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اداريه

ہ ۲۰۰۲ء میں جریدہ کا پہلا شارہ بڑی تاخیر سے آخرکا راللہ رب العزت کے ضل وکرم کے ساتھ اشاعت کے لئے تیارہوا۔مضامین کی تعداد ہمیشہ کی طرح کمبی فہرست ریبنی ہے،اردودانگریزی دونوں زبانوں میں ایک سے بڑھ کرایک مضامین این تحقیق ، تنقیداورنوعیت کے اعتبار سے موصول ہوئے اور جریدہ کی رونق بنے ۔البیتہ ایک حیرت انگیز طور برایک مسلہ پچھلے گئی شاروں سے ذہن میں کہیں نہ کہیں اعجرر ہاہے اور وہ مسّلہ فارس ادب کے مضامین کی کم آ وری ہے۔ شروعاتی دور میں انگریز ی کے دو چارمضمون ہی اشاعت کے لئے آتے تھےاب اردومضامین اس ضمرے میں پہنچ گئے ہیں۔سرکار نے مجلوں اور جریدوں کے معبار کے لئے ایک فہرست'' یوجی سی کئیرلسٹ'' بنائی جس میں الحمد للہ یہ جریدہ بھی شامل ہوا، جریدہ میں اشاعت کے لیے تحقیق کے جن میدانوں کی فہرست بنی اس میں فارسیاد ب سنسکرت سے فارسی تراجم، تاریخ، فلسفہ اور تصوف ہیں ۔ کئیرلسٹ میں یہی تفصیلات چسپاں کی گئیں اور اس کا اثریہ ہوا کہ تاریخ اور فلسفہ سے متعلق مقالات کا سلاب آنے لگا جن کواب جریدہ کے آئندہ شاروں کے فولڈرس *کے حساب سے ترتیب دیاجانے لگا۔ البیتہ ایک طرف جہاں انگریز ی زبان میں بہت زیادہ مقالات موصول ہور ہے* ہیں وہیں اردوزیان میں کچھایک مقالات ہی موصول ہوتے ہیں۔جس کی دجہ سےارد دکا حصہ ہر شارے کے ساتھ کم ہوتا جا رہا ہے، جبکہ اس حصہ کو کئی تحقیقی میدانوں کے تحت منقسم بھی کیا گیا ہے مثلًا مقالات، دکنیات، میراث خطی، شخصات اورچثم بینش ۔ شروعات میں ایک باایک سے زاید مقالات کی شکل میں مختلف دانشگا ہوں میں پنجیل پانے والے تحقیقی مقالات کی فہرست بھی شامل ہوا کرتی تھی جو بند ہوگئی پاکسی فہرست بنانے والے کے نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے بند کر گئی۔ لیکن اس جریدہ کی اصل خوبصورتی اردوزبان میں فارسی ادب کے مقالات کی اشاعت ہے۔ جس میں د هیرے دهیرے کمی آتی جارہی ہے۔لہذا فارسی زبان وادب کے تمام اسا تید وریسر چ اسکالرس سے گزارش ہے کہ اینے مقالات ارسال فرماتے رہیں تا کہ اردو کے حصہ میں بھی پہلے کی طرح مضامین کی خاطرخواہ تعداد بنی رہے۔ د بیر۲۲ (جنوری به جون ۲۰۲۶ ؛) میں مختلف نوعیت ک6 مقالات،خطی نسخوں سے متعلق امقالہ، شخصات یرا مقالہ، دکنیات میں ا مقالہ اور چیثم بینش میں ا مقالہ شایع ہوا رہا ہے۔انگریز ی کے حصبہ میں مختلف موضوعات پر شائع ہونے والے مقالات کی تعداد ۲۲ ہے۔اشاعت کے ساتھ ہی یہ جریدہ آ پکو دیپ سائٹ پر موصول ہو جائے گا۔ بہت شکریہ

ازلان خيرر

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**پروفیسرشامدنوخیزاعظمی** مرکز مطالعات اردوثقافت مولا نا آ زادنیشنل اردویو نیورشی، حیدرآباد

علوم وفنون اورتهذيب وثقافت كامركز: چرياكو

خلافت عباسید کی تاریخ بہت ہی باوقار با کمال اور پر جلال رہی ہے۔ ای دور میں ہی مسلمانوں نے اسلامی علوم دفتون کی قد وین اور دیگر تمام زبانوں سے علوم دفتون وفلہ فد اور حکمت کے صرف تراجم ہی نہیں کیے، بلکہ ان علوم کے رموز و نکا ابتدا وار تقام راحل و مسائل پر روثن خیالی کے ساتھ غور دوخوص کر کے ان کا تحقیق و تقدیدی تجزید بھی کیا ساتھ ہی ساتھ تحقاف علوم و فنون کی قد رلیں و اشاعت کے لیے مرکا تب ، مدار س، دانتگ مد اور دانشگا ہیں بھی قائم کیں یعلمی کا موں اور کا رماوں ک دوث بدوش صنعت در خدف فن تعمیر اور شعر وادب کو تھی ترقی کی معراج پر پنچا دیا۔ بلاتفریق مذہب و ملت اور مرد دز نام کو عام کر دیان کی تد رلیں و اشاعت کے لیے مرکا تب ، مدار س، دانشگ معراج پر پنچا دیا۔ بلاتفریق مذہب و ملت اور مرد دز نام کو عام دوث بدوش صنعت در خدف فن تعمیر اور شعر وادب کو تھی ترقی کی معراج پر پنچا دیا۔ بلاتفریق مذہب و ملت اور مرد دز نام کو عام کر دیان کے کتب خانے محقق علوم و حکمت اور خلسف دخلق کے کتب سے بھر پر پنچا دیا۔ بلاتفریق مذہب و ملت اور مرد دز نام کو تھی اور نہ ہی تقلید کی روث بلکہ تحقیق تا و میل اور تروی کی در بیچ و اضحہ دنیا کے تمام علوم ان کی مٹی میں سرف آئی تھی میں تعد ایں دوتر کی کہ تک شریق اور نہ ہی تقلید کی روث بلکہ تحقیق تا و میل اور تروی تھا۔ تو خلف و ایتھے دنیا کے تمام علوم ان کی مٹی میں سرف آئے تھے ، یہ علاقہ علل اد با محققین محد ثین اور مہند سین کا مرکز و مسکن ہو گیا تھا۔ تصوف ، گو شہ شینی اور خود گر یز ی خود نہی تابت ہور ہی تھی حرکت اد با محققین میں ثین اور مہند سین کا مرکز و مسکن ہو گیا تھا۔ تصوف ، گو شہ شینی اور خود گر یز ی خود فر ہی تابت ہور ہی تھی حرکت اور تی تعنی می ثین اور مہند سین کا مرکز و مسکن ہو گی تھا۔ تصوف ، گو شہ شینی اور خود گر یز ی خود فر ہی تابت ہور ہی تھی حرکت میں ایو این میں تبد نیا کو خیرہ کے ہو ہو تھی کہ اور کی تی تا ہو ہو کی تی میں ترز اور کی تی میں سر کی تھی می حرک میں دین گی ہو تی دیں کو خیرہ ہے ہو ہو تھی کہ مال کی خون کی تو می تو تی تو تھی می تو میں کا میں میں تر کی می تو کی ہو ہو کی تھی میں تو ہو تھی کہ میں تو کی تھی ہو ہو تھی تھی تل ہو ہو تھی کہ میں میں ہو تھی ہو توں کی تھی ہو ہو تھی ہو ہو تھی ہو ہو تھی ہو ہو تھی کہ میں ہو ہو کی تھی ہو ہو ہو کی تھی ہو ہو تھی کی تیں ہو ہو کی ہو ہو تھی ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو

مخدوم زادہ عدن کے حاکم ابوجلال فخر الدین کے پوتے اور ابوالا علاا عز الدین کے بیٹے تھے۔ مخدوم زادہ عدن سے بعہد تعلق ہند ستان آئے۔ بادشاہ کو جب ان کے آنے کی خبر ملی تو علا و مشائخ اور اراکین سلطنت کے ساتھ دبلی سے باہر جاکر پالم کے مقام پر ان کا استقبال کیا اور انتہائی ادب واحتر ام کے ساتھ ان کی پذیر ائی کی۔ مخدوم زادہ عباسی کے لقب سے انکو ملقب کیا اور بے شارز مین اور جائدادیں انہیں عطا کیں جس کے متعلق ضیا الدین برنی کے مخدوم زادہ عباسی کے صفحہ ۲۰ میں اور ابوالقاسم فرشتہ نے تاریخ فرشتہ کے صفحہ ۱۳۵ پر کھا ہے کہ دولک تنکہ پر گنہ کوشک سیری و تمام محصول زمین داخل حصار و باغات نذ رکیا' اور ڈ اکٹر حبیب اللہ نے اپنی تحقیق میں صفحہ ۲۰ پر ان الفاظ کو اس طرح تحریر کیا ہے۔ 'اور تمام پر ک

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۔ دُس لا کھ تنکہ قنوح کاعلاقہ کوشک سیری وحصار سیری کے تمام محصلات بے شارزمینیں حوض اور ماغات مخدوم زادہ کی نذ رکی '۔ تغلق کے انقال کے بعد سارے معاملے یکسر تبدیل ہو گئے کیونکہ فیروز شاہ تخلق کی شخصیت علاوہ مذہب ساست قیادت فلسفہ ومنطق اورا نرظامی صلاحیت سے بوری طرح عاری تھی اس لیے فیروز شاہ تخلق اورمخد دم زادہ میں بہت سی باتوں پر اختلاف کھل کر سامنے آگیا جس کا ذکر متعدد حوالوں تذکروں اور تاریخوں میں ملتا ہے۔ محمد نبی عباسی ، احسن الانساب بنوالعباس چریا کوٹ، جو کہ ایک قلمی نسخہ ہے کے صفحہ ۱۸۔ ۱۹ پر اس اختلاف اور تعلقات میں خرابی کے متعلق ککھتے ہیں : مخد دم زاد ہ اس علاقہ میں اینی زمینداری کے ساتھ ساتھ قضا کی خدمت بھی بخو بی انجام دیتے ہوئے چریا کوٹ میں ہی وفات یائی اور یہیں سپر دخاک بھی ہوئے مخد وم زادہ کے تین فرزند تھے۔ اساگرامی عاشق محی الدین نور، محمد مبارک اور عبداللدیوسف تنصے۔ لیکن افسوس کہ عبداللہ یوسف کی زندگی نے وفانہیں کی وہ چریا کوٹ پہنچنے کے چنددن بعد ہی عین جوانی میں انقال کر گئے۔ مخدوم زادہ نے انہیں کے نام پر چر پاکوٹ کا نام یوسف آبادرکھا تھا، جس کی شہادت مولوی مجم الدین چر پاکوٹی کے بیہ اشعارد برے ہیں: وليكبن بيوسف آباد ست نياميش چر یاکوٹ خوانندش عوامش فملك تما طمرح ايمن أبماد بنهماد ز خیاك پیاك جینیت کے دیپنیاد ز جینیت میسر سید هسر دم درودش چـــراغ آســمـــان روشــن ز دودش محمد مبارک بھی ابواسمعیل یوسف مخدوم زادہ کے ایک بیٹے تھے وہ اولا دنرینہ سے محروم رہے صرف مخدوم زادہ کے بڑےصاجزادےعاشق محیالدین نور،صاحب اولا دہوئے انہیں کی نسل سے مخدوم زادہ کی نسل چلی اوراطراف میں شہرت و دولت کے ساتھ ساتھ علم وفضل میں بھی مشہور ومعروف ہوئی یہ خطہانہیں کے فضل وکرم اور فیوض وبرکات سے یونان ورو ماک برابرجا پہنچاا یک طرف بیلم وفضل اورتعلیم ونڈ ریس کے فرائض انجام دے رہے تھے دوسری جانب چیر داور جرقو مسلسل ان ے وجود کوختم کرنے کے دریے تھیں، چونکہ بیعلاقہ مخدوم زادہ کی آمد سے قبل راجپوتوں اور چیراقو م کامسکن تھااس لیے بیڈو میں اس علاقہ کو دوبارہ حاصل کرنے کے لیے جمر پورکوشش کررہی تھیں جمراور چہراقوم کے متعلق ایک انگریز محقق مسٹر ٹی ڈبلیوا پچ ٹامبورٹ اسٹنٹ کمشنرضلع ڈیرا شمعیل خاں نے اپنی کتاب خلاص الحال اقوام الہند میں جود ہے ۱۸ء میں جیل ڈیرا شمعیل خاں سے شائع ہوئی کے صفحہ ۸ برلکھا ہے: '' پیلوگ نہ یجانہ یکساں نہ خالص ہیں لیکن صلح ( گوند ) کے مانند جویانی میں گھل جاتی ہے جابجالیعنی کو ہستان یا جنگل میں منتشر پراگندہ ہیں ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ بیاقوام گاہے گاہے زمان عنقریب بیلی پہاڑ سے اتر کر زمین ہموار پر متصرف ہوئے مثلا بھورا ( بهر )اور چروعلاقه کثیراود هو بنارس و بهار میں تصرف کیا۔'' چروقوم چرپاکوٹ میں قدیم زمانہ سے آبادتھی ان کا پیشہر ہزنی اور ڈکیتی تھا، اس وقت چونکہ اطراف میں چھوٹے

چھوٹے راجا ہوا کرتے تھے اوران کے علاقے بھی ایک دوسرے سے الگ الگ ہوا کرتے تھے جس میں باہم تصادم بھی ہوا کرتا تھااس لیے زیادہ تر راجاایک دوسرے کے لیےان کا استعال بھی کیا اور سریر تی بھی کرتے رہے، جس کی وجہ سےان کی طاقت مسلسل بڑھتی گئی۔ان کا نہ کوئی مذہب تھااور نہ ہی کوئی ذات بلکہ دینگ اور سرکش لوگوں کی ایک جماعت تھی ۔ان کی شادیاں بھی آپس میں بلاتفریق ہوا کرتی تھیں ۔ان کی تعدادطاقت اورعلاقہ اتناوسیع ہوگیا تھا کہانہوں نے ایناایک قلعہ بھی بنا لیا تھا جہاں ان کا درباربھی لگتا تھا ان کی ایک فوج بھی تھی ان کے فوجی آفیسر کا نام چریں تھا جسے وہ لوگ چرو کہا کرتے تھے۔ چیروتو ماور چر پاکوٹ کے متعلق کلیم صفات اصلاحی شیلی میگزین ہے۔ بیاء کے صفحہ اا پر لکھتے ہیں: '' تاریخ ونذ کرہ کی کتابوں میں مذکور ہے کہ چریا کوٹ کے گردونواح میں پہلے چیروقوم آبادتھی میمکن ہےاس نام کی نسبت اسی قوم کی جانب ہوآ ئین اکبری مصنفہ ابوالفضل میں چریا کوٹ کا تذکرہ ہواہے۔'' جب مخددم زادہ اپنے ساتھیوں کے ساتھ چریا کوٹ پہنچے تھے تو راجپوتوں اور چیروتو م سے بخت مقابلہ ہوا جس کے متعلق ڈاکٹر معتصم عباسی اسلام اورعصر جدیدا پریل پیا کہا ء کے صفحہ انہ پر لکھتے ہیں کہ: ''مخدوم زادہ اپنے خیل ق<sup>م</sup>شم کے ہمراہ جونوسوافراد پرشتمل تھاجب پیاں پنچےتو مقامی راجیوت آیادی نے مزاحمت کی محاصرہ ومقابلہ تین روز تک طرفین میں جاری رہا گئی لوگ مارے گئےاتی دوران جو نیوراطلاع کینچی وہاں سے تازہ دم فوج مدد کوآئی اوراس نے *سرکشو*ں کا قلع قمع کردیا۔'' چروقوماین تمام ترقوت دطافت کے باوجود مخد دم زادہ نے این صلاحت تد براور نوج کی کمک سے اس قوم کوشکست فاش دیا بیشتر آبادی نے اسلام قبول کیااور کچھ نے راہ فرارا ختیار کی راہ فرارا ختیار کرنے والوں نے مخدوم کی خدمت میں حاضر ہوکر چرپا کوٹ کے نام کو باقی رکھنے کی گزارش کی بیالتماس کیا کہ ہم اس علاقہ کوخالی کردیں کیکن چرپا کوٹ کے نام کو ماقی رکھا جائے مخد دم زادہ نے انگی درخواست قبول فرمائی اور اس نام پر رضامند ہو گئے جس کے متعلق مولوی محمہ نبی عباسی چریا کو ٹی احسن الإنساب بنوالعهاس قلمي نسخه بحصفحة ٢٢ يرلكصتح من كه: "قوم چیرا چنین اخراج خودها بحضور حضرت مخدوم درخواست

"قوم چیرا چنین اخراج خودها بحضور حضرت مخدوم در خواست ابقائی نام خود ها کردند عرض شان بغرض پذیرائی در آمده باسم یوسف آباد عرف چریاکوٹ موسوم ساخت۔"

مخدوم زادہ نے اس علاقہ کودرس وند ریس کا مرکز بنادیا اصلاح وفلاح درس وند ریس اور فیوض وبر کات کا بیسلسلہ ایسا شروع ہوا کہ تقریبا چیصدیوں تک اس خاندان میں متواتر قائم رہا ہندستان کی اہم علمی واد بی دینی و دہنی ارتقامیں اس خاندان کا رول انتہائی اہم رہا اور مخدوم زادہ کو ہندمیں علما کرام کے ایک مستقل سلسلے کے مورث اعلی کی حیثیت حاصل ہے جن ک عبقری شخصیت نے آئندہ صدیوں کو کم کے خزانے سے بھر دیا اسلامی معاشر ہے کی دہنی وفکری تشکیل اور علمی و دثاق بیراری میں ان خاندان نے سپہ سالاری کا کردارادا کیا اور یہ کفر ستان اسلامی ضیابا شیوں سے منور ہواتھا مخدوم زادہ کا سلسلہ نسب نبی کریم علیق کے چچا حضرت عباس سے ملتا ہے اسی خاندانی نسب کی وجہ سے ریمباسی کہلاتے ہیں اور اس خاندان کا ہر فرداپنے نام کے ساتھ عباسی لکھتے ہوئے فخر محسوس کرتا ہے۔ اسلامی درس وند رلیس کا سلسلہ اعظم گڑھ میں مخدوم زادہ سے ہی شروع ہوااور پہلا مدرسہ چریا کوٹ میں قائم ہوا اس کے بعد شیخ مشید نے چریا کوٹ کی طرز پہ ہی سلطان پور بھیرا میں مدرسہ قائم کیا اس طرح کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ مخدوم زادہ کا مدرسہ چریا کوٹ اعظم گڑھ میں دارالار قم کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔

یوری زندگی درس د تدریس میں مصروف رہے انہوں نے اپنے علم وفضل درس دند ریس اور تصنیف و تالیف سے قوم کی گران قدر خدمت انجام دی مختلف موضوعات پرانگی متعدد کتابین تقییں جن میں بیشتر نادرالوجود میں چند تصانیف ہی باد و باران سے محفوظ رہ سکیں جن میں تفسیر میں النفسیر المحمد ی، ادب میں الجواہرالعربیہ فی فنون الا دبیہ، اصول فقہ میں حاشیہ التلوح علم الموارث میں الکوا کب الدری، وغیرہ بہت ہی مشہور دم یول ہوئیں اور یہی تصانیف آج کے حققین کے لیے ماخذ کا کام دےرہی ہیں محمد بن عاشق کے بعد ملاحمید عباسی نےعلم وفضل کے جو ہر دکھائے یہا نتہائی ذہبن وفطین تنصستر ہ سال کی عمر میں ہی انہیں تمام علوم میں دسترس حاصل ہوگئی تھی۔ آپ کی دانا کی وبینا کی دیدہ وری ومعاملہ نہی کی بہت شہرت تھی اورفن لغت میں تو وہ امام کا درجہ رکھتے تھے جب آپ کی شہرت مغلبہ دربارتک ہوئی تو شاہجہاں نے آپ کونہایت ادب واحتر ام کے ساتھ مغلیہ دربار میں مدعوکیا۔اور میرعدل کے منصب پر فائض کیالیکن افسوس کہ صحت نے ساتھ نہ دیا زندگی نے وفانہ کی اور یہ بہت جلد بہار ہوکر چرما کوٹ رخصت ہو لیے۔ چند دن بعد ہی انکاانتقال ہو گیا شاہجہاں نے ان کی موت پر بہت ہی رخ وغم کا اظهاركبابه آب كےفرز ندمولا ناعبدالحي عماسي بھي جامع الكمالات اور مجمع الصفات بتھے بہ جس قدر قابل لائق اور فائق بتھا ہي قدرخود داراور حساس بھی تھے زبان قلم کے دھنی تھ خصیت پرجلال تھی ذہانت کا بیام کھا کہ کوئی چیز دوبارہ پڑ ھنے کی ضرورت زندگی بھرنہیں محسوس ہوئی جوبھی پڑھ لیتے تھے حفظ ہوجا تا تھاسیاست شہرت اور دولت سے ہمیشہ گریز اں رہے درس وند ریس اور تحقیق وتصنیف انکامرغوب مشغلہ تھاان کی تصانیف کی طویل فہرست ہے چند دنوں اردوئے معلائے شاہ جہاں میں خدمت اختساب پر مامورر ہے علماعصرائلی قابلیت صلاحیت اور بے نیازی سے خائف رہتے ،جس کی وجہ سے ان کے خلاف بے بنیاد قصے گڑھتے رہے، تا کہان کی شاہی دربار سے چھٹی ہوجائے اسی حال اورفریب کا نتیجہ ہوااسد اللہ خاں وزیر سے آپ کی ناچا کی ہوگئی اورآ پے خود داری اور وقار کے ساتھ ملازمت ترک کر کے چرپا کوٹ چلے آئے اور درس وند ریس میں محو ہو گئے۔ قد ما کی کتابوں پرحواش ککھنے کا شوق پیدا ہو گیا اور وہ اسی میں مصروف ہو گئے ۔ اورنگ زیب عالمگیران کی شرافت صلاحت صاف گوئی اور سبحیدگی کا معتقد تھے۔انہوں نے اپنے ہاتھ سے خط لکھ کران کو بار بار مدعو کیا،لیکن انہوں نے ضعیفی اور صحت کا حوالہ دے کرجانے سے معذرت کرلی،البیتہ اپنے صاحبزادے مفتی ٹھریجی کو بیضج دیا۔جنہیں باد شاہ نے قضا کی خدمت تفویض کی اور موضع تھیکن یور کی زمینداری بھی عطا کی تھیکن یورکوانہوں نے جک مفتی کی کے نام سے آباد کیا۔

اسی خانواد ہے کی ایک عظیم شخصیت مولا ناالفتاح عباسی کی بھی تھی علم وادب کے ساتھ ساتھ بیفقہ کے دقیق مسائل پہ گہری نظرر کھتے تھے فقہ کی بیشتر کتب کا انہوں نے مطالعہ کر لیا تھا اور اس میدان میں انہیں مہارت حاصل ہو گئی تھی جو بہت ہی مدلل اور مفصل آپ کا شار چند بڑے فقیہوں میں ہوتا تھا آپ نے چند کتابیں بھی تصنیف کیں اور بزبان نظم فارسی ایک میراث نامہ بھی لکھا جس میں میراث کے رموز ونکات اور شریعت کے احکامات کو بہت ہی آسان اور دلچیپ انداز میں بیان کیا ہے اس رسالہ کی ابتدا درج ذیل شعر سے ہوتی ہے ۔

> خدا را شکر که تحریر نامه مهذب گشت این مه اث نامه

 جولائی سے 12ء کے صفحہ ۸۳ پراس طرح بیان کرتے ہیں: <sup>(()</sup> قاضی ابوالحسن عباسی چر یا کوٹی مولا نا محمد حاکم کے ارشد تلامذہ میں شے مولا نا حاکم اپنے والد کے انتقال کے بعد اپنا موروثی حق عہد ہ قضا حاصل کرنے خود دبلی نہ جا سے تو انہوں نے ابوالحسن کو بھیج دیا وہ نواب قمر الدین خاں وزیر سے ملے اور اظہار مدعا کیا وزیر موصوف نے کہا کہ محمد حاکم کو خود آنا چا ہے شکا تا کہ ان کی لیافت اور قالبایت پر کھی وزیر موصوف نے کہا کہ محمد حاکم کو خود آنا چا ہے شکا تا کہ ان کی لیافت اور قالبایت پر کھی جاتی ابوالحن نے جواب دیا کیا کہ چونکہ دبلی میں علا کا قحط ہے ان کی لیافت کا پر کھنے والا کوئی نظر نہیں آتا لہٰ داانہوں نے اپنے حقیر شاگر دوں میں سے مجھے بھیجا ہے وزیر موصوف کو خصہ آیا اس نے ابوالحن کی رضا مند کی سے بزم مناظرہ منعقد کر ایا جس میں علا دبلی جتمع ہوتے لیکن کوئی بھی بحث میں ابوالحن سے پیشنہ لے جا سکا نواب باو جود ناراضگی کے بہت متاثر ہوا ابوالحسن کے انکار کے باوجود اس نے عہد ہ قضا کا فرمان محمد حالم کے جبائے ابوالحسن کے نام لکھ دیا۔ اسی وقت سے قضا کا عہدہ محمد کا میں ان محمد کھی کا میں کیں ان ای اولحن نے خوان دیا کی مرضا مند کی ہے بڑے میں ابوالحس سے بیشنہ کے جا سکا نواب باو جود مالا در کی تعلیٰ کہ ہیں تھ کر میں ابوالحس نے اور جود دیل خور میں سے خصر مورد کی میں میں خطر میں ان محمد کر میں میں خطر میں دیکھر کے اور میں دیکھ موصوف کو خصہ آیا اس نے ابوالحسن کے انگار کے باو جود اس نے عہدہ ڈیفنا کا فرمان محمد حکم حاکم کے خاندان میں منتقل ہوا۔''

قاضى عبد الصمد عباسى چريا كوئى كى اولا دين قاضى غلام مخدوم عباسى انتهائى اہميت كے حامل تھے۔ قرانيات، اسلاميات، اور فقہ داصول كے علادہ پراكرت، پالى بىنسكرت اور ويدك سنسكرت ميں بھى مہارت ركھتے تھے عربى وفارسى كے صاحب ديوان بھى تھے۔ پند توں سے سلسل بحث كيا كرتے تھے۔ سنسكرت اہل زبان كى طرح روانى سے بولتے تھے جلالى اور شدت پيند تھا نقال سے چندرون قبل اپنى تمام تصانيف كونذ را تش كردياان كر ثار ميں صرف ايك غزل ہى باقى رہ گئى ہے چند شعر پيش خدمت ہيں :

به باغ دهر نه گل مانده نے سمن باقیست نه عندلیب پری چند در چمن باقیست دلم بسوخت تنم سوخت استخوان هم سوخت تمام سوختم و ذوق سوختن باقیست ز فیض خان مکرم خوشم نیم محتاج درون سینه ولی حسرت وطن باقیست مولوی محمد احسن عبای چریاکوٹی کی شخصیت کسی تعارف کی مختاج نہیں وہ علم وادب کے ایک آفتاب تھے جس کی شعاؤں نے نہ صرف ادبی دنیا بلکه علمی دنیا کے ہرگو شے کوبھی منور کیا۔ ملا نظام الدین فرنگی بانی مدرسد نظامی کے حلقہ درس سے شعاؤں نے نہ صرف ادبی دنیا بلکه علمی دنیا کے ہرگو شے کوبھی منور کیا۔ ملا نظام الدین فرنگی بانی مدرسد نظامی کے حلقہ درس سے شعاؤں نے نہ صرف ادبی دنیا بلکه علمی دنیا کے ہرگو شے کوبھی منور کیا۔ ملا نظام الدین فرنگی بانی مدرسد نظامی کے حلقہ درس سے شعاؤں نے نہ صرف ادبی دنیا بلکه علمی دنیا کے ہرگو شے کوبھی منور کیا۔ ملانظام الدین فرنگی بانی مدرسد نظامی کے حلقہ درس سے شعاؤں نے نہ صرف ادبی دنیا بلکہ علمی دنیا کے ہرگو شے کوبھی منور کیا۔ ملانظام الدین فرنگی بانی مدرسد نظامی کے حلقہ درس سے استفادہ کیا۔ ان کی شخصیت سے علم کا دریا رواں رہتا تقاعلم وفضل اور دلائل وتا و میل کی وجہ سے بھی کسی مناظرہ میں شکست نہیں کھائی ۔ اس دانائی و بینائی کا شہرہ جب حاکم وقت کے کا نوں میں پڑا تو ان کی قدر رافز ائی اور پذیر ایک کے لیے شاہی پیغام بھیجا تقار یہ بھی اتفاق ہی تھا کہ پیغام شاہی پر وانہ موت اور پیغام خانہ تقریبا ایک ہی ساتھ ملا۔ مناظرہ میں شکست کھانے والے حاصروں نے انہیں زہر دے دیا۔ موت و حیات کی تھک ش میں ہی سے کہ گھر سے بلاوے کا پیغام بھی آگان ہوں نے بی شعر پڑھا۔ خلولو طو چاکیا اور در تی داز کر گئی۔

کواکب چریا کوٹ میں ایک روثن ترین نام مولا ناعلی عباسی کا بھی ہے علوم عقلیہ ونقلیہ، عربی و فارسی، تاریخ و ثقافت، سائنس وریاضی، میں کلمل دستگاہ حاصل تھی۔قضیہ عباسی کے نام سے انہوں نے ایک رسالہ بھی شائع کیا جس میں قضیہ شرطیہ کی مشہورہ نقشیم متصلہ و منطق منطق حصل تھی۔قضیہ عباسی کے نام مے انہوں نے تحقیق کر کے موجودہ اصول قوانین پراعتر اضات بھی کیے۔سو سے زائد کتا ہیں تحریک شعر و شاعری کا ذوق بھی رکھتے تھے۔ عملی سائنس میں بھی مہارت تھی۔انہوں نے ایک ایسا چرخہ ایجاد کیا تھا، جو بھاپ کے ذریعہ خود بخو دحرکت کرتا تھا جس کے متعلق حسیب الرحن

مولوی بیم الدین عباسی اور مولوی مکرم عباسی بھی کثیر التصانیف محقق گزرے ہیں مکرم عباسی اعظم عباسی کے فرزند تھے مستند عالم معتبر تاریخ دال اور بلند پایدادیب تھے چر یا کوٹ کے مدرسہ سے فراغت حاصل کی بید مدرسہ اس زمانے میں تمام دانشگا ہوں پر اپنے نصاب، ناظمین و معلمین کی وجہ سے فوقت رکھتا تھا مکرم عباسی کی چند کتا ہیں بہت ہی مشہور ہو کی جن حکمت بالغہ، تین جلدوں میں، اسمع الاسم، چراغ حکمت، رحل الغنا اور رسالہ شطر نخ خصوصیت کے ساتھ لاکق ذکر ہیں۔ مولوی بیم الدین عباسی مولو کی احمد علی کی معامین کی وجہ سے فوقت رکھتا تھا مکرم عباسی کی چند کتا ہیں بہت ہی مشہور ہو کی جن میں اس میں مولو کی احمد علی میں، اسمع الاسم، چراغ حکمت، رحل الغنا اور رسالہ شطر نخ خصوصیت کے ساتھ لاکق ذکر ہیں۔ مولو ک خیم الدین عباسی مولو کی احمد علی کے صاحبز اد بے تھے ابتدائی تعلیم اپنے والد سے حاصل کی فاری ادب کی طرف ان کا خاص ر جہان تھا۔ سر سید سے قربت تھی حلی گڑ ھ مشاور تی کمیٹی کے ممبر بھی تھا ان کی بہت می تصان کی فاری ادب کی طرف ان کا خاص کی جس میں ہفت اقسام سینی، صرف میں اور اعراب عربت کو میں سند کی حیثیت رکھتی ہیں۔ کتاب عروض و قافیہ مشوی فی فی البی

کہ:

آپ، ی کی تحقیق ہے، جس میں انہوں نے چریا کوٹ کی تاریخ اور اس کے علماواد با کاذ کر کیا ہے۔ ان اسا تذ ۂ علم وفن نے یونان ہندیعنی چریا کوٹ میں بز معلم آ راستہ کررکھی تھی اسلامیات ،قر آ نیات ود مینیات کے دوش بدوش معقولات فلسفہ، ریاضی، ہیئت۔

جغرافیہ، سائنس، اخت اور فن تدریس کا ایسا معیار قائم کیا کہ عہد عباسیہ کی یا دتازہ ہوگئی۔ ان علمانے اینے عہد کی علمی اوبی و ثقافتی زندگی پر گہرے اور لائق تقلید اثر ات چھوڑ ہے ہیں۔ جس کی روشن میں نسلاً بعد نسل علم و حکمت کا کارواں چلتا رہا ، ان علما کی اہم خصوصیت ریتھی کہ ان میں سے بیشتر نے درس وافادہ کی مسندیں بچھا نمیں دانش جو یان علم و تشدگان ادب و فلا سفہ کواپنے دریائے علم نز اند ہنر وسیلہ منطق کے ساتھ ساتھ تج بات و مشاہدات سے بھی فائدہ پنچا نمیں دانش جو یان علم و تشدگان ادب و فلا سفہ کواپنے دریائے علم نز اند ہنر وسیلہ منطق کے ساتھ ساتھ تج بات و مشاہدات سے بھی فائدہ پہنچانے کی حتی الا مکان کوشش ک جن کے درس سے بیشار اند ہنر و سیلہ منطق کے ساتھ ساتھ تر بات و مشاہدات سے بھی فائدہ پنچانے کی حتی الا مکان کوشش ک عدر کے بلا تفریق مذہب و ملت اور بلا متیاز ملک و سلطنت ہر خطہ اور ہر علاقہ کو سیر اب کیا علم کی واد یاں لہر التھیں امن و امن و

مولوی محمد صحیح می ای چریا کوئی گو ہر عباسی کے پوتے اور شخ گدا حسین عباسی کے صاحبز ادے تھے وہ کے کہاء میں گور کھپور میں پیدا ہوئے عربی ، فارسی ، اردو، ہندی ، ترکی پر کمل دسترس رکھتے تھے عمر کا بیشتر حصہ تعلیم و تدریس اور مطالعہ میں گزاراان کے مطالعہ کے شوق نے ان کے گھر کو کتب خانہ میں تبدیل کر دیا تھا اس کتب خانہ کی دیکھ بھال کے لیے محمد منیر اور محمد نصیر مقرر ہوئے تھے، چونکہ میں عباسی کی ماں اکیلی تھیں اور ان کا کوئی بھائی نہ تھا، جس کی وجہ سے انہیں نا نیہال کی ساری جا نداد مل گئی تھی ۔ انہوں نے چریا کوٹ کی تمام ملکیت چھوٹے بھائی کو دے کر گور کھپور کا رخ کیا اور پھر کبھی بھی چریا کوٹ کی زمین و جائداد کے بارے میں ذکرتک نہ کیا۔اس طرح یہ یوری زمین حیوٹے بھائی کے حصہ میں چلی گئی انہوں نے گورکھیور حاکر وکالت کا پیشداختیار کیا۔ان کی شادی مولوی څمد کامل صاحب صدر الصد ورقصبہ ولیدیور اعظم گڑ ھرکی صاحبز ادی سے ہوئی تھی اس طرح بیفاروق چریا کوٹی کے ہم زلف بھی تھے۔ پھران کی دوسری شادی عبدالعلیم عاصی غازی یور کے خانوادہ میں ہوئی ا تفاق سے فاروق چر پا کو ٹی کی دوسری شادی بھی وہیں ہوئی تھی اس طرح یہ فاروق چر پا کو ٹی پھر ہم زلف ہوئے ۔مولوی **محم**ر محسن عباسی چر پاکوٹی بہت ہی کا میاب وکیل اور پابہ کے بزرگ تھے۔ کچہری کےاوقات کےعلاوہ بقبہ تمام وقت تصنیف و تالیف اورعبادت میں بسر کرتے تھے۔ان کی تصانیف میں تر تیب القرآن ،عربی وہندی لغت ،مجموعہ کلام اقوال غم ،ملتی ہیں یہ سب کی سب غیر مطبوعہ میں ۔ابوالفصل احسان اللہ عباسی چریا کو ٹی منشی عزیز الدین کے صاحبز ادے تصحیحین میں ہی پیتیم ہو گئے تھے۔ابتدائی تعلیم اپنے چیاعنایت رسول اور فاروق چریا کوٹی سے پائی انتہائی ذہین وظین تھے ملی گڑ ھرے پہلے بچ کے طالبعلموں میں شامل تھے۔اس کے بعدانہوں نے گورکھپور سے وکالت پاس کی اور وہیں دکالت شروع کی گورکھپور بارایسوس ایشن کے بانی بھی یہی ہیں ۔اس علاقہ میں سرسید کی تحریک کوانہوں نے ہی تقویت پہنچائی تھی ۔ان کی شادی شیخ گدا حسین کی صاحبز ادی سے ہوئی تقی تخلیقی زندگی کا آغاز بجین ہی ہے ہو گیا تھاغازی پوراور بنارس قیام کے دوران ریاضی کے موضوع پر متعدد کتابچہ لکھے چوشی جماعت میں تھاتوانہوں نے Lamb's Tales کا ترجمہ نسانہ دلیزیر کے نام سے کیا تھا جونول کشور پر پس سے شائع ہوااور پیخلیقی کارنامہ زندگی بھر جاری وساری رہا۔ان کی تصانف کی بدرالدین طیب نے بہت تعریف کی تھی تاریخ اسلام، تاریخ حکما یونان، زاہدہ،المحامد، ہینۃ الا رامل،نشر تخن،فکر دنیا، زبان اردو، شرح ایکٹ ہائے قبضہ آراضی و مال گزاری، سواخ عمری حضرت مجد دالف ثانی ان کی مشہور تصانیف ہیں، جس میں الاسلام، فلسفہ کے موضوع پر ہے زاہدہ ایک ناول ہے جس کے بارے میں اخبارات صدائے ہنداور مثیر ہند نے لکھا تھا کہ زاہدہ کے مصنف نذیر احمد سے بازی لے گئے،المحامدایک ناول ہے جوعورتوں کے حقوق پر ہے محسن الارامل ہیوہ کی شادی کے متعلق ہے ،نشر سخن ان کی اردو و فارس شاعری ہے،فکر دنیا صنعت دحرفت کے موضوع پر ہےاور شرح ایکٹ ہائے قبضہ آ راضی و مال گز ارک قانون کی ایک کتاب ہے،اس موضوع پرانہوں نے متعدد کتابیں بزبان انگریز ی بھی تصنیف کی تھیں انہوں نے گورکھپور سے ایک اخبار الوقت نام سے بھی نکالا تھا۔ یہاخبار حدت پیندی اور علی گڑ ھتج یک کا ترجمان تھا اس علاقہ میں اس اخبار نے ہی لوگوں کو علی گڑ ھتج یک ے روشناس کر دایا۔ انہوں نے ۱۹۲۸ ء میں وفات پائی اور وہیں سیر دخاک ہوئے۔

