

## CHAPTER 34

### PERSIAN

#### Doctoral Theses

01. KHAN (Mohammad Faraz)  
**Tasheeh Inteqadi Sharah Fatooh Al-Ghaib (Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddis) Ba Hawashi Lazim (A Critical Edition of Sharah-E-Fatooh Ul-Ghaib (Shaikh Abdul Haq Mohaddis) With Necessary Annotations).**  
Supervisor: Prof. Aleem Ashraf Khan  
Th 27662

#### *Abstract*

Sharh e Fotooh ul Ghaib is one of the best book writthen by sheikh Abdul Haque Mohaddis Dehlavi who lived in the period of Mughal Emperors Jahangir and Shahjahan.He was the great scholar of Islam. His ancestors were natives of Bukhara. This book is the collection of seventy eight preachments which is delivered by sheikh Abdul Quadir Jilani and published from Egypt in 1304 Hijri. About this work A western writer says that this book (Sharh e Fotooh ul Ghaib) is the set of oratory and eloquence.In this book Tasawwof is described In the light of Holy Quran that inspires so much to the people.Actually Sheikh Abdul Haque Mohaddis Dehlavi saw this book to the sheikh Abdul Wahhab muttaqui. Sheikh Muttaqui told that he take in practice after reading this book. When Shaeikh Abdul Haque came to India at that time could not find the manuscript of this book eventually when a preacher of quadriya Silsila gave him this manuscript according to guidance of sheikh Abdul Wahhab he read this and made the pain of the spirit. Hazrat Shah Abul Muali commanded that make translation and interpretation of this book. The historical name of this book is Miftah ul Fotuh. Since it,s a very vital work of Tasawwof and Sufism of the period of Jahangir unfortunately despite of it,s wider importance no major scientific research has been done so far to evaluate critically the contents of the work. that is why I have chosen this topic. Chapter 1- A brief note about Tasawwof in the period of Jahangir and Shahjahan. Chapter 2- A cursory note on the life and work of Sheikh Abdul Haque Mohaddis Dehlavi. Chapter 3- Edited text with necessary annotations. Chapter 4- Conclusion. Index Bibliography.

#### *Contents*

1. Pesh-e-Guftar 2. Yad-dasht mukhtasri darbarah tasawwuf dar daurah Jahangeer-o-Shahjahan 3. Guzarish mukhtasri ahwal-o-asar Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddis Delhalvi 4. Tasheeh inteqadi sharah fatooh al-ghaib (Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddis) ba hawashi lazim 5. Natija gairi 6. Fehrist ashkhas 7. Fehrist munaba wa makhiz.

02. MOHAMMAD SHAHBAZ  
**Tasheeh Inteqadi Simrat Al-Hayat Ba Hawashi Lazim (A Critical Edition of Samarat-Ul-Hayat With Necessary Annotaions).**  
Supervisor: Prof. Aleem Ashraf Khan  
Th 27663

*Abstract*

Manuscript 'SAMARAT-UL-HAYAT' is one of the mystical literary masterpieces about the Shatari traditions and written by Ali Askari Mohammad Bin Taqi known as Aqil Khan Raazi. In this treatise, Aqil Khan Razi, who was a disciple of Hazrat Sheikh Burhanuddin Raaz-e- Elahi, has collected the sayings and words of Hazrat Sheikh Burhanuddin. Sheikh Burhanuddin Raaz-e-Elahi is one of the great Sufis and mystics of the Shatari order. This manuscript is divided into two parts. The first part was completed in 1053 AH equal to 1643 AD and the second part was completed shortly after. This book contains the important points of Shatari order, the manners of Marifat (knowledge of God), the principles of mysticism and Sufism, and the words of great Sufis and elders. In this book, Aqil Khan Raazi has mentioned each one of them by the name of Samrah, and wherever he mentioned the word "Hazrat Ishan", the author means Hazrat Burhanuddin Raaz-e-Elahi and "Hazrat Sheikh" Masih Al-Awliya Sheikh Isa Jundallah Burhanpuri, who was the mentor of Burhanuddin Raaz-e-Elahi. This important source of mysticism includes 197 Samarahs and 193 couplets in the Samarahs, along with Ayaat-e-Quraani and hadiths and the words of Sufis. This book contains historical information about the captivity of Bahadur Khan, the governor of Khandish, and Hazrat Isa Jundallah Burhanpuri by the order of King Jalaluddin Akbar. Similarly, during the conflict between Dara Shokoh and Aurangzeb for his father's succession. It includes the information about the entry of Prince Aurangzeb in the Dargah of Hazrat Burhanuddin Raaz-e- Elahi for his supplication and support. Manuscripts of Samrat al-Hayat are kept in libraries all over India and the world. Four copies of this book are kept in Salar Jang Museum and three manuscripts are kept in Oriental manuscripts library, Hyderabad, and three manuscripts are kept in Maulana Azad Library of AMU Aligarh, two manuscripts are kept in Reza Rampur Library. In addition, a manuscript is kept in the library of Panjab University, Lahore, a manuscript is kept in the library of Anjuman-e Taraqqiye-e Urdu Karachi, Pakistan, a manuscript is kept in the India office library London, and a manuscript is kept in the library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. As a conclusion, it can be said that Hazrat Burhanuddin Raaz-e-Elahi is a prominent personality of the Shatari order. His Malfuzat are full of moral virtues, philanthropy, humanity, and other rituals of Sufism and Shatari tradition. It plays an important role in the literature of Sufism and mysticism.

*Contents*

1. Pesh-e-Guftar
2. Nigahi bah zindagi-o-asar Aaqil Khan Razi
3. Nafooz-o-gustarash tareeq shatariya dar Hind
4. Zindagi-o-andesha ha wa taleemat Hazrat Burhanuddin
5. Tasheeh inteqadi Samrat al-hayat ba hawashi lazim
6. Natija gairi Fehrist ha wa munaba.