dresses, languages, paintings, etc. I have also incorporated the contribution of Sufism in Rajasthan.

Contents

1. Muqaddma 2. Tareekh-e-Rajputana. 3. Seham Sufiyan dar tarveej zuban-o-adabiyat Farsi dar Rajputana. 4. Jaigana zuban-o-adbiyat Farsidar Rajputana qabl az qaran hafdam meeladi. 5. Seham Rajputana dar tarveej zuban-o-adabiyat Farsi az qaran 17th ali 19th. Natija-e-alghairi. Munaba-o-makhiz.