

CHAPTER 4

ARABIC

Doctoral Theses

01. HAQUE (Md. Reyazul)
Contribution of Abdul Wahhab Mutawe to Development of Arabic Fiction: An Analytical Study.
Supervisor: Dr. Mohammad Akram
Th 26270

Abstract

Egypt has been the centre of Arabic literature since very ancient time; it produced a large number of authors and writers who earned name and fame in the field of Arabic literature. Many authors and writers came into stage and played an important role in the various fields of language and literature. One of the great scholars who got publicity and considered as the pioneer of fiction writer and journalist, also occupied an eminent place in the development of this genre in modern era. This eminent writer is Abdul Wahhab Mutawe. Abdul Wahhab Mutawe appears as a prominent fiction writer in the 20th century, and has immensely written around 55 books, he is well known for his kindheartedness towards humanity and social issues, as he is best known for his fiction writing, who produced many short stories which earned him a good reputation among writers and scholars. Not only in the Arab world but also outside. Abdul Mahhab Mutawe is considered one of the most eminent Arabic writers, who has contributed as a fiction writer and a journalist. And he is one of the leading literary figures of the fiction, and played an outstanding role in its development

Contents

1. Albab al -awal: Tatawwur al-Qissah al-qaseerah 2. Albab al-Sani: Hayat-e-Abdul Wahab Mutawi 3. Albab al- Salis: Nazarh Ijmaliyah ali Intajatah al adbiyat 4. Albab al Raba: Dirsat tehliyah la-qasas al-qaseerah.

02. RAHMAN (Md. Shafeequr)
Muhafezoon Poets and their Contribution to Modern Arabic Poetry: An Analytical Study.
Supervisor: Prof. Syed Hasnain Akhtar
Th 26268

Abstract

Muhafezoon Poets and their Contribution to Modern Arabic Poetry: An Analytical Study The school of Muhafezoon is basically a "poetic movement" that emerged in Egypt in the early modern era. Poets were committed to the systems of Arabic poetry of the pre-Islamic era and Abbasi period. al-Baroodi was the head of this school, and the most famous poets of this school are: "Abdul Muttalib" "Tawfique al-Bakri" "Ismail Sabri" "Ahmed Shawqi" and others. Critics call it by different names; one of them is "the school of revival", because Baroodi and those who came after him were the ones who brought back the life of Arabic poetry from different aspects. And the "Bass School" because it brought back the new life of the Arabic poetry. And School of Muhafezoon,

because the poets of this school were committed to the forms of classical poetry. This school is thus known as the classical or traditional school. The poets of this school are called "Muhafezoon", because they have maintained the integrity of the Arabic language and adhered to the forms of classical poetry and followed their ancestral approach in Arabic poetry. It is difficult to study the works of all the Muhafezoon poets in a single research proposal, so, I took only four of them as a sample: "Mahmoud Sami Baroudi" "Mohamed Abdul Muttalib" "Syed Taufiq al- Bakri" and "Ismail Sabri".

Contents

1. Al-sher al-arbi Abdul asoor 2. Muzrisah al-baas Wa al-Ahyae: Khasasaha-o- ansirha 3. Al-Mukhtarat al-Sheriya and Al-shora-e-al-Muhafizeen 4. Darasah-e- aamaal baaz al-shora-e- al Muhafizeen 5. Makana al-shora-e-al-muhafizeen fi al-sher al-arbi.

03. ZUBAIR ALAM

Editing of Arabic Manuscripts in India: A Critical Study.

Supervisor: Prof. Syed Hanain Akhtar

Th 26269

Abstract

India is a land of great civilization and cultures. These civilizations left a trove of knowledge for the coming generations in the form of manuscripts. Painting at the manuscripts, which are preserved since decades, have a record of human knowledge through the ages. When Arabs came to India, they brought with them their sciences and knowledge. When Arabian or we can say Muslim science and knowledge came into contact with that of India, a blend of sciences and knowledge came into existence, which can be regarded as Indo-Arabic literature. Thus India produced great scholars of international repute who wrote in Arabic. They wrote on various topics such as philosophy and logic, natural sciences, medical sciences, history, geography, literature and Islamic sciences. These books are found in the form of manuscripts. These manuscripts are found in the personal collections of rulers, Nawabs, rajas, maharajas and scholars. We find a lot of manuscripts in Aligarh Muslim University's library donated by Nawabs and rajas. Nawabs of Rampur established a big library which is known as Raza library at present. This is an important library of modern era which has a lot of Arabic manuscripts that deal with various branches of sciences. Besides this, in 19th century, some famous individual collections transformed into big libraries such as Khuda Bakhsh Library, Patna and Saidia Library, Hyderabad etc. Apart from these collections, some libraries in mosques and madrasas also have a good number of Arabic manuscripts. We can say that India has a great number of Arabic Manuscripts related to Indo-Islamic heritage. It includes some rare and precious manuscripts that are not found anywhere else in the world. It is presumed that many of them still remain undiscovered.

Contents

1. Al-Makhtutaat al-arbiyah-o- tehqiqiah 2. Min Aham Murakaz al-makhtutaat al-arbiyah fi al-hind 3. Tehqeeq al-Muhqqaqeen fi al-hind. 4. Ashar al Muhaqqaqeen fi al-hind.