قاضی علی اکبر چریا کوٹی کی شخصیت ہندستان کی علمی ادبی مذہبی تعلیمی اور تحریکی حیثیت سے انتہائی اہم تھی آپ محقق، مؤرخ، مبصر، اور مبلغ ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ قانون داں بھی تھے غازی پور ہی میں نہیں بلکہ پورے مشرقی یو پی میں آ کچی شہرت ومقبولیت بحیثیت وکیل کے بھی تھی مولا نا عنایت رسول عباسی اور مولا نا فاروق چریا کوٹی آپ کے صاحبز ادے تھے ان دونوں لائق وفائق اولا دوں نے بیک وقت ہندستان کی تما متحر کیوں کو تفتویت بخشی مولا نا عنایت رسول نے سر سید کو جدت اور کانسٹ عطا کیا تو مولا نا فاروق چریا کوٹی نے تبلی کو تر یعت وحمیت کا درس دیا اس طرح ہندستان کے ان دونوں نے خاک وطن میں پھیلی ہوئی گراہی ، تاریکی ، اور بے راہ روکی کو نہ صرف راہ راست دکھائی بلکہ منزل مقصود تک پہنچایا۔ مولانا عنایت رسول ۲۳۳ ه میں پیدا ہوئے علوم معقول دریاضی دساب د میت مولوی احماطی چریا کوئی ہے ادرعلوم منقول ملافضل رسول بدایونی سے حدیث مولانا حیدرعلی را مپوری شاگر دشاہ عبد العزیز صاحب د ہلوی سے ٹو نک جا کر پڑھی۔ منقول ملافضل رسول بدایونی سے حدیث مولانا حیدرعلی را مپوری شاگر دشاہ عبد العزیز صاحب د ہلوی سے ٹو نک جا کر پڑھی۔ ٹو نک سے داپس کلکتہ گئے اور یہود یوں سے عبر انی زبان سیم ہی ۔ تو رات ، انجیل ، ز بور اور دوسر ے صحف بنی اسرائیل پر کمل عبور حاصل کیا اور وطن داپس آ گئے سرسید اسی دفت بنارس اور غازی پور میں منصف عہدہ پر مامور ضح جب انہوں نے مولانا حاصل کیا اور وطن داپس آ گئے سرسید اسی دفت بنارس اور غازی پور میں منصف عہدہ پر مامور ضح جب انہوں نے مولانا کے علم کا شہرہ ساتو مولانا سے ملاقات کی ۔ مولانا نے ز بور، تو رات ، انجیل اور دیگر صحیفوں کے بار ے میں سرسید کور دوشنا س کرایا ۔ سرسید ان کے علم کا شہرہ ساتو مولانا سے ملاقات کی ۔ مولانا نے ز بور، تو رات ، انجیل اور دیگر صحیفوں کے بار سے میں سرسید کور مسائل پر متعد در سائل بھی تحریک ہو گئے ۔ تو رات ، ز بور اور ان پر میں منصف کے عہدہ پر مامور سے دول بلکہ مختلف مسائل پر متعد در سائل بھی تحریک ہو گئے ۔ تو رات ، ز بور اور ان میں منصف کے مہدہ پر مامور سے میں سرسید کور میں سرسید کور ایں میں میں میں میں میں میں ہوں ہوں کر میں کر ہوئی کے مولانا ہے مار کا ہو گئے ۔ تو رات ، ز بور اور ان پر اور دیگر صحیفوں کے بار ہے میں سر سید کور او شائل کر ایا سر سید ان کے علم کے قائل ہو گئے ۔ تو رات ، ز بور اور ان بی کی میں دو کر کر نے میں نہ صرف ان سے مدد کی بلکہ مختلف

مولانا عنایت رسول چریا کوئی کوقر آن، زبور، توریت، انجیل کے ساتھ ساتھ علم ہند سہ اور بیئت میں مہارت کا ملہ حاصل تھی۔ معقولات عضد یہ کے نام سے ایک کتاب اقلید س پر بھی تحریر کی یہ کتاب بہت ہی معتبر اور ضخیم ہے جو تین جلدوں پر مشتمل ہے۔ انگی بہت ہی تصانیف ہنوز غیر مطبوعہ ہیں، جس میں ایک کتاب فن موسیقی پر سات جلدوں میں ہے، جس کا نام الملاہ ہی ہے۔ کتاب الحساب اور جبر مقالہ بھی ان کی غیر مطبوعہ کتا ہیں ہیں جس میں انہوں نے کتب متوادلہ کے برخلاف آ مقالات کا اضافہ کر کے چودہ مقالات سے بحث کی ہے اس طرح انہوں نے آسانی صحیفوں اور زمینی کتاب ملوم و فنون میں جورموز وذکات تصانیب آشکارہ کیا۔ ان کا شہر اس طرح انہوں نے آسانی صحیفوں اور زمینی کتا ہوں کے تما معلوم و

مولانا فاروق چر یا کوٹی ۲۰۰۸ء میں چر یا کوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ابتدائی تعلیم والدین اور بڑے بھائی مولانا عنایت رسول چر یا کوٹی سے پائی ۔ بینت کافن مولانا رحمت اللہ سے، ہدا یہ اصول فقہ مفتی محمد یوسف سے، اور خاشیہ زاہد یہ برشرح ملا جلال مولوی ابوالحسن منطقی سے، اور چند دیگر علوم ملانعت اللہ صاحب سے پڑ سے ۔علوم محقول ومنقول ریاضی واد بیات تمام علوم پر انہیں کامل عبور حاصل تھا۔ موسیق کے فن میں بھی انہیں دسترس حاصل تھی ۔ وہ تا عرعلم اور تد رئیں علم سے جڑ حاصل کرتے اور اسے سینہ بہ سینہ نشال کرتے رہے ۔ ان کا تد رئیس کا طریقہ منفرد ہی نہیں بلکہ ممتاز تھا۔ وہ درس دیت ہوئے تد رئیس میں غرق نظر آتے تھان کی شخصیت صلاحیت اور سلسلہ تد رئیس کے متعلق سیر سلیمان ند وی حیات بلی کے صفح ۲۰ پر رقطر از ہیں:

> ''ان کے طرز تعلیم کی خصوصیت بیتھی کہ وہ کتاب سے علحدہ ہو کر نفس مسلمہ کی ایسی تعلیم دیتے تھے کہ اس کا ہر گوشہ طالب علم کے سامنے روش ہو جاتا تھا مختلف مدرسوں میں مدرس رہے سب سے پہلے وہ چشمہ رحمت غازی پور میں مدرس ہوئے ، چر اعظم گڑ ھ کے مدرسہ میں آئے ،کا نپور کے کسی مدرسہ میں بھی مدرس کی ،سہرام پور کے مدرسہ خانقاہ میں (جواب بھی قائم ہے ) کچھ دنوں رہے ۔الہ آباد کے مدرسہ احیا العلوم میں بھی قیام

ر ہا کے اسل هیں جب ندوالعلما نے لکھنو میں اپنا دار العلوم قائم کیا تو موصوف اس میں بھی مدرس اعلی مقرر ہوئے اسلے بعد سم ۱۹۰ ء میں جب مولانا شبلی نعمانی مرحوم دار العلوم ندوہ کے معتمد مقرر ہوئے موصوف نے ترک ملاز مت کر کے بلیا میں وکالت شروع کی اور بعض شائق انگریز حکام کو عربی پڑھائی آخر میں مولانا شبلی مرحوم نے پھر ان کو دار العلوم میں ادیب اول کے عہدہ پر بلایا چند روز رہ کر غازی پور گئے تھے کہ اسباب وسامان یہاں لے آئیں کہ وہیں کہ راکتو ہوں وہ اور مطابق رمضان سے ال

مولانا فاروق چریا کوٹی کی دوشادی ہوئی تھیں ان کی پہلی ہیوی مولانا محمد کامل ولید پوری کی صاحب زادی تھیں جن سے دو بیٹے تھے پہلی اولا دش العلما محمد امین صاحب تھے۔ بیصاحب دیوان شاعر تھے اور کیفی چریا کو ٹی تخلص کرتے تھے۔ان کا شعری مجموعہ ہندستان کے بیشتر کتب خانوں میں آج بھی محفوظ ہے۔

مولا نافاروق چریا کوٹی کی دوسری شادی غازی پور میں ہوئی تھی جن سے کئی اولا دیں ہو ئیں جن میں محمد سینین صاحب نے ہی صرف عربی تعلیم پائی اور اجداد کی روش اختیار کی باقی اولا دیں عربی اور اعلی دونوں تعلیم میں ان کے برابر نہ پنچ سکیں ، فاروق چریا کوٹی کے علم کا سفینہ ان کی اولا دوں کے سینہ میں نتقل ہوتا رہا اس طرح علمی واد بی کارواں کا یہ سلسلہ سینہ بہ سینہ چاتا رہافاروق چریا کوٹی جہاں ایک طرف عربی فارتی اور اردونٹر نگاری میں یہ طولی رکھتے تھے، وہیں شعر کی ذوق بھی رکھتے تھاں کی شاعری کے بھی متند ثبوت ملتے ہیں نیڑی مہارت اور شعری ذوق کے متعلق سید سلیمان نہ دوی کی کی کی دیں تک برابر نہ ہیں کہ:

> <sup>دو</sup> مولا نافاروق صاحب کوعلوم عربیہ کے علاوہ فارسی نظم ونٹر میں بھی یدطو لی حاصل تطااور اس زمانہ کے کمالات کے مطابق صنائع و بدائع کا خاص شوق رکھتے تھے مثلا غیر منقوط قصائد اور خطبے مولا ناکی تصنیفات میں سے عربی و فارسی نظم ونٹر کے بعض رسائل یا دگار ہیں۔ مثلا منظومہ تحویہ، فارسی خالق باری، کشف الاقتاع عن وجوہ الامتاع، اور تطلیقات ثلاثہ کی بحث پر ایک رسالہجس کا قلمی نسخہ خود ایکے ہاتھ کا لکھا میرے پاس ہے اردو شاعری بھی کرتے تھے چنا نچہ ان کے دواردو مسدس چھیے ہیں ایک مسدس فاروتی جس میں اعظم گڑھ کے ساور اء کے ہنگا مہ گاؤ کشی کا واقعہ نظم ہے۔ دوسرا مسدس غوالی ہے جو مسدس حالی کے جواب میں ہے۔'

مولا نا فاروق چر با کوٹی کی علمی شنگی اور خوب سے خوبتر کی تلاش نے انہیں کسی ایک مقام پر گھہر نے نہ دیا وہ سعدی شیراز کی کی طرح کتابوں سے زیادہ مشاہدات تحریات اور حالات سے سیکھتے اور سکھاتے تھے مزاج میں سخت وار شگی بے فکر ی اور بے لکافی تھی، جس کی وجہ سے نہ وہ کسی بڑے عہدہ پر رہے اور نہ ہی کوئی مستقل تصنیف تحریر کی مختلف موضوعات پر متعدد چھوٹے چھوٹے رسائل تحریر کیے الیکن افسوس کہ وہ بھی زیور طباعت سے محروم رہے مولانا کی تصانیف سے دستر خوان علم وادب پر جو کی رہ گئتھی اسے ان کے شاگر دعزیز علامہ شبلی نے پوری کرنے کی کا میاب کوشش کی شبلی مولانا فاروق چریا کو ٹی کی تدریس شاعری اور شخصیت کے متعلق اکتوبر 1909ء میں رسالہ الندوہ میں لکھتے ہیں:

'' میں نے معقولات کی تمام کتابیں مثلا میر زاھد ، ملا جلال مع میر زاہد، حمد اللہ، شرح مطالع صدرا، شمس بزندا نہی سے پڑھیں اور میری تمام تر کا ئنات انہی کی افادات ہیں، فارسی کا فداق بھی انہی کا فیض ہے اکثر اسا تذہ کے اشعار پڑھتے اور ان کے شمن میں شاعری کے نکتے بتاتے'' چونکہ ان کی کوئی علمی تصنیف شائع نہیں ہوئی اس لیے ہم چندا شعار درج کرتے ہیں مشت نمونہ از خروار۔

رسیدی در بودی دین و دل در جنبش چشمی به یك گردش چو جام باده كارم ساختی رفتی به گلشن آمدی، غنچه را در خون جگر كردی نسیم آسا سمند ناز بر گل تاختی رفتی نسبه دارد دل دگر ترساب طپیدن نگاه خویسش را رحم آشنا كن مولا نافاروق صاحب چریا کوئی علم وادب کی بساط پر ماه تمام بن كر چيكاورد نیا كواپي علمی فیوش و بركات سے ظهر دیا سرسید فاروق چریا کوئی كے علم فضل جدت فنم اور كم تر فراست كو مدنظر ركھتے ہوئے تعظیم كے ساتھا نکی شخصیت كا عتراف کرتے ہیں اوران كے دجود پرفخر ہی نہیں بلکہ غرور کرتے ہوئے انہيں ایک خطا سطر ح کلھتے ہیں: جناب مولا ناخدوم و مکرم من مولا نافاروق صاحب

آپ کا عنایت نامه معه خطبہ عربی پہنچاہمارے اعز از کاباعث ہوا در حقیقت آپ جیسے بزرگ فردز مانہ کا اس محبت سے پیش آنا ہمارے فخر کا باعث ہے میں تو اس لائق نہیں ہوں کہ اس خطبہ کی داد دوں مگر اس قدر عرض ہے کہ ہم کو آپ کی ذات پر نہایت فخر ہے کہ ابھی ہماری قوم میں اسلاف کے نمونہ موجود ہیں اور ہم خوش میں بلکہ مغرور ہیں کہ جس طرح اپنے گزشتہ بزرگوں پر فخر کرتے ہیں اسی طرح آپ کی ذات کے سب موجودہ بزرگوں پر بھی فخر کرتے ہیں ۔خدا آپ کوخوش وخرم رکھے سردی ختم ہوئی آپ ضرور تشریف لا بے اور ہمارے خدوم مولا ناعنایت رسول کو ضرور راتھ لا بے ۔

سرسیداور شبلی کے ان الفاظ سے مولا نافاروق چریا کوٹی اور عنایت رسول چریا کوٹی کی اہمیت وافا دیت کا اندازہ لگایا جا سکتا ہے یہی وہ علمی سائے تھے جنہوں نے قوم کو عذاب الہی سے محفوظ رکھا اور محفوظ رکھنے کی حتی الا مکان کوشش کی ماضی ک حمیت اور ستفتبل کی امامت پریکساں نظررکھی فاروق چریا کوٹی کے بعدان کے صاحبز ادبی یفی چریا کوٹی امین چریا کوٹی اور لیسین عباس چریا کوٹی نے علمی واد بی کاروان کی امامت کی ذمہ داری سنجالی۔

مولوی مجمدا مین عباس چریا کوٹی مولانا فاروق چریا کوٹی کے صاحبزادے تھو ۸۸ اء میں اپنے آبائی وطن میں پیدا ہوئے عنایت رسول اور فاروق چریا کوٹی سے ابتدائی تعلیم حاصل کی عربی، فارس، عبرانی، ترکی ، سنسکرت، ہندی، اور انگریزی زبانوں پرانہیں مکمل عبور حاصل تھا۔ ہریلی، باندہ ،علی گڑھہ، کمکتہ، چٹا گانگ اور ڈھا کہ کے گور نمنٹ اسکولوں کے ہیڈما سٹر بھی رہے ڈھا کہ کالج اور ڈھا کہ یو نیور سٹی میں عربی کے پروفیسر بھی مقرر ہوئے۔ بنگال حکومت نے انہیں شمس العلما کا خطاب دیا تھا ڈھا کہ یونیور ٹی سے دخلیفہ یاب ہونے کے بعد گور کھپور میں سکونت اختیار کی تصنیف و تالیف میں جواہر خسر وی اردور سم الخطاور اس کی اہمیت ،فن موسیقی ،اور تصوف پر ایک طویل مضمون تحریر کیا جو سجان گور کھپور سے قسط وار شائع ہوا یک وا کا انتقال ہوا۔

محمد میں چریا کوئی محمد امین چریا کوئی کے چھوٹے بھائی فاروق چریا کوئی نے فرزندا ورعنایت رسول چریا کوئی کے بطینج تصمین نام رکھا اور کیفی تخلص کرتے تھاس لیے کیفی چریا کوئی کے نام سے ہی مشہور ہوئے ۔عربی ، فارس ، ہندی ، سنکرت ، فلسفہ ، منطق ، فقد ، حدیث ، اور ریاضی کی تعلیم فاروق چریا کوئی سے حاصل کی ترکی ، عبرانی ، اور سریانی عنایت رسول صاحب نے پڑھائی جرمن ، فرنچ ، اور لاطینی دیگر اسا تذہنن سے کیمی ۔ ان تمام زبا نوں میں دسترس حاصل کرنے کے بعد انہوں نے محاونت کا میدان اختیار کیا میں اور طینی دیگر اسا تذہنن سے کیمی ۔ ان تمام زبا نوں میں دسترس حاصل کرنے کے بعد انہوں نے محاونت کا میدان اختیار کیا میں اور علی دیگر اسا تذہنن سے محکمی ۔ ان تمام زبا نوں میں دسترس حاصل کرنے کے بعد انہوں نے تورکھپور سے سیحان جاری کیا ۔ روز نامہ ملکتہ اور ' روز نامہ انقلاب زمانہ' کے مدیر کے فرائض بھی انجام دیے ۔ مرحل ی ہندستانی اکیڈی الد آباد سے وابستہ ہو کے اور خون سے 'العلم' جاری کیا۔ منافٹ کے مدیر کے فرائض بھی انجام دیے ۔ مرحل اور میں ان کی تقرر ہو گیا ۔ ان کی چند تصانیف حسب ذیل ہیں۔ فلسفہ سرت کیا۔ پھر میں مرت کیا۔ پھر میں ہوں کے میں انہوں کے سی سی مرتب کیا۔ پھر کی گڑھ کی لائبر یں ک تصادیف کو شہرت دو مقبولیت نہیں حاصل ہو سی ان کی شاعری نے ہی انہیں زندہ رکھا ہے میں کہ رہے کی گڑھ ہے ان کی لائبر ی

تحمد سیسین چر یا کوئی بھی مولا نا فاردق چر یا کوئی کے بیٹے تھے، لیکن ان کا نا نیبال ولید پور نیس تھا، بلکہ غازی پور تھا یہ فاروق صاحب کی دوسری بیوی سے تھے کر بی فاری اوراردو پرانیس کلمل عبور حاصل تھا۔ منطق، فلسفداور فلسفیانہ تحقیق کی طرف طبیعت ماکل تھی خلافت راشدہ پران کی ایک کتاب گور کھپور سے شائع ہوئی۔ وہ ہجان کے مدیکھی تھاں میں آپ کے مسلسل مضامین شائع ہوتے رہتے تھے سیسین چر یا کوئی کے ہم اہ اس خانوادہ میں علم وفضل کی شرح دور زالوں میں ابوالفضل احسان اللہ عباسی، اعظم عباسی، مولوی محسن عباسی، بمر معباسی بنا ہو کو فی کو شن کی شرح دور زن کرنے والوں میں ابوالفضل عباسی، ڈاکٹر معتصم آزاد عباسی، مولوی محسن عباسی، بمر معباسی بنا عرابی جلیل عباسی، اسد عباسی، منیز عباسی، معصوم عباسی، ڈاکٹر معتصم آزاد عباسی، ڈاکٹر منتی اللہ عباسی، اورز بیدہ عباسی چر یا کوئی کا نام خصوصیت کے ساتھ لا کن ذکر ہے۔ جو میر عباسی، دور کلر معتصم آزاد عباسی، ڈاکٹر منتی اللہ عباسی، اورز بیدہ عباسی چر یا کوئی کا نام خصوصیت کے ساتھ لا کن ذکر ہے۔ جو میر عباسی، دور اللہ عباسی، انتظام عباسی، دور عباسی کہ میں محکی میں ورثن کے ہو ہے آبائی خدمات کو بخو کو با خباسی مع عباسی، دور اللہ عباسی، دائلہ معنی اللہ عباسی، اورز بیدہ عباسی چر یا کوئی کا کا م خصوصیت کے ساتھ لا کن ذکر ہے۔ جو میر عباسی، دور اللہ عباسی دور محسب اس کل جل میں بھی علم کی شی دور ثن کے ہو ہے آبائی خدمات کو بخو کو باخبام دے رہی عباسی، دور اغن سے پیدا ہو کیں ابتدائی تعلیم بی ہوئی اور اعلی تعلیم کے لیے انہوں نے علی گر ھسلم یو نیور ٹی کار ن تعلیم سے فراغت کے بعد کچھ دنوں تک و جی معلم بھی ر میں اس کے بعد جامعہ ملیدا سلا مید دبلی میں شعبد تعلیم و در دہی ، خدمت آ دمیت اور درس انسان نید آئی کو اسما خود تھی تمام خاندانی اوصاف اور علی روایات بر دور اتم کا در تی ہیں۔ ، مند میں میں میں میں میں میں میں در در ایں کے دور می میں میں در دور تھی رون کی میں شم میں میں میں شری در تی ہیں ، خدر میں میں در تی ہیں موصوفہ میں تمام خاندانی اوصاف اور علی رور ای ہیں اور اسی کا درت بھی در دیں ہیں۔ ، خدر ہی میں میں در دور بھی رکھی ہوتی ہیں ان کی میں میں در کی کو دیمی کی در کی ہیں میں میں در ہو کی ہیں۔ میں میں میں در ہو کی ہیں ای میں در سل شائع ہوتی رہی جی میں موں وہ ہو ہی رہ دور بیا کی ان کی می ہوں میں کی میٹ میں میں می کے آنسو، بیوا کی فریاد، مظلوم کے گر بیاورنسائی کردار پر کمثرت سے شعر ملتے ہیں سوز، کمک، ترثپ، دید ہنگنگی اورخواہشات جیسے الفاظ ان کی شاعری میں بار بار دستک دیتے ہیں۔ بندش، تشبیه اور استعارہ کا بھی بہترین استعال ہے ان کے شعر نسائی دردک بھر پور عکاسی کرتے ہیں وہ چونکہ جدید تعلیم یا فتہ خاتون ہیں اس لیے ان کے خیالات بھی روثن ہی نہیں بلکہ روثن تر ہیں۔ انہیں عورت ہونے پر شرم نہیں فخر ہے۔ وہ قوم کی عورتوں کے صبر وسکون اور پا کیزگی پر فخر کرتی ہیں۔ وہ موجودہ طرز زندگی اور فرائی سان پر طنز ضرور کرتی ہیں، لیکن فو حد کنان نہیں ہیں اور نہ ہی راہ فرار کے لیے تیار کیونکہ راہ فرار کو وہ خود شی کے متر ادف سی جھتی ہیں معان پر طنز ضرور کرتی ہیں، لیکن نو حد کنان نہیں ہیں اور نہ ہی راہ فرار کے لیے تیار کیونکہ راہ فرار کو وہ خود شی کے متر ادف سی سی سان پر طنز ضرور کرتی ہیں بلکہ روثن کی کرتی ہیں۔ وہ موجودہ طرز زندگی اور فرنگی سان پر طنز ضرور کرتی ہیں، لیکن نو حد کنان نہیں ہیں اور نہ ہی راہ فرار کے لیے تیار کیونکہ راہ فر ارکو وہ خود شی کے متر ادف سی سی سان پر طنز ضرور کرتی ہیں بلکہ کرتی ہیں۔ کر کی کہ متر ادف سی کہ مزاد مغربی تعلیم اور کچر سے دافشیت کے باوجود ان کی شاعر کی کے سر پر مشر قیت کا آنچل ہی دکھائی دیتا ہے، وہ آزاد کی کی خواہاں ضرور ہیں لیکن عریا نہیں آن پی تر ہو کی نظر آر رہی ہیں کہ:

یہ جبر جبر کب تلک، یہ صبر صبر کب تلک اسی زمیں کے فرد ہیں ،ہمیں بھی صبح چاہئے یہ شام شام اداسیاں ،یہ رات رات کہانیاں یہ جھوٹھی دلنوازیاں، یہ ہیوی بہن باندیاں یہ جبر جبر کب تلک، یہ صبر صبر کب تلک کبھی تو ہیں یہ دیویاں، کبھی تو ہیں پریتیاں گھر میں ہیں یہ داسیاں،اوڑھ کے اداسیاں یہ فرق فرق کب تلک، یہ درد درد کب تلک اصول خام کب تلک، یہ تلخ جام کب تلک اسی زمیں کے فرد ہیں ، ہمیں بھی صبح چاہئے چریاکوٹ کی مردم خیزی معارف پروری اوردانشوری کے متعلق اقبال سہیل،اسد عباق کے مجموعہ کام شیم عشرت کے دیاچہ کے صفحہ سے ہر قبطراز ہیں کہ:

> <sup>(()</sup> چرباکوٹ اعظم گڑھ کے مشرقی حصہ میں ایک چھوٹا سا قربیہ ہے مگر تیچ ہو چھیے تو سرکار جو نپور شمالی سے اس کو وہی نسبت حاصل ہے جو د ماغ کوجسم انسانی کے دوسر ے اعضا سے۔واقعہ میہ ہے کہ اگر سرکار جو نپور کوعلم و دانش کا نظر فریب چمنستان قر اردیا جائے ، تو اس کا سب سے نز ہت آ فریں اور سرما میناز چن یہی خطہ قر ار پائے گا۔ ہند ستان کا کون سا گوشہ ہے جو فضل د کمال کے اس سرچشمہ سے سیر اب نہیں ہوا حضرت مولا نا احمد علی، سا گوشہ ہے جو فضل د کمال کے اس سرچشمہ سے سیر اب نہیں ہوا حضرت مولا نا احمد علی، حضرت مولا نا علی عباسی ، فخر الا د با والہند سین حضرت مولا نا عنایت رسول اور استاز المتا خرین مولا نا فاروق جیسے ائمہ فن جس خاک سے اٹھے ہوں اس کا مجد د شرف سی دلیل کامحتاج نہیں۔' مدور ز میں سے بنی تھی جو آسمال کے لیے

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دبىر.٢٦ داكترزرينەخان اسٹینٹ پروفیسر(فارس)، دیمنس کالج علی گڑ ھسلم یو نیورسٹی علی گڑ ھ

ہندوابران روابط: تاریخ کاسنہراباب

ہندوستان اوراران کےروابط قدیم زمانے سے ثابت ہیں۔تاریخی اعتبار سے مانچ ہزار سال برمحط تعلقات کے شواہد ملتے ہیں۔ ہندوستان اوراریان کے درمیان قدیم زمانے سے تجارتی رابطے قائم تھے۔اس زمانے میں تاجروں کے قافلے ہندوستان سے ایران جاتے اور ایران کے کارواں ہندوستان آتے تھے۔ ہندوستان سے گرم مصالحے اور دیگر اشبائے خوردنی ایران حاتی تھیں اورا یران سے مثہوراشیاءتجارت کی غرض سے ہند دستان آئتیں۔ بہ سلسلہ دراز رہا۔

ہندواران کے مابین اد بی، فرہنگی اور ثقافتی اور لسانی روابط کے شواہد قدیم زمانے سے ملتے ہیں۔ساسانی دور میں ہندوستان میں کھی گئی کتاب پنچ تنز مصنف وشنوشر ما کی شہرت پنچ چکی تھی اور با دشاہ نوشیر واں نے دانا ئے عصر برز و بیطبیب کو ہندوستان بھیجااس کتاب کولانے کے لیے ۔ برز وہ پہ نے یہ کتاب نوشیر واں کی خدمت میں پیش کی اوراس کا اولین ترجمہ پہلوی زبان میں ہوااوراس کا نام کلیلہ ودمنہ تھا محمود غزنوی کی ہندوستان میں آمد کے بعد فرہنگی ادبی اور ثقافتی رشتے بتدریج مضبوط ہوتے گئے۔مشہور شاعرمسعود سعد سلمان کا قیام بیشتر لا ہور میں رہا۔اس کے کلام میں ہند دستان کی تعریف وتو صیف ملتی ہے۔ وقت کی گزران کے ساتھ بہرا بطےاستوار ہوتے گئے ۔ دہلی سلطنت کے قیام کے بعد فارس زبان ہندوستان میں پھلنے پھو لنے لگی۔عہد مغول آتے آتے فارسی زبان واد بیات اپنی معراج کو پینچی۔

بإبرجو مان اورباب دونون خاندانون کی طرف سے علمی حیثیت سے متمول تھااوراعلیٰ استادوں اورا تالیقوں کی تعلیم وتربيت کې بدولت علم وادب کا پروانه تھا۔اگرچہ بابر کې زبان ترکی تھی اورتر کې زبان میں'' تزک بابری'' کې ادبی اور تاریخي اہمیت سےا نکارنہیں کیا جاسکتا لیکن ہندوستان میں پہلے سےرائح فارس زبان جو یہاں کی اد بی زبان کی حیثیت اختیار کرچکی تھی،اس نے فارس زبان ہی کو بڑھادادیا اور بیزبان اپنی تمام تر رعنائیوں کے ساتھ شعراءاورا دباء کی تخلیقات میں جلوہ ککن ہوئی اورعلم فن کی انجمن آرائی کا ماعث بنی۔

زىرنظر مقالے ميں راقم الحروف نے ادبی روابط کومورد بحث قر اردیا ہے۔ دسو س صدی ہجری میں ایران میں صفوی ا یاد شاہوں کی مذہب کی بنیاد پرتعصب کی ساست اور شیعیت کوقو می مذہب قرار دینے کی وجہ سے اور دریار میں قصید ہ اور مدح گوئی کومتر دک قرار دیا گیا۔ان وجو ہات سے ایران کے اہل ہنر دلبر داشتہ ہو کرفکر معاش کی تلاش میں سینکڑ وں کی تعداد میں شعراء،اد با،حکمااوردانشمندان ،جرت برمجبور ہوئے اور ہندوستان میں بادشاہ اکبر کی فیاضیوں اورز ریاشی کاغلغلہ بن کرعازم ہند ہوئے۔اکبر کے دربار میں پذیرائی ملی اورانھیں منصب ومرتبہ ملا۔اکبر کے دور میں عبدالرحیم خانخا ناں اور شہزادہ سلیم کے

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درباروں میں ہنر پرورفضا قائم تھی۔ ہندوستان آنے کے لیےاس وقت شعراکس قدر بیتاب تھے بہصا ئب کی زبان سے سنیے: ه م چ و ع ز م س ف ر ه ن د ک ب ه در ه ر دل هست رقص سودای ترو در هیچ سری نیست کے نسبت على قلي سليم، صائب سے كَتْي قَدْمٍ آ كَ بِرُ هِ كَرِ كَتِي بَيْنِ : نيســــت در ايـــران زميــن ســـامـــان تــحـصيــل كــمــال تیا نیساید سوئے ہندوستین ،حمنیا رنگین نشد ہند دستان ہی ہنر پر ورفضا میں ایرانی اہل ہنر کے جو ہر کھلنے گےاورانھوں نے شعروادب کے میدان میں سنگ میں قائم کیے۔ ہندوستان میں جواریانی شعراءاورادیاء نے ککھااس پر مقامی رنگ غالب آ گیااور یہاں ککھی جانے والی فارس ،اران کی فارتی ہے مختلف ہوگئی اورایک جداگا نہ رنگ اور سبک اختیار کرلیا جو 'سبک ہندی' کہلایا۔ نامور شعراء میں عرفی شیرازی، نظیری نیشا یوری، قاسم کاہی، قد سی مشہدی، کلیم کا شانی، ابوطالب کلیم، خلاہر وحید، صائب تبریز ی،ظہوری تر شیزی،نوعی خوشانی ،علی قلی سلیم،غز الی مشہدی وغیر ہ کی ایک طویل فہرست ہے جنھوں نے اپن شاعرانه صلاحيتوں كالومامنوا يااورا كبركے دربار ميں معزز دمحتر م ہوئے۔ علماء دفضلاء ميں مولا نامقصود على تبريزي، ملاقنخ الله شيرازي، مرزامحد قاسم گيلاني، ميرعبدالباتي نهادندي، ميرعبدالباتي تېرېزې، قاضي نصيرالدين،مرزاشكرالله شيرازې، تكيم محمد باقر، مولا نامحد تقي كاشاني، تكيم كمال الدين حسين شيرازې، شخ جمال الدين ،مولا نا ولي تالش، غازي خان بدخش، ميرعبداللطيف قز ويني ،شخ حسن على موصلي ،مولا نا نوراللّد شوستري وغير ه كي ابك طویل فہرست موجود ہے۔ زیر نظر مقالے میں راقم الحروف نے چنداریانی علماء وفضلاء کا ذکر کیا ہے جوا کبر کے دور میں ہندوستان آئے اوراینی گونا گوں صلاحیتوں کی بدولت دربار سے وابستہ ہوئے اورانعام واکرام کے قق دارہوئے۔ان میں

ا- مىرعىدالياقى نہاوندى:

سے اکثر اپنے وطن لوٹ کرنہیں گئے اور خاک ہند کا پوند ہوئے۔

یڈم تر رحیمی کے مصنف تھے۔ ماتر رحیمی ہندوستان کی ادبی تاریخ میں زبر دست اہمیت کی حامل ہے۔عبدالباقی نہاوندی ہمدان کے رہنے والے تھے۔وہ اکبر کے دور میں ہندوستان آئے۔اخصیں علم دبیری وحساب میں مہارت حاصل تھی ۔ان کے اجداد کرد قبیلے کے سر داروں میں تھے۔شعر وشاعری کا چر حیاان کے خاندان میں رہاتھا۔عبدالرحیم خان خاناں کی علم دوستی ،اوراد بنوازی کی شہرت سن کر عازم ہندوستان ہوئے اور ۲۰ اھ میں برہان پور آ کر عبدالرحیم خان خاناں سے ملے اور خان خاناں نے اخصی اپنے ملاز مین میں شامل کرلیا۔اس طرح خان خاناں کی نواز شات سے سبر ہو در ہو کے اور خان خاناں کی خان خاناں کے خان خاناں کی خان خاناں کے خان خاناں ہے ملے اور

اگر چہ عبدالباقی شاعر تھے اور خانخاناں کی مدح میں قصیدے اور قطعات لکھے ہیں کیکن وہ بہترین نثر نگار تھے اور ان کے قلم سے نکلا ہوا شاہکار''ما تر رحیمی'' ہے ۔ما تر رحیمی انھوں نے خان خاناں کی فرمائش پر ککھی اور اس معرکۃ الآ را تصنیف نے انھیں ہندوستان کی ادبی تاریخ میں نا قابل فراموش مقام دلایا۔ما تر رحیمی کی پیمیل ۲۵ مارھ/ ۱۶۱۶ء میں ہوئی۔ بیہ تین جلدوں میں تقریباً ۳۲۹۱ رصفحات پر مشتمل ہے۔ پہلی جلد میں خان خاناں کے آبا وا جداد کے قبیلے کے متعلق معلومات فراہم کی ہیں۔اس کے بعد غزنو کی ،سلاطین بنگالہ وغیرہ کا ذکر ہے۔اس کے علاوہ مالوہ ،مندو، کشمیر، ملتان ،سندھ، گجرات اور سلاطین دبلی کا بیان ہے۔ باہر سے لے کر جہانگیر کے عہد تک کے حالات تفصیل سے فقل ہیں جو تاریخی اعتبار سے نہایت اہمیت کے حامل ہیں۔

ما تر رحیمی کی اصل قدرو قیت ،خانخاناں کی ذاتی زندگی کے احوال اور اس کی ادب نوازی ، ہنر پروری اور اوصاف سینہ کے بیان کی وجہ سے ہے۔خان خاناں کی شخصیت کے تمام روثن پہلوؤں کواجا گر کیا گیا ہے اور اس کی ذات کی رنگارگی اور بوقلمونی کوعبدالباقی کے قلم نے وہ مقام دلایا جو ہندوستان میں مغل با دشاہوں کے کسی امیر کو حاصل نہیں ہوا۔ ما تر رحیمی خان خاناں کے دربار کی ہنر پر ورفضا، شعراء کی کشر تعداد کا ذکر ملتا ہے۔ بیشتر شعراء کا ذکر نہایت تفصیل

میں کروٹ کان کان کے درباری ہر پرور طلب میں پر معدادہ و کرمہاہے۔ بیکر سراءہ و کرمہاہے۔ بیکر سراءہ و کرمہا ہے۔ بیک سے ساتھ کیا ہے۔ان کے قصائد کے نمونے نقل کیے ہیں۔ پچھ شعرا کا ذکر نہایت مختصر بھی کیا ہے لیکن ایسے گمنا م شعراءکا ذکر کر سے عبدالباقی نے انھیں کتاب بند کردیا ہے۔

ماً ثر رحیمی کا طرز نگارش پختہ اور متین ہے، تکلف وآ وردکوزیادہ دخل نہیں ہے۔عبدالباقی کی علمی اوراد بی صلاحیتیں سرز مین ہند کی سحر انگیز اور ہنر پر ورفضا کی بدولت اجا گر ہو کیں اوران کواد بیات فارسی ہند میں نا قابل فراموش مقام نصیب ہوا۔

۲- امیر فتح اللد شیرازی:

ا کبر کے دور میں ہندوستان آئے اور شاہی دربارے وابسۃ ہو گئے اور صدارت کے منصب پر فائز ہوئے۔ اُنھیں الہیات، ریاضیات اور طبعیات کے علاوہ عقلی فقلی علوم میں مہارت حاصل تھی۔ عربی زبان میں اچھی صلاحیت رکھتے تھے۔ وہ شیراز کے سادات میں سے تھے۔

ا کبر بادشاہ کی صحبت پر ناز کرتے تھے اور اقر ارتھا کہ اگر وہ یہاں نہ آتے اور اکبر کی صحبت اخیس میسر نہ ہوتی تو ان کی شخصیت کوجلانہیں ملتی فیضی اور ابوالفضل انھیں نہایت قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھتے تھے۔انھیں علم نجوم میں مہمارت حاصل تھی۔ وہ پیشین کو ئیاں بھی کرتے تھے۔اکبر کا زائچہ انھوں نے تیار کیا تھا۔ ۹۹۲ ھر/۱۵۸ ھیں ہلا لی جمری کلنڈ رکے بجائے تاریخ الہی کا اجراء کیا۔ میر فتح اللہ شیر ازی کو ۹۱۳ ھر/ ۱۵۸۵ء میں املیک مقرر کیا گیا اور تین ہزاری منصب عطا ہوا۔ اکبر کے مشیروں اور صلاح کا روں میں ان کا مرتبہ بلند تھا۔ وہ اکبر کے ہمراہ سفر میں بھی شر کی ہوتے تھے۔

میر فتح اللد شیرازی کی وفات ۷۹۷ ه/ ۱۵۸۸ همیں ہوئی اور کشمیر میں مدفون ہوئے فیضی نے ان کا مرثیہ لکھا تھا۔ میر فتح اللہ کی علمی یادگاروں میں 'تاریخ الفی' ہے جس کی تر تیب میں اکبر کی فرمائش پر حکیم ہما م، جابتی ابراہیم سر ہندی، مرز انظام اور عبدالقا در بدایونی کے ساتھ شامل ہوئے۔ایک قرآن کی تفسیر بھی ان سے منسوب کی جاتی ہے۔ سر عبدالطیف قزوینی:

حسینی سیفی سادات میں سے تھے۔معقولات اور منقولات میں عالم بے بدل تھے۔ایران میں شاہ طہماسپ کے

زمانے میں سنیوں کے خلاف تعصب کی جومہم شروع ہوئی ، میر عبدالطیف دلبر داشتہ ہو کرتر ک وطن پر مجبور ہوئے اور ہند دستان آئے۔ ہمایوں نے ان کونہایت اعز از واکرام سے نواز ا۔ اکبر بھی ان کا بڑا قدر دان تھا۔ اُنھیں شاہی نواز شات سے بہرہ ورکیا۔ ان کی دفات ۹۸۱ ھ/۲۵ ۵۱ء میں ہوئی اور خاک ہند کا پیوند ہوئے۔

۳- مرزاغياث الدين على:

میر عبدالطیف قزوینی کے فرزند تھے۔ملاعبدالقادر بدایونی کے ہم مکتب تھے۔اکبر کے دربار سے وابستہ ہوئے۔ اکبران کا گرویدہ تھااوران کی صحبت کو پسند کرتا تھا۔علم سیر، تاریخ اوراساءالر جال میں اس زمانے میں یکتائے روزگار تھے۔ اکبرنے ان کونقیب خاں کا خطاب دیا تھا۔

- ۵- شیخ حسن علی موصلی: میر فتخ اللہ شیرازی کے شاگرد نتھ۔اکبر کے دور میں ملازمت میں داخل ہوئے اور شہرادہ سلیم کی تعلیم و تربیت پر مقررہوئے۔وہ علم حکمت اور فارسی زبان کی تعلیم دیتے تتھ۔شیخ کوریاضی ،طبیعات اور حکمت میں دستگاہ حاصل تھی۔ شیخ فتخ اللہ شیرازی جیسے عالم وفاضل شخص کی وفات کے بعد دربار میں جوخلاء پیدا ہوا تھا اس کوحسن علی موصلی نے پُر کیا۔لیکن زیا دہ دنوں تک وہ دربار سے وابستہ نہیں رہے اور اپنے وطن والپس چلے گئے۔
  - ۲- مولا نا نوراللد شوستری: شیعه عالم تصاور مجالس المونین ' کے مصنف کی حیثیت سے انھیں بہت شہرت اور دوام حاصل ہے۔ وہ نہایت منصف مزاج، عدل پر در، با حیام تقی اور پر ہیز گار تھے۔ شعر دخن میں بھی دخل رکھتے تھے۔

حکیم ابوالفتح گیلانی کے وسلے سے شاہی ملازمت میں داخل ہوئے۔اکبر بادشاہ نے انھیں لا ہور کا قاضی القضاق مقرر کیا۔انھوں نے قاضی کی حیثیت سے اصلاحات کیں اورا نتظامات کو درست کیا۔تذکرہ''مخزن الغرائب' میں بہ حیثیت شاعران کا ذکر ہوا ہے اوران کا قصیدہ بھی نقل کیا ہے۔

مجالس الموننین میں شیعہ عالموں اور فقیہوں کی سواخ عمری اوران کے دینی اوراد بی کارنا مے فقل ہیں۔ جہانگیر کے دور میں انھیں اپنے عقائد کی بنا پر موردالزام ٹھہرایا گیا۔ان کی کتاب'احقاق الحق'ان کے عقائد کی بنا پر متنازع ہوئی اور انھیں جہانگیر نے سزائے موت دی اورا کبرآ باد میں دفن ہوئے۔

2- مير عبدالباقى تبريزى:

آ زربائیجان سے ہندوستان آئے۔علم وفضل میں بے بدل تھے۔ ہندوستان آ کرخان خاناں کے دربار سے وابستہ ہوئے ، جا گیردار مقرر کیا گیا۔خان خاناں ان کی علمی صلاحیتوں سے بہت مرعوب تھا۔ انھیں خط تنعیق میں مہارت حاصل تھی ۔خان خاناں نے نظر کی علمی صلاحیتوں سے بہت مرعوب تھا۔ انھیں خط تنعیق میں مہارت حاصل تھی ۔خان خاناں نے انھیں جہانگیر نے انھیں دیوانی حاصل تھی ۔خان خاناں نے انھیں جہانگیر نے انھیں دیوانی حاصل تھی ۔خان خاناں ان کی علمی صلاحیتوں سے بہت مرعوب تھا۔ انھیں خط تنعیل میں مہارت حاصل تھی ۔خان خاناں نے انھیں جہانگیر نے انھیں دیوانی حاصل تھی ۔خان خاناں ان کی علمی حال خان کی مہارت دیوانی حاصل تھی ۔خان خاناں نے انھیں جہانگیر کے دربار میں بھیجا۔ انتظامی امور میں ان کی مہارت دیکھی کر جہانگیر نے انھیں دیوانی کے عہد ہوان انھی ۔خان خاناں نے انھیں جہانگیر کے دربار میں بھیجا۔ انتظامی امور میں ان کی مہارت دیکھی کر جہانگیر نے انھیں دیوانی ہوئے۔خان خاناں ان کوبے حد پسند کرتا تھااوران کے اوصاف حمیدہ کا گرویدہ تھا۔انھیں میر بخش کے عہدے پر فائز کیا۔ اسءہدے پر پنچ کرانھوں نے مخلوق کی خدمت کی۔

٩- مرزامحدقاسم كيلاني:

مشہد سے ہندوستان آئے۔عالم و فاضل تھے اور فقہ وحدیث میں مہارت تھی۔ ایران میں شاہی عمّاب کا شکار ہوئے اورمحبوں ہوئے۔اس کے بعد ہندوستان آئے اور بیجا پور میں عادل شاہی دربار سے وابستہ ہوئے۔وہاں کی بڑی تعظیم وتکریم ہوئی۔ اُٹھیں ہوشم کی مراعات حاصل تھیں۔ پھرانھوں نے شالی ہند کا رخ کیا اور جہا مگیر سے ملے اور دربار کی ملازمت حاصل ہوئی۔ یہاں اپنی خد مات سے فیضاب کرتے رہے۔

۱۰ مولانا محمد رضای تاج مشہدی:

یہ ام موٹی کے مزار کے خادم تھے۔ ایران کی سیاسی ہنگامہ آرائی سے پریثان ہو کرعازم ہند ہوئے۔ اس وقت ہندوستان سکون وعافیت کی جگتھی جہاں مغل باد شاہوں کی زرپاشی اور فیاضی کا چرچا تھا۔ مولا نا محمد رضاخان خاناں سے ملے اوران سے مالی مدد طلب کی ۔خان خاناں نے ان کی مالی مدد کی ۔وہ حج بیت اللہ اور زیارت کر بلا سے سرفراز ہوئے اورقم واپس لوٹ گئے۔

☆☆☆

**داکر حمد قمرعالم** اسٹنٹ پر وفیسر، شعبہ فارس علی گڑ ھ<sup>مسل</sup>م یو نیور شی علی گڑ ھ

مولانا جلال الدين رومى اور پيغام انسانيت

مولانا جلال الدین رومی کا شاران انسان گراشعراء میں سرفہرست ہوتا ہے جنہوں نے ادبیات تعلیمی واخلاقی کے ۲ سمان کواپنی فکر اور عمل سے پر نور کیا تھا، اور وہ نور ۲۰۰ سال گزرنے کے بعد آج بھی اسی تابانی کے ساتھ روشن ہے بلکہ روز افزوں اس کی چمک اور نور میں اضافہ ہوتا چلا جار ہا ہے۔ مولا نا حقائق و معارف کے وہ آفتاب سے جوتما م دنیا پر جلوہ گر ہوا اور ہر کس دنا کس کو منور و فیضیاب کیا۔ انہوں نے تما م عمر و حدت یکرنگی کی آنکھوں سے عالم و عالمیان کا مشاہرہ کیا اسی وجہ سے ان کے پیغام کی آفافیت زمان و مکان کی حدود سے آگن کل گئی۔ بے خولیثی، انسان دوستی، ادنی ترین مخلوق سے بھی محبت کواپنا مستقل شیوہ بنایا۔ رومی کا شار اسلامی تصوف اور فارسی ا دب کے ظلیم شعراء میں ہوتا ہے۔ آپ کی شاعر کی کی بنیاد عشق معرفت نفس، روحانی ارتقا اور انسان ہی حدود سے آگن کل گئی۔ بے خولیثی، انسان دوستی، ادنی ترین محلوق سے بھی محبت کواپنا معرفت نفس، روحانی ارتقا اور انسان میں حدود اور فارسی ا دب کے ظلیم شعراء میں ہوتا ہے۔ آپ کی شاعر کی کی بنیاد عشق فلسفے پوشیدہ ہیں جو ہر سور میں انسان دیت کے عالمگیر پیغامات پر مشتمل ہے۔ مثنوی معنوی اور دیوان شر کی کی دی ہو۔ فلسفے پوشیدہ بیں جو ہر سور میں انسان دیت تے عالمگیر پی خامات پر مشتمل ہے۔ مثنوی معنوکی اور دیوان شر کی بنی دور کی میں دی کس می میں دی لی میں می دی دی کی بنیا۔ مان دور کی میں دور خال ت اور فلسفے پوشیدہ بیں جو ہر سور میں انسان دیت کے عالمگیر پی خامات پر مشتمل ہے۔ مثنوی معنوی اور دیوان شر سے کی بنی دور خال میں دور خال

آج کی مادہ پرسی میں جہاں بھائی بھائی کا دشن بنا ہوا ہے، لوگ ایک دوسرے سے محبت سے کم لڑائی جھگڑ اور غصہ میں زیادہ ملوث رہتے ہیں انسان کو اپنے غصہ پر قابور کھنے کا توبالکل شعور ہی نہیں رہ گیا ہے، جبکہ مذہب اسلام میں غصہ نہ کرنے کی سخت مدایت کی گئی ہے قر آن کریم میں غصہ کو پی جانا بنی نوع انسان کا سب سے بہترین عمل قرار دیا گیا ہے، رسول اکر مصلی اللہ علیہ دسلم نے بھی غصہ پر قابو کرنے والے شخص کو سب سے بہترین عمل قرار دیا گیا ہے، رسول بڑی بڑی تباہ یوں اور بربادیوں کا سب بنا ہے۔ اگر ہم اپنے اس غصہ کو قابو کر سکیں تو آج کے معاشر میں آسانی سے اس سلامتی سے گزر بسر کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ مولا نا روم بھی غصہ نہ کرنے کی تلقین کرتے ہیں۔ خصہ کو قابو میں رکھنے کی جگہ جگہ مدایت فرماتے ہیں:

> گف یت دشمن را هممی بینم به چشم روز و شبب بیسر وی نیارم هییچ خشم بیساد خشم و بیساد شهرت بیاد آز بیسرد او را کیسو نبیود اهمان نیممیا را غلام خشم بیسر شهاهان شبه و میا را غلام



موجودہ معاشرہ میں محبت ختم ہوتی جارہی ہے۔لوگ ایک دوسرے پر سبقت حاصل کرنے کی کوششوں میں لگے رہتے ہیں۔لوگوں کا دل دکھاتے ہیں، زمین، مال ودولت کو چھینے کی ہرمکن کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ان تمام برائیوں کورو کنے کے لئے مولا ناکے پیغام کوعام کرنے کی تخت ضرورت ہے۔ خاہر پر ستی اور ریا کا ری کوترک کرے ہم لوگوں کو انسان سے میل جول بڑھا نا چاہئے، دلوں کوخوش کرنا چاہئے، آپسی تعلقات قائم کرکے گلے شکوے دور کرکے اپنے ملک اور دنیا کی ترقی میں ہاتھ بٹانا چاہئے۔ انسان سے میل جول رکھنا، دلوں کو خوش کرنا ہی اصل عبادت ہے، مولا نا فرماتے ہیں، اس دنیا میں کو کی شخص چاہے بادشاہ ہویا گلاا، اسپر ہویا فقیر، جوان ہو یا پیر، اگر پسند یدہ طبیعت کا مالک ہے تو کا میا بی اسی کو حاصل ہوتی ہے:



دنیا میں ہر ملک کی اپنی اپنی زبان ہو لی جاتی ہے، ہر شخص اپنی اپنی زبان میں خدات تعالی کو یا دکرتا ہے، اس کی اطاعت کرتا ہے، سلامتی دیتا ہے، دنیا میں امن وسکون کی خوا ہش کرتا ہے، سب سے سب اپنی اپنی زبان میں خدا کو پکارتے ہیں، سب کا مقصد ایک ہی ہوتا ہے صرف اور صرف زبان کا فرق نظر آتا ہے، اگر آج کے اس دور میں ہم بھی زبان کی وجہ سے پیدا ہونے والے اس فرق کو دور کرنے پر غور کریں کہ ہم سب کا مقصد تو ایک ہی خدا کی رضا حاصل کر کے سلامتی چا ہتا ہو اس دنیا سے فساد، جھگڑا، لوٹ مار قبل وغارت گری دور ہوجائے مولا نا روم نے زبان کی رضا حاصل کر کے سلامتی چا ہنا ہو اس دنیا سے فساد، جھگڑا، لوٹ مار قبل وغارت گری دور ہوجائے مولا نا روم نے زبان کے اسی فرق کو دور کرنے کے لئے ہی مثنوی معنوی کے دفتر دوم میں ایک دلچیپ واقعہ نظم کیا ہے۔ واقعہ اس طرح ہے کہ چار شخص ہوتے ہیں اور چا روں الگ الگ زبان کوجانے والے تھے، ایک شخص ان کو ایک رو پید دیتا ہے کہ آپ لوگ اپنے لئے کوئی چز خرید لیں، پہلا شخص جو کہ فاری زبان کو جانے والے تھے، ایک شخص ان کو ایک رو پید دیتا ہے کہ آپ لوگ اپنے لئے کوئی چز خرید لیں، پہلا شخص جو کہ فاری زبان جا دیا تھا بولا: ''اس رو پید سے انگور خرید تے ہیں''، دوسر اشخص عربی زبان میں بولا: '' انگور نہیں ہے تو عن کی خواہ ہی ہے'، تیسر اشخص رومی زبان میں بولا: '' ہمیں نہ انگور نہ عن بلکہ استا فیل خرید نا چا ہے''، آخر میں چو تھا شخص تر کی زبان میں وہاں ایک ایں شخص آجاتا ہے جو چاروں زبانوں کاعلم رکھتا تھا اس نے ان چاروں کو سمجھایا کہ آپ سب ایک ہی چیز کی خواہش کرر ہے ہو مگر الفاظ الگ الگ ہیں، مولانا کی اس حکایت سے صاف معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ دنیا میں لوگوں کے درمیان زیادہ تر اختلاف لفظی ہیں:

> چ ـــــار کـــــس را داد مـــردی یك درم آن یــکــی گـفــت ایــن بــه انـگـوری دهـم آن یــکــی دیــگــر عــرب بــد گـفــت ل مــن عــنــب خــواهــم نـــه انـگـور ای دغــا آن یــکـی تــركــی بــدو گـفــت ایــن بـنـم مــن نــمــی خــواهــم عــنــب، خــواهــم ازم آن یــکـی رومــی بــگ فــت ایــن قیــل را آن یــکـی رومــی بــگـفــت ایــن قیــل را در تــنــازع آن نــفــر جــنـگــی شـدنــد در تــنـازع آن نــفــر جــنـگــی شـدنــد مــاحــب ســری عــزیــزی، صـد زبــان گــر بــدی آنــجــا بــدادی صــلحشــان

موجوده معاشر میں جہاں مادیت اور نفسانفسی کا دور دورہ ہے، رومی کا پیغام عشق حقیقی انسانوں کو روحانی سکون اور حجبت کے جذب سے روشناس کر واتا ہے۔ مولا نا کی لوگوں کو یا د دلاتی ہے کہ زندگی کی اصل خوشی ادر کا میا بی اللہ سے محبت اور دوسروں کے ساتھ حسن سلوک میں مضمر ہے۔ مولا نا رومی کا مرکزی تصور عشق ہے۔ بیعشق صرف مادی د نیا سے متعلق نہیں بلکہ ایک بلند و بالا، خالص اور الہی عشق ہے جس کا مقصد بندہ کو اس کے خالق سے مر بوط کرنا ہے۔ ان کی شاعری میں عشق کو ایک الی قوت کے طور پر پیش کیا گیا ہے جو دلوں کو پا کیزہ کرتی ہے اور روحانی ترقی کی راہ ہموار کرتی ہے۔ مولا نا کے نظام قرکر فن میں عشق اولیت اور مرکزی حیثیت ہے جس کا مقصد بندہ کو اس کے خالق سے مر بوط کرنا ہے۔ ان کی شاعری میں عشق کو فن میں عشق اولیت اور مرکزی حیثیت کا حامل ہے، اس لئے کہ عشق راہ کی دشوار یوں اور رکو ڈول کو خاطر میں نہیں لاتا ہے، ان کی سامت میں عشق اولیت اور مرکزی حیثیت کا حامل ہے، اس لئے کہ عشق راہ کی دشوار یوں اور رکا دول کو خاطر میں نہیں لاتا ہے، ان کی سامت میں عشق اولیت اور مرکزی حیثیت کا حامل ہے، اس لئے کہ عشق راہ کی دشوار یوں اور رکو ڈول کو خاطر میں نہیں لاتا ہے، ان کے ساتھ متحد رکھتا ہے، انسان اسی عشق کی بنا پر اتی بلندی اور قوت حاصل کرتا ہے، فقیر دول کو تھی خوات کا کنات کے ساتھ متحد رکھتا ہے، انسان اسی عشق کی بنا پر اتی بلندی اور قوت حاصل کرتا ہے، فقیر وں کو بھی خود آگا ہی سکھا کر شہنشا ہیت کر ان میں میں بی میں انتلات ہیں انقلاب پیدا کرنا ہے، مولا ناظلم وعداد و سے معاشر کے لو پاک دیکھنے کے خوا ستماک رشا ہے وہ میں ایں کا و فتال بنا کر دنیا کے انسان میں انقلاب پیدا کر نا ہے، مولا ناظلم وعداد و سے معاشر کے لو پاک دیکھنے کے خوا ستماک رتے ہے دو دنیا کے گو شے گو شے میں عشق کو بھر دیتا چا ہت تھے۔ مولا ناخلف انداز اور مختلف پیرا کے بیان میں اسی کی میں اسی کو پار از مصحبت تسلیخها شیسرین شود از مصحبت مصصل هسازرین شود از مصحبت دردها صافی شود وز مصحبت دردها الاسافی شود از مصحبت خصارها گل می شود وز مصحبت سرکها مل می شود از مصحبت دار تسختی می شود از مصحبت بیار بیختی مصی شود وز مصحبت بروز گلفین مصی شود از مصحبت نود روز گلفین مصی شود از مصحبت دیسو حوری مصی شود از مصحبت دیسو حوری مصی شود از مصحبت می شود از مصحبت مصی شود

مولانا روم البيخلم وفضل میں يکتاى روزگار ہونے كے ساتھ نہا يت منكسر المز ان اور متواضع تھے۔ وہ نہ صرف مسلمانوں كے ساتھا پنى ہمدردى عنايت فرماتے تھے بلكہ غير مسلموں، يہودى، عيسا ئيوں اور جوسيوں كے ساتھ بھى ان كا يہى برتاؤ تھا۔ مناقب العارفين ميں ايسا ہى ايك اہم واقعہ درج ہے: ايك مرتبہ استانبول كا ايك بڑا پا درى عالم مولانا كى خدمت ميں حاضر ہوا، مولانا كى على جلالت و بيت شان كود كيركر اس پا درى پر ايك وارفنگى طارى ہوگى اور آپ كے سامنے زمين پر تجدہ ميں حاضر ہوا، مولانا كى على جلالت و بيت شان كود كيركر اس پا درى پر ايك وارفنگى طارى ہوگى اور آپ كے سامنے زمين پر تجدہ ريزى شروع كردى، جب اس كو ہوش آيا اور حالت كيرہ ہم تر ہوئى تو اس نے ديكھا كہ مولا نا بھى اس كے سامنے زمين پر تجدہ پر سر ركھ رہے ہيں، بيد كيركر اس كى حالت ميں تبد يلى آگى اور اس نے كير ہے تھا ڑا نا، چينا چلانا شروع كرديا اور كن لائى ك سلطان السلاطين ايك معمولى پا درى كا بيا عز از اور آپ كى بيا كسارى وتو اضع ، مولانا نے فر مايا، ہمارت آتى اور اس ہو كان السلاطين ايك معمولى پا درى كا بيا عز از اور آپ كى بيا كسارى وتو اضع ، مولانا نے فر مايا، ہمار اور ايك كى بر مرد كور ہے ہيں، بيد كيركر اس كى حالت ميں تبد يلى آگى اور اس نے كير ہے تھاڑنا، چينا چنا شروع كرديا اور كينے لگا ك سلطان السلاطين ايك معمولى پا درى كا بيا عز از اور آپ كى بيا كسارى وتو اضع ، مولانا نے فر مايا، ہمار ہے آتا ور ہو تار ول ايك تيك ہو ان اور ايل ہو مال ماروں تي ہو ہو اور اس نے دولت ، عن ان مار ہو جين تي مار ميل ہو اور اس ن دولت كو دو ايل ايل ورى كا بيا عز از اور آپ كى بيا كسارى وتو اضع ، مولانا نے فر مايا، ہمار ہے آتا ور اس اس اور اس ن دولت اور دو ايل مار ہو ايل مارى كا دو مولى اور اس نے دولت ، عن دولت ، عن دو مال اور مات عطاكيا اور اس مى اور دو ايل مار مار ہو دو مير خرچ كي اير من دو مولانا ہو دولان ميں ميں دو ميل اور مال مار ميل ہو دو ميں ہو ہو ہو ہو ايل مارى ہو ہو دو ہو دو ايل مارى دو اور ميل ميل مارى ہو دو دو ہو ہو ہو ايل مي دو دو ايل ميل ميں دو دو ايل ميں دو دو ہوں ہو در دو ہوں ہو در دو ہو دو ہوں ہو ميل ميل دو دو دو دو ہوں ہو ميل ہو دو دو دو ہوں ہو ميل ميل ميل ميل ميل ميں دو دو دو دو دو ايل ميں ميل ميل ميل ميل ميل ميل ميل ميل مي دو دو دو دو ہ مي ميں دو دير دو ايل مي دو دو ہو ہو ہو ہو دي ديک

خدای تعالی تمام ندا ہب سے متعلق ہے کی ایک خاص مذہب یادین پراس کا انحصار نہیں ہے اسلئے کہ، ' آئین ھا ھ مه حقیقت جو ھستند و خدای یگانه را می جویند ''۔مولانا تمام مذاہب کو متحداور ہم جہت جانتے ہیں، کہتے ہیں کہان کے رنگ اور زبان ظاہری ہیں مگران کی حقیقت ایک سے زیادہ نہیں جو کہ تمام مذاہب وادیان میں مشترک ہے، مولانا کی نظر میں تمام جامدات صرف اور صرف ندای حق کو ہی سنتے ہیں اور اسی سے راز و نیاز کی باتیں کرتے ہیں اور اسی حقیقت سے متلاش ہیں:

> آن نسدای کسامل هر بانگ و نواست خود ندا آن است و این باقی صداست تسرك و كررد و پارسی گرو و عررب فه م كرردن آن نسدای گروش و ل خود چه جای ترك و تاجيك است و زنگ فه م كررده آن ندارا چوب و سنگ فه م كررد مي از وی هممی گردند هست جروه ر و اعراض می گردند هست گر نمی آید بالی ز ایشان ولی

مولانا رومی کا پیغام نہ صرف مسلمانوں کے لیے بلکہ پوری انسانیت کے لیے ہے۔ ان کی شاعری میں محبت، برداشت اور بھائی چارے کا جو درس ملتا ہے وہ ہرزمانے میں اہم رہا ہے۔موجودہ معاشرہ جہاں تعصّبات، فرقہ واریت اور نفرت انگیزی عام ہے، مولانا رومی کاعلمگیر پیغام ہمیں انسانیت کی جانب متبذل ہونے اور ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ محبت اور خیرخواہی کا سلوک کرنے کی تلقین کرتا ہے۔ ان کی شاعری میں بھائی چارے، محبت، انصاف اور مساوات کا درس ملتا ہے۔وہ انسانوں کے درمیان اختلافات کوختم کرنے اور سب کے ساتھ عدل واحسان کے ساتھ چیش آنے کی تعلیم دیتے ہیں۔

عہد حاضر میں دنیا کے اندر ہر طرف پانی کے بچاؤ کے لئے بنے بنے قدم اٹھائے جار ہے ہیں۔ ہر ملک کی حکومت اینے یہاں پانی کو کم خرچ کرنے اور ضرورت کے وقت ہی استعال کرنے پرزور دے رہی ہیں چونکہ انسان کی بقاء اور زندگی کا انحصار پانی پر ہی ہے۔ دنیا میں آج بھی بہت سے علاقے پانی سے بالکل محروم ہیں، کچھ جگہوں پر پانی تو ملتا ہے لیکن گندا اور کثیف جو کہ انسانی صحت کے لئے بہت زیادہ مصر ہے، جہاں پر پانی کی فراوانی ہے، جن علاقوں میں پانی خوب ہے اور آسانی سے دستیاب ہوجا تا ہے ان کو چاہتے کہ پانی کی قدر کریں، بے ضرورت پانی کا استعال نہ کیا جا کے: آب دریہ سے را اگر سے اور آسانی حضوان کہ ہیں ہوان کو شروان کہ ہے کہ بیا ہوا کے اور استحال نہ کیا ہو ہے کہ ہوت ہے ہوں ہو بی ہو کہ ہوں پر پانی خوب ہے اور آسانی

هم بیقدر تشنیگی بیاید چشید وقبیت تینگ و میسرود آب فیسراخ پیشاز آن کیز هیجر گردی شاخ شاخ



ہے، ان کے مطابق انسان کواپنی اصل حقیقت کو پہچاننا ضروری ہے، کیونکہ اس کے بغیر روحانی ترقی ممکن نہیں۔ مولانا کے مطابق جوزیادہ بیدار ہوتا ہے۔ اس پر زیادہ پر دے پڑ جاتے ہیں اور جوزیادہ آگاہ ہوتا ہے وہ زیادہ مضطرب ہوتا ہے۔ رومی کہ اس فلسفے کے مطابق موجودہ معاشرہ کے مسائل کاحل انسان کے اندر موجود ہے، بشرطیکہ وہ خودکو پیچان لے اور اپنی کہ اس فلسفے کے مطابق موجودہ معاشرہ کے مسائل کاحل انسان کے اندر موجود ہے، بشرطیکہ وہ خودکو پیچان لے اور اپنی کر انسان کے مطابق موزیادہ تھا ہے ہوں کہ معاشر موجودہ معاشرہ کے مسائل کاحل انسان کے اندر موجود ہے، بشرطیکہ وہ خودکو پیچان لے اور اپنی کہ اس فلسفے کے مطابق موجودہ معاشرہ کے مسائل کاحل انسان کے اندر موجود ہے، بشرطیکہ وہ خودکو پیچان لے اور اپنی کہ ور یوں کا ادر اکر کے خدا کی جانب رجوع کر ہے۔ آج کے دور میں جہاں انسان مختلف دینی وجذباتی مسائل کا شکار ہے مولا نا کہ خود شاتی اور دختا ہے موجودہ معاشرہ کے معائل کا حکر ہے۔ آج کے دور میں جہاں انسان مختلف دینی وجذباتی مسائل کا شکار ہے کہ دولا نا کہ خود شاتی اور دین کی خود شاتی اور دین ہوں کا در اک کر کے خدا کی جانب رجو کا کر ہے۔ آج کے دور میں جہاں انسان مختلف دینی وجذباتی مسائل کا شکار ہے مولا نا کی خود شاتی اور دین ہوں کا در ای خان ہ دولا ہے معالی میں ہوں کا در اک کر خود شاتی اور دین ہوں کا در اک کر کے دولا ہے کہ ہوں ہوں کا در ای کہ خود ہوں کا در ای کہ دولا ہوں کا در ای کہ مولا نا کی خود شاتی اور خدا ہے تعلق جوڑ نے کی تعلیمات بہت اہم ہیں۔

آخریس بس یہی کہنا چاہوں گا کہ مولانا حقائق ومعارف کے وہ آفتاب تصحیحتمام دنیا پر جلوہ گرہوئے اور ہر کس و ناکس کو منور وفیضیاب کیا۔ مولانا روم نے اپنی شاعری کے ذریعہ تمام بنی نوع انسان کے لئے دنیا میں رہنے کا اصلی سلیقہ بتایا، زندگی کو صحیح اسلامی عقاید کے ساتھ بسر کرنے کی ہدایت فرمائی، انسان کو انسان سے محبت کرنے کا درس دیا، بلا تفریق مذہب و ملت تمام انسانوں پر عنایتیں اور شفقتیں کرنے کی تعلیم دی، برابری، بھائی چارہ، امن وسلامتی، رواداری، معاشر کے لظم عدادت سے پاک رکھنا، حلال روزی کھانا، انسان سے میں جول رکھنا، لوگوں کے دلوں کو خوش کرنا دغیرہ افکار کو پیش کیا۔ چارگی اور خوشحالی نظر آنے لگے گی۔

☆☆☆

**حامد میاں** اسٹنٹ پروفیسر جلیق احمد نظامی مرکز علوم القرآن علی گڑھ سلم یو نیور ٹی علی گڑھ

علم النغمات بإقرآن كريم كے لہجات كافن

پوری دنیا میں قر آن کریم کی تلاوت کرنے والے قاری کی قراءت سات کہجات میں سے کسی بھی لیج سے باہر نہیں ہوتی، یعنی اس کی قراءت سات کہجوں میں سے کسی ایک لیج کے مطابق ضرور ہوگی۔وہ سات کہجات اہل فن نے اس جملے میں جمع کئے ہیں:صنع بیس حو ،ص سے صباء،ن سے نہاوند،ع سے عجم (چہارگاہ) ،ب سے بیات،س سے سیگاہ، ح سے تجاز اورر سے رست ۔

علم العنمات کا تعلق قرآن مجید کے جمالیاتی پہلو سے ہے۔خوبصورت اوراچھی آواز میں قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کا شریعت مطہرہ بھی حکم دیتی ہے۔حدیث شریف میں آتا ہے،حضورا کرم اکا ارشاد ہے: لیس منا من لم یتغنّ بالقران. '' وہ څخص ہم میں سے ہیں ہے جوقر آن مجید کواچھی آواز اورخوبصورت انداز میں نہ پڑھ''۔

دبير ٢٦ ونعم النعمة الصوت الحسن.

···بہترین نعمت اچھی آواز کا ہونا ہے'۔ اور حضو والصليم كاارشادگرامى ہے: . (س) زينوا القران باصواتكم ، فإن الصوت الحسن يزيد القران حسناً . '' قرآن مجیدکواین آوازوں سے زینت دو، مزین کرو، اس لیے کہ اچھی آواز قرآن کے حسن اور خوبصورتی کو بڑھاتی ہے''۔ اسى طرح آب عليه السلام كاارشاد ب: (٣) إقرؤا القرآن بلحون العرب واصواتها . · · قرآن مجیدکوعریوں کے طرز اور کیجوں میں اورعریوں کی آواز میں پڑھو' ۔ لینی ان کی آ وازوں کی نقل اتارتے ہوئے ان کی تقلید کرو۔ان احادیث سے پتا چکتا ہے کہ اچھی آ واز اورا چھے انداز سے تلاوت کرنا نہصرف مشحسن اور بہترین عمل ہے، بلکہ شریعت مطہر ہ کاحکم بھی ہےاورقر آن مجید میں بھی ٹھہر ٹھہر کر تلاوت کاحکم دیا گیاہے،اللد تعالیٰ نے فرمایا: ·· قرآن مجيد كوهم مظهر كرترتيل كساتھ يرهو'۔ علم النغمات بھی اچھےانداز سے قرآن کی تلاوت کو کہتے ہیں ۔معلوم ہوا کہ بہ بھی علم شرعی ہےاور شریعت میں بھی اس کی اپنی حیثیت اورا ہم مقام ہے۔البیتہ اس فن کےانے قواعد اور ضوالط ہیں،جن کے دائر ے میں رہتے ہوئے اس فن کواستعال کیا جاسکتا ہے، مثلاً مقصوداصلی صرف اور صرف کہجات اور نغمات نہ ہوں اور نہ ہی ساری توجہ ایک کہج سے دوسرے لہجے کی طرف منتقل ہونے میں ہو، یہ بھی نہ ہو کہ لہجات کا اس قدر خیال رکھا جائے کہ تجوید کے قواعد کی خلاف ورزی کرنی پڑےاور قرآ ن مجید کے معانی اور مفاہیم میں جوغور کرنا ہو، وہ بھی نظرا نداز ہو کر ساری کی ساری توجہ لہجات پرلگ حائے۔ سب سے اہم اور بنیا دی سوال ہہ ہے کہ اس فن کوہم کیوں سیکھیں؟ اس فن کا مقصد کیا ہے؟ اس فن کے سیکھنے کا بنیادی مقصد ہد ہے کہ ہم قرآن مجید کی آیات کے معانی ومفاہیم کی گہرائی میں اتر کران کواس انداز سے پڑھیں کہ گویا ہمارا رب ہم سے مخاطب ہے، یعنی ہم ان آیات کومجسم انداز میں پیش کردیں ، مثلاً : قر آن مجید میں بہت سی آیات عذاب اور کفاروفساق کے لیے سزاؤوں پرشتمل ہیں توان آیات کوہم انتہا کی حزن اورغم کے انداز میں پڑھیں یا قر آن مجید میں جنتیوں کے لیے بشارتوں کا ذکر ہے توان کوہم خوشی کے طرز اور لیجے میں پڑھیں ، یہی اس **فن کا** مقصد ہے کے لسات کہجات ہیں ، جو ہم نے ابتدامیں ذکر کرد بےاور یہی سات کہجات اصلی ہیں، یاقی ان کہجات کی فروعات اور شاخیں ہیں جوانہی اصلی کہجات کوملا کر بنائی جاتی ہیں،جن کوآیندہ سطور میں ہرلہجہ کے ساتھ ضمناً ذکر کیا جائے گا۔ان لہجات کی مثق کسی ایسے مشاق قاری ہے کی جائے جواس فن کوجانتا ہواوراس فن میں ماہر ہو، در نہ ضمون پڑھنے سے آپ کوصرف کہجات کے نام معلوم ہوں گے بازبادہ

ے زیادہ لہجات کے موارد کا پیۃ چلے گا کہ کن آیتوں میں کونسالہجہ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ قرآن کریم کی آیات میں استعمال ک وقت ان لہجات کی ترتیب مختلف ہے، بلکہ ہر قاری کے لہجات کے پڑھنے کی ترتیب دوسرے سے اکثر مختلف ہوتی ہے، لیکن اکثر قراءا بتدامیں بیات ہی کواستعمال کرتے ہیں۔''صنع ہست میں'' کی عبارت کی ترتیب پر ہر لیچ کا تعارف مندرجہ ذیل ہے:

صباءلغت میں صباء مطلع سنس یعنی مشرق سے چلنے والی ہوا کو کہتے ہیں۔ یغم اور حزن کا لہجہ ہے اور جب انسان اس لہج کو سنتا ہے تو اس کی طبیعت میں غم ،حسرت اور خوف کی کیفیت کو یہ لہجہ اجا گر کر تا ہے۔ یہ انہما نی خوبصورت لہجہ ہے کہ اس میں بیک وقت حزن اور جمال دونوں کیفیتیں پائی جاتی ہیں۔ قر آن کریم کی وہ آیات جو حزن ،غم ،حسرت اور الم پر مشتمل ہیں ، وہ اس لیچے میں پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔ وہ آیات جو جنت اور اس کی نعمتوں کے ذکر پر مشتمل ہوں ، وہ اس لہجہ میں نہیں پڑھی جا کی گ وہ آیات جن میں جہنیوں کا ذکر ہو یا فساق و فجار پر عذاب کا ذکر ہو یا وہ آیات جو حسرت اور ندا مت کے ضمون کو بیان کرتی ہوں ، ان کو صباء لہجہ میں پڑھنا زیا دہ مناسب ہے۔ جاننا چا ہے کہ ہر لہجہ میں قراءت کے تین درجات ہوتے ہیں : قرار ،

قرار: ابتدائی درجہ ہوتا ہے، جس میں آواز ذرایپت اور نچلے درجے کی ہوتی ہے۔ جواب: دوسرا درجہ ہوتا ہے، جس میں آواز کا درجہ پہلے کی بہ نسبت ذرابلند ہوتا ہے اور جواب الجواب : تیسر ااور آخری درجہ ہوتا ہے، جس میں آواز کو بہت زیادہ اٹھایا جاتا ہے اور لہجات کے ان تینوں درجوں کی رعایت قراء کے ہاں متداول ہے۔ صاء کی گئی شاخیس ہیں، جن میں مقام منصوری ہے، مقام الحدیدی ہے اور بعض قراء کے زد کی رمل بھی صاء کی شان ہے۔ اس مختصر مضمون میں فروعی مقامات پر بحث مقصود نہیں ہے۔

مختصراً یو سمجھیں کہ مقام منصوری کو حزن الرجال بھی کہتے ہیں، یعنی اس کوادا کرتے ہوئے گویا قاری روتا ہے یا رونے والے کاانداز اختیار کرتا ہے۔ اسی طرح صباء کی اور بھی شاخیس ہیں: صباءز مزم، صباء عشاق مقد بیدی کو مدِّعوض پر پڑ ھاجاتا ہے، یعنی جہاں تنوین منصوب ہو۔ شام، عراق ، مصرو غیرہ مما لک میں صباء کو پڑھنے کے الگ طریقے ہیں۔ اصل لہجہ میں سب متفق ہیں، صرف نا موں کی حد تک کچھا ختلاف پایا جاتا ہے۔ صباء کے بعد عموماً عجم لہجہ پڑ ھاجاتا ہے۔ صباء نم آیتوں میں پڑ ھاجاتا ہے اور جب غم کی آیتین ختم ہوجا کمیں اور غمر اور عذاب سے چھٹکارے کا ذکر شروع ہوتو ان کو تجم جاتا ہے، اسی طرح قرآن کی وہ آیتیں جوتذ کیراور تنہ یہ پڑ مشتمل ہوں، وہ بھی اس صباء کے لیچ میں پڑھی جاتی ہے۔ میں پر دوشاخیں ہیں بچھ عشیران ، عمر خلوتی ہے

نہاوند: بینہاوندعلاقے کی طرف منسوب ہے۔ بیلہجہ اصل میں خوش کا ہے، لیکن پچھ درجہ اس میں غم کی آمیزش بھی ہے، اس لیے اس لہجہ کوصرف خوش میں منحصر کرنا درست نہیں ہے۔ بیلطیف مقامات میں سے ہے اور نرمی، شفقت اور محبت کا عضر اس لہجہ میں زیادہ پایا جاتا ہے۔علم النغمات کے اساتذہ کہتے ہیں کہ نہاوند لہجہ گلاب کے خوش رنگ اور صاف پھول ک طرح ہے، جس کی پیتاں پانی سے تر ہوں، بیلہجہ انسان کی طبیعت میں محبت ، فرحت، خوشی اور تروتازگی کی کیفیت کو اجا گر کر تا

اس کی ادائیگی مشکل بھی ہے اور یقلیل الاستعال بھی ہے۔ مجم یا چہارگاہ یا جہارکا ہ: لغت میں مجم عرب کے علادہ لوگوں کو کہا جاتا ہے، لیکن ایسانہیں ہے کہ یہ لہجہ کسی اور زبان والوں کا ہے، یہ عرب ہی کا لہجہ ہے اور اصلی مقام ہے۔ قراء مصر کے ہاں عجم صاء کی شاخ ہے اور چہارگاہ اس کی شاخ ہے، یہ ہے کہ چہارگاہ ہی اصلی لہجہ ہے، لہذا ہم یہاں چہارگاہ پر بحث کریں گے اور اس کے متعلق بتا کیں گے۔ تجم جو صاء کی شاخ ہے، اس پر بحث ہو چکی ہے۔ مجم اور چہارگاہ میں اختلاف صرف لفظوں کی حد تک ہے، ایک ہی لہجہ پڑھاجا تا ہے، نام اس ک دور کھد یے گئے ہیں، کوئی اُ سیح کم اور چہارگاہ میں اختلاف صرف لفظوں کی حد تک ہے، ایک ہی لہجہ پڑھاجا تا ہے، نام اس ک دور کھد یے گئے ہیں، کوئی اُ سیح کم اور چہارگاہ میں اختلاف صرف لفظوں کی حد تک ہے، ایک ہی لہجہ پڑھاجا تا ہے، نام اس ک میں ہے ماں پر بحث ہو چکی ہے۔ جم اور چہارگاہ میں اختلاف صرف لفظوں کی حد تک ہے، ایک ہی لہجہ پڑھاجا تا ہے، نام اس ک دور کھد یے گئے ہیں، کوئی اُ سیح کم کہتا ہے، کوئی چہارگاہ، البتہ میری ناقص معلومات کے مطابق اختلاف کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ یعنی قراء چہارگاہ کی ابتدائی دودر جوں لیعنی قر ار اور جواب کے بعد جواب الجواب میں مجم پڑھتے ہیں، جو صاء می میٹ خ ہے اور اس میں مقام چہارگاہ قوت جوال اور عظمت کا لہجہ ہے، اسی لیقر آن کی وہ آیا یہ چہارگاہ ہو ہی پڑھے ہیں پڑھے جاتے ہما ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو کے اور اس مشتمل ہوں، ان کو چہارگاہ میں پڑھنا زیادہ منا سب ہے۔ اس لیجہ میں کچھ درجہ نم اور حزن بھی ہوتا ہے ، کیکن اس اہجہ میں مشتمل ہوں، ان کو چہارگاہ میں پڑھنا زیادہ منا سب ہے۔ اس لیج میں کچھ درجہ نم اور حزن بھی ہوتا ہے، کیکن اس اہجہ میں مرکز کی اور اساسی مکتہ قوت ، عظمت، استقامت اور حیال کا ہے اور چہارگاہ کے ہوا ہو الجو ال کو پڑھا ہو ہو سے تیں ہو کی ان انہد کی کا نام دیتے ہیں اور اور اس می مکتہ ہو میں سر معا جا تا ہے اور صاء اور اور کی ای کو پڑھ اور کو ہو سے قراء کن ان انہد کی کا نام

بیات: بیر عراق کے ایک قبیلے کی طرف منسوب ہے، خلاصہ میہ ہے کہ اس کہجہ میں تین امتیاز کی صفات پائی جاتی ہیں:(۱)اس کی ادائیگی بہت آسانی اور سہولت سے ہوتی ہےاور(۲)اس کا سیکھنا بھی بہت آسان ہے کہ اکثر قراءاتی لہجہ یہ ایسالہ ہے جسس کر سامع اکتا ہ کا شکار نہیں ہوتا ہے، اسی طرح حدر میں اس کو پڑھا جائے تو اس کی ادائیگی الگ انداز سے ہوتی ہے اور ترتیل میں الگ انداز سے اور ہر قاری اس کو الگ خوبصورتی سے پڑھتا ہے ۔ یہ لہ جد حراق سے جاز منتقل ہوا، اہل تجاز نے اس میں مزید اضافے کیے اور پھر ترکی، شام، اور دیگر مما لک میں پھیلا اور ہر علاقے والوں نے اس میں مزید خوبصورتی کا اضافہ کیا۔ اس لہ جد کو ام المقامات یعنی تمام لہجات کی اصل یا ماں کہا جاتا ہے ۔ یہ ہے ہو ہو میں خوشی کی آمیز شبھی ہے اور نم کی بھی اور بہت می عربی اسلامی نظمیں اور نعیش اس لہ جا میں پڑھی جاتی ہیں اور اس الہ جہ میں بر میں خوشی کی آمیز شبھی ہے اور نم کی بھی اور بہت می عربی اسلامی نظمیں اور نعیش اس لہم جا تا ہے ۔ یہ بہت وسیع لہجہ ہے، اس اوز ان بھی دی جاتی ہے۔ اس لہجہ کو عظمت اور جات می عربی اسلامی نظمیں اور نعیش اس لہجہ میں پڑھی جاتی ہیں اور اس لہجہ میں ور آن محید کی وہ آیا ہے۔ اس لہجہ کو عظمت اور جو الی آئی وں میں پڑھا جا سکتا ہے اور زمی اور رفت والی آ یتوں میں بھی۔ قرآن محید کی وہ آیات جو مکالمات اور حواد دی پر شمتل ہیں، اسی طرح وہ آ یتیں جو دعا پر شمتل ہیں، اسی طرح وہ آ یتی جن میں مسلمانوں کو جہاد پر ابھارا گیا ہے یا وہ آیات جو خالق اور محلوق کی عظمت پڑھا جا سکتا ہے اور زمی اور قرآن محمد کی چھوٹ سر مسلمانوں کو جہاد پر ابھارا گیا ہے یا وہ آیات جو خالق اور محلوق کی عظمت پر شمتل ہیں، اسی طرح قرآن محمد کی چھو ٹ سورتیں اکثر اس لہجہ میں پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔ اس لہجہ سے پہلے اور بعد میں ہر لہجہ پڑھا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہ اسی طرح قرآن محمد کی خوتی ہی سر حمد یہ ہی میں ہیں: سر میں ایک ہیں پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔ اس لہجہ سے پہلے اور بعد میں ہر لہجہ پڑ ھا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہ تی کی خو میں شر عی سر میں

بیات اصلی: اس میں غم کا پہلوزیا دہ ہوتا ہے اور بیات اصلی صباء کے بہت زیادہ مشاہد ہے۔ بیات گر دیا حجاز کا گر د: لہجہ بھی نرمی اور جمال میں ممتاز ہے اور اکثر اسی لہجہ میں قراءا پنی تلاوتوں کوختم کرتے ہیں، جس کو بعض اہل فن بیات صدقہ کے نام سے بھی موسوم کرتے ہیں۔ بیات شور کی: اس کی ابتداء حجاز سے ہوتی ہے اور اختنام بیات پر، پہلہجہ قلیل الاستعمال بھی ہے اور مشکل بھی۔: بیات حسینی ، بیات ابرا ہیمی ، بیات لامی، بیات اصفہان ، بیات دوگاہ ، بیات نوا۔ یہ تھی بیات کی شاخل ہے ہیں جس کو بعض
رست: اس کور صد بھی کہتے ہیں۔ یہ فاری لفظ راست (سیدھا، سیا) کامخفف ہے۔ یہ بھی بہت وسیع اور جمیل مقام ہےاوراس کے ساتھ ساتھ اس میں قوت ، صلابت اور رخامت یا کی جاتی ہےاور اس میں وقاربھی پایا جاتا ہے، اسی وجہ سے اس کو ملک المقامات ( مقامات میں سب کا سردار ) اور ابوانینم کہا جاتا ہے۔ بیات کے بعد سب سے زیادہ استعال ہونے والالہجہ رست ہے۔ اس لہجہ میں اذان بہت ہی مشہور ہے۔ شیخ عبد الباسطُّ اکثر اوقات اذان حجاز میں دیتے تھے اور راغب مصطفیٰ غلوش اکثر اوقات رست میں اذان دیتے ہیں ۔اس کہجد کوبھی تلاوت کے لیے محور اور مرکز بنایا جاسکتا ہے کہ تمام تلاوت اس اہمہ میں ہی کی جائے اور تبعاً دوسرے لیچے پڑھے جائیں۔اس میں حزن بھی ہےاور جمال بھی۔اس میں قرآن کی آیتوں کی تلاوت بہت مزین انداز سے ہوتی ہےاوراس کہجہ میں امتیازی پہلو پیچھی ہے کہ اس کو ہرایک پڑھتا ہے، چاہے وہ اسے جانتا ہویا نہ جانتا ہو۔ائمہ حرمین کی تلاونٹیں اسی لہجہ میں ہیں۔ بیان آیات میں استعال ہوتا ہے جواکثر اللہ سے سوال اور دعایر مشتمل ہوں،اسی طرح جن آیتوں میں اللہ کی حمد ہو،اسی طرح وہ آیتیں جن میں اللہ تعالٰی کے ناموں اساء حسٰی کا ذکر ہو،اسی طرح قرآ ني دافعات ادرفصص ادرفقهي احكام كي آيتين،اسي طرح بعض قرآ ني دعا ئين اس لهجه ميں يڑھي جاسكتي ہيں ۔اس لهجه کو بیات اور نہاوند کے بعدعمو ماً پڑھا جاتا ہے اور رست کے بعد صباء، سیگاہ، چہارگاہ اور بیات پڑھے جاسکتے ہیں۔ شخ سید متولی عبدالعالؒ، راغب مصطفیٰ غلوش، سید سعیداطهر بدوی اوربعض اوقات شخ طبلا وی اس ایجه میں اپنی یوری تلاوت کرتے ہیں اور اس کوکور بناتے ہوئے دوسر لے لہجات پڑھنے کے بعد دوبارہ رست پڑھتے ہیں۔بعض قمراء کہتے ہیں کہ ماہور جہارکاہ کی شاخ ہے۔ حقیقت ہیہ ہے کہ ماہوررست کا جواب الجواب میں انتہائی درجہ ہے۔ اب سب سے اہم سوال بیرہ گیا کہ جولوگ کہجات نہیں جانتے تو وہ اس فن کو کیسے سیکھیں؟ جواب ہہ ہے کہ ان کہار قراء کی تلاوتیں سنیں جواپنی تلاوت میں اکثر اوقات تمام لہجات پڑھتے ہیں، جیسے: شیخ القراء مصطفیٰ اساعیلؓ ہیں،امیرالنغم شیخ شحات محدا نورؓ ہیں،ان کی تلاوتیں مکثرت سننے کا التزام کریں،طرز آپ کے ذہن میں محفوظ ہوجائے گااور ہر ہر لہجہ کا الگ طرز ہوتا ہے۔ یہی طرز محفوظ ہوگیا تو سمجھ لیں کہ آپ لہجات بھی سیکھ چکے ہیں۔ رہابیہ سئلہ کہ اب طرز کی پہچان کون کرائے گا کہ بیفلاں لہجہ کا طرز ہے تو اس کے لیے کسی ماہر اور

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ڈاکٹر**حمدا قبال بابا** شعبہاردودفارس گرونا نک دیویو نیورشی،امرتسر

اشعار نظامي ميں سبک وروش

الیاس بن محمد نظامی گنجوی سلحوقی دور کے اعلیٰ پایی شعراء اور فلسفیوں میں شار ہوتے ہے، آپ کا پانچ مثنویات پر مشتمل خمسته نظامی ایک شہکار ہے، کہا جاتا ہے، کہ ایران کے ہر گھر میں شاہنامہ فر دودی، دیوان انوری، اور گلستان سعدی شیرازی کے ساتھ ساتھ نظامی کے مثنویات کا ایک مجموعہ بھی رہتا ہے، فارسی ادب کے وادی مثنوی میں جو کارہائے نمایاں انھوں نے انجام دئے ہیں، ان کا جواب آج تک کسی سے نہ بن سکا، نظامی گنجوی ایک ایسے شاعر ہے، جو صدیاں گذرجانے کے بعد بھی اپنی فنی صلاحیت کے اعتبار سے متعل راہ بنے ہوئے ہے،

صاحب آ تشکدہ آ ذر کہتے ہے'' کہ نظامی کے بعدایسی مثنویاں کسی نے نہیں لکھی ہیں، چنانچہ ان مثنویات کی قبولیت کی سب سے بڑی دلیل ہیے ہے کہ متوسطین اور متاخرین میں سے اکثر شعراء نے ان مثنویات کی طرز پر مثنویاں لکھنے کواپنا فخر سمجھا، خمسۂ نظامی کی تقلید میں لکھنے والوں کی تعداد بہت بڑی ہیں' جس کے بارے میں محقق سید نفیسی یوں لکھتے ہے' بحث دربارہ کسانی کہ پیروروش نظامی بودہ مخصوصاً از پنج مثنوی خمسۂ اووبا کی از اٹھا تقلید کردہ اند بسیار در از است و خود کتابی جداگا نہ می خواہد، این فہر سی از معروفترین شاعرانی کہ در ایران و هندوستان پیروی از این روش کردہ اند' کہتے ہیں کہ مولانا جامی کا هفت اورنگ، خمسۂ نظامی کا هم پایہ ہوجاوں کیا گیا ہے۔ کی مولانا کی دلی حواہ ش تھی کہ میں نظامی کا ہم پر موجاوں چنا پنچہ فرماتے ہے ہے

اهسل دل از ف کسر چو م حفل نهسند ب ادئی بادئی مرا از قسد حدل نهسند ر شب ازان ب اد ب جسام ی رسان ر ونت نظر می شریان به نظر ایکن خسر و کامتنویات کی مولانا جامی مزید فرماتے ہے ''خمنہ نظامی کا جواب امیر خسر و سیمتر کسی سے نہ بن پڑا، کیکن خسر و کی متنویات کی نبت عبید میرائے ظاہر کرتا ہے غسل ط افتہ اد خسب و را ز خسسام می امیر خسر و بھی اپنی متنوی لیل مجنوں میں اس بات کا اعتراف کرتے ہے ۔

م ..... داد چ .... و نیسظ .... م نیست ام ..... ه را هیسچ بـــــاقـــــى نــــگــــذاشــــت بهــــر مــــــا هيـــچ بعض مصنفین کے بقول خسر واور مولا نا جامی کو نظامی کی ابیات اور مضامین میں اکثر جگہ توارد ہواہے ، چنانچہ سید نفیسی ککھتے ہے' <sup>د بعض</sup>ی نوشتہ اند کہ خانہ شعروشاعری نظامی تاراج کردہ مولوی جامی وخسر ودھلوی است ، الحق درتصانیف وکتب نظم ایثان داستانی هست که دریک دومصرعه با شعرنظامی نیست، خلاه رأ معلوم می شود که کلام خواجه نظامی در مزادلت این هر د و بسیار بوده، بدلیل آنکه کلامی که درنظر مگذاشته باشد دبسماعت نرسیده باشد توارد آن نمی شود، کسانی که مولوی جامی دامیرخسر و دهلوی را درین باب منسوب بسرقه کند محض غلطاست 'ایک اورجگه لکھتے ہے'' درسلم السموت نوشتہ شخ نظامی گنجہ دستور شعرای عجم ومشهورا قابسم عالم است بتفصيل اوبرامير خسر ودهلوی داده اند دخمسه اورابر کليات خسر وترجيح خداده اند. نی ظریب ام یہ است اد این فن ویست دريــــن بـــــزمـــگـــــه شـــمــع روشـــن ويســـت دویـــــرانــــــه گـــنـــدشـــد گـــنـــج سبـــخ ر سیانیید گینے سیخین را نپینے چ\_\_\_\_ خس\_\_\_رو ب\_\_\_دان پ\_\_\_نج ه\_\_\_م بي\_\_نو ش\_\_د وزان بــــاز وي فـــكـــرش ربــغــــه شــد گیفتیسیش بیود در آن کیونیسه گیوهیر نهیے زرش سیسیاخیست لیسیکسین رز ده دهستی ایسامعلوم ہوتا ہے کہ دونوں نے نظامی کے کلام کا بہ نظر غائیر مطالعہ کیا ہے، کیونکہ جو کلام بھی نظر سے نہ گز را ہو،اس میں تو ردہونا محال ہےاورا گراحیاناً ہوبھی گیا ہوتو معیوب نہ سمجھا جائے گا ، بلکہ پیچھی اسکی بلندی اور رسائی فکریر دلالت کرتا ہے جیسے یہ

نظامي گنجوي امير خسرو دوكـار اسـت بـافر و فرخندگي ای صف\_ت ب\_نده نروازند گ\_ی خیداوندی از تر زما بندگی از تــو خــدائــي و زمــابــنـدگـي نظامي گنجوي مولانا جامي آگئے غنے امید بگشای خیداونیدا در تیوفییق بیگشیای گُلی از روضه جاوید بنمای نيظهامي راره توفيق بسنماى خليل آسا در ملك يقين زن چے ابے راہیے بابت عشق مے باز ن\_\_\_\_واى لا !ح\_\_\_\_ب الاف\_لي\_\_\_ زن ولمي بتمضي بتمانسه را از خمود ميسرد از

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بساد غیرت بصدش حسال پریشان دل کرد طوطیٰ را بسه هوای شکری دل خوش بود ناگهشش سیل فنا نقشش اهل باطل کرد قسررة المعین من آن میوه دل یسادش بساد کسه خود آسان بشدو کار مرا مشکل کرد!

شاعری کے لئے تین چیز وں کی ضرورت ہیں، طبع رسا، پخصیل علوم اور فیض یز دانی، نظامی گنجو کی کو میہ سب چیزیں حاصل تھیں، قدرت نے ان کوازل سے ہی شاعری کی دولت سے مالا مال کر دیا تھا، ان کی ملند پر واز طبیعت نے شاعری میں وہ نقش آرائیاں کیں ہیں جو بعد میں متا خرین کا سرمایہ ناز ہے، مثنوی، قصائد اور غزل کہنے میں فردوی، انوری اور سعدی پیغیر ان بخن شارہوتے ہیں، بقول شاعر

> در شـــعــــر ســـــه تـــن پيـــمبــــرا نـــنــد هــــر چـــنــد كـــــه لا نبــــى بـــعــدى ابيـــــات و قـــــميـــده و غـــــزل را فـــــردوســـــى و انــــورى و ســـعـــدى

لیکن جب قائل قطعه مذکور سے پوچھا گیا کہتم نے ان تینوں کوتو پیغیران تخن قرار دیا اور نظامی جواستاد بے بدل ہے، ان کا نام کیوں نہیں لیا؟ توانھوں نے جواب دیا! کہ میں نے پیغیران تخن کا ذکر کیا ہے، اور نظامی تو خدائے تخن ہے، نظامی گنجوی کی نکتہ رس اور معنی یاب طبیعت نے دیگر شعراء کے مقابلے میں تمام انواع شعر کولیا اور بدرجہ کمال پہنچایا، پختگی کلام نظامی کا خاص شیوہ ہے، تمام شعرائے متوسطین اس بات پر منفق ہیں کہ نظامی جیسا پختہ گوآج تک پیدانہیں ہوا، امیر خسر و کہتے ہے۔ نہ سط میں اور سے نیس ہوا، امیر خسر و کہتے ہے۔

وز دُر آه سیسیس سی بیسیسی آفیسیساق پُسیس وز دُر آه سیسیسر بسیسی آفیسیاق پُسیس نیسیام بیسود پی ختیس سیودای خیسام فیضی بی نظامی کی محرکاری اورفنی فعالیت کو تاکل ہے۔ ز سیمسر کی اور گینجہ خیبز مپر س کیہ داشت کیل کیش بیر گینج غیب ٹعبانی بینیظہ او بیر سید نیظہ غیبر اگیر بیر سید میں خیسل متبینی بینیس قیبر آنیسی نظامی نے اپنے زرالے شعری سبک اورروش کے ساتھ بہت ی چزیں شاعری کے اندرا ایجاد کی، جس کی

پیروی میں دیگر شعراء نے اپنے فنی صلاحتوں اور سبک وروش کونکھا را ہیں ،سب سے پہلے نظامی نے ہی پانچ مختلف بحروں میں مثنویاں تحریر کیس،سب سے پہلے انھوں نے مخزن الاسراراور ہفت پیکر کی بحرکومثنوی میں داخل کیا،سب سے پہلے انھوں نے ہی ایک مثنوی یعنی مخزن میں پانچ نعتیں ککھیں،سب سے پہلے نظامی نے ہی ساقی نامہ کی بنیاد ڈالی،سب سے پہلےانھوں نے ہی تصیدہ کومدح سے پاک کیا،استعارہ اورتشبیہ میں سب سے پہلے نزا کت اور لطافت جس نے پیدا کی وہ نظامی تنجوی ہی ہے،اس لحاظ سے وہ اس کے موجد قرار دیے جاسکتے ہے،استعارات وتشبیہات جن کومضمون کے موثر اور دلاً ویز بنانے میں بہت بڑادخل ہیں، نظامی گنجوی کے کلام میں کثرت سے مستعمل ہیں اوران کونہایت لطیف پیرا پیر میں ادا کیا گیا ہیں، چند مثالیں ملاحظہ ہوں، پیغمبر رحت کی تعریف میں لکھتے ہے۔ گ\_زیس ک\_ردئیسه همسر دو ع\_الم تروئسي چــو تـــو گـــر كســي بـــاشــد آن هــم تــوئــي (یعنی تجھ سااگر کوئی ہے تو وہ خود تو ہی ہے، کہ آپ این نظیر آپ ہے ) اس شعر میں مشبہ اور مشبہ الہی دونوں ایک ہیں،اس صنف تشبیہ کے مخترع ھندی ماہران فن بدیع ہیں۔ شــــــکـــــن گیــــــر گیســــوش از مشك نــــــاب زده ســــايــــه بـــر چشــمــئـــه آفتـــاب (یعنیاس معشوق کی زلف پرشکن نے، جومشک خالص سے بنی تھی، چشمئہ آفتاب (چیر ہ) برایناسا بیڈالا )۔ ز ســـــر سبــــــزی گــــنبـــد تــــــابــــنــــاك زمــــده لــوح طــفــلان خـــاك ( کہنا پہ تھا کہ نیلگوں آسان کے فیض سے نباتات کارنگ بھی ہرا ہو گیا،اس مضمون کو کچھاس طرح بیان کرتے ہے که گنبدتابدار کی سرسزی سےطفلان خاک (نبا تات) کی لوح بھی زمرد ہوگئی)۔ لیلی کے چہرے کی تعریف کرتے ہوئے کہتے ہے۔ ز نـــقــــــش چــو شبـــى رخــــش چــو بـــاغـــى يــــامشـــعــلــــــه بــــچـــنك زاغـــــ (لیلی کی زلف کورات سے،اوراس کے چیر ےکو پاغ سے تشبیہ دی ہے، پھر دوسر ےمصرع میں زلف کوکوے سے ا تثبیہ دے کر کہتے ہے کہ اس کاباغ ساچرہ رات جیسی زلفوں کے پنچے ایبا معلوم ہوتا تھا جیسے کوے کے پنچے کوئی مشعلہ کی چیز يو)\_ دخــــان از بــــر شـــعــلــــه آذرى

چسسو بیسسر سیسسر خ گسٹ بیسسر گ نیسلسوف سری آگ کا شعلہ بھڑ کا اوراس میں سے دھواں اٹھتا تھا،اس کوتشبیہ اوراستعارہ میں کچھاس انداز سے ادا کیا ، کہ شعلہ

ے ہر پر دھواں اپیا خوش نما معلوم ہوتا تھا جیسے گل سرخ پر برگ نیلوفریعنی معثوق کے سرخ رخسار پر سیاہ بال )۔ نظامی کے یہاں تشبیہات اور استعارات کی زیادتی ہیں، اکثر شعراء کی بدکوشش رہتی ہے کہان کے کلام میں ایسی تشبیهات اوراستعارات کا استعال ہو،جن سے حالات وواقعات کی تصور کشی ہوجائے اور صفمون زیادہ بلند ہوجائے ،نظامی نے اس فن کو بر تنے میں اور بھی زیادہ حدت پیدا کی ہے، شعر ملاحظہ کریں <sub>۔</sub> ز بــــاريـــدن ابـــر كـــافــور بـــار ســـــــــــــــــه از دســــــه ای چــــنــــار نظامی تنجوی کی تشبیهات میں نہصرف ذوق نظارہ کی تسکین ہوتی ہے، بلکہ س بھی محفوظ ہوتی ہے، ذیل کا شعر دیکھئے کہ شرین کے حوض میں نہانے کی لطافت اور نزا کت کو کس خوبصورت انداز میں بیان کیا ہے۔ ت\_\_\_\_ م\_\_\_\_ ن م\_\_\_\_ م\_\_\_ م\_\_\_ م\_\_\_ م\_\_\_ چے فیل طیب قیب اقسم ہے بیسر روی سینے جیاب منظرامام لکھتے ہے' نظامی کا خاص وصف زور کلام ہے،اس سے قبل بیشتر شعراء نے مثنو یاں ککھی ہیں، جن کا انداز بہتھا کہ شاعر واقعات کو سادگی کے ساتھ ادا کرتا ہے،اس کے برعکس نظامی کسی واقعہ کو بیان کرتے ہوئے ایسے الفاظ ترا کیب اور تشبیهات استعال کرتا ہے، جن سے بیان باعظمت اور پُرشکوہ ہوجا تا ہے، مثلًا کمند کاذکرکرتے ہوئے کہتے ہے ک\_\_\_\_\_ شک\_نے داژدھ\_\_\_ای مسلسل شک\_نے دهــــن بـــــاز كــــرده بـــــه تــــاراج گـــنـــج جذبات انسانی شاعری انواع لطیفہ میں سے ہے ،فردوہی کےعلاوہ اس صنف میں نظامی کا کوئی ہمسرنہیں ، وہ جذبات انسانی کواس طرح بیان کرتے ہے کہ آنکھوں کے سامنے ہو بہوتصور کیچینچ جاتی ہے، مثلاً سکندرکا دارا کے باس جانا اور دارا کا اسراینے گود میں لینا، دارا کا اس کے ساتھ حسرت ناک باتیں کرنا، نظامی نے اس قدر موثر اور در دانگیز طریقہ سے ہیان کیاہےجس سے جذبات انسانی مشتعل ہوئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتے ۔ ـــــر ان نهـــــاد شــــــ تيـــــر ه بـــــر روز رخشــــان نهــــاد ف\_\_\_\_ فريست\_\_\_\_ه چش\_\_\_م آن س\_\_\_ خ\_\_واب ن\_\_\_اك بدو گفت بر خیرز ازیس خون و خساك ر هـــا کــن کـــه درمــن ر هــائــی نــمــانــد چــــراغ مــــرا روشــــنــــائـــــى نـــمــــانـــد سپهــــرم بــــر آن گــونــــه پهــلـو دريــد کے۔۔۔ ہ شــد در جـگـر پھـلـویـم نــاپـدیـد

نظامی کی شاعری میں نگاہ حذبات کے وہ دقتق اورعیق پہلو جو عام نظر سے اوجھل ہے، جیسے شیرین کے مرنے کی جھوٹی خبرے متاثر ہوکرفر ہادنے چاہا کہاپنی زندگی کواس کے عشق میں قربان کردےاور لیلیٰ اس رات کے خاتمہ کے لئے خدا کے صور میں دعا کرتی ہے 🖕 شب\_\_\_\_\_ نـ\_\_\_اخ\_وش ت\_\_\_\_ از سرو گر\_\_\_ ع\_\_\_زان وزو خــــونيـــــن دل بيـــــدار خيـــــزان گـــــوش شــــده خــــور شيـــد را مشـــدق فــــرامــوش ز تـــاريــکـــی جهـان را بــنـد پــر پـای فلك چون قطب حيران مانده بر جاي منظر نگاری جیسے مناظر قدرت کی تعریف شعراء کا عام موضوع رہا ہے، نظامی گنجوی نے بھی اس میں داد یخن دی ہے،منو چیری دامغانی کے سوا مناظر قدرت کی ایسی دکش تصویر نہیں لی ہےجیسی نظامی نے لی ہے، اس بارے میں منظرامام مزيد لکھتے ہے' نظامی کو دافعہ نگاری میں بھی بڑی مہارت حاصل تھی انھوں نے مناظر قدرت کی تصور کیشی کچھاس طرح سے کی ہے کہ حیات وحرکت بھی تصویر کے ساتھ ساتھ ہمیں محسوس ہونے لگتی ہے،ا شعار ذیل نظامی کی واقعہ نگاری کی بہت عمد ہ مثال ہیں۔ وييــــر سبــــز يـــوش آســـمـــانـــــ ز سبــــــزه بـــــر کشــــد بيــــج جـــوانـــــى جــــوانـــــان ز و پيــــران را د گــــر بــــار بـــــه ســــر سبـــزی در آرد ســـرخ گــلـــزار گیل از گیل تیخیت کیلوسی بیسر آرد ب\_\_\_\_\_ ب\_\_\_ ب\_\_\_\_ ب\_\_\_\_ ب\_\_\_\_ ب\_\_\_\_ ب\_\_\_\_ ب\_\_\_\_ بسیان میں غیبان کیسے عشق آوازہ گے دنید بس\_\_\_\_اعش\_\_\_ق که\_\_ن ک\_\_\_\_ان ت\_\_\_\_ازه گ\_\_\_ردن\_\_د نظامی گنجوی کی شاعری میں اخلاقی پہلوکوبھی بہ خوبی دیکھا جا سکتا ہے،خصوصاً مخزن الاسرار جوان کی سب سے پہلی مثنوی ہے اور اخلاق کے موضوع پر کہی گہی ہے، اس کے علاوہ بھی ان کے تمام کلام میں جابجا اخلاقی باتیں درج ہیں، کسی نے ان کے تمام اخلاقی اشعار کو یکجا جمع کر کے اس کا نام انتخاب پنج تنج رکھا ہے، اس مجموعہ کا ایک نہایت خوش خط اور مطلاقلمی نسخہ رباست جونا گڈھ کی بہادرخان جی لائبر بری میں موجود ہے۔ فلسفیانہ مسائل نطا می گنجوی نے اس حد تک ککھود ہے ہیں کہ زبان کی کم ما یکی کی شکایت نہیں ہو کتی اورا گرمتاخرین

ان کے نقش قدم پر چلتے تو فارسی زبان ایک فلسفیانہ زبان بن گئی ہوتی، علامہ شبلی نعمانی لکھتے ہے' بلاشیہ نظامی نے جہاں فلسفیانہ مباحث کوظم کیا ہے، وہاں بہت کم عربی الفاظ کو داخل کیا ہیں ،لیکن اس سے فارس کا فلسفیانہ زیان بن حانا ایک غیر متوقع امرتھا، کیونکہاول توجنٹنی فلسفیانہاصطلاحات عربی زبان کی ہیں،ان کواگرفارس کا جامہ یہنایاجا تا توبلجا ظرغیر مانوس ہونے کے ان کے بیچینے میں بڑی دفت واقع ہوتی اورفلسفہ کی جالت فارسی زبان میں آ کرایسی ہوجاتی جیسی آج کاکسی عمد دانگر بزی ناول کے اردوتر جمہ کی! یہی سبس ہے کہ ابعلی سینا کی حکمت علائیہ معما ہو کررہ گئی دوسرا یہ کہ نظامی نے فلسفہ کے صرف چند مسائل بیان کیے ہیں، جن میں سے اکثر تو فلسفۂ اخلاق سے متعلق ہیں،اور بعض الہٰیات وطبیعات کے متعلق ہیں، وہ بھی ابتدائی مسائل مثلًا ابتداے موجودات عناصر،سلسلة لل وغيرہ کے متعلق صرف یونانی حکما کی آرا نِقل کی ہیں،علاوہ از س جواصطلاحیں نظامی نے عربی سے فارسی کے قالب میں ڈھالیں،وہ ایسی ہیں کہ بڑی مشکل سے سمجھ میں آسکتی ہیں،مثلًا یونیدہ،فرسودن، توانائى، بخش،افسردگى وغيره، كيا؟ كوئى ان مے تحرك بالا راد ہ، تغير، وجود، نوع اور قسر كے معنى سمجھ سكتا ہے۔ هـــــا نــــا كــــه هـــاتف خــضــر نـــام ك\_\_\_\_ه خ\_\_\_ار اش\_ك\_\_\_ا فس\_\_\_ و خ\_ض\_\_ر اخ\_\_\_رام درودم ر سیایی از درود دمـــــاغ مـــــر ا بــــر ســـخـــن كــــر د كـــر م ســــخــــن گــــفــــــت بـــــامـــن بـــــآواز نــــرم کــــه چـــنــد ســـخـــنهـــای خــلـوتسـگــال ح\_\_\_وال\_\_\_\_ م\_\_\_ک\_ ب\_\_\_ ز ب\_\_\_\_ نهر ای لال تجاذب اجسامعكم طبيعات كاايك مسلمه مسله ہے كەگل اجسام اورگل ہستیاں مختلف ذرات سے مركب بيں ، ہرجسم ادر ہر ہتی خواہ کسی نوع سے ہو،اپنی نوع کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک قشم کی کشش اتصالی رکھتی ہے، یہی کشش نظام نسبت کا جز واعظم ہے،جس پر عالم ایجاد وتکوین کا دار و مدار ہے،حکمانے اس کو تجاذب اجسام کے نام سے موسوم کیا ہے،لیکن نظامی اینی شاعرانہ زمان میں اس کو بہ الفاظ دیگر عشق سے تعبیر کرتے ہیں ،اور اس اھم مسلہ کو معمولی مثالیں دے کریوں شمجھاتے ہیں۔ ه..... آر، ج...و ه.... ک....ه هست...داز ع...دد بی.....ش هـــــه دار نـــد ميـــل مــــر كــــز خـــو يـــــش گـــر آتــــش بـــر زميــن مـــنـفــنـد نيــابــد زميــــن بشــــگــــانـــد و بــــالا شتــــابـــد و گی۔۔۔ ر آبے۔۔ی بے میںانے در ہے۔۔ وا دی۔۔۔ ر بــــميـــل طبـــع هــــم راجــع شـــعــر زيــر

کسه مقنیا طیسس گر عاشق بسه بودی بسدان شروق آ هسنسی را کسسه ربرودی وگرر عشق نبرودی در گیز گرساه نبرودی کسه بسا جروینده کساه طبساع جسز کشسسش کساری ندارند حکیمان این کششش را عشق خوانید

حوالهجات

☆☆☆

د بید ۲۰ ۲ **ڈاکٹر حنا کوثر** کوثر ولا ،نٹی آبادی برولا ،ظفر آباد ،علی گڑھ

اقبال كانظرية فنون لطيفه

شاعری،موسیقی،مصوری اور سنگ تراشی کوفنونِ لطیفہ کے نام سے جاناجا تا ہے۔فنونِ لطیفہ کاتعلق حسن و جمال سے بہت گہرا ہے۔اس بات سے سب واقف ہیں کہ فنونِ لطیفہ کوحسن کی اصل بنیا د کے بغیر فنونِ لطیفہ نہیں کہہ سکتے۔ بہت سے نا قدین کا خیال ہے کہ فنونِ لطیفہ میں حسن اس کی تکنیک یاہئیت پیدا کرتی ہے تکنیک یاہئیت سے مراد ہے تشکیل کرنے کا انداز لیعنی ان کی صورت اور ظاہری آرائش وغیرہ۔

حسن کا فنون لطیفہ سے بڑا گہر اتعلق ہے اس لئے حسن کا ذیا دہ سے ذیا دہ بیان فنون لطیفہ میں شامل ہے۔علادہ ازیں فنونِ لطیفہ کی تخلیق میں خارجی شئے کے بیان کو بڑادخل ہے۔انسان یہ محسوں کرتا ہے کہ فطرت اپنے حسن کو کمل طور پراجا گرنہیں کرتی ہے اور نہ جانے فطرت کے کنٹے ہی دل کو کبھانے والے مناظر آنکھوں سے پوشیدہ رہتے ہیں۔اس وجہ سے انسا ن کے محد وداور غیر فانی شعور کو ہمیشہ نٹنگی رہتی ہے۔اگر فنونِ لطیفہ نہ ہوتے تو انسان کی نٹنگی کبھی دور نہ ہوتی ۔شاعر نہ صرف حسین چیز وں کے انفرادی حسن کو دیکھتا ہے بلکہ تما م حسین چیز وں کے درمیان جو فطری تعلق اور از کی ربط ہے اس کو بھی کر لیتا ہے۔

نئے ستا ر وں سے خالی نہیں سپہر ِ کبو د

غمیں نہ ہو کہ بہت د و ر ہیں ا بھی باقی

فن ے متعلق ا قبال نے ایک اہم بات ہیر کہی ہے کہ فن کو مفید اور کا رآمد بنانے کے لئے فنکا رکا انتہا کی خلوص ضروری ہے۔اقبال کے فن کے متعلق سید عابد علی عابد لکھتے ہیں :۔'' دراصل اقبال کے خیال میں فن کاری کے نازک پود ےخون جگر سے سینچے جاتے ہیں اوران کے رنگ و بوکاحسن دراصل صناع کی شخصیت کاحسن ہوتا ہے''۔ ( نفائس ا قبال ،سید عايد على عايد بص ٢٧) مٰدکورہ اقتباس میں سید عابد علی عابد نے فن کے بارے میں جواظہار بے خیال پیش کیا ہے اقبال نے این نظم'' مسجو قرطیهٔ میں ان کے اس خیال کونہیا ت خوبصورت انداز میں ظاہر کیا ہے۔ : ر نگ هو یا خشت و سنگ ، چنگ هو یا حرف و صو ت موجزہ فن کی ہے خون جگر سے نمو د قطر کا خون جگر سل کو بناتا ہے دل خون جگر سے سد ا سو ز و سر در و سردد ا قبال نے فنون لطیفہ کی مخالفت نہیں کی بلکہ اسلام کے ذریعے اس کاضچے مقام وقیام متعین کیا ہے۔فن کار جوبھی تخلیق کرتا تھاو ہ اس کی دل سے قدر کرتے تھے۔ وہ فنون لطیفہ میں شعروا دب اور فلسفہ کواول درجہ دیتے ہیں۔ جب کی نغمہ آ ہنگ اور خشت وسنگ کوان کے یہاں دوسرا درجہ حاصل ہے کیونکہ وہ ان سب چیز وں کی بنیادفکر اور خیال ہی کوقر اردیتے ہیں۔ اسى خيال كوظم ، مخليق ، ميں اس طرح بيان كيا ہے۔ : جہاں تا زہ کی افکار تا زہ ہے ہے نمو د کہ خشت و سنگ سے ہو تے ہیں جہا ں پید خو دی میں ڈ و بنے وا لو ل کے عز م و ہمت نے اس آبجو سے کئے جر بیکراں پیدا و ہی زمانے کی گر دش یہ غالب آتا ہے جو ہر یفس سے کر ے عمر جا ودا ں پیدا علم وعثق ،عقل ودل،فقر وخودی،قلندر وشاہین وغیرہ جس طرح اقبال کی اپنی خاص اصطلاحات ہیں اسی طرح جنو ن بھی ہے۔ وہ جنون کوشق کا خلوص ، دل گھی کی گئن اور جزبہ ُ سرشاری سمجھتے ہیں ۔جس سے مافوق الفطرت اور معجزات پیش آ تے ہیں۔جنون ان کے یہاں جسم وروح کے سی عمل کا نام ہے اسی لئے وہ اپنے ظفر'' مدینتِ اسلام''میں کہتے ہیں :۔ بتاؤں تجھ کو مسلما ں کی ز ندگی کیا ہے بہ ہے نہا یت یہ اندیشہ و کما ل چنو ں فنون لطیفہ میں اقبال زندگی کی طرح جنون کی بھی کا رفر مائی کرتے ہیں ان کا کہنا ہے کہ شق دجنوں کو صحرا کی بہاریا ردنق ہی ساز گارنہیں لگتی بلکہ آبادی بھر بےعلاقے کی ہوابھی موافق آتی ہے۔ اسی لئے انہوں نے'' جنوں'' کے عنوان سے

ایک نظم تحریر کی ہے:۔ کسے خبر کہ جنوں میں کمال اور بھی ہیں کریں اگر اسے کو ہ و کمر سے بگانہ! ہجوم مدرسہ بھی ساز گار ہے اس کو کہ اس کے واسطے لازم نہیں ہے وریانہ اس نظم میں اقبال نے اپنی قوم کے اندر جنوں کا جزبہ پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔انسان کوجا ہے کہ دہ خود کی کومر تبئه کمال تک پہنچانے کے لئے جنوں کا جزبداینے اندرموجودر کھے۔ایک فنکار کے اندرکیا کیا صفات موجود ہونی چاہے اس سلسله میں اقبال رقم طراز ہیں:۔ ''فنکارکا پہلافرض ہے کہاین خودی، اینے اندرون اوراپیز حقیقی یاروحانی وجود کا ا ثبات کرئے اس لئے اظہارا نااورا ثبات وجود ہی ہے بقائے دوام بھی متی ہے۔ فنکارکواینی ذات سے چل کر کا مُنات تک پنچنا جا ہے اور کثرت میں وحدت، جلو ت میں خلوت اوراجتماعی خود کی میں انفراد کی خود کی کا دامن ہاتھ سے جانے نہ دینا جاہئے۔''(نقوش اقبال،مولا ناسید ابوالحین علی ندوی،ص22) انسانی شخصیت کی علامت اورتغمیر انسانیت کے کسی قیام کا وجودا قبال مصوّ ربی میں لا زمی شیچھتے ہیں ۔اسی لئے مشر تی مصوّر کی خاصیت کے قائل اور مغرب کی پیچید ہ مصوری سے نفرت کرتے ہیں۔مصوّر کی میں انسان کے 🔹 مہذب جذبا ت دا حساس کی نقش آ رائی اور صورت گری کودہ پسند کرتے ہیں ۔مشرقی مصوری کا سوز دسر درا دراس کی 🦷 روحا نیت انہیں پسند ہےاسی لئے'' مصور'' کے عنوان سے انہوں نے ایک نظم کھی ہے جس کے چندا شعارتح پر کئے جاتے ہیں۔: مجھ کو تو یہی غم ہے کہ اس دو ر کے بنزا د کھو بیٹھے ہیں مشر ق کا سرور یے ازلی بھی فطر ت کو دیکھا یا بھی ہے دیکھا بھی ہے تو نے آينه فطرت ميں دکھا اين خو دي بھی مصّوری کےعلاوہ سرور،صوت وآ ہنگ اورنغ یہ ومصراب میں بھی انہیں آتش نوائی پیند ہے جس میں دل کی آئچ ہوا ورساز کی رگوں میں ساز بجانے داے کا خون دوڑتا ہوانظراً ئے۔ساز گارصرف کیچے کا اُتارچڑ ھاواور سرونغمہ کے زیر دیم کانما ئندہ نہ ہوبلکہ دہان دونوں کودل کی گہرائیوں سے سمجھے نغمہ دساز سے متعلق'' سرود'' کے نام سے ایک نظم تخلیق کی ہے جسکے چند اشعاردرجەذىل ہے:۔ آیا کہاں سے نالۂ نے میں سرور مے اصل ام س کی نے نوا زکا دل ہے کہ چو ب نے؟

گن گانے لگتے ہیں اسی لئے انھیں اس وریانے میں عزما خلاص کا وہ تاریخی پس منظریا دآجا تاہے جب مذہب اسلام مقامِ ہند میں سفر کرر ہاتھا۔ اس روحانی یا د سے ان کے دل کی دھڑ کنیں تیز ہوجاتی ہیں اوران تمام با توں سے انھیں پشیمانی محسوس ہو نے گھتی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر چندا شعار ملاحظہ فرما کیں ۔:

> ہے مرے سینے بے نور میں اب کیا باقی لاالہ مردہ و افسردہ و بے ذوق نمود چشمِ فطرت بھی نہ پیچان سکے گی مجھ کو کہ ایازی سے دگر گوں ہے مقامِ محمود کیوں مسلماں نہ خجٰل ہو تیری سَتَّلینی سے کہ غلامی سے ہوا مثَلِ زجاج اس کا و جود

ا قبال نے قطب الدین ایبک، شیر شاہ سوری اور شاہجاں کی بنوائی ہوئی عمارتوں کو مرد آنِ آزاد کے فن بقمیر کا نام د یا ہے اور دہ کہتے ہیں کہ اگر تمہارے اندر دل وجگر کی تاب ہے تو ان کی یا دگاروں کو دیکھو کہ اپنی شخصیت کو انہوں نے ان عظیم عمار توں میں خام کیا ہے اور پھروں کے سلوں میں گز رے ہوئے وقت کو قید کر دیا ہے۔ان عمارتوں کی خوبصورتی اور پختگ دیکھنے کے بعد آ دمی میں پختگی پیدا ہوجاتی ہے اور اس کی دنیا بدل جاتی ہے۔

ان تمام عمارتوں کے ساتھ وہ تاج محل کو بھی خراج عقیدت دیتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ تاج محل کو چاندنی رات میں د کی کر ایسامحسوں ہوتا ہے کہ سنگ مرمر کے پھر وں میں بہتے ہوئے پانی سے بھی زیادہ تیزی آگئی ہے اور ابد کا طویل دور یہاں کے ایک ایک کمچے کے برابر ہو گیا ہے۔ یہاں پھر وں کے ذریع عشق کا اظہار بڑی خوبصورتی سے کیا گیا ہے، یہاں سنگ و خشت سے جنت کے نغم پھوٹتے ہوئے نظر آتے ہیں اور عشق حدود کی سرحدیں پار کر کے لا زوال بن جاتا ہے اقبال کا خیال ہے کہ محبت ہی انسان کے جذبات واحساسات کو بلند کرتی ہے، عشق کا زیادہ میں چک پیدا ہوتی ہے اور اعراض کا خیال

ا قبال کا نظریہ ہے کہ وہ جمال کو جلال ہی کارخ شیمتے ہیں اور جمال بے جلال انہیں متاصر نہیں کرتا۔ انہوں نے اپن اس خیال کی نظم' ' جلال و جمال' ' میں وضاحت کر دی ہے اس نظم کے چند ا شعار پیش نظر ہیں :۔ مری نظر میں یہی ہے جہ جمال زیبائی کہ سر بسجد ہ ہیں قوت کے سامنے افلاک نہ ہو جلال تو حسن و جمال بے تا ثیر ترا نفس ہے اگر نغمہ ہو نہ آتشناک مصوری ، موسیقی اور سنگ تر اثنی ہے متعلق اقبال کا نظر یہ بیان کرنے کے بعد اب بیدد کی جاتے کہ خصوصیت کے سا

مصوّری ،موسیقی اور سنگ تراش متنوں شعر سے بہت پنچے ہیں۔اقبال نے رقص وموسیقی کے متعلق کسی چینی مفکّر اورا پنے خیالا ت کو یوں بیان کیا ہے جس میں شعر کوموسیقی کی جان قرار دیا ہے۔مثال کےطور پر۔: شعر سے روثن ہے جان جبریل و اہر من ر قص و موسیقی ہے ہے سوز و سرورِ انجمن فاش یوں کرتا ہے اک چینی حکیم اسرارِ فن شعر گو یا روح موسیقی ہے رقص ہے اس کا بدن ا قبال نے شاعری کو پنچ ببری سے جاملایا ہے اور کہیں شعر کی نسبت بھی اپنے ساتھ گوارانہیں کی بلکہ اس سے بیزاری کااظہار کیا ہے کیوں کہ شاعری کاا یک عام تصوّر جولوگوں کے ذہن میں موجود ہے اس کی بنا پروہ سے بچھتے ہیں کہ جس قشم کے سینکڑوں ہزاروں شاعر پہلے گزر بچکے ہیں یا آج موجود ہیں اس قتم کا ایک شاعرا قبال بھی ہے۔لہذاانہوں نے اس غلط فہمی ك خلاف شخت احتجاج كياب مثلاً ..: ـه بیــنـــی خیـــر از ان مـــر د فــر و دا ســت کے ہے ہے من تھے۔ ت شعر وسخن بست اس فروماه انسان سے تم کسی بھلائی کی توقع نہ کر وجس نے مجھ پر شعروشن کی تہمت لگائی۔ایک اور مقام پراین قوم سے شکابت کی ہے کیہ۔: اور حـــديــــ دلبـــر خــواهــد زمــر آب رنگ شیسیاعیسری خیسواهیسد ز میسن اس کا بیہ مطلب ہرگزنہیں کہا قبال کےنز دیک شعروخن کارتبہا تناپیت ہے کہ وہ اپنے ساتھا س کی نسبت بھی گوارا نہیں کرتے بلکہاس بیزاری کا سبب ہیہ ہے کہان کی رائے''فن برائے فن' ایک گمراہ کن نظر ہیے۔وہ شاعری اور دوسر ے فنو ن لطیفہ مقصود پالزات نہیں شبحیتے بلکہ زندگی کے اعلی مقاصد کے حصول کا ایک ذیریعہ خیال کرتے میں اورا گرچہ وہ ایک ماہر فنو ن لطيفه بين جربهم اين كلام ك حسن ظاہرى كوا ہميت نہيں ديتے مثلاً .: میری نوامیں نہیں ہے ادائے محبوبی که بانگ صور ا سرا فیل دل نواز نہیں اقمال شعر کی عظمتوں اور اس کی بے پناہ قو توں ہے بخو بی واقف تھے۔مثلاً۔: جمیل تر ہیں گل و لالہ فیض سے اس کے نگاہِ شاعر رنگیں نوا میں ہے جادو جس شاعر کا مقصداصل میں انسانوں کو صحیح معنی میں انسان بنانے کا ہے اس کا مرتبہ اقبال کی نظرمیں بہت بلند ہے \_مثلاً\_:



**ڈاکٹرحمرتو صیف** اسٹنٹ پروفیسر، شعبہ فارس علی گڑ ھ<sup>مس</sup>لم یو نیور ٹی علی گڑ ھ

خطشتعلق ابتداءوارتقاء

خامه شو سینای حمدش چون کلیم به اسم اوکو هست رحمان الرحیم

نستعلیق کوجانے سے پہلے خط کے بارے میں جان لینا ضروری ہے۔ رسم الخط ایک ایسی تحریری علامت ہے کہ جس کو جب زبان سے ادا کیا جائے تو وہ انسانی احساسات وجذبات کے بیان واظہار کا ذریعہ بن جائے۔ خط کی تعریف کرتے ہوئے پروفیسر ضیاءاحمہ بداونی کا قول ہے کہ' خط یاتح ریو کتابت افکار وتصورات کو حروف یا دیگر قسم کی اشکال کے ذریعے مادی اشیاء پر منقوش کرتے قلم بند کرنے کا نام ہے'

مندرجہ بالاقول کا مطلب صاف ہے کہ سی بھی شکل کے نقوش جنہیں کسی مادی چیز پرقلم بند کرلیا جائے اور جن کو کسی خاص آواز

کے متبادل شمجھ کریڑ ھااورلکھا جائے۔

دبير-٢٦

د اکر میں احمد خط کی تعریف میں لکھتے ہیں کہ ' رسم الخطآ واز وں کو محفوظ رکھنے کا ایک ذریعہ ہے اورائے محض ذریعہ ہی سمجھنا چا ہے ۔ ہمارا مقصود اصلی آ واز ہے، حرف نہیں، اس لئے نگا ہوں کو حرف ہی پررک کرنہیں رہ جانا چا ہے بلکہ اس میں جو آ واز ملفوف ہے اس تک پہنچنے کی کوشش کرنا چا ہے یعنی آ واز کو حرف پر اور زبان کو رسم الخط پر مقدم رکھنا چا ہے ۔ د نیا کے اور تما م معاملات میں دیدہ کوشندہ پر یعنی آ تکھ کی کار کردگی کو کان کی کار کردگی پر ترجیح دیجے کی کن زبان کے معاطے میں شندہ کو دیدہ سے ایعنی کان کی کار کردگی کو آ تکھ کی کار کردگی سے افضل اور مقصود اصلی جانے'' ( ڈاکٹر مہیں احمد بخاری ، دیباچہ، اردور سے الخط کے بنیا دی مباحث، مقتدرہ قومی زبان اسلام آباد، ۱۹۸۸، صوال

اب، م نتعلیق کے مفہوم کو سیجھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں اور بیجھی کہ بیدخط کس طرح وجود میں آیا اوراس کی وجہ تسمیہ کیا ہے۔ نستعلیق سے متعلق لغوی معنی درج کئے جاتے ہیں مولف فرہنگ آصفیہ نستعلیق کی تعریف میں پچھ یوں رقسطر از ہیں:'' آ جکل کا فارسی خط جواپنی لطافت، خوبصورتی ، تناسب ، نزا کت ، کرسی ، نشست ودائر کی خوبی اور خوش اسلوبی کے سبب ایک دلفریب شان رکھتا ہے۔ اس کے لغوی معنی ضیحی ، خوشکفتار، اور بلیغ ہیں'' ( فر ہنگ آصفیہ ، مولف مولوی سید احمد دہلوی تر تی اردو بیورو، نئی دبلی میں اور

یہ خط خط ننخ اور خط تین کا مرکب ہے، اس خط کو میرعلی تبریز ی نے ایجاد کیا ہے اور ننخ کی خ کثر ت استعال کی وجہ سے گر گئی ۔ مولف فر ہنگ آصفیہ لکھتے ہیں کہ'' اس وقت ہندوستان میں کئی خط یعنی شکستہ بتعلق ، ننخ ، شفیعا نکی وغیرہ رائح ہیں مگر جیسا خط نستعلیق نے اپنی خوبی کی وجہ سے مطالع ، تصانیف ، عدالت ، شاہی فرمان وغیرہ میں رواج پایا ہے دوسرے خط نے بالکل نہیں پایا''۔ ( فر ہنگ آصفیہ، مولف مولوی سیداحمد دہلوی ترقی اردو بیورو، نئی دہلی ہے ہیں)

خط ننخ ایک قدیم مشہور دمعر وف عربی خط ہے اس کا موجدا بن مقلہ شیر از ی ہے جس کا تعلق چڑھی صدی ہجری کے اوائل سے تھا۔ابن مقلد نے بطی خطر کی مدد سے خلیفہ عماسی مقتدر باللّٰہ کے دورحکومت میں ایجاد کمبافن خوشنو کیپی میں ابن مقلبہ کو کمل دسترس حاصل تھی وہ با کمال خوشنو ایس ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ این فراست وند بر کی بنا پرنہایت اہم وزارتی عہدوں پر بھی فائز رہاہے۔خطائنے میں ایسی کشش تھی کہ کم ہی عرصہ میں بہت ترقی کرگئی اور کئی طرح کے خوشنما طرزتح پر منظر عام پرآئے اور آ ہت آ ہت ہدخط رائج ہوگئی اورخواص دعوام کی پیندین گئی اس کی خوبصورتی ایسی تھی کہ عرب زیبائش کےطور پراپنے لباس حتی کے ہتھیار برعر پی الفاظ اور جملے کندہ کراتے تھے۔خلفاءعماسہ کے دور میں اس خط کو کافی ترقی ہوئی،خلیفہ مہدی کے وقت میں مشہور عالم وفاضل خلیل بن احمد نے جھوٹی لکیروں والی حرکت کی ایجاد کیا جوآج بھی استعال کی جاتی ہے۔ خط ننخ کا با قاعدہ عروج فن خطاطی کی بنیاد کے بعد ہوااور ابن مقلہ نے اس خط کوخوشنما بنانے کے لئے چھ طرز تحریز بھی ایجاد کی جن میں خطاتو قسع ''ایک خط کا نام ہےجس کے موجدابرا ہیم اکثحر ی کے بھائی پیسف تھے مامون رشید کے وزیرِفضل بن سہیل نے اس خط کو بهت پیند کیا تھا''( حاشیہ،ار دواور ناگری رسم الخط ،ص ١٢٧ ار دورسم الخطانتخاب مقالات، مرتبہ، شیما مجید،مقتدرہ قومی زبان، اسلام آباد، ۱۹۸۹)، خط مُقق، خط ثلث، خط ننخ، خط رقاع اور خط ریجان ۔ په شروع میں قر آن اسی خط میں ککھا گیااور پھر بعد میں تعلیق میں کھا گیا جس کو بڑھنے میں قارئین کواورآ سانی ہوئی ،اس خط کی شان سنسکرت ، ژند و پہلوی خطوں سے ملتی جلتی ہے' ۔ خط ننخ کا دوسرا سب سے بڑا ماہر ابوالحسن علاء الدین علی بن ہلال معروف بدا بن بواب تھا، جس کا زماندا بن مقلہ کی وفات تقریباً ۹۸ سال بعد کا ہے اس کے بعد جمال الدین یا قوت بن عبد اللہ مستعصمی جو کہ اس کا شاگر دخوااس خط کا بلندیا یہ استاد ہوا محققین کا کہنا ہے کہ قاعدہ سازی کا جوسلسلہ ابن مقلہ شیرازی نے شروع کیا اسے ابن بواب اور یا قوت مستعصمی نے اوج كمال تك پہنجایا۔

چوتھی صدی عیسوی میں حسن بن حسین علی نے دوخط رقاع اور توقیع کی مدد سے ایک نیار سم الخط ایجاد کیا جو کہ خاص کرفار تی زبان کے لئے تھا اور اس رسم الخط کانا متعلیق (لغت میں تعلیق کے معنی لئکانا اور کسی چیز کود وسری شے سے متعلق کر نے کو کہتے ہیں ، عربی رسم الخط جب عجم پہنچا تو حسن بن حسین نے اسے وضع کر کے رائج کیا ) رکھا۔ یہ ایلخانیوں کے دور کی ایجاد ہے اور اس خط کو ایرانیوں کا پہلا خالص خط شار کیا جاتا ہے ، یہ خط شاہی دفاتر ، حکومتی ا دحکامات کو منظم کر نے اور عام کا روباری مراسلات میں استعمال ہونے لگا اس کی ترقی میں خواجہ تاج اصفہ انی نا ہم کر دار نبھایا۔ اس خط کے کا تبوں کو دور کی ایجاد اور طغر انی رسم الخط جب عجم پنچا تو حسن بن حسین نے اسے وضع کر کے رائج کیا ) رکھا۔ یہ ایلخانیوں کے دور کی ایجاد مراسلات میں استعمال ہونے لگا اس کی ترقی میں خواجہ تاج اصفہانی نے اہم کر دار نبھایا۔ اس خط کے کا تبوں کو دیوانی ، سیاق متصل کر نے کے علاوہ پھی طرح لکھنے کی ضرورت تھی۔ یہ خط خط تر سل کے نام سے بھی مشہور ہے۔ تعلیق میں منفصل حروف کو متصل کر نے کے علاوہ بعض دفعہ کئی الفاظ کو پیوستہ بھی لکھا جاتا ہے ہی طریقہ تند نو لی کی وجہ سے اختر اع کیا گیا اور اے شکستہ تعلیق کا نام دیا گیا، اس کا سہر امرتضی قلی خان شا ملوحا کم ہرات کے سر بند دھتا ہے جنہوں نے اس کی نوک پلک درست کر کے اور نہ تعلیق میں جدت طبع سے کام لیتے ہوئے کر حیا ضاف حیا تا ہے ہی طریقہ تند نو لی کی کی وجہ سے اختر اع کیا گیا اور اے شکستہ تعلیق کا نام دیا گیا، اس کا سہر امرتضی قلی خان شا ملوحا کم ہرات کے سر بند دھتا ہے جنہوں نے اس کی نوک پلک درست کر کے اور نہ تعلیق میں جدت طبع سے کام لیتے ہوئے کچھ اضا نے کے ساتھ ایک نئے خط کے خدو خال کا اختر اع کیا گی سے شکستہ کہا جاتا ہے یہ نہ میں جدت طبع سے کام لیتے ہوئی خان شامو دور دوز مرہ کی تر یوں ، خط و کتا ہے جنہوں نے اس کی نوک پلک درست کر کے اور نہ تعلیق میں جد ضبع سے کام لیتے ہو ہے تہوا خان شامو دور دور مرہ کی تر یوں ، خط کے خدو خال کا اختر اع کیا کی خطر ہے خال کے خطر ہے خطر کی خل کر کی کی خال ہے ہو ہو ہے کر نے کی خال ہے ہوں ہو تر کر ہے کی خال ہے ہوں ہو جہ ہے کا موں کو تر کر کی کی خل مقبولیت کے بعد عثمانیوں اور مصریوں نے اس تھوڑا تصرف کر کے اپنا ایک الگ شیوہ اختیار کیا اور اسے'' دیوانی'' کا نام دیا ۔آسان ہونے کی وجہ سے اس خط نے جلد ہی مقبولیت پالی اور کٹی جگہوں پر رائج ہوگئی ، اس خط کی ایجاد کے بعد خطوں کی کل تعداد سات ہوگئی:

> كاتبان را هفت خط باشد به طرز مختلف ثلث و ريحان و محقق ، نسخ و توقيع ورقاع بعداز آن تعليق آن خطست كش اهل عجم از خط توقيع ، استنباط كردند، اختراع

ار اینوں نے صرف انہیں رسم الخط پر اکتفانہیں کیا انہوں نے رسم الخط کے میدان میں اورتر قی کی یہاں تک کہ آ ٹھواں خط وجود میں آیا۔ تعلیق سے بہتر اور خوبصورت خط کی کاوش نے انہیں ایک نئے خط کا موجد بنایا اور محققین کا اتفاق ہے کہ امیر تیمور کے عہد میں میرعلی تبریز ی نے خط کنٹخ اور خط تعلیق کی آمیزش سے ایک نئے خط کا اختر اع کیا اور اس کانا رکھا گیالیکن رفتہ رفتہ کثرت استعال کی وجہ سے نے حذف ہو گیا اور نستعلیق باقی رہ گیا۔ اس خط کی تر قی کے لئے میرعلی نہیشہ کو شال رہے صرف پہی ہلکہ ان کے بعد ان کی اولا داور شالی رہ گی ہو ہو کی کہ میزش سے ایک ہے خط کا اختر اع کیا در میں گی میں میرعلی تبریز ی نے خط سن خان کے حذف ہو گیا اور نستعلیق باقی رہ گیا۔ اس خط کی تر قی کے لئے میرعلی تبریز ی میں شہ کو شال رہے صرف یہی نہیں بلکہ ان کے بعد ان کی اولا داور شالی روں نے اس خط کے فروغ کے لئے میں بہا خد مات انجام دیں اور اسے ایران ، ترکستان اور ہندوستان میں گسترش دی۔ خط نستعلیق کے اصول وضو اولم میرعلی ہروی نے مرتب کئ جو کہ ایک مشہور ماہر خط نستعلیق تھے۔

اس خط کی ایجاد کی ایک عجیب سی خوبصورت وجہ بھی بیان کی جاتی ہے کہا جاتا ہے کہ میر تمریز ایک روز جنگل میں خراماں خراماں چلا جاتا تھا، دور سے اسے کچھ جانو رنظر آئے کہ دود دکی قطار میں برابر برابر بیٹھے ہوئے تھے اور بید دونوں قطاریں نہایت عمدہ طور پرنزا کت سے مرتب تھیں ۔ چونکہ اس کا موجد خود ایک عمدہ خیال انسان تھا اسے ان جانو رول کی روش بہت پیند آئی فور اُسے اس نے اس کا نقشہ بنایا اور اپنے گھر کی طرف واپس آگیا۔ چونکہ اس دور میں نتخ اور تعلق رائی تحق حروف تبجی کو جانو رل کی طرف قطار میں کیا اور اپنے گھر کی طرف واپس آگیا۔ چونکہ اس دور میں نتخ اور تعلق رائی تحق اور پھر جب اس کی نوک طرف قطار میں کیا اور اسی عزیز دوں کے درمیان لے گیا تو لوگوں کو بہت پند آیا اس کی حوصلہ افزائی ہوئی جس سے خوشنو یس مذکور کو کافی ہمت ملی رفتہ رفتہ اس خطاکو گو استعال کر نے گیا اور پھر اس کی مقبولیت

میرعلی کے انقال کے بعد خوشنو ییوں نے اپنے اپنے طور طریقے سے اس خط کوعوام کے نز دیک عام کیا۔ یہاں تک کہ میر عماد نام کا ایک شخص عباس قلی کی بادشا ہت کے دفت گذرا ہے چونکہ بیاس فن میں کمال کو پنچا ہوا تھا اور بادشاہ اس کی صلاحت کا قدر دان تھا اور پچھرقم خزانہ دولت سے عطا بھی کرتا تھا۔ ایک روز بادشاہ نے میر عماد کو طلب کیا چونکہ بادشاہ ک خواہش تھی کہ شاہنا مہ کو خوش خط میں لکھا جائے اور جیسا کہ بادشاہ میر عماد کی صلاحیتوں اور اس کی خوشنو لیے کا تھا، بادشاہ نے تکم دیا کہ شاہنا مہ کو خط نستایت میں لکھا جائے ۔بادشاہ سے تھا کہ کی تھیں ہوئی اور میر عماد کو طرب کی حوشنو کی کا قائل تھا، بادشاہ گنی اور بادشاہ کے فرمان پر انہوں نے شاہنا مدکی خوشنو یک کا کا م شروع کیا۔ درباریوں میں بہت سے حاسد بھی پیدا ہو گئے انہوں نے بادشاہ کو دھیر ے دھیر ے بھر گانا شروع کر دیا یہاں تک کہ ایک روز بادشاہ نے میر تما دکو طلب کرلیا اور دریا فت کیا کہ کام کی کیا نوعیت ہے میر تماد نے عرض کیا ابھی ناتمکل ہے یہ سنتے ہی بادشاہ غصہ سے آگ بگولہ ہو گیا اور کہنے لگا اس کے اخراجات زیادہ ہو گئے ، انا سنا تھا کہ میر تماد جو کہ صاحب کمال تھا صبط نہ کر سکا اس نے بادشاہ سے کہا کہ اگر آپ کی نظر مال و دولت کی طرف ہو گئے ، انا سنا تھا کہ میر تماد جو کہ صاحب کمال تھا صبط نہ کر سکا اس نے بادشاہ سے کہا کہ اگر آپ کی نظر مال لئر اجات زیادہ ہو گئے ، انا سنا تھا کہ میر تماد جو کہ صاحب کمال تھا صبط نہ کر سکا اس نے بادشاہ سے کہا کہ اگر آپ کی نظر مال و دولت کی طرف ہو گئے ، انا سنا تھا کہ میر تماد جو کہ صاحب کمال تھا صبط نہ کر سکا اس نے بادشاہ سے کہا کہ اگر آپ کی نظر مال لئے کوشاں ہوگیا۔ میر عماد نے جو تینوں جز و لکھے تھا س کے ہر صفح کوتر اش کر الگ الگ کیا پھر ہرایک کی سطرین قنی کی تھلی کوشاں ہوگیا۔ میر عماد نے جو تینوں جز و لکھے تھا س کے ہر صفح کوتر اش کر الگ الگ کیا پھر ہر کی کی سطرین قنی کی سے میں کہ کہ جہ اس سے بھی گذر دو ہیہ کہتے چلو کہ ' امروزت کر میر عماد ارز ان است' اور اہلکا دوں نے تھم کی تھیں کی سطرین قنی کی سطرین کی سطرین کی سطرین کہ ہم ہو گئے ہو کہ ' اور دی کہ جو گئی تو ان پا کی میں ڈال کر اسے ملوں اور کو چوں میں روانہ کر دیا اور ہیں ہما ہما مہ کی کہ جہ ہاں سے بھی گذر دو ہیہ کہت چلو کہ ' امروزت کر میر عماد ارز ان است' ' اور اہلکا دوں نے تھم کی تھیں کی سطرین کی سطرین کہ ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو گئی ہوں دیر میں ایک جم غیر کی صورت اختیار کر گیا اور میر تماد نے ہم کی کو مال وزر کے عوض ہما ہما مہ کی ایک سطر دی ۔ ایکی ہم غیر کی صورت اختیار کر گیا اور میر عماد نے ہم کی کو مال وزر کے عوض حو ہر اور اور جو کہ ہو گئی اور در ای میں ایک جم غیر کی صورت اختیار کر گیا اور در بار میں حو ہر اور اور دی تھی کہ در اور در اور در اور در کی اور در اسما میں کی خوبی ہوں در بار میں حو ہر اور در تو ہو میں اور در اور میں نے میو میں تر میں تی تھی در تی کی میر کی تو کی گئی تھی ہی ہو میں در وہ می می تی میں می می می میر ہو ہو ہو ہوں ہ میر ہو ہو ہو ہو کی تو کہ میر ہ ہ

جب بادشاہ کوعلم ہوااورا سے احساس ہوا تو بجائے پشیمانی کے اس نے ایک دوسرا راستہ اختیار کیا اور خد شدلگا کہ کہیں جب دیگر بادشا ہوں کو اس کاعلم ہو کہ بادشاہ ایران نے ایک خوشنویس سے رقم واپس لے لی تو سلطنت کونہایت تطیس پنچ گی بہتریہی ہے کہ اسے قتل کردیا جائے اس کے بعد بادشاہ نے اس کے قتل کا علم دیا اور اسے قتل کردیا گیا۔ میر عمادا سا با کمال استادا سفن نے پیدا کیا کہ جس کا خطا تنا پختہ اور دکش تھا کہ وہ جیسا حرف ایک جگہ کھودیتا ویں ای کو تمام کی کس تھا۔ اس کا کمال فن خط نستعلیق کی تحریکا اعجاز تھا اور میر عماد کا ہیکارنا مہ خطاطی کی تاریخ میں ہمیشہ یا درکھا جائے گا۔

 میں ہندوستان میں خط<sup>نستع</sup>یق کی شروعات ہوئی ،عبدالرشید دیلمی نے ہی اس خط کو ہندوستان میں رائح کیا اور ہندوستان میں انہوں خط<sup>نستع</sup>یق کی تعلیم دے کرایسےایسے کامل فن تیار کئے کہ <sup>ج</sup>ن کی مثال اورکہیں نہیں ملتی۔

امیر حسن نورانی لکھتے ہیں کہ'' مغلیہ دور میں نئنخ اور نستعلیق دونوں خطرائج تھے لیکن نستعلیق اپنی زیبائی اور دککشی کے باعث مقبول عام تھا۔ اس فن کو حکومت کی سر پر تی بھی حاصل تھی ۔ خطاطی اورخوشنو لیی کو عہد شاہجہان میں بہت فروغ حاصل ہوا۔ اس کے زمانے میں میر عماد قزوین کے شاگر دعبد الرشید دیلمی نے خط نستعلیق کو کلھارا اور اس میں ایک امتیازی شان پیدا ک ''(منشی نولکشور، ان کے خطاط اورخوشنو لیں، ترقی اردوبیورو، نئی دہلی ، ۱۹۹۴)۔

ہندوستانی نستعلیق واریانی نستعلیق دونوں بظاہرایک ہی ہیں اور اس کی شروعات ناگری اورار دوکود یکھتے ہوئے ہوئی بیخالص ہندوستان کی اختراع ہے۔خطاطی کی تاریخ شروع سے ہی بیہ بتاتی ہے کہ زیادہ تر خطوط شکل وشاہت کے اعتبار سے ایک دوسرے کے مشابہ ہیں اور بعض تو کیساں بھی ہیں ،لیکن ان میں حروف کے اضافے یا خاص فرق کی وجہ سے وہ جدا تسلیم کئے گئے۔ ہندی نستعلیق میں بھی یہی معاملہ ہے زبان کی ضرورت کود کیھتے ہوئے اس میں بھی چند نے الفاظ کو جگہ می سے بیہ ہندی نستعلیق میں بھی یہی معاملہ ہے زبان کی ضرورت کود کیھتے ہوئے اس میں بھی چند نے الفاظ کو جگہ میں شامل سے بیہ ہندی نستعلیق جو کہ خاص کر اردو کے لئے استعمال ہوتی ہے کہلانے لگی۔ان حروف میں اس میں بھی چند نے الفاظ کو ہیں پستعلیق عوماً فاری دعر بی حروف تجی استعمال کرنے والی زبانیں کھی جاتی ہیں ۔عصر حاضر میں اردو زبان وادب میں اس خط کا استعمال سب سے زیادہ ہوتا ہے۔

خط<sup>نستع</sup>یق، فارس کا خط جواپی خوبصورتی، تناسب، کری، نشست، دائر ے اور کشش کی وجہ سے ایک دلفریب شان رکھتا ہے الفاظ کے دائر ے، نشست، کری اور اس کی خوبصورتی اور اس کے پیچھے ہوئی محنت توجہ کی مرہون منت ہے۔ دست نولی میں جتنی خوبصورتی، دکشی، رعنائی اور مرقع نگاری نظر آتی ہے اتناہی یہ کمپیوٹر پر بھی حسین اور خوبصورت دکھتا ہے۔ یہاں تک پینچنے کا سفر صدیوں کا رہا ہے اس سفر میں لا تعداد خطاط کی محنت شامل ہے، کتنے ہی خطاط ایسے گذر ہے جنہیں قتل تک کر دیا گیا۔ یہاں ان خطاط کا ذکر لازم معلوم دیتا ہے جن کی کا وشوں کی وجہ سے خطا تنا کہ باسفر طے کیا جن میں معتبر ترین خطاطوں میں میرعلی تبریزی، میر عماد کر لازم معلوم دیتا ہے جن کی کا وشوں کی وجہ سے خطا تنا کہا سفر طے کیا جن میں معتبر ترین خطاطوں مرز اجتصر تبریزی، میر عماد، عبد الرشید دیلمی، مرتضی قلی خان شاملو، محد شفیح ہر دی، مرز ابز رگ علوی، عبد المجید طاطوں مرز اجتصر تبریزی، سیر محد امیر دہلوی پنجہ کش معرف تی خان شاملو، محد شفیح ہر دی، مرز ابز رگ علوی، عبد المجید طالق کی مشکن قلم، رو موجد شنطین کا رہا ہے در الرشید دیلمی، مرتضی قلی خان شاملو، محد شفیح ہر دی، مرز ابز رگ علوی، عبد المجید طالق کی مشکن تھا م مرز اجتصر تبریزی، سیر محد امیر دہلوی پنج کش، معبد اللہ بیگ ، امام الدین، احمد خان محکوم ن میں معتبر ترین مطالق کی مشکن تھا م در موجد نستعلیق لا ہوری)، دغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ اس خط کی خوبصورتی میں پیش رو خطوط کی کی سلسلے شامل ہیں جن میں نسخ، رقاع، قبطی مثلث، رفتہ اور تعلی قابل ذکر ہیں۔

نستعلیق کوجد ید تقاضوں سے بھی ہم آ ہنگ کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ طباعت کے لئے استعال کرنے کی بھی کوشش کی گئی لیکن پوری طرح کا میا بی حاصل نہ ہو تکی ، اس ضمن میں فورٹ ولیم کالج کا مطبع شامل ہے ، اس کے علاوہ ریاست حید رآباد دکن میں بھی اس طرح کی کوشش کی گئی۔ پے در پے اور سلسل کو ششوں کے بعد جدید تیکنا لوجی کے ساتھ جوڑنے کی کا وش تب ممکن ہو پائی جب جدید نستعلیق کی بنیا داحد مرز اجمیل ( ۲۱ فروری ۱۹۶۱ کے افروری ۲۰۱۲ ) نے رکھی۔ یہ حیر ان کن ایجاد نے اس حسین خط کو جو کہ کا تبوں کا محتاج ہونے کے ساتھ ہی وقت کا متقاضی تھا، بر قیاقی دنیا کم پیوٹر کی وسیع و عرایض کا نیات سے ہم آہنگ کردیا اور مثین پر منتقل کردیا۔ ایک ایسا کارنامہ کر دکھایا جس سے برقیات کے میدان میں خط<sup>ن تع</sup>لیق میں الفاظ کو باہم جوڑ نے کی انوکھی تر کیب وضع کی ۔ اور کمپیوٹر پر خط<sup>نستع</sup>لیق کو ایک حقیقت کر دکھایا جس نے کتابت، طباعت اور خطاطی کی کا یا لیک دی۔ انہوں نے جس نستعلیق کو معتر ف کر ایا وہ جدید شیکنا لو جی سے ہم آہنگ ہو کر تمام تقاضوں کو پورا کرتے ہوئے اب ایک سوفٹ وئیر کی شکل میں ہمارے سا منے موجود ہے۔ مرزا جمیل احمد نے اس فونٹ کا نام 'نوری نستعلیق رکھا، چونکہ والد کا نام مراز نو راحمد تھا اس لئے اس کا نام نوری نستعلیق رکھا۔ ابتداء میں اسے نوری نستعلیق کر کھا، چونکہ والد نوری نستعلیق'' کہا جانے لگا اور اب اسی نام سے مشہور ہے۔ اخباری و رسائلی اور مطابع نے اسے استعمال کرتے ہوئے ٹایپوگرافی کل نستعلیق (۱۹۸۱) بنایا جسے میکا کی نستعلیق کہا گیا۔ زمانے کی تر قی کے مد نظر اور کمپیوٹر کے اس دور کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہند وستان کی ایک کمپنی نے برطانیہ کی ایک کیون کی ستعلیق کہا گیا۔ زمانے کی تر تی کے مد نظر اور کمپیوٹر کے اس دور کو دیکھتے اور ایستعلیق '' کہا جانے لگا اور اب اسی نام سے مشہور ہے۔ اخباری و رسائلی اور مطابع نے اسے استعمال کرتے ہوئے ناپ پوگرافی کل نستعلیق (۱۹۸۱) بنایا جسے میکا کی نستعلیق کہا گیا۔ زمانے کی تر تی کے مد نظر اور کمپیوٹر کے اس دور کو دیکھتے مور کے ہند وستان کی ایک کمپنی نے برطانیہ کی ایک کیون کے اشتر اک سے میں ایک سوفٹ و میز بنایا گیا جس کا نام'ان بن

اس خط میں کئی زبانیں بھی لکھی جاتی ہیں جن میں اردو، فارسی، شمیری اور پشتو کے ساتھ ساتھ کئی اور زبانیں بھی اس کا خط کا استعمال کرتی ہیں۔ کتا**بیات**: قادری، جو نپوری، محمدا یوب ومتاز حسین، خط دخطاطی، اکیڈی آف ایجوکیشنل ریسرچ، آل پا کستان ایجوکیشنل کا نفرنس، کراچی، ۱۹۶۱۔

☆☆☆

**ڈاکٹرسیدمزل مرتضٰی** شعبہ فارسی کشمیر یونیورشی، جموں وکشمیر

فلسفه خودى اسرار درموز کے آئینے میں

علامها قبال کی شخصیت اسرار درموز سے عیاں ہوجاتی ہے۔ان کے کلام میں نٹی زندگی ، نیاعزم اور حوصلہ پایا جاتا ہے۔اقبال فرماتے ہیں بيابه مجلس اقبال ويك دو ساغر كمش اگ\_\_\_ چ\_\_\_ه س\_\_\_ نت\_\_\_ اش\_\_د ق\_ل\_ن\_دری دان\_د علامہ اقبال کے کلام میں زندگی ،توانائی ،استغنااور رجائیت کوٹ کوٹ کر کھری ہے۔وہ اس بات پر بے چین رہتے تھے کہ ملت مصطفح خوار وز بوں غربی طاقتوں کی دست بوتی کرنے میں فخر محسوں کرتی ہے: از سببه قبرن این امبت خبوار و زبون ز نــــده بــــدى ســـوزو ســـرور انـــدرون م کتب و ملای او محروم شروق ا ی وہ امت کو بے عملی اورمستی سے نجات دلا نا جاہتے تھے۔ان کا عقیدہ تھا کہ جوامت اپنے نقدر کا خود فیصلہ نہیں کرسکتی۔وہ موت کے منہ میں چلی جاتی ہے۔ چنانچہ اسی صفمون کو شعری لباس میں بیان کیا ہے۔ آنیچیسه شیسران را کیند روبیه میزاج احتياج است احتياج است احتياج ٢ علامہا قبال امت کی بدحالی اور منتشر سیاسی حالات سے یوری طرح واقف تھے۔انہوں نے کافی تحقیق کے بعد نظر ئے خود کی کو پیش کیا ہے۔ اگر جہ اس سے پہلے بڑے دانشوروں نے بھی اس مرض کہن کا علاج کرنے کی ان تھک کوشش کی۔ چنانچہان مصلین میں سیر جمال الدین اسد آبادی کے اشعار ملاخطہ ہو۔ چـــنـــد بــــاشــــى مبتـــلاي خــويشتـــن جهـــد کـــن زيــن بـــنــدگـــي آزاد شــو تساکسه خرود براشی خردای خرویشتن ۳۰

ان اشعار میں سعی وعمل کی تلقین ۔ غلامی سے نجات پانے اور خود کو بچانے کی دعوت دی گئی ہے۔ علامہ اقبال نے فلسفہ خود کی فر آن سے اخذ کیا ہے۔ آپ فرماتے ہیں کہ قر آنی آیت یا ایُّبًا الَّذِینَ آمنُوا عَلَیُکُم اج نفسکُم لا یَظُوُّ کُم مَّن صَلَّ اِ ذَالہُ تَدُی<sup>نُ</sup>تُم (سورہ ما کدہ آیت ا ۵۰) یعنی اے وہ لوگوں جو ایمان لائیب ہوتم پر لازم ہے فکراپنی جان کا۔ اگرتم را وِ راست پر ہوم تو جو شخص گمراہ ہے وہ تہمیں کسی قسم کا نقصان نہیں پہنچا سکتا) پر جب میں نے فور کیا تو مجھ پر یہ حقیقت آشکار ہوگئی کہ ہر مسلمان پر اپنی خود کی مشکر کن فرض ہے۔ پس میں نے اس آیت شریفہ کوا پنے فلسفہ خود کی کا سنگ بنیا دینا یا۔ علّا مہ نے نہا یت تفصیل سے خود کی مراحل کو بیان کیا ہے۔ اثبات خود کی احساس خود کی ، تر ہیں خود کی کا سنگ بنیا دینا یا۔ علّا مہ نے نہا یت ورموز سے لے کرار مغان حجازتک میں کافی واضح انداز میں اجا گر کیا۔

انسان کامل بننے کے لیےسب سے پہلے اثبات خودی کا مرحلہ آتا ہے۔ یہ پہلی منزل ہے جہاں سالک اپنے آپ کو پا تا ہے۔ یہ مرحلہ نہایت اہمیت کا حامل ہے کہ جہاں سالک کو یہ محسوں کرنا کہ میر اوجود حقیقی ہے نہ کہ فریب نظریا موہوم۔ کیونکہ اسی دل میں ترقی کرنے کے آثار نمایاں ہوں گے جہاں احساس خودی کارفر ما ہے

اگر گوئی کے "من" و هم و گمان است وجودش چروں وجرود ایسن و آن است برگرو بر امن کے دارائے گرمان کیست یکے در خود نگراں بے نشان کیست علامداقبال نے اس امرکو مجھانے میں بہت سے اشعار قلم بند کیے ہیں۔ پیر کر هستیں ز آٹرار خودی است هر چرم می بینی ز اسرار خودی است کے وجود میں آگیا ہے۔

> چوں حیات عالم از زور خودی است پیسس بیقدر استواری زندگی است نیقط بنوری کیہ نام او خودی است زیسر خیالئِ میا شیرار زندگی است قطرہ چوں حرفِ خودی از بیر کیند ہستی بے میاییہ را گوہیر کیندہ

جب قطرہا پنی خودی کا اثبات کرتا ہے تو وہ موتی بن جا تا ہے۔ یعنی علامہ اقبال فرماتے ہیں کہ قطرہ کو سمندر میں اپن ذات کا خود ہی محافظ ہونا چا ہیے۔قطرہ خودی کے مراحل کو طے کر کے صدف بن جا ناچا ہیتا کہ ہزارموجوں کی کشاکش سے اپنی

ذات کوبچائے رکھے۔وہ اس بات پر راضی نہ تھے قطرہ دریا میں مل کر سمند رکا حصہ بنے اوراپنے وجود کوفنا کردے۔ علامہا قبال فرماتے ہیں کہ جب زمین اپنی جگہ شکلم ہےتو جا ندبھی اس کےطواف میں سرگران ہے۔ چون زمین بر هستی خود محکم است م\_\_\_\_اه پ\_\_\_اب\_ن\_ل ط\_واف پیه\_م اس\_ت۲ -د دسرا مرحلها حساس خودی جهان انسان اینی خلقت پر نحور وخوض کرتا ہے۔ کہ میں اشرف المخلوقات اور بیدکا بَنات میری خدمت کے لیے بنائی گئی ہے۔ میں ایک چھوٹاجسم نہیں بلکہ میں عالم اکبر ہوں۔ بیرکہ میں فطرت یا کیزہ لے کر دنیا میں بهيجا گيا-اين نقدر كوخود بنابهگا رُسکتا ہوں۔اس ليےايک ذمہ دارہتی ہوں: قـــدم بـــــى بــــاك تــــر نـــــه در رهٔ زیســـت بيمسرون قميدم نمسمه از دور آفمساق٧٠ بیه پینهیائے جهاں غیر از تو کیس نیست تـــو ييــــش از يـــنـــ تــو بيــــش از يــنـــ لیتن بے خوف زندگی کرتیسر بے سوا اس کا ئنات میں کوئی گرانمایہ چزنہیں ہے۔ قرآن کریم بھی انسان کی عظمت (سورہ اسراء آیت: ۷۰) کو یوں بیان کرتے ہیں۔ وَلَقَدْ كَرَّ مُنَا بَنِي آ دَمَ وَحَمَلْنَا بُهم فِي الْبَرّ وَالْجُر وَرَزَقْنَا بُهم مِّنَ الطَّيَّاتِ وَفَضَّلْنَا ہُم عَلَىٰ كَثِير مِّمَّنُ خَلَقْنَا تَفْضِيلًا (بِ شِک ہم نے آ دم کی اولا دکو(ا کثر مخلوقات پر )عزت بخشی اور صحرا اور سمند ر میں ان کوسواریوں پر چڑھایا اور یا کیز ہم رزق دیا اور جس قد رمخلوقات پیدا کی ہیں ان میں سے اکثریران کوفضیلت <sup>جنش</sup>ی۔ مرحله سوم تربیت خودی است یعنی جب انسان کواحساس ہوجائے گا کہ وہ انثرف اورافضل کا ئنات ہے تو وہ ماذ وق وشوق ترببت خودی کرنے لگےگا۔خودی کی ترببت کے دوم احل ہیں اطاعت اور ضدطفنس۔علامہ کے نز دیک خودی کی ترببت میں سے موثر اللہ اور رسول ﷺ کی اطاعت محض ہے۔انہوں نے جگہ جگہ اس بات کی تلقین کی ہے۔انسان بندگی میں ہی رستگار ہی۔

> به مصطفے برساں خویش را که دین همه اوست اگر باو نرسیدی تمام بولهبی است با خدا در پرده گویم با تو گویم آشکار یا رسول الله او پنهاں و تو پیدائے من ۸۔ در دل مسلم مقام مصطفی است ابروئے ما زمام مصطفی است روز مصحشر اعتبار مصاست او در جهاں هم پردہ دارِ مصاست تو

علامہ ضبط فنس کوخودی کے استحکام کے لیے نہایت اہم جانتے ہیں۔ اس مقصد کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے پر راہ کی حاجت پیدا ہوجاتی ہے۔ چنانچہ فرماتے ہیں صحبحت از عملم کتمابسی خموشتمر است صحبیت میردان خیر آدم گیر سیت ۹ علامہ صحبت مرشد کوسالک کے لیےضروری سمجھتے تھے چنانچہا پنے اشعار میں زور وشور سے مردِحُر کے آستان پر بوسہ دینے کی تلقین کرتے ہیں۔ عـــاشـقــي آمـوز ومـحبوبي طـلب چشم نوحیے قبلیب ایسوبی طبلیب كيميا يسداكسن از مشت كسلسي بـــوســــه زن بــــر آستـــان کــــامــلـــي شــمــع خــود را هــمــچــو رومـــي بــر فــروز روم را در آتـــــش تبـــريـــز ســوز ۰ ۰ علامه صحبت مرشد کی نعمت سے باخبر تھے چنانچہ پیررومی کو مرشد کی حیثیت سے دیکھتے اور ان کی را ہنمائی میں تکامل کے مراحل کو طے کیا۔ ييــــر رومــــي خــــاك را اكسيـــر كـــر د از غبرارم جلوه هرا تعمیر کردار مرشد کی کامل اطاعت کرنے میں انسان منزل پاسکتا ہے۔ چنا نچہ علامہ نے اس بارے میں کچھا شعارقکم بند کیے *يل* فترجل مراجع

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لات و عین آئیے ہیں س را سیر شکن ۲۱ یو ، مرحلہ چھارہ بنگیل خودی کے باب میں علامہ فرماتے ہیں ۔ کہانسان صحبت مرشد کی بدولت شان فقر کی دولت سے ا مالا مال ہوجا تا ہے۔اوراپنے کمالات کےاظہار کے لیے بیتابانہ میدان عمل میں وارد ہوتا ہے۔علامہا قبال امام عالی مقام کی شھا دت کواس نظر ہے دیکھتے تھے۔ چنانچے فرماتے ہیں کہ امام کی خودی نکامل کے مراحل پار کرچکی تھی اسی لیے کربلا کے ریگستان میں خلام ہوئی۔اور خاک دخون میں غوطہ کھانے گی بناكر دند خوش رسمي به خاك وخون غلطيدن خیدار جیمت کیند این عاشقان یاكی طینت را علامہ امام عالی مقام کورسول اللہ ﷺ کے بوستان کا مرد کہتے ہیں۔امام نے رسول اللہ ﷺ کی اطاعت میں سبقت لی اورخودی کی بحیل میں طرح طرح کے جلوے دکھائے۔ آر ام\_\_\_\_ام ع\_\_\_\_اش\_ق\_\_\_ان پ\_ور بت\_ول مـــــد آزادی زیستــــان رســــول الــلــــه الــلـــه هــــائـے بســم الـلـــه يــدر مــــعـــنـــــی ذبیـــح عـــظیــــم آمـــد پســـر بـــر زميـــن كــربــلا بـــاريــد و رفــت لال\_\_\_ در وي\_\_\_ران\_\_\_ ه\_\_\_ا ك\_\_\_اري\_د و رفيت رمـــــز قـــــر آن از حسيــــن آمــــوختيــــم ز آت\_\_\_\_ش او ش\_ع\_ل\_\_\_ه ه\_\_\_ا ان\_دوختي\_ما ج\_ مرحلہ پنجم ثمر وُخودی بیہ وہ مقام ہے کہ جہاں انسان نیابت اللی کے مقام پر فائز ہوتا ہے۔ یہاں امامت کے خد و خال خاہر ہوجاتے ہیں۔ دنیا میں عدل وانصاف قائم کرنا، حکومت الہی تشکیل دینا اس کے اہم فرایض ہیں۔ نیائیب حیق در جهیان بودن خوش است ب\_\_\_\_ عـــنـــاصــر حـكــران بـودن خـوش اســت نائسب حسق هممچو جسان عسالم است هستـــــى او ظـــل اســــم اعـــظـــم اســـــت په خته سه از د فیط رت هه خه ام را از حیسرم بیسیروں کینیداصینیسام را چــون عـــنـان گيـرد بـدســت آن شهـوار تي\_\_\_ز ت\_\_\_ر گ\_\_\_رد س\_\_\_\_ن\_دروز گ\_\_\_\_ار

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☆☆☆

**حبيبالرخمن** ريسرچ اسكالر، شعبه فارس لكصنو يو نيور شي بكصنو

محمود شيراني بحثيبت فاري ننقيد نگار :ايك طائرًا نه نظر

تحقیق و تقید کا جب بھی کہیں ذکر ہوگا تو اس میں محمود شیرانی کا نام نہ آئے ، ییمکن نہیں ، یہ ایسی ہستی ہے جو میدان تحقیق و تقید کی شہسوار ہے اور ایک ماہر فنکار بھی ، شیرانی اپنے آپ میں ایک ایسانا م ہے جو محتاج تعارف نہیں ، جب بھی تنقید یا تحقیق کا کہیں ذکر چھڑ کے گا تو اس میں سرفہرست اسی ہستی کا نام لیا جائے گا کیونکہ اس نے تنقید اور تحقیق کے میدان کارز ار میں اپنالو ہا منوایا ہے، بہت ساری خدمات کے علاوہ فارسی تنقید نگاری میں محمود شیرانی کی قابل قد راور نمایاں خدمات بھی ای اور ا

محمود شیرانی کی تنقید زیادہ تر تحقیقی تنقید کے زمرے میں آتی ہے یعنی وہ ہوا میں کوئی بات نہیں کہتے جب بھی وہ کس تصنیف یاصاحب کتاب پر اعتراض کرتے نظر آتے ہیں تو انکی تنقید میں ہمیں حد درجہ تحقیقی کوششیں دیکھنے کوملتی ہیں اور چونکہ انہوں نے اپنی عمر کا ایک حصہ قانون کی تعلیم کے حصول میں بھی لگایا تھا اسلئے ان کی تحقیق میں اس چیز کاعلم بڑا مفید ثابت ہوا اور وہ اپنے اس علم کی بدولت تحقیق کے معلّم اوّل کہلائے۔

شیرانی کے تقیدی مقالات میں بڑی رنگارنگی ہے کہ جن کے مطالع سے مجموعی طور پرائی علم وفضل ،انگی غیر معمولی محققانہ صلاحیت، انداز تحقیق اور فاری زبان وادب پر بے پناہ قدرت کا اندازہ کیا جا سکتا ہے، وہ ہندوستان کے عظیم محقق اور دانشمند تھے۔انگی تحقیقات سے ایک طرف تو سیکڑوں نئے نئے ادبی و تاریخی حقائق منظر عام پر آئے تو دوسری طرف بعض مفروضات کا پردہ اٹھا۔

فارسی نقید کے میدان میں جن موضوعات کی طرف انگی توجہ مبذ ول ہوئی ان موضوعات میں فر دوتی اورا سکے شاہنا مہ کو بڑی اہمیت حاصل ہے اسی طرح تنقید شعر العجم شیرانی کا شاہ کار ہے فر دوتی پر انہوں نے چار مقالے تحریر کئے جن میں شاہنا مہ کی پہلی داستان ،فر دوتی کا مذہب ،جومحمود اور مثنوی یوسف وز لیخا کی فر دوتی کی طرف غلط نسبت ''شامل ہے۔

شیرانی نے دنیائے ادب میں اوہام ومفر وضات کے پچاسوں بت زمین ہوں گئے ہیں۔ مثنوی یوسف وزلیخا کا فردوس کی طرف غلط انتساب ،فردوہ ی کی ہجوتھود ، دیوان فارسی کا شخ معین الدین چشتی کی طرف غلط انتساب ، پرتھی راج راسامنسوب بہ چند بردائی ،امیر خسر و کی طرف منسوب خالق باری وغیر ہ موضوعات پرانہوں نے جس دفت نظر اور باریک نظری سے نہایت سنجید ہ بحث کی ہے اور جعلی وفرضی انتساب کا جس طرح پر دہ چاک کیا ہے ، وہ دنیائے تحقیق کے شاہ کار ہیں۔ ایکے علاوہ بعض متداول کت برانہوں نے جس طرح کا منصفانہ محاکمہ کیا ہے اس سے ایکے مطالعے کی وسعت اور دقت نظر کا بخوبی اندازہ ہوسکتا ہے۔اس حوالے سے انگی تنقید شعر العجم ،تر جمہ خزائن الفتوح اور تنقید آب حیات سرفہرست ہیں۔ پھر بعض کتب پر انہوں نے جو بے باک تبصرے کئے ہیں ، وہ صحیٰم کتابوں پر بھاری ہیں۔''مغلوں سے پہلے کا فارس ادب'' کہ جسکے مؤلف پر وفیسر عبدالغنی ہیں اسی طرح سے'' ہندستان کے قدیم فارس شعراء'' جسکو ڈاکٹر اقبال حسین نے لکھا ہے تو ہٰدکورہ ان دونوں کتابوں پر شیرانی نے جس اسلوب میں تبصرہ کیا ہے اس سے فن تبصرہ نگاری کے اصول تیارہ و سکتے ہیں۔ان سے اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ تبصرہ نگاری میں کس قد رعمیق علمی بصیرت اور گہر ہے مطالعے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔

حافظ محمود شیرانی نے فارسی زبان وادب کے موضوعات وامہات مسائل پر بڑی فاضلا نہ و محققا نہ بحث کی ہے۔ انکاایک پیند یدہ موضوع فر دوق اور اسکا شاہنامہ ہے جسکی فارسی ادب میں بڑی اہمیت ہے، چنانچہ انہوں نے اس موضوع کے حوالے سے جتنا نا در اور احجوتا کا م انجام دیا ہے اور اس موضوع پر جتنا نیا مواد فر اہم کر دیا ہے اتنا مواد اہل مشرق ومغرب کے تمام تحقیق کرنے والے ل کرنہیں کر سکے ہیں ہاں یہ بات ضرور ہے کہ فر دوتی اور اسکے شاہنا ہے پر ہزاروں صفحات سیاہ کے گئے لیکن ان

یدام قابل ذکر ہے کہ یورپ کے تحققین فردوتی کے تعلق سے کوئی چونکاد بنے والی چیز پیش نہیں کر سکے تھ کین شیرانی نے فردوتی اور شاہنامہ پر جو پھڑ حریکیا اسکا نتیجہ چونکا دینے والا ہے۔ رسالہ اردواور نگ آباد میں جولائی اعداء میں شاہنا ہے کی نظم کے اسباب اور زمانے کے عنوان سے ایک معر کة الآراء مضمون شائع کیا ، اس میں ثابت کیا گیا ہے کہ داستان بیون و منیو ہ الالین داستان ہے جسکونظم کی شکل دی گئی ، اس داستان کے چند عرصے بعد شاہنا ہے کی ابتداء ہوئی جوئی برس کے طویل عرص میں کمل ہوا۔ داستان بیون و منیو ہ کی اقدامت کے بارے میں انہوں نے گئی دلاکل پیش کتے ہیں جن میں انہوں نے آخری اور بڑی محکم دلیل شہادت کلام سے پیش کی ہے۔ یہی شہادت داخلی محمود شاہنا میں کا بتداء ہوئی جوئی برس کے طویل عرص میں کمل ہوا۔ داستان بیون و منیو ہ کی اقدامت کے بارے میں انہوں نے گئی دلاکل پیش کتے ہیں جن میں انہوں نے آخری اور بڑی محکم دلیل شہادت کلام سے پیش کی ہے۔ یہی شہادت داخلی محمود شرانی کی جان تحقیق ہے۔ انکا بجا خیال ہیں تقری میں میں مدر این میں ہوں دومنیو ہ کی اقدامت کے بارے میں انہوں نے گئی دلاکل پیش کتے ہیں جن میں انہوں نے آخری میں محمل ہوا۔ داستان پیون و منیو ہ کی اقدامت کے بر میں شہادت اکثر شک دوشہ سے پاک صاف ہوتی ہو اور اس میں سے میں میں اور سی میں میں میں بی میں میں ہوں داخلی شہادت اکثر شک دوشہ سے پاک صاف ہوتی ہو اور اس میں سے میں میں میں سے مقاب میں صدر دیفرق و تفادت ہوں نے اپنا پر خلاف داخلی شہادت اکثر شک دوشہ سے پاک صاف ہوتی ہو اور اس میں سے میں می مقاب لیے میں صدر دیفرق و تفاد ہی اور نے پنا پر خلاف داخلی شہادت اکثر شک دوشہ سے پاک صاف ہوتی ہو اور اس میں سے میں مقاب میں صدر دیفرق و تفادت ہے اور بیفرق میں تف میں ہوں و منیو ہی کی ہو ہوں کی نظموں کے باہم مدت میں فارسی زبان میں بھی کا فی تبد میلی ہوئی۔ یہی تبد یلی شاہنا مہ کی ایندائی اور آخری کے دیفروں کی نظموں کے باہم مدت میں فارسی زبان میں بھی کا فی تبد یلی ہوئی۔ یہی تبد این شامہ کی ابندائی اور آخری کے دیفر اس کی میں الف دائرہ کا استعال اور پھر دفتہ دو تو ایک میں اس مدت میں فارسی زبان میں بھی کا فی تبد یلی ہوئی۔ یہی میں انف زائدہ کا استعال اور پھر دفتہ اسکا معرف

> ''الف اشباع کا استعال بہ تقلید عربی فردوی سے ماسبق اسا تذہ رود کی ودقیقی کے یہاں کثرت سے ملتا ہے۔دقیقی کے ہزارا شعار میں جو شاہنا مے میں محفوظ ہیں گئی موقعوں پر نظر آتا ہے۔ بیدالف بغرض شخسین کلام اسم اور فعل دونوں کے آخر میں لایا جاتا تھا۔۔۔۔۔بلا مبالغہ کہا جاسکتا ہے الف کا

· · ( ہجو ) کسی فر د داحد کی تصنیف نہیں ہے ، بلکہ اس قصر کی تعمیر میں ساری قوم
نے ہاتھ بٹایا ہے اور اس کی پنجیل میں کئی صدیاں گزری ہیں۔۔۔ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ بجو کی دوولا دت گا ہیں ہیں۔ شیعی نقطۂ خیال کے ابیات کی کثرت سے یہی مفہوم ہوتا ہے کہ اس عقیدے کے اصحاب نے بجو کی سر پر سی میں غالب همتہ لیا ہے۔ بجو کی تغمیر کے لئے سب سے زیادہ ذخیرہ شاہ نا مے سے لیا گیا ہو گی ہر لیا ہے کہ ربط کلام کی غرض سے بعض اشعار میں اصلاح یا تبدیلی کی گئی ہو گی ۔سلسلہ قائم کرنے کے لئے نئے اشعار کی بھی ضرورت محسوں ہو تی ہو گی اس طرح سے یہ بچو تیار ہو تی ہے جو آج بغیر کسی شبہ کے فردودی کی تصنیف مانی جاتی ہے۔ آخر میں ہی کہنا ہے جانہ ہو گا کہ دیبا چہ نگار با یستخر خانی ن ے بچو کی تنظیم و تشکیل میں بڑا ہو تھ ہو ہو ہی ہے۔' میں

حافظ صاحب نے ہجو بیا شعار پر جو بالنفصیل بحث وتنحیص کی ہے وہ کتاب کے کم دمیش • • اصفحات کو محیط ہے اس میں جواصول پیش نظرر کھے گئے ہیں اسکی بناء پر اس مقالے کواد بی تحقیق کا شاہ کا رسمجھنا چاہئے۔

شاہنامہ کے حوالے سے حافظ صاحب کا سب سے معرکۃ الآراء کارنامہ مثنوی یوسف وز اینجا کا فردو تی کی طرف انتساب کا بطلان ہے، پر وفیسر شیرانی نے یہ صنمون رسالۂ اردو، اپر یل ۱۹۲۲ء میں شائع کیا۔ مثنوی یوسف وز اینجا کا انتساب فردو تی کی طرف ایک ایسی مسلّمہ حقیقت بن چکی تھی جو ہر طرح کے سقم اور شبہ سے پاک خیال کی جاتی تھی ، فضلا نے مغرب کی تحقیق نے اس پر ایسی مہر لگا دی تھی کہ اس سلسلے میں کسی کو شک کرنے کا موقع نہ تھا۔ یورپ کے تحققین میں ایتھے ، نولد کی ، پر وفیسر براؤن و غیرہ نے واضح طور پر مثنوی یوسف وز اینجا کو فرک کرنے کا موقع نہ تھا۔ یورپ کے تحققین میں ایتھے ، نولد کیم کی نہیں فردو تی کی طرف کی جہ جد ید دور کے مشرق کو شک کرنے کا موقع نہ تھا۔ یورپ کے تحققین میں ایتھے ، نولد کیم کی وفیسر براؤن و غیرہ نے واضح طور پر مثنوی یوسف وز اینجا کو فردو تی کی تصنیف قر اردیا ہے۔ بعد کے تذکرہ نو یہ وں نے بھی اس انٹھانا ایسا جری قد م ہے کہ اسکی مثالیں فارتی ادب کی تاریخ میں نایا ہے ہیں ۔ دور جد ید کے اکثر نقاد اس مثنو کی کو فردو تی کی تصنیف نہیں قر ارد ہے لیکن میں اور ساسلے سے پہلے ہندوستان میں پر وفیسر شیرانی نے بلند کی اور اپنے دیوں کے متر ت تصنیف نہیں قر ارد ہے لیکن بی آواز سب سے پہلے ہندوستان میں پر وفیسر شیرانی نے بلند کی اور اینے دیوں کے شوت کے ہو

پروفیسر شیرانی کا ایک دل پیند موضوع لسانیات بھی ہے اپنے مقالے کے اس حصّے میں انہوں نے فن عروض کے ارتقاء پر سیر حاصل گفتگو کی ہے۔ اس میں شیرانی نے ان جملہ اشکال کا ذکر کیا ہے جسکے سبب فارسی عروض عربی عروض سے الگ ہوئی اور بیفرق و تفاوت بسا اوقات اتنا زیادہ ہوجا تا ہے کہ اصل سے کا ملاً مختلف صورتوں میں نمایاں ہوتا ہے۔ عربی بحور میں اہل ایران نے جو تعتیر و تبدل کیا انکے بیان کے ساتھ بعض نو ایجا دبحروں کا بھی ذکر ہے اوران اسباب و ملل کا بھی تذکرہ کیا ہے کہ جنگی وجہ سے ایرانیوں نے عربی عروض میں تغیر پیدا کیا۔

حافظ صاحب کے کارناموں میں سے ایک کارنامہ ہندوستان میں فارسی ادب کی تحقیق کے تعلق سے ہے لیکن اس سے سینہ بچھنا چاہئے کہا نکااصل میدان یہی ہے۔درحقیقت ان کا دائر ہ عمل فارسی ادب کے جملہا دوارکو شامل ہے ہاں اتنا ضرور

محمود شیرانی نے دو کتابوں پر بالنفصیل تجرہ کیا ہے ان میں سے ایک کتاب ''ہندوستان میں مغلوں یے قبل فارس ادب' ہے کہ جسکے مؤلف شمس العلماء عبد الغنی ہیں اور دوسری کتاب کہ جس پر شیرانی نے تفصیلی تجرہ کیا ہے وہ'' قد یم فارس شعراء' ہے کہ جسکو ڈاکٹر اقبال حسین نے لکھا ہے ان دونوں کتابوں پر حافظ صاحب کے تجرے ایک صفحنی کتاب پر بھاری ہیں۔ ایکے یہ تجرے بیش بہا معلومات کے خزانے ہیں ان میں اتنا زیادہ موادقلمی اور مطبوعہ منابع سے میسر کرادیا گیا ہے کہ مغلوں یے قبل کے فارسی ادب کی بہترین اور شاندار تاریخ مدقن کی جاسکتی ہے۔ ان تبصروں کے مطالعے سے اندازہ لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ تجرہ ونگاری کے کیا اصول وضوا بط ہیں چین تھرہ نگاری عمیق مطالع اور دقیق فنی بصیرت چاہتی ہے۔

پروفیسر شیرانی کے کار ہائے نمایاں میں سے ایک عظیم کام شعر الحجم کی تنقید ہے۔'' تنقید شعر الحجم ''محمود شیرانی کی ایک شہر ہُ آفاق کتاب ہے جس میں شبلی کی تاریخ ادب فاری کے ضمن میں مجم کی لکھی جانے والی مشہور و معروف تاریخ ''شعر الحجم '' پر تنقید کی گئی ہے۔ شیرانی کی اس کتاب میں ''شعر الحجم '' کے مختلف حصے موضوع تنقید بنے ہیں۔ اس میں عبّا سی مروزی سے کمال اسلعیل کے صصے تک تنقید کی گئی ہے اور''شعر الحجم '' کے تاریخی بیانات پر تحقیق کی روشنی میں نفذ و تبر کی گا ہے۔ انہوں نے اپنی اس تنقید کو اپنی شیق محتر مواوی محد شفیع ایم ۔ اے ، سابق پر کیل اور نیٹل کالج و پر وفیسر عربی پنجاب یو نیور ٹی لا ہور، کو معنون کیا ہے۔

محمود شیرانی نے اپنی کتاب'' تنقید شعرالتجم'' کے پیش کلام میں پچھا ہم امور کی طرف اشارہ کیا ہے جس کا یہاں ذکر کرنا از حد ضرور کی ہے۔اوّلاً توانہوں نے اپنی اس کتاب کے سبب تالیف کا ذکر کیا ہے اس ضمن میں وہ لکھتے ہیں: '' میں نہایت دقوق سے عرض کرتا ہوں کہ تنقید ہاند امولا ناشبلی مرحوم کی فضیلت علمی کی منقصت نہیں ہے بلکہ تحض احتجاج ہے،اس مروّجہ روش کے خلاف جس میں ہمارے مصنفین شخفیق کی جگہ تقلید اور عقل کی جگہ نقل سے کام لیتے ہیں۔''می

محمود شیرانی نے اس چیز پرزور دیا ہے اور توجہ دلائی ہے کہ تمام تر تاریخی واقعات اور سوائح وحالات جب لکھے جا نمیں تو اوّلاً انگونفذ ونظر کی کسوٹی پر پر کھالیا جائے اور الحکصیح وغلط ہونے کے متعلق مطمئن ہولیا جائے اسی ضمن میں وہ کہتے ہیں :'' میں ان بزرگوں کے ساتھ بھی اتفاق نہیں کرتا جو شعر الحجم کو حسن وعشق کا صحیفہ کہہ کر اس کے تاریخی پہلو کی اہمیت کو گھٹانا اور تنقید کی ضرورت کو اس سے مٹانا چاہتے ہیں۔'کھ

محمود شیرانی کیلئے تنقیدا یک علمی مصروفیت کا سامان تھی اوروہ اس سے پوری دلچیپی لیتے رہےاور بقول انکے جب انہیں سیر پتہ چلا کہ پنجاب یو نیور شی نے اسے ایم -اے کے نصاب سے الگ کر دیا ہے تو انہیں بڑاافسوس ہوااورانہوں نے تنقید کا سلسلی ختم کر دیا ۔

اپنی کتاب کے پیش کلام میں''شعرالیم '' کی تنقید کے تعلق سے انہوں نے پچھاہم چیزوں کی طرف اشارہ کیا ہے جس میں انکی پہلی بات سے ہے کہ انہوں نے اپنی تنقید میں شعرالیجم کے تخریبی پہلو پر نظرر کھنے کے ساتھ موقاً فو قناً تعمیر کی کا مبھی کیا ہے۔ اپنی اس تنقید کے متعلق انکا یہ کہنا ہے کہ اس تنقید کا ہدف ناظرین وقار ئین کیلئے ہوشم کی معلومات فراہم کر نامقصود نہیں بلکہ شعرالیجم کے نظری مواقع پرازرو بے تحقیقات روشنی ڈالنامقصود ہے۔

پیش کلام کے بعد محمود شیرانی اپنی کتاب کی اصل ابتداء کرتے ہوئے پہلے تو صاحب شعر الحجم کی تعریف دتو صیف بیان کرتے ہیں جس میں دہ صاحب کتاب کوان متندا فاضل میں سے شار کرتے ہیں کہ جسکا وجود مجم کیلئے ہمیشہ ما یہ نازر ہے گا شل کے متعلق دہ بیا عتراف کرتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے تاریخ نو لیمی کی بناءاس دور میں ڈالی جب تاریخ کے فن کا شوق وذ دق ختم ہو چکا تھا جمود کے ایسے دفت میں انحکے طاقتو رقلم نے اس فن کو پھر سے نئی زندگی بخشنے میں قابل قدر خدمت کی جوصد یوں تک یادگا در ہے گی۔ار دوزبان کی بے بضاعتی کا احساس کرتے ہوئے علاق مہ نے اردوزبان میں فاری نظم کی تاریخ مرتب کی اور شبلی کی شعر الحجم رکھا۔ فارتی نظم کی تاریخ کے موضوع پر ابھی تک اردود فارسی میں جتنی بھی تھا بی فارسی نظم کی تاریخ شبلی کی شعر الحجم ایک بہترین تالیف شار کی جاسکتی ہے۔

آ گے چل کر محمود شیرانی بیدواضح کرتے ہیں کہ میری تحریریں ای کتاب کے تعلق سے ہیں اور صرف ان بیانات کو موضوع بحث بنایا جائے گا کہ جنگے متعلق مجھے صاحب شعرالتجم سے بعض تاریخی یا تنقیدی وجوہ پراختلاف ہے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ علاّ مہ شبلی کی شعرالتجم جو دراصل نظم کی تاریخ ہے اسکے مطالعہ کرنے کے بعد میں نے اپنی بیدائے قائم کی ہے اور بیر مجموعی نتیجہ نکالا ہے کہ: ''علامہ شبلی اس تصنیف کے دوران میں مورخانہ ومحققانہ فرائض کی نگہدا شت سے ایک بڑی حد تک غافل رہے ہیں ' رطب و یا بس جو کچھان کے مطالعہ میں آجا تا ہے بشر طیکہ دلچیپ ہو، حوالہ قلم کر دیتے ہیں۔'' لغزشیں کی ہیں اس خاص دائرے میں ان کی معلومات تاریخی نہایت محدود ہے۔'' '' بہت سے غیر تاریخی افسانوں نے شعر الحجم میں قابل عزت جگد پائی ہے۔عام اغلاط جنھیں تذکرہ نگاروں نے اپنی اپنی تصنیف میں دہرا کر ہماری ادبیات میں عام طور پرزباں زدکر دیا ہے، شعر العجم کے صفحات پر بھی موجود ہیں۔'' کی اکثر اوقات ایک مؤرّخ یافتق کواپنے اجتہا دکے استعال کی بھی ضرورت ہوتی ہے کین مولانا نے ضروری مواقع پر بھی اس کے استعال سے احتر از کہا ہے۔ ۹ہ

محمود شیرانی کے تحقیقی اور تقیدی مضامین کی اشاعت مخزن نامی رسالہ میں لا ہور سے ۱۹۲۰ء میں اور اردونا می رسالہ میں ۱۹۲۱ء سے ہونی شروع ہوئی۔ پہلے پہل تو دقیقی، قابوس نامہ، فر دودی اور شا ہنامہ پر انکے قلم سے تحریریں تکلیں پھرانہوں نے شعر الحجم پر اپنا کام شروع کیا اور اس پر تنقید کی انکا انداز تنقید فنی تھا جو کہ ہندوستان کیلئے بالکل نیا تھا۔ انکے ان تمام مضامین نے ملک بھر میں دھوم مچا کے رکھ دی انکے تعلق سے چند افاضل اور دانشوروں کی رائے پیش کرنا یہاں بے تک نہ ہوگا۔ واب عماد الملک تنقید شعر الحجم کے متعلق لکھتے ہیں:۔

> ''میں شبحصتا تھا کہ میں کسی قدر فارسی جانتا ہوں مگر شعرالعجم کی تنقید پڑھ کر مجھے معلوم ہوا کہ میں فارسی مطلق نہیں جانتا کس قدر عالمانہ و عارفانہ تنقید ہے۔''وا

تقید شعرالعجم دوحصّوں میں ہے پہلے حصے میں شہید بلخی ،رودکی ، دقیقی ،ابوشکور بلخی ، عمارہ مروزی پھرغز نوی دور میں فرخی، فردوسی ،منو چہری ،اسدی طوسی ، حکیم سنائی ،اوحدالدین انوری ،انوری کے حالات، سلطان شخر ، مجدالدین ابوالحسن عمرانی ، عماد الدین پیروز شا ہ احمد ،انوری کی شاعری ،انوری اور ظھیر اور ان دونوں کی بدیہہ گوئی اور بذلہ شجی ، نظامی گنجوی ،نظامی کے حالات اور پھر فر دوسی اور نظامی کا آپس میں مواز نہ کر کے ان کے کلام کی خصوصیات کا ذکر ہوا ہے۔

تقید شعرالحجم (همّه دوّم) میں شخ فریدالدین عطّاراورا نکےحالات، انکے کلام پر تبصرہ، واردات عشق، وحدت وجود، قصائد، رباعیات، مثنویاں، تصنیفات شخ فرید الدین عطّار، آغاز عشق، اسرار الشھو د، اسرار نامہ، کنز الحقائق، مفتاح الفتوح، وصلت نامہ، منصور نامہ یا حلاج نامہ، بے سرنامہ، خیاط نامہ، کنز الاسرار، وصیت نامہ، مظھر العجائب، چار مذہب، جو ہر الذات وھیلاج نامہ، کمال اساعیل تک ذکر ہواہے۔

تنقید شعرالعجم میں کافی تنوع ہے ۔اسکی تحریروں سے مجموعی طور پر حافظ محمود شیرانی کے علم وفضل ،انکی غیر معمولی تحقیق

صلاحیت،اسلوب تحقیق اورفارسی زبان وادب پر بے پناہ قدرت کا اندازہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ شیرانی سرز مین ہند کےایک مایۂ ناز محقّق اور دانشور بتھے،انکی تحقیقات سے سیکڑوں نئے نئے اد بی و تاریخی حقائق سامنے آئے اور نئے نئے انکشافات منظرعام پر ظہور پذیر ہوئے،انکامیدان عمل اردو د فارسی زبان دادب د تاریخ ہے۔فارسی ادبی موضوعات جنگی طرف انہوں نے توجہ کی ان میں فردوی اورا سکے شاہنامہ کو بڑی اہمیت حاصل ہے اسی طرح سے تقید شعراعجم ،فردوی پر چارمقالے : شاہنامہ کی پہل داستان،فر دومی کامذ ہب، جو محمود اور مثنوی پوسف زلیخا کی فر دومی کی طرف غلط نسبت تو اس طرح کے موضوعات پر شیر انی نے جستحقیقی انداز میں بحث کی ہےاس سےاصول تحقیق وضع کئے جاسکتے ہیں۔جدیتحقیق میں داخلی شہادت کو بڑی اہمیت حاصل سے بیداخلی شہادت محمود شیرانی کی تحاریر ہی میں سب سے پہلے نظر آتی ہے۔ فارس زبان کے آغاز دارتقاء پر جس طرح کی وہ نظرر کھتے تھےاں طرح کی نظر کسی اور حقق میں سوائے علامہ قزو نی نے نہیں ملتی۔ تقید شعرالعجم، حافظ محود شیرانی کا ہمیشہ زندہ رہنے والاکار نامہ ہے، اپنی اس تصنیف میں انہوں نے پچاسوں موضوعات یر مختتم بحث کی ہے۔ان سے انداز ہ ہوتا ہے کہ فارس زبان وادب پرانگی بصیرت وبصارت اور گہری نظر س حد تک تھی۔ يروفسيرسيدا ميرحسن عابدي اين مضمون'' تقيد شعرالحجم ''مين شبل كحلق سے رقمطرا زيبن : علامہ شلی نعمانی کو بہاوّلیت حاصل ہے کہ سب سے پہلے انہوں نے فارس شاعری کوانتقادی نظر سے دیکھا، نیز اس کوصرف ہندوستانیوں کے لئے نہیں بلکہ ایرانیوں،افغانیوں،تاجیکیوں اور دوسرے فارسی کے عاشقوں کے لئے بورى طرح روشناس كرايا \_11 . علّا مة بلي كامطالعه نهايت وسيع اورمتنوع تقا،ان كو بم محقق نهيس كهه سكتے ، بلكه وہ تو ادبی اسليج پراينے ہيروكو يورے جلال و جمال سے ہم لوگوں کے سامنے پیش کرتے ہیں۔ ۳۱ فارس زبان وادب پر بے شار کتابیں کہ صی گئی ہیں اورکہ صی جا ئیں گی ،مگر شعراقتم کی ، جو بنی ہوئی ہے، وہ بنی ر بے گی ، نیز علامه کی تنقیداور فارسی ادب کے شغف کو بھی بھی بھلامانہیں جاسکتا ہوا ۔۔۔ایران اور ہندوستان میں تحقیق کی روایت علّا مہ کے بعد عالم وجود میں آئی ہے۔ایران میں علّا مہ قزو بنی اور ہندوستان میں جافظ محمود شیرانی صاحب نے اس کی داغ نیل رکھی ہے۔ چاہ یروفیسر سیدامیرحسن عابدی تنقید شعرالعجم اور شعرالعجم کامواز نہ کرتے ہوئے لکھتے ہیں: میں نے'' تقید شعرالحجم'' کاایک حد تک مطالعہ کیا ہے، جس سے انداز ہ ہوا کہ دراصل علّا مہاور جافظ صاحب دونوں الگ الگ میدانوں کے شہسوار ہیں۔علّا مہتقید کے بادشاہ اور ہیرو پرست ہیں جب کسی کودہ ہیرو بنا لیتے ہیں ، تو اس کے لئے بڑی شان وشوکت کا ماحول پیدا کرتے ہیں۔۔۔۔ ہم ان کے پہاں یہ نہیں دیکھتے کہ انہوں نے کیا لکھا ہے، بلکہ یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ کیے

محقق میں سوائے علّا مدتحد بن عبد الو ہاب قزویٰ کے دیکھنے کونہیں ملتی اور یہ بات بلا تأمل کہی جاسکتی ہے کہ ان موضوعات پر شیرانی پر اب تک اضافہ نہیں ہو سکا ہے اور یہ بات کسی سے تحفیٰ نہیں رہی ہے کہ جب یورپ کے حققین مثنوی یوسف وز ایخا کو فر دوسی کے نام کے ساتھ چھاپ رہے تھاتو ہندوستان کے اس نا مور سپوت کے ہاتھوں اس غلطا نتساب کا پر دہ اٹھا دیا جاچک تھا۔ نقید شعر الحجم شیرانی کا ہمیشہ زندہ رہنے والا کا رنامہ ہے، اپنی اس تصنیف میں انہوں نے پچا سوں موضوعات کو ز اکر نہایت سبحیدہ اور سلجھی ہوئی گفتگو کی ہے، ان سے بیاندازہ لگایا جا سکتا ہے کہ فارس زبان وا دب پر ان کی نگاہ ک تھی ، ایکے بعض نتیجوں سے اختلاف کیا جا سکتا ہے لیکن اس کتاب کا طرز استدلال دوست و در تصنی دونوں سے خراج تحسین وصول کئے بغیز نہیں رہتا۔

محمود شیرانی نے اردود فارسی زبان وادب کے سینکڑ وں موضوعات پر طبیع آزمائی کی ہے اور ہر موضوع پر جتنا نیا اور انچھوتا مواد میسر کرادیا ہے اس سے دنیائے ادب کی تاریخ مالا مال ہوگئی ہے۔ انکی حیثیت ایک تاریخ ساز محقق ونقا دکی ہے۔ ان ک کا م کا دائر ہ بھی کافی وسیع ہے۔ زبان وادب اور لسانیات کے ساتھ ساتھ انہوں نے تاریخ ہنداور ہندی تہذیب کو نے زادی نگاہ سے پر کھا ہے۔ یہ بات بغیر کسی تر ڈ د کے کہی جا سکتی ہے کہ ایرانیات میں مشرقی سرز مین پر اس پائے کا کوئی اور تحقق د کی کے نہیں ملتا کہ جس نے اتن اہمیت کے حامل موضوعات پر ایسی اعلیٰ و شاندار گفتگو کی ہو۔ ایران کے مشہور و معروف محقق مرز احمد قزوینی اپنی ملتوع صلاحیت کی بدولت دنیا ہے تحقیق میں اپنا ایک نام رکھتے ہیں کیکن فارسی زبان وادب کے حوالے سے انک کارنا مہ محمود شیرانی کے برابر نہیں ،خصوصیت سے فارسی ادب کے بڑے مسائل پر شیرانی کے مقالے میں قزوینی کی کوئی یادگار

الاکینیاً۔ص:۴۵ ۲۲ جافظ محمود شیرانی (تحقیقی مطالع)ص:۲۵۱۔مرتبہ: پروفیسرنذ ریاحمہ۔غالب انسٹی ٹیوٹ نئی دھلی،۱۹۹۱ ۱۳ - ۱۹ - ۱۹ - ۱۱ - ایساً -ص:۲۵۲٬۲۵۱ ۲۰ - ۱۹ - ۱۹ ایساً -ص:۲۳۳-۲۳۵

☆☆☆

**ڈاکٹر شبیب انورعلوی** اسٹینٹ پر وفیسر، شعبہ فارسی لکھنؤ یو نیورسٹی <sup>ب</sup>کھنؤ

عربی وفارس ادبیات کے قارئین خصوصاً اس بات سے بخوبی واقف ہیں کہ امثال وعکم کا آغاز مشرق کی دنیا میں ہوا کیونکہ یہ جابر حکمرانوں اور مطلق العنان فرماں رواؤں کا مرکز تھی۔ یہاں کے مطلوم وحکوم عوام کے واسطے اپنے خاموش احتجاج اور دلوں میں پوشیدہ محکومی کے احساسات وجذبات کو ظالم وجابر حکمرانوں کے روبرو پیش کرنے اور صدائے احتجاج کو اشاروں و کتابوں کے ذریعے نیز پندونصائح اور موعظت وعبرت کے امور کو لطیف پیرایہ بیان میں پیش کرنے کا شاید یہی سب سے کا میا بطریقہ تھا۔ امثال ومواعظ کی اس صنف کا وجود ہمیں سب سے پہلے اپنے وطن عزیز ہندوستان میں ملتا ہے۔ کاور دو ہوا۔

ان قدیم ترین امثال کے خالقین اور مرق<sup>ع</sup>ین میں حکیم لقمان ایز وب رومی ، بید با (وید با) ہندی ہیں۔ پنچ تنز ، جوایک نامعلوم تشمیری برہمن کی تقریباً تین صدی قبل مسیح علیہ السلام ایک نادر الوجود اور نایاب تصنیف ہے اس میں ایک مقدمہ اور پانچ ابواب تھے۔اس نے اسی بناپر اس کا نام پنچ تنز رکھا۔ایک فرانسیسی فاضل Hertal (ہرل) نے اس کوشسکرت سے اپنی زبان میں منتقل کیا اس پر مفید وقیتی حواثی لیپسک (Lebisk) اور برلن (Berlin) سے 1909 میں دوحصوں میں شائع کیا۔

یہ کتاب جیسا کہ معزز قارئمین جانتے ہیں کہ پندونصائح کے ذریعہ اخلاق وکردار کے کلھارنے اور حکمت ودانائی کے ذریعہ عقلوں کی تربیت ونز کیہ نفوس کیلئے بہترین ہے۔ اسے ذ<sup>شل</sup>یم نامی بادشاہ کیلئے جانوروں و پرندوں کی زبانوں سے سنسکرت میں لکھا گیا تھا۔ اس کی خصوصیت اور مقبولیت کی بناپرا سے فارس میں ترجمہ کیا گیا۔ ( یہ بات بھی تحقیق طلب ہے کہ اس کا قدیم ترین فارسی ترجمہ کب اور کس نے کیا؟ اور اس کا اصل فارسی متن کہاں ہے؟ ) فارسی زبان سے اس کو شہور عربی وفارسی ، جید عالم ادیب انشاء پرداز اور قادر الکلام مترجم ابن کہ تفقع ( 142 ھ 759ء) فصح و بلیغ عربی زبان میں ترجمہ کیا۔ اس کے شروع میں ایک مقد مہلکھا جس میں کتاب کا تعارف اور اس کے مطالعہ کے شوق کو مندرج کیا۔ افسوس کہ اس کتاب کی اصل اور تراجم سب ہی گردش زمانہ کا شکار ہو گئے ابن کہ تھی ترجمہ نے ایسی مقبولیت وشہرت پائی کہ پھراس کو متعدد زبانوں کا پیر ہن عطا کیا گیا۔ بعد میں فارس دعر بی میں ابواب کے اضافے بھی ہوتے رہے۔ کہیں بارہ کہیں پندرہ اور کہیں اکیس ابواب پر بیر کتاب منفنہم ہوئی۔ ساسانی باد شاہ نوشیران عادل (579ء) کے تکم پر اس کے ذہین ولا یق طبیب برز ویہ نے بھی فارس میں اس کا ترجمہ کیا اور ساتھ ہی ہندوستانی کہانیوں کے مزید کچھا بواب کا اضافہ کیا۔کلیہ ددمنہ کے عربی منظوم تراجم بھی ہوئے۔ کلیلہ ددمنہ کے تعارف میں ڈاکٹر زہرای خانلر ککھتی ہیں:

> "کتابی هندی که درزمان انوشیروان ساسانی به وسیلهٔ بروزیهٔ طبیب از هندوستان به ایران آورده شده اززبان سانسکریت به پهلوی نقل گردید وسپس از پهلوی به وسیلهٔ عبدالله بن المقفع به عربی در آمده است رود کی که کلیله ودمنه رابه فارسی منظوم ساخت که از آن جزابیات پر اگنده چیزی در دست نیست - پس از آن دراوایل قرن ششم ابوالمعالی نصرالله بن محمدعبدالحمید منشی ترجمه ای از عربی به عبارت منشیانهٔ فارسی ترتیب داد و آن رابه نام ابوالمظفر بهرام شاه بن مسعود بن ابراهیم ساخت راین ترجمه معروف ترین ترجمهٔ کلیله ودمنه است داز آثار نثر مصنوع زبان فارسی است که نویسنده در آن به آوردن متر افات واشتهادبه اشعار و آیات و امثال عربی وفارسی مقید بوده شده وقوت ترکیب وحسنِ اسلوب آن مورد توجه قرار گرفته ، چنانکه پس از آن چندین کتاب به تقلید آن تالیف یافته است مانند انوار سهیلی حسین و اعظ کا شفی و عیار دانش "(۱)

مندوستان میں اکبر کے دور (1605ء - 1556ء) میں قاضی مبارک نا گوری لائق وفائق بیٹے اور اس کے مقربین خاص میں سے ایک ابوالفضل علّا می (1602ء - 1551ء) نے عیار دانش کے نام سے اس کا فارق میں ترجمہ کیا جس کو اہل علم ودانش کے درمیان بہت مقبولیت و پذیرائی حاصل ہوئی۔ ہندو پاک کے متعدد کتب خانوں میں اس کے بے شارخطی نسخ بھی موجود ہیں۔ میر یعلم میں مولا نا آزاد لا بحریری مسلم یو نیور سٹی میں محفوظ خائر میں بھی اس کے لیے شارخطی نسخ بھی کلیلہ ودمنہ کے بکثرت خطی نسخ دنیا کے مختلف غیر شخصی اور شخصی اس کے گئی نسخ موجود ہیں۔ محبتی مینوی نے کلیلہ ودمنہ انشا کی ابوالمعالی نصر اللہ منٹی کی تعلیم کا سے خانوں کی زینت ہیں۔ ایران کے مشہور فاضل محقق کے جن اہم اور دستیاب شدہ خطی اور مطبوعہ نخوں کی تفصیل پیش کی سے نہا یت گراں قدر اور عالمانہ ومحققانہ مقد مہ میں اس کے جن اہم اور دستیاب شدہ خطی اور مطبوعہ نخوں کی تفصیل پیش کی ہے۔ ۲- : نسخہ محفوظ در کتبخانۂ جار اللہ افندی در استانبول بشمارہ ۲۷۲۷ مؤرخ ۱۰ موجود ٣- : نسخة محفوظ در كتبخانة عمومي بورسه از كتب حسين جلبي بشماره ٧٦٣ مورخ ٣٩٣ هي ٢٩٤
٤- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي باريس بشماره ٣٧٥ فارسي از نسخ قرن ششم يا هفتمـ
٥- نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٧٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٧٢ ه
٥- نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٧٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٧٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٧٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٧٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٧٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٧٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٧٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٧٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٧٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٧٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٨٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٧٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٨٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٧٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٨٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٠٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٨٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٠٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة ملي پاريس بشماره ٣٨٦ فارسي مورخ ٢٠٢ ه
٢- : نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة با دليان اكسفرد، غالب آن از قرن هفتم .
٢- : شرح ابيات نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة لالا اسماعيل (استانبول) بشمارة ٢٠١ مورخ ٢٠٧ مورخ ٢٠٧ مورخ ٢٠٠ ه از مؤلفي مجهول.

۹-:نسخة اى بنشان 12 MS Pers ركتب خانة با دليان ، غالب آن از سال ۷۳۰ ه
۱۰-:نسخة اى در كتب خانة گونا ( آلمان شرقى ) بنشان 123 Hal مور خ ۷۳۲ ه
۱۱-: نسخة كتب خانة نافذ پاشا در استانبول بشماره-۱۰۰ از نسخ قرن هفتم تا هشتم.
۱۲-: نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة روان كوشكو (استانبول) بشماره۲۰۰۱/ مور خ ۹۳۸ ه
۱۲-: نسخة محلس شوراى ملى بشمارة ۱۸۸۰ ، قسمت غالب آن از اوايل قرن هشتم .
۱۳-: نسخة مجلس شوراى ملى بشمارة د ۱۸۸۰ ، قسمت غالب آن از اوايل قرن هشتم .
۱۳-: نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة روان كوشكو (استانبول) بشماره۲۰۰۱/ مور خ ۹۳۸ ه
۱۳-: نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة روان كوشكو (استانبول) بشماره۲۰۰۱/ مور خ ۹۳۸ ه
۱۳-: نسخة محلس شوراى ملى بشمارة ۱۸۸۰ ، قسمت غالب آن از اوايل قرن هشتم .
۱۲-: نسخة مجلس شوراى ملى بشمارة د ۱۸۸۰ ، قسمت غالب آن از اوايل قرن هشتم .
۱۲-: نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة روان كوشكو (استانبول) بشماره۲۰۰۱/ مور خ ۹۳۸ ه
۱۳-: نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة روان كوشكو (استانبول) بشماره۲۰۰۱/ مور خ ۹۳۸ ه
۱۳-: نسخة محفوظ در كتب خانة روان كوشكو (استانبول) بشماره۲۰۰۱/ مور خ ۹۳۸ ه
۱۳-: نسخة محلس شوراى ملى بشمارة ۱۸۸۰ ، قسمت غالب آن از اوايل قرن هشتم .
۱۲-: نسخة محلس شوراى ملى بشمارة دام ، بل مور فرون بریتانیائى بنشان ۵۳۵۶ مور خ ۹۲۸ ه
۱۲-: تاليف فصل الله اسفزاري ( يا اسفرائينى) نسخ موزه بريتانيائي و پاريس وماربور گ و مجلس ع آ ، ع ب ، ع ج : سـه نسـخـه از متـن اصـلـي ابـن الـمـقـفـع بـعربي محفوظ در كتبخانـهٔ اياصوفيه ع آ ، ع ب ، ع ج : سـه نسـخـه از متـن اصـلـي ابـن الـمـقـفـع بـعربي محفوظ در كتبخانـهٔ اياصوفيه (استانبول) بشماره هاى ٥٩٤ در ٢٠٤ در در در ٢٠٤ در ٢٠

١٦-: نسخه عربي ترجمة شيخ زين الدين عمر الفارسي از متن نصر الله منشي از كتب خانة احمد
 ثالث بشماره،١٥٥ ٥٣٠ محفوظ در طوب قابو سراي (استانبول) ، تاريخ آن ٧٢٧ ه

مخطوط کاتعارف: - بینادر مخطوط قدیم فارس عمده خط نشخ میں ہے۔ مخطوطہ کی حالت اچھی ہے اورزمانہ کے حوادث وآلام سے زیادہ متاثر نہیں ۔ اس میں ۲ سے مرصفحات ہیں۔ اس کا سائز x 10 cm 17.5 cm ہے۔ ہرصفحہ میں پندرہ سطریں ہیں۔ ابواب کی تر تیب نیز اشعار اور ابیات کے عنوانات وغیرہ آب زر سے لکھے ہوئے ہیں۔ مخطوطہ میں تر قیمہ ہے جس سے پنہ چاتا ہے کہ کیم رجب چہارشنبہ 686 ھیں اس کی کتابت عکمل ہوئی۔

> "وَالحمدُللهِ رَبِّ العلمينَ وصَلوتُه علىٰ نبيهِ محمدٍ وآلهِ أَجُمعين وَقعَ الفرائُ مِنُ تحريره ضحوة يَومِ الاربعاء غرة شهرِ رَجَبِ الاصَمُ سنة ست وثمانين وستماة -بخط العبد الضعيف عميدالملك ابن الحسن ...... "اللهم فرج عن كاتبه-(٣) ابتداءا سطر حم-

> > بسم الله الرحمٰن الرحيم

سپاس وستائیش مرخدا نے جل جلاله که آثار قدرت اوبر چهرهٔ روز روشن تابانسبت وانوار حکمت اور در دل شب تار درافشاں بخشاینده که تار عنکبوت راسد عصمت دوستاں کر د۔ جباری که نیش پشه را تیغ قهر دشمنان کر دانید در فطرت کائنات بوزیر ومشیر وصعوبت و مظاهرت محتاج نگشت وبدائع ابداع رادر عالم کون و فساد پیداآورد و آدمیان را بفضیلت نطق ومزیت عقل از دیگر حیوانات ممیز کردانید وبر ای ارشاد وهدایت رسولان فر ستاد تاخلق را از ظلمت جهل و ضلالت بر ها نیدند و صحن گیتی را بنور علم و معرفت آئین بستند و آخر ایشان در نبوت واول مرتبت آسمان حق و آفتاب صدق سیدالمرسلین وامام المتقین وقائد الغر المحجلین ابوالقسم محمد بن عبدالله بن عبدالمطلب بن هاشم و ختم رسالت بر گزید و معجزات ظاهر و دلائل مخصوص کر دانید، الخ- (٤) یگر بادشا بول و بادشاہت (ول والامر) کی مرح وقو صیف ان کر آئش و خصائص اورز مدار یوں و فیره کاذکرتقر یبا توضخات رشتمل ہے۔

> بعدازان...این کلمه چند موجزاز خصایص ملك واهل دولت ومحاسن عدل وسیاست تـقـریـر افتاد اکنون روی بذکر اغراض نهاده آید والله الموفق لاتمامه وسعة جوده بمنه وفضله\_(٥)

> > ذكردولت سلطان اعظم بهرام شاه بن مسعود (٢)

"مفتتح كتاب براى ترتيب كه ابن المقفع آورده است-چنين گويد ابو الحسن عبد الله ابن المقفع ، رحمه الله ، پس از حمد بارى ، عزاسمُه،و درود بر سيد كائنات، عليه الصَّلاة والسلام ، كه ايزد تبارك و تعالىٰ بكمال قدرت و حكمت عالم را بيافريد، و آدميان را بفضل و مشت خويش عزيت عقل ور جحان خرد از ديگر جانوران مميَّز گردانيد، زيرا كه عقل بر اطلاق كليد خيرات و پاى بند سعادات است، و مصالح معاش و معاد و رستگارى آخرت بدو بازبسته است، و اين دو نوع است: يكى آن كه ايزد تعالىٰ بى كسبى ارزاني دارد وآن را غريزى گويند ودوم مكتسب كه از روي تجارب حاصل آيد وانچه غريزي است در مردم بمنزلت آتش است در چوب و چنانكه ظهور آن در ادواتِ آتش زدن ممكن نگردد أثرِ اين بي تجربت و ممارست

حاصل نشود، و حكما گفته اند كه التجارب لقاحُ العقول و هر كه از فيض آسمانی وعقل غریزی بهره مند شد و بر کسب هنر مواظبت نمودودر تجارب متقدمان تيأمل عاقلانه واجب ديد آرزوهاي دنيا بيابد و در آخرت نيك بخت خيزد، والله الهادي الى ما هو الأوضحُ سبيلًا والأر شدُدليلًا.و ببايد دانست كه ايزد تعالیٰ هر کار را سببی نهاده است و هر سببی علتی وهر علتی وضعی و مدتی ،که حکم بدان متعلق باشد و ايام عمرو روزگار دولت يکي از مقبلان بدان آراسته مي شود و سبب وعلت و ترجمه اين كتاب و نقل آن از هندوستان بفارس آن بود که ایزد تعالیٰ آں پادشاہ عادل بختیار و شهریار عالم کامگار أنوشیرواں کسری بن قباد را از شعاع عقل و نور علم خطي وافر ارزاني داشت، ودر معرفت كارها و شناخت مناظم آن رای صائب و فکرت ثاقب روزی کرد ، و افعال و اخلاق او را بتائيد آسماني بيار است، تا همت بتحصيل علم وتتبع اصول و فروع أن مصروف گردانید و در انواع علوم بمنزلتی رسید که هیچ پادشاه پس از وی آن مقام در نتوانست یافت، و آن درجت شریف و رتبت عالی را سزاوارو مرشح نتوانست گشت ونخوت یادشاهی و همت جهان گیری بدان مقرون شد تا اغلب مهمالك دنيا در ضبط خويش آور د و جباران روز گار را در ربقه طاعت و خدمت کشید ،و آنچه مطلوب جهانیان است از عزدنیا بیافت و در اثنای آن بسمع او رسانیدندکه در خزائن ملوك هند كتابیست که از زبان مرغان وبهایم وحوش و طيور و حشرات جمع كرده اند، و پادشاهان را در سياست رعيت و بسط عدل و ر أفت، و قـمـع خـصـمـان و قهر دشمنان ، بدان حاجت باشد، و آن را عمدهٔ هر نيکے و سرماية هر علم و راهبر هر منفعت و مفتاح هر حکمت مي شناسند و چنانکه ملوك را ازاں فوايد تواند بود اوساط مردماں راهم منافع حاصل تواند شد وآن راكتاب كليله ودمنه خوانند، الخـ(٧) بعدازاں ص ۲ ہم ریرابواب کی فہرست درج کی ہے کہاس کی اصل میں جو سنسکرت میں تھی دس ابواب یتھے جن برمزید چھ ابواب كااضا فيركها كمايه

آئندہ صفحات میں مزید مفید معلومات جمع کی گئی ہیں کتاب میں جابجا عربی وفارس متقد مین شعرا کے اشعار نقل کئے گئے -ابن المقفع کا مروجہ عربی ترجمہ کا بیا کیک بہترین اور شاہ کا رفارس ترجمہ ہے۔آخری عبارت ہیے ہے۔ واگر ایس بیندہ یک کتیاب رااز پیار سبی تیابتازی یااز تازی بپار سبی برد بدان

تشرفي نجويد كه ذكر براعت اوازان ساير ترست كه بدين معاني حاجت باشد وخباص وعام رامواظبت اوبر استفادت وتعلم مقرر است وكمال همت او درفراهم آوردن اسباب سعادت واكتساب انواع هنر معلوم شده . ولست اذا سما للمجد طرف ار لاً نيبواظيري دون السبمياك ونيفسي حبرة والبعبرق زاك ودهير مسعف والعمر غض حـر مـت بـه مـزية ذي احتـنـاك وليمسص مهمج بنهي الاشباب اذا شات الجذاع على المذاك عمليٰ ان الرِّهمان ابمانَ شماوي نهانم چه دارد چوبددختری زمیانیه نیدارد زمن بیه پسیر در جـمـلـه ایـن بـنده وبنده زاده راشر فی بزرگ حاصل آمد وذکر آن بر روی روز گار مخلدگشت وفرط اخلاص در نیك بندگی اور جهانیان روروشن شد. ايز د تعالىٰ خدا وند عالم رادر دين ودنيا بنهايت همت بر سانا د وتمامي بلاد شرق وغرب را بسایهٔ رایت منصور وظل چته میمون شاهانشاهی منور گرداناد، وتشنيكان اميدرا در آفاق جهيان كيه منتبظر احسان وعاطفت ملكانه بمانده انداز جام عدل ورافت سيراب كناد، انه القادر عليه والمتطول به والحمد لله رب العالمين وصلوتة على نبيه محمد وآله أجمعين ـ(٨) اس کے بعد نسخہ مذکورہ کی ترقیمہ کی عبارت ہے جو سابقہ صفحات میں گزرچکی ہے۔ نىسىخة ھاذا ك**ەتعلق چندنكات نہايت اہم ہيں۔** ا- پیرکذ پیچند خطانشخ میں ہےاوراس زمانے میں یعنی چھٹی ساتویں ہجری میں یہی خط مروج تھا۔ ۲-نسخہ میں جابجاا بیا املاءموجود ہے جو اُس دور کے کا تبوں میں مستعمل تھا۔ مثلاً فارسی الفاظ کی جگہ کثر ت سے حربی الفاظ الف کے بجائے مدکااستعال ابو القاسمہ کی جگہہ ابو القیسہ دال کی جگہ ذال، ماشر کے بجائے ماشنرے گوید کے بجائے گویذے، گاف کے بجائے کاف کا استعال، گرددیا گردانید کے بجائے کرددیا کر دانید ح کے بجائے خ، چنا نکہ کے بجائے

۲۰ نسخه کی تزئین کاانداز شیرازی ہے، یعنی کتابت ایران میں ہوئی۔عنوانات کی جگہ سرخ روشائی کا استعال کہا گہا۔

چنانک، تشدید کی جگه حرف کا دوماراستعال، وغیرہ وغیرہ۔

فروخت کا شکارر ہاہے۔متعدد مہروں سے بیکھی واضح ہے کہ مختلف افراد کی ملکیت رہاہے۔ ۲ قائے مینوی کے مطابق یہ نسخہ پیریں کے نشخ مکتوبہ ۲۶۲ ہو سے مشاہبہ اور قریب العہد ہے۔ پیری کانسخہ اس نسخہ سے صرف۲۲ رسال قبل کا لکھا ہوا ہے۔لہذا س نسخہ کوتر جمہ کلیلہ و دمنہ کا ساتواں یا آٹھواں قدیم ترین مخطوطہ مجھا جاسکتا ہے۔ <u>حواثق</u> ۱- فرہنگ ادبیات فاری دری۔ڈ اکٹر زہرای خاطری کیا ،انتشارات بنیا دفر ہنگ ایران ،،ص۲۱۲ ۔ ۲- کلیلہ درمنہ تھی دتو ضیح تبنی مینوی ،انتشارات دانشگاہ تہران ۲۷ سا ہے مشی ص ۱۹

- ۳- مخطوطة هذا ص-۲۲
- ۳۵-۳۴ مخطوطة هذا ص ۳۵-۳۳
  - ۵- مخطوطهٔ هذا ص-۳

۲- بهرام شاه غزنوی (۲۷ ۲۵ ۵٬۷۲۰ ۱۵-۲۳ ۵٬۱۵۱۱ ، بن سلطان مسعود سوم بهرام شاه کی والده سلحوقی سلطان احمه خجر (1157 ء) کی سگی بهن گو هرخانون تقیین،علامة بلی نعمانی شعر العجم میں لکھتے ہیں: ''کلیلہ ودمنه جس کا ترجمه پہلوی زبان سے عبداللّٰد ابن المقفع نے عربی میں کیا تھا، بہرام شاہ (جو سلطان محمود کی چوتھی پشت میں تھا۔۱۳ ھ میں تخت نشین ہوا) کے عکم سے فاری زبان میں ترجمہ کی گئی اور بیہ پہلا دن تھا کہ ایران اور ہندوستان میں اس کا رواج عام ہوا''

- ۲- ۳۲-۳۳ مخطوطة هذا ۳۲-۳۳
  - ۸- مخطوطه هذا ۲۱

☆☆☆

**پروفیسرر ضوان اللّدآروی** پٹنہ، بہار بہار کے فارسی اساتذہ سیریز۔ ۸

يروفيسر حبيب المرسلين شيدا

تقریباً چالیس سال پہلے کاوہ منظر آج بھی نگا ہوں کے سامنے ہے جب ہم لوگ پہلی باراستاد محترم جناب پروفیسر حبیب المرسلین صاحب کے کلاس میں داخل ہور ہے تھے۔ ( سال ۱۹۸۲ء) وہ ایم۔اے ( فارت ) میں ہمارا پہلا سال بھی تھا اور استاد محترم سے ہمارا پہلا تعارف بھی ۔ تعارف ، بس نام کی حد تک۔ اس لئے کہ تعارف میں وہ دیگر رسمیات کے قائل نہیں تھے۔ بلکہ دیگر رسمیات کو تو چھوڑ ہئے ، پتی تو بیہ ہے کہ تعارف میں وہ نام کے بھی قائل نہیں تھے۔ ان کا صرف ایک ہی تعارف تھا۔ فارت کی مشکل نثر اور فارت کی مشکل شاعری ، جس کو وہ اپنے طریقہ تد رایس اور جداگا نہ انداز بخن سے پانی کر کے رکھ دیتے تھے۔ س

غزل تو خیر ہراہل شخن کا جادو ہے محکر یوک پلک میر فن کا جادو ہے نٹر میں شبنم شاداب اور شاعری میں قصید ہُ خا قانی ان کی تد ریس کا حصہ تو تھا، ہی ، ان کے وجود کا بھی ایک لاز می جزو تھا۔ حالانکہ یہ کتابیں ان کی میز پر پڑی ہوئی ہوتی تھیں ، لیکن دوران تد ریس انہیں میں نے کبھی ہاتھ لگاتے ہوئے نہیں دیکھا۔ اور وہ اس لئے کہ ان کا متن ان کے ذہن اور حافظہ میں تحفوظ تھا۔ وہ اپنے ذہن کی آب وہ وا میں زندہ تھے۔ صرف آغاز درس سے پہلے انہیں متن کو Recall کرنے کی ضرورت ہوتی تھی جس کا طریقہ یہ تھا کہ کچر شروع کرنے سے پہلے دوہ پان سے شوق فرماتے تھے۔ کلاس میں سکوت طاری ہوتا تھا۔ ہماری نگا ہیں انکے چہرے پر جمی ہوتی تھیں اور ان کی نگا ہیں خلاؤں میں پچھ تلاش کر رہی ہوتی تھیں۔ شاید آج تیں کا مواد

یکائنات مرےبال و پر کے بس کی نہیں تو کیا کروں سفر ذات کرتار ہتا ہوں چند ساعتوں میں درون ذات کا بیسفر تمام ہوتا تو وہ بیٹھے ہی بیٹھا پنے لکچر کا آغاز فرماتے۔ انہیں میں نے کبھی کھڑے ہو کرلکچر دیتے ہوئے نہیں دیکھا۔ بلکہ کھڑے ہونا تو دور، انہیں تو میں نے کبھی اپنی مخصوص نشست سے جنبش کرتے ہوئے بھی نہیں دیکھا'۔ دنیا اگر دہند جنہم زجائے خولیش۔ کی مجسم تصویر۔ وہ ایک طرف کتاب کا متن یا قصیدہ کا شعر پیش کرتے اور دوسری طرف اُسی رواں دواں فارسی میں اس کی تشریح بھی کرتے جاتے، اُس کے تمام پس منظر اور تناسبات لفظی و معنوی کے ساتھ ۔ استاد محتر مکا یہ واحد کلاس تھا جس میں اس کی تقری میں ای منظر اور تناسبات لفظی و معنوی ہوتی تھیں۔ فارسی کے علاوہ کسی بھی زبان کا کوئی بھی لفظ وہ کلاس میں استعمال کرنے سے گریز کرتے تھے۔ حالا نکہ انہیں ایران جانے یا ہل زبان کے ساتھ در جنوں کا گو تھی نہیں ملاء کی تھی اور تی دی ان کے تھی ای اور تی ہوں ہے ہوں ہے۔

شہر بےرنگ ! تر بےلوگ گواہی دیں گے ہم سےخوش رنگ بھی تیر بے خس دخاشا ک میں تھے گوشے میں قفس کے انہیں آ رام بہت تھا۔ کلاس روم ان کے لئے درس و قد ریس کی جگہ بھی تھی اور جائے پناہ بھی مجلسی زندگی ان کی فطرت کے بالکل خلاف ہے۔اسی لئے وہ ارباب سیادت وقیادت سے ہمیشہ گریز اں رہے ہے ہم فقیروں کوتوبس نام خدا کافی ہے ہم کہاں منت ارباب حشم رکھتے ہیں فراغتے وکتابےوگوشہ چمنے ۔انہیءناصرثلا نثہ سےان کی زندگی عبارت رہی ہے۔اسی عزلت نشینی اور کم آمیزی کے سب علمی د نیا میں انہیں اتنی شہرت حاصل نہ ہو تکی جس کے وہ مستحق تھے۔ان کی گمنا می کی دوسری بڑی دجہ بہر بھی کہ فارسی میں ان کے وہ بیشتر تخلیقی کارنامے (بشمول ان کی فارسی شاعری )عدم اشاعت کے سبب پرد ہُ خفا میں رہ گئے جوا گرمنظر عام پرآتے تویقیناً علمی د نها میں ان کی شہرت اور تعارف کا سبب ینتے۔وہ تو کہتے کہ بعد میں جناب عامر سجانی صاحب جب ان کے رابطہ میں آئے اور ان سے استفادہ کرنے کے بعد فارسی زبان وادب کے ساتھ انہوں نے سول سروس کے امتحان میں نمایاں کامیابی حاصل کی تب لوگوں کو اُس دست کرم کا پنہ چلاجوفقیری میں بھی دنیا بیدارزانی کرنے کافن جانتا تھا 🖕 فقیری میں بیتھوڑی بی تن آسانی بھی کرتے ہیں کہ ہم دست کرم دنیا یہ ارزانی بھی کرتے ہیں يروفيسرحبيب المرملين صاحب ضلع مغربي جميارن ميں واقع ذها كه بےقريب ايك دورا فتادہ گا ؤں مسوڑ ها ميں ا سرجنوری ایم ۱۹ بو یو عالم وجود میں آئے۔گا ؤں ہی کے ایک مکتب میں ان کی ابتدائی تعلیم ہوئی۔ بعداز اں مظفر بورے ایک مدرسہ دارالکمیل میں ان کا داخلہ ہوا جہاں سے انہوں نے عربی فارسی میں متوسطات تک کی تعلیم حاصل کی اور پھر ڈ ھا کہ کے مدرسه عربیه حنفیہ سے مولوی درجہ تک کی تعلیم مکمل کی ۔عربی فارسی میں ان کا بیغلیمی سفر بالآخر مدرسہ سلفیہ در جھنگہ میں بایہ بحیل کو پہنجا چہاں سے ۱۹۵۸ء میں ماضالطہان کی فراغت ہوئی یحر پی فارسی میں ان کی بے مثال صلاحیتوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے مدرسہ سلفيه ے نگراں ڈاکٹرعبدالحفیظ سلفی نے انہیں بحثیت استاد مقرر کرلیا اور اس طرح پر وفیسر حبیب المرسلین صاحب مدرسہ سلفیہ میں تقریباً آٹھ سال تک درس ونڈ ریس کے فرائض انجام دیتے رہے۔اسی دوران 1969ء میں انہوں نے ضلع اسکول در بھنگہ سے میٹرک کیا اور پھر وہیں ملت کالج سے ۲۷ اور میں فارسی آنرز کے ساتھ پی اے کے امتحان میں نمایاں کامیابی حاصل کی۔معروف ادیب اوردانشور پروفیسراجتها رضوی صاحب اُس زمانے میں ملت کالج کے پرسپل ہوا کرتے تھے۔ پھراعلاقعلیم کے لئے انہوں نے بیٹنہ یو نیورٹی کا رخ کیا جہاں سے انہوں نے ۲۶۱۶ء میں فارسی زمان وادب میں ماسٹر کی ڈگری حاصل کی۔اُس دور میں پروفیسر سیدحسن صاحب شعبہ فارس کےصدر تھے جبکہ ان کے دیگر اساتذ ہ میں پروفیسر انوار صاحب ، پروفیسر محمد صدیق صاحب اور پروفیسر فیاض الدین حیدر صاحب شامل تھے۔ان کے معاصرین میں متین احمد صباصاحب،عبدالغفارصاحب،اطهر شیرصاحباورعلی حیدر نیرصاحب وغیرہ قابل ذکر ہیں۔حبیب المرسلین صاحب نے پینہ یو نیورٹی سے ہی عربی زبان دادب میں براجایہ میں دوسری بارایم اے کیا۔ پھر پر وفیسر عطاءالرحن عطا کا کوی کی نگرانی میں انہوں نے' ثنائی مشہدی۔حیات و کارنامےٰ کے موضوع پر تحقیقی مقالہ ککھا اور ۳بے 19 یہ میں پی ایچ ڈی کی سند سے سرفراز ہوئے۔

 شان پیدا کردی ہے۔ مثال کطور پران کی وہ غزل دیکھی جا کتی ہے۔ جس میں انہوں نے اس حدیث کی منظوم تشریح کی ہے کردنیا میں مسافر کی طرح رمود (کن فی الدنیا کا تک غریب) ۔ می کشد منزل بیہ منزل مرگ ما نزدیك تر میں کشد منزل بیہ منزل مرگ ما نزدیك تر شد غبار آرزو هسایت غشاوت بر بیصر می نیساید ابر مبرم مرگ یہ عنی در نظر غباف ل از انہ جام بودن در جوانی هم بتر کر بہ پیری هم همین است و چہ پر سی از ضرر ساز تقوی ساز کن شیدا ز دنیا در گذر عمر طولانیت روزی چند قصہ مختصر محمد دلم صد داغ می چیند زباغ روی خندانیش هر زاران زخم بر دارد زنوك خار مرؤ گانیش

پیدا ہوگئی ہےاور دوسری طرف عربی آمیز الفاظ اورآیات واحادیث کے استعال نے اس میں ایک قتم کی فلسفیانہ اور تلمیحاتی

هـزاران زخم بـر دارد ز نـوك خـار مـژ كـانـش دو قسـمـت شـد زمـانـه از وجود ذات يكتـايـش سواد زلف شـب گـوئـى ز رويـش صبح تـابـانـش چهـا گويـم كـه چونسـت او كه از تشخيص بيرونست مپـرس از وصف حيـرت زاش بيـ پيدا و پـنهـانـش

زهیی حسن جهاں آرا و شیان دلبری دارد کیه بیر خوبان عالم مهتری و سروری دارد بطوف موکب اجلال ختمی مرتبت بنگر سر عزت بیلند از بسکه چرخ چنبری دارد سرش بر دوش وی شیدا وبال دوش وی باشد که بی عشق محمد و می و تن دارد سری دارد پروفیس حبیب الم سلین شیراکی غزلیہ شاعری ، شق ومحبت اور دلوزی و جال سپاری کے انہی جذبات سے عبارت ہےجس سے فارسی کی یوری شعری روایت بہار بداماں ہے۔اس میں کہیں حافظ ،کہیں خسر وادر کہیں دوسر ے کلا سیکی شعرا کے ا ثرات کا پرتو بھی نظراً تا ہے جوفطری بھی ہے کہ ان سب شعرا کوانہوں نے پڑھا بھی ہےاور پڑھایا بھی ہے۔ان کی غز لوں سے متفرق اشعار لطورنمونہ اور بلاتیم ہی پیش خدمت ہیں جس سے قارئین کوان کے رنگ خن کااندازہ ہوگا بازار سنخن گرم است از گرمی بازارم صید خیبر مین دل سوز د زیب آه شبر ر بیارم باخوی کم آمیزی پیشش آئی و بر گردی ای خــضـرو مسیــحـائی در پهـلـوی بیـمـارم دردم ز دوا رفتـــــه گــم كـــرد اثـــر آهـم وقــت اســت کــه در يــابــي مــحتــاج بــه تيـمــارم \*\*\*\* دل بُــــد از مــــن زیبــــا نـــگــــاری ب\_\_\_\_ا ن\_\_\_\_ز و عشر\_وہ ب\_\_\_ا س\_ح\_\_\_ ک\_\_\_اری ب\_\_\_اش\_\_د ک\_\_\_\_ه بی\_ن\_\_د ب\_\_\_ا چش\_\_م احس\_\_\_ان بیسپ میسن فتیسد چیسوں روز ی گیسندار ی گیسے وی شب گے وں بے اروی زیبے زيمسر وزبمسر بيمس ليمسل ونهمساري \*\*\*\* دلم بردي و جان را هم بيك غمزه چنان كردي نشان خویش چوں دادی مراخود ہی نشاں کر دی بھے چیےزی کے ہمے نے گرم نشانت را دراں یاب چهها بااین همه عریانیت خود را نهان کر دی عنان کار از دستش رود دریاب شیدارا بشیسد عمري بصد نوعي به هجرش امتحال كردي ☆☆☆

> از دل نشــد قـــرارم ای یــار مهـربـانـم عــمـری شـده کــه از تـو در رنـج انتـطـارم از نــور مــاه رویــت ایــ خـانــه روشـنـم بـود

اکسنوں نے گر کے بھی تو شد تیرہ روز گرارم وقتے بیہ پر سشم آ،بر حال من ببخشای دل چــو اسيــر كـردى جـان هـم بتـو سپـارم \*\*\*\* مـجـو مهـر و وفـا از سـنگـدل يـاري كـه مـن دارم نشاں از صبح کے جوید شب تاری کہ من دارم ہمیں پیوستے کوشیدم مسلط بر خودم باشم عیاں شدراز دل از چشم غمازی که من دارم بـجـز ايــ آه سـوزانـم، بـدون ايـ چشـم گريـانـم چــه بــاشـد در جهـان از جـملـه دارائي كـه من دارم نــگــردد مشتــری گـرد متــاع در د دل يـار ب بایں درجہ زقیمت رفت کالائی کہ من دارم یروفیسرحبیب المرسلین صاحب کی نظمیہ شاعری بنیادی طور پرموضوعاتی شاعری ہےجس میں کسی نہ کسی اہم واقعہ کو موضوع بنایا گیا ہے۔مثلاً ایران میں امام خمینی کی آمداور رضا شاہ پہلوی کے زوال کے موقع پر کہی گئی ان کی ایک ظم کے چند اشعارد مكھئے ای خــمیــنــی یــاسـدار امــت خیـرا لانــام ای گل باغ حسین ای ملك و ملت را قوام ای وجهددت کشت دیس را ابسر نیسیان و بههار

ای وجودت کشت دیس را ابر نیسان و بهار بر سر اعدای دیس چون تیغ حیدر بی نیام فتنه الحاد یکسر سر فرو برده بجیب کسار ملت از شکوه و فرّتو گیرد نظام ای مبارز ای مجاهد حامی دین متیس ماحی بدعات و باطل مقتدای خاص و عام در مصاف حق و باطل پای محکم دار و گیر باج از شاهان بی دین تاج از خاقان خام چون پیاده شد بدورت حکم قرآن بر زمین نی عجب گر آسمان گردد بدل خواهت بکام

میے رسداز فیضل حق شیدا بزودی روز گیار مسى نهدد عسالم برواقع سمر به فرمان امام اسی طرح انجمن استادان فارسی هند کے زیراہتما میڈنہ میں منعقد بین الاقوامی کا نفرنس کے موقع پرانہوں نے اس میں شرکت کرنے والے اسا تذہ کا استقبال کرتے ہوئے پیغم کہی تھی 🖕 م\_\_\_ حب\_\_\_ اهلًا و سهلًا ي\_\_\_اس\_دار ع\_ل\_م و ف\_ن حسافيظ نساميوس اصنساف ادب شعير و سخن از وجبود تبان گرامیی عبلم و عبرفان را بهبار م\_فت\_خ\_ر ب\_ر ذات والاي ش\_م\_ا خ\_اك به\_ار از صب یب کیلک تیاں رنے گیں نوا گوہے نشار گوه... اف کسار را صد جامیه های زر نگار بــــالاخــص از حــضــر ت از ايــران زميــ كيز ورود بيا سيعودش خياك ميا چيرخ بيريں آن سیفیر دولیت جیمهر ریسه اسیلام را يختبه سيازد صحبتيش هيرنيا تبميام وخيام را رای زن فسر هسنه گسی فسر هسنگ را شسیاه به گیسان میاییه بیخیش آب و رنگ ایس بزم رنگارنگ ما صد هـزاران سبـد گـلهـای تشـكـر در حضور از مین و از دوستیانیم هیم ز اربیاب شیعور ه ... چنیس تـقـدیـم تبریك و تشكر فـرض مـا در حصور عسابدی و بسرق و اظهر بسا صف آن امــامـان عـلوم وذي فـنون واصل فـن ذات شیال در برم دانیش زینیت اهل سخن هم نفذير احمد ولي المحق امين و مقتصد محتسب سرماييه شعروسخن رامنتقد هم امين قسادري وهم شعيب و هم كليم خیادم میخیلی ادب را بنی ریازیر گلیم نيز يوسف هم شريف القاسمي عبد المتين

\_\_\_خ\_\_\_ ن\_\_\_ادارم ن\_دارم خ\_\_\_ان و م\_\_\_ان در یکسی از خیانیه هسای جسامیعه ر فـــــت ســـــالــــی چـــار بــگــرفتـــم امــــان ہے۔ چیوں میں ہے دیے گیراں بودنے میں کیمتی از مین میدت خیدمیات شیاں آن کے اور بیاف کے آن کے آم دل بیاف ی شـــد رئيــــس مــن بــمــن نـــا مهــر بــان خــواســـت تـــا هــر جـور كـــه مــمـكـن بـود بـــاز بستــانــد ز مـن ایـ خـانـمـان من کے ہیچے ہیچ جے ایم خانے نیست کے تیانستے کے نے نے مکساں گ\_\_\_ گ\_ن\_\_اه\_م هست ب\_\_\_ ای\_نس\_\_ ای\_ بهسر ایس تقصیر محسرومه ز نسان کیامیلاییکسیال میے گذرد کیے مین بمسمازن و فمسرز نسد ام فمسماقمسمه کمنیسان رشت\_\_\_\_ه ت\_\_\_\_\_ل ط\_ف\_لان ش\_\_د ق\_ط\_ع از صـــحـــــ مـــحــروم شــد پيــرو جــواں تــــا دعـــای دولــــ ت تــو روز و شـــب م\_\_\_\_ ک\_\_\_\_ در ح\_ض\_\_\_ ت خلاق ج\_\_\_ان شــــاد بــــاش و ديـــر زى و ميـــر زى تـــا بـــه فــر دای قیــامــت کــامـران میرے استاد گرامی پروفیسر محد شرف عالم صاحب جب مولا نا مظہر الحق عربی فارس یو نیورٹی کے شیخ الجامعہ ہوا کرتے تھےتوانہوں نے یو نیورٹی میں ایک سال جشن نوروز منانے کامنصوبہ بنایا تھا۔اگر چہ بیمنصوبہ کسی وجہ یے عملی جامدنہیں پہن سکا، تاہم اس تقریب کے حوالے سے'نوروز نامہ' کے عنوان سے پروفیسر حبیب المرسلین صاحب نے جونظم کہی تھی ، دہ ېمېشه کے لئے محفوظ ہوگئی . روز نيوروز آميده بيسا كيير وفيير بــــا حـــر يــر و پــر نيــان سبــز و تــر

نیغ میه شیادی چو بر شد از زمیس گــــنبـــد افــــلاك شــــد زيــــر و زبـــر ش\_\_\_اخه\_\_\_ا ب\_\_\_ا گ\_\_ل\_ع\_ذار س\_\_رخ گ\_ل سبــــز پـــوشــــان چـــمــن بــــا تــــاج زر ن\_\_\_\_\_ ن\_\_\_\_ ن\_\_\_\_ ن\_\_\_\_ ن\_\_\_\_ ن\_\_\_\_ ن\_\_\_\_ ن\_\_\_\_ ب\_\_\_\_ه ه\_\_\_ا ب\_\_ا ج\_\_\_ام\_\_\_ه زيب\_\_ا بب\_\_ر مـــردوزن پيــر و جــوان خــرد و كـلان صف کشیـــده گـــرد خــوان پهــن تــر پــــــج روز اولــــــي نــــوروز شـــــد اولًا نــــوروز نـــــام بــــــ پ\_\_\_\_\_ پشر\_\_می\_\_\_ روز ن\_\_\_\_اؤ ن\_\_وش ش\_\_\_اه بیسا نیدیسمیان و خیواص و بیسا ظیفسر بظاہر پیتمام مثالیں روایتی انداز کی شاعری کاعکس جمیل پیش کرتی ہیں۔لیکن ایسا بھی نہیں کہ ریڈ مجموعہ یکرنگی کا حال ہے اور صرف کلا سیکی فارسی شاعری کانمونہ ہے۔ پر وفیسر حبیب المرسلین صاحب نے جدید رنگ و آہنگ میں اور نظم معرکٰ کی ہیئت میں بھی نظمیں کہی ہیں جس نے اس مجموعہ کا رشتہ جدید شاعری سے بھی جوڑ دیا ہے۔ان کی ایسی ہی نظموں میں 'شکوہ' کے عنوان سے ایک نظم ہے جس میں انہوں خدا سے اینی ناقد ری اور دنیا کی بے مہری کا شکوہ کیا ہے 🖕 خداوندا!

که نام عدل تنها زینت فرهنگها بینم به دنیای عمل از وی نشانی در نمی یابم بدل گنجینهٔ دانش بدامن شبنمی ریزم کجا عرض هنر دارم بکه عرضه دهم فن را که در کنعاں چو یوسف هستم و اما خریداری نمی دارم کدامیں جور و سختی هست کز اخوان بد گهراں نمی بینم خداوندا! خداوندا! خداوندا!

جہاں تک حبیب المرسلین صاحب کی اردوشاعری کا تعلق ہو اس کو خودانہوں نے 'ھندوی' کا نام دیتے ہوئے اس کو'بی رنگ' کہا ہے۔ اور دوسری طرف اپنی فارسی شاعری پر فخر کرتے ہوئے دعوی کیا ہے کہ میری شاعری میں سینکڑوں رنگوں کا نظارہ کرنا چاہتے ہوتو میری فارسی شاعری کود کھو۔ زادہ طبعم بہ صد ہارنگ میں در فارسی۔ اپنے اردو مجموعہ کلام ملہمات' کے دیباچہ (عنوان' اعتراف') میں اس کی وجہ تسمیہ بیان کرتے ہوئے پروفیسر حبیب المرسلین صاحب نے لکھا ہے کہ شاعری چونکہ الہا می کیفیت کی حامل ہوتی ہے، اس لئے انہوں نے اس شعری مجموعہ کا نام 'ملہمات' رکھا ہے۔ اس مجموعہ کی ابتدا ان کے ایک عربی کلام سے ہوتی ہے، میں سے عربی زبان پر ان کے جور کا مل کا اندازہ ہوتا ہے۔ بعد از ان حمد اس محمد جاری کا با ضا بط ابتدا ہوتی ہے، سے عربی زبان پر ان کے عبور کا مل کا اندازہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس محمد جا س محمولہ کی خوان ک

پیندی کی مذمت اورموت وزیست کےفلسفہ کی جھلکیاں نظر آتی ہیں۔اس قتم کی ایک غزل کے یہ چندا شعار دیکھتے ہے عمل کی گرمی و تابش ہے بیہ اور زندگی کیا ہے ۔ اجل سے دور کچھ آرام اور آسودگی کیا ہے حقیقت میں نظر والوں کو دو بنی نہیں آتی ۔ تمیز رنگ و بو اور ظلمت و تابندگی کیا ہے ہوا و حرص کے ہاتھوں جو مجبوری ہے طاعت کی سس اسے تو خود پر تق ہی کہیں یہ بندگ کیا ہے وہ دیوانے ہیں دیوانے جو دل کا کھیل کھیلے ہیں ۔ وگرنہ ماورائے مصلحت فرزانگی کیا ہے حریف نار نمرودی و فرعونی جنوں شیدا 👘 خرد کے پاس جز مکر وفسون و گربگی کیا ہے فار ین نظموں کی مانند پر وفیسر حبیب المرسلین صاحب کی اردونظمیں بھی کسی مخصوص واقعہ یا تقریب کے حوالے سے لکھی گئی ہیں۔مثلاً ان کے شاگرد عزیز ڈاکٹر محد لقمان سلفی نے جب جامعہ ابن تیمیہ کی بنیادرکھی تو اس موقع پران کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے بیا شعارقلم بند کئے۔ عزم جوال کے سامنے کوہ و کمر نہیں ہمت کفیل ہو تو کہاں رہگذر نہیں، جوش جنوں کی راہ میں حاکل خطر نہیں 💦 خالی ہو جذب و شوق سے تو وہ بشر نہیں آغاز يصفركا يذتم سفزمين اسی طرح اکتوبر• ۱۹۸۷ء میں مدرسیش الہدی پینہ میں عالمی اسلامی نمائش کا انعقاد کیا گیا تھا۔ پروفیسر صبیب الرسلین صاحب کے بہاشعاراسی تقریب کی ماد گار ہیں 💫 به نمائش علم و فن کی پُر شکوه و پُر وقار دیدهٔ بینا میں سنگ سرمه بای اعتبار شاہکار دست **ق**درت سب کریں اس کے نثار جس کی تایانی سے ماہ وخوربھی ہیں سرمایہ دار علم وفن کی کوہ پیکیر ہستیوں کی ہے نمود 👘 ہیں زر انجم بھی جن کی راہ کے گرد و غبار کتنی صدیوں کا بیہ تاریخی سفر انسان کا داستان عظمت رفتہ کی زندہ یادگار تیرے جذب و شوق سے رغبر کمیٹی کے جواں بن گیا رشک ارم صحن نمائش لالہ زار علائے صادق بور کی تاریخ اوران کی قربانیوں کے حوالے سے حالانکہ خاصا مواد دستیاب ہے لیکن ان کی تجلیل میں حبیب الرسلین صاحب کے بداشعاران کے مفر دعقید تمندا نہ جذبات کے مظہر ہیں 🖕 اے زمین پاک صادقپور میں تیرے نثار سے تیرے فرزندوں کی قربانی ہے وجہ افتخار خاندان صدق صاد قپور کے بیہ تاجدار مرد میدان عمل شیران صحن کارزار سر فروشان وطن بیہ حریت کے یاسدار صاحب دنیا و دیں، سیف وقلم تقوی شعار اس کے علاوہ ادب وشعرا درصحافت وسیاست سے وابستہ کئی اہم شحصیات کے سانچہ ارتحال پر انہوں نے تعزیق اشعار بھی کھے ہیں۔ان شخصیات میں مولا ناابوالکلام آ زاداور پروفیسرا خدشا محسین بھی شامل ہیں۔ یروفیسر حبیب الرسلین صاحب کے ان منظوم کارنا موں کے علاوہ نٹر میں ان کا ایک بڑاعلمی کارنا مہاریان کے

معروف دم متاز شاعر خواجد حسین ثنائی مشہدی کی حیات وشاعری کے حوالے سے اُن کا وہ بسیط مقالد ہے جس پر پند یو نیور سی نے انہیں پی اینچ ڈی کی سند سے نوازا ہے۔ پر و فیسر سید شاہ عطاءالر حمٰن عطا کا کوئی کی گمرانی میں لکھا گیا یہ مقالہ مجموعی طور پر چودہ ابواب رحصوں پر مشتمل ہے جس میں ثنائی کے حالات زندگی ، اخلاق و عادات ، در بار صفوی سے اس کا تعلق دار تباط ، پچر ہند دستان میں اس کی آمد اور در بار کبری میں اس کی رسائی اور ملاز مت کی تفصیلات پیش کرنے کے بعد یہاں اس کے ہند وستان میں اس کی آمد اور در بار کبری میں اس کی رسائی اور ملاز مت کی تفصیلات پیش کرنے کے بعد یہاں اس کے ہر پر ستوں اور معاصرین کی حیات و خدمات پر بھی روشنی ڈالی گئی ہے۔ آخر میں ثنائی کی شاعری کا تنقیدی جائزہ بھی لیا گیا ہم مقالہ کے آغاز میں 'امتان دنشکر' کے عنوان سے حبیب الم سلین صاحب کی وہ مقد ماتی تحریر شامل ہے جس میں انہوں نے اس موضوع کے انتخاب کے اسباب اور اس راہ کی مشکلات کو بیان کرنے کے ساتھ اپنے گمراں پر و فیسر عطا کا کوئی تو کیا ہے ، مگر ساتھ دی انہوں کا خاص طور پر اعتراف کیا ہے۔ پر و فیسر حبیب الم سلین صاحب کی دیا تر ان کی اعتراف تو کیا ہے ، مگر ساتھ دی انہوں نے اہل ایران کی اس کی طرف سے موج ہیں چر ہے اور ان کی اعتراف بقول ثنائی کی طرف تو جنہیں دی گئی اور تذکر کرہ نگاروں نے بھی انہیں نظر انداز کیا جس کی و دیکھی کیا ہے ۔ میں ہوں میں رہ گئے۔ وہ لکھتے ہیں:

> " از دانشمندان عصر هیچیك برآن همت نگماشت كه از حیات و كائناتش ابناى علم وفن و تشنگان زبان و ادب را آشنائى بدهد تا عالمیان ویرا بدانند و كلامش را مورد استفاده قرار بدهند-" (خواج سین ثنائى مشہدى-حیات اوركارنامے تحقیقى مقاله برائے بى اچچۇ ئى)

ا\_سولہو س صدی کے اندرابران کے مختصر ساسی وثقافتی حالات ۲۔ ثنائی کی پیدائش،اس کے آیاداجداد،اس کی ابتدائی زندگی اورتعلیم سو بینائی کا در مارصفوی سے تعلق اورا ساعیل ثانی سے ارتباط ، ہم یہ ثنائی سے اساعیل ثانی کی خفگی کاسب اور ہند وستان کی جانب اس کی ہجرت ۵ ـ ہند دستان میں ثنائی کی آمد ـ بارگاہ اکبری میں اس کی رسائی اور ملا زمت ۲ ۔ ثنائی کے آخری ایام اور اس کی موت ۷\_ ثنائی کے اخلاق وعادات ۸\_معاصرین ثنائی اوران سے اس کے تعلقات ۹\_مربيان ثنائي •ا\_ ثنائی کی شاعری پرایک نظر ااييخاتمه ۲۱ کیفت نسخها ڈی دیوان شائی

 نہیں ر ہااور بالآخراسی حالت میں ۲<u>۹۹ ج</u> میں لا ہور میں اس کا انتقال ہو گیا۔

ثنائی کے اخلاق و عادات پر روشنی ڈالتے ہوئے مصنف نے اسے عالی ظرف اورخود دار شاعر قرار دیا ہے جو پیجا قصیدہ خوانی سے گریز کرتا تھا۔وہ قناعت پیند بھی تھااور فطر تأبے نیاز واقع ہوا تھا۔صبر دخل اس کی سرشت کا ایک لازمی جزو تھا۔اس لئے طنز وشنیع کے باوجود وہ ہمیشہ صبر وضبط کا مظاہر ہ کرتا ہے۔ ثنائی کے معاصرین میں خاص طور پر حبیب المرسلین صاحب نے عرفی بفیضی نظیری قلی میلی اورغزالی مشہدی وغیرہ کا ذکر کیا ہے اوران کے شاعرا نہ مامتیازات پر روشنی بھی ڈالی ہے۔اسی طرح ثنائی کے سریرستوں میں انہوں نے شاہزادہ ابراہیم میرزا،بادشاہ اکبر، حکیم ابوالفتح گیلانی اور عبدالرحیم خانخاناں وغیرہ کا ذکر کیا ہے جنہوں نے نہصرف ثنائی مشہدی کو پناہ دی بلکہ بہت حد تک اس کومعاشی فکر سے آزاد بھی رکھا۔مقالے کے آخری حصوں میں حبیب المرسلین صاحب نے ثنائی کی شاعری کامفصل تجزیبہ کیا ہے جس کے آغاز میں انہوں نے ایسے تمام تذکرہ نگاروں کی آراء کو بھی نقل کیا ہےجنہوں نے ثنائی مشہدی کے شاعرانہ کمال کا اعتراف کیا ہے۔ ثنائی کی قصیدہ نگاری پراظہار خیال کرتے ہوئے مرسلین صاحب نے اس کی خوبصورت تشبیب کی تحسین کی ہے۔اس کے قصائد میں جد پرحسیت کی نشاند ہی کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے اسے قد ماسے مختلف قرار دیا ہے۔ اس ذیل میں انہوں نے فارس کے کئی متاز قصیدہ نگاروں( مثلاً جا قانی دغیرہ) سے ثنائی کے قصائد کا مواز نہ بھی کیا ہے۔ ثنائی کا تغزلٰ کے زیرعنوان اس کی غزایہ شاعری یر دوشنی ڈالتے ہوئے مرسلین صاحب نے اس کی غز اوں میں خیال بندی اور جدت ادا کی تحسین کی ہے۔اس کے علاوہ اس کے پہاں حسن خیال اور صفمون آ فرینی جیسی خوبیوں کا جائزہ بھی لیا ہے۔ شائی کی مثنوی نگاری اور رہاعی نگاری کامختصر سا جائزہ بھی استھیس کی زینت ہے۔خاتمہ کلام میں حبیب المرسلین صاحب نے ثنائی مشہدی کو اُن شعرا میں قرار دیا ہےجنہوں نے ہندواران دونوں ملکوں کے محفل شعرو یخن کو رونق بخشی ہے تھیسس کے آخر میں بنائی کے قصائد،غز لبات ،مثنوبات اور رباعیات کے کمل متن کی ترتیب وند وین کی گئی ہےاور جاشیہ میں اختلاف کننج کوبھی درج کیا گیا ہے۔ ہندوستان میں شائی مشہدی کے کلام کومتعارف کرانے اور فارسی ادبیات میں اس کا مقام متعین کرنے کی غالبًا ہیے پہلی ایماندارانہ کاوش ہے جو ،افسوس ہے کہات تک تشغط ہے۔

نٹر میں پروفیسر حبیب المرسلین صاحب کا بیعلمی وتحقیقی کارنامدا پنی جگہ ایکن تی ہیہ ہے کدان کی علمی واد بی شخصیت کی بنیادی شناخت ان کی فارسی شاعری ہے۔ حالانکہ برشمتی سے بیچی اب تک تشذیط بیج ہی ہے۔ تاہم غنیمت ہے کدان کے کلام کا مسودہ ان کے پاس محفوظ رہ گیا جس سے ان کی شاعری کے پچھ نمو نے یہاں پیش کرنے کی سعادت حاصل ہوئی۔ خاہر ہے ایک مختصر سے صغمون میں متفرق کلام سے پچھ جھلکیاں ہی پیش کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ ور نہ تیچ تو ہیہ ہے کہ شاعری کا یہ وقع سر کی رخصت ہوتی ہوئی شعری روایت کا عکس جمیل ہے، جس میں روایت کا احتر ام بھی ہے، صوفیا نہ جد بات کی تاہا نی بھی اور جد یہ عصری حسیت کی تر جمانی بھی۔ اور خاص طور پر عربی آمیز الفاظ و تر اکیب کے خواصورت اور برجستہ استعال نے ایک طرف ان کے کلام میں پنجنگی اور امتیا زی شان پیدا کی ہو کی اور دوسر کی طرف ان کی کار میں میں ان کی تاہا نی بھی اور

ا فجمات شیرین شیدامعروف به قند شیراز (مجموعه کلام فاری - غیر مطبوعه) پروفیسر حبیب المرسلین شیدا -۲\_ملہمات(مجموعہ کلام اردو۔غیر مطبوعہ) پروفیسر حبیب المرسلین شیدا۔ ۲۰ ، ۲۰ رو و معدین از رود پیر بود کرد و بر میبیب مرین سید -۳۰ پاسداران زبان دادییات فاری در ہند - تهیہ شدہ درمرکز تحقیقات زبان فاری در ہند - دبلی نو محرم الحرام - ۲۰۴۶ ه ہم حواجہ سین ثنائی مشہدی: حیات اور کارنامے۔( مقالبہ تحقیق برائے پی ایچ ڈی۔ غیر مطبوعہ ) پیشکش: حبیب المرسلین صاحب

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**ڈاکٹرسیدہ عصمت جہاں** صدر شعبہ فارس ،مطالعات وسط اشیاء مولا نا آزادنیشنل اردویو نیور شی،حیدر آباد، تلنگانہ

د اکٹر رضیہ اکبر - جامعہ عثمانیہ کی پہلی فارسی استاد

ڈاکٹر رضیدا کبر کا شارزبان فارس کے متاز اسا تذہ میں ہوتا ہے۔وہ شعبہ فارس جامعہ عثمانیہ کی پہلی خاتون استاداور پہلی خاتون صدر شعبہ رہیں۔ شہر حید رآباد دکن کی اہل قلم خواتین میں نمایاں حیثیت کی حامل رہیں۔ ڈاکٹر رضیدا کبر کے اجداد عہد اکبری میں نیشا پور (ایران) سے ہندوستان آئے اور اتر پر دیش میں کا نپور اور کھنو کے درمیان سون ندی کے کنارے آبادا یک قدیم بستی ''موہان' میں سکونت اختیار کر لی۔ اور یہاں درس و تد ریس کا سلسلہ شروع کیا کچھ ہی دنوں میں موہان علم و ایک بہت بڑا گہواہ بن گیا اور خطہ یونان کہلا نے لگا۔ ڈاکٹر رضیدا کبر کے داد اسید سلطان حسن نے تلاش روز گار میں دیر آباد کا رخ کیا اور یہیں منتقل ہو گئے۔ سید سلطان حسن جن کا گھر انہ مولوی گھر انہ کہلا تا تھا جبکہ دادی کبری بیٹم کا تعلق امام باڑے سے تھا۔

سلطان حسن عربی وفارس کے ماہر تھے جبکہ کمبری بیگم اردو، فارس کے علاوہ ترکی کی بھی ماہرتھی۔ غرض دونوں بڑے روثن خیال اور تعلیم کی اہمیت سے واقف تھے۔ ان کوتین لڑ کے اور دولڑ کیاں تولد ہوئے۔ ان کے بڑ لڑ کے سیدا کبر حسن کی شادی کلیانی کے ایک گھرانے میں اقبال النساء سے ہوئی۔ ان کی اولا دمیں چارلڑ کیاں جمال النساء جونبا جن کے نام سے مشہور ہیں۔ رضیہ اکبر، رابعہ برنی (بیشاعری کا ذوق رکھتی تھی ان کا ایک شعری مجموعہ '' پر واز شوق'' شائع ہو چکا ہے ) ذکیہ عادل اور پانچ لڑ کے اکبر حسن ( قطب شاہی دور کا فارسی ادب کے بشمول کئی کتابوں کے مصنف ، مترجم اور صحافی تھے ) مظہر حسن، ظفر

رضیدا کبر کا تعلق اردو کے نامور شاعر اور محاہدا ؔ زادی مولا نا حسرت موہانی کے خاندان سے ہےان کے والد سیدا کبر حسن اور سید فضل <sup>الح</sup>سن حسرت موہانی سکے چاپز اد بھائی تھے۔

رضیدا کبر 1992ء میں حیدرآباد میں پیدا ہوئیں بیا ہو الدین کی تیسری اولا دشیں۔ ابتدائی تعلیم گھر پر ہوئی۔ 1938 میں میٹرک کا متحان پاس کیا۔ سائنس سے یف لیس کی کیا۔ بی اے میں اردواور فاری میں پوری یو نیورٹی میں ٹاپ کرنے اور شتحق وظیفہ قرار دئے جانے کے باوجود یو نیورٹی میں ایم اے فارس میں داخلہ واحدا میدوار ہونے کی وجہ ہے نہیں ہو پایالہذار ضیدا کبرنے پرائیویٹ ایم اے فارس میں داخلہ لے لیا۔ ان دونوں ایم اے میں بھی مقالہ کھاجا تا تھار ضیدا کبرنے نظامی گنجوی پر مقالہ کھاتھا کہا جاتا ہے کہ باہر کے متحن علی گڑھ کے پروفیسر ہادی حسن سے انہوں نے اس مقالہ کی ہو

رضيدا كبرنے به مقاله مولوى عبدالحميد خان كي نگراني ميں لکھا تھا بعد ميں به مقاله كتابي شكل ميں'' نظامي تنجوي خفيقي مطالعہ'' کے عنوان سے شائع ہوااور اسکوحکومت آندھراپر دیش کی جانب سے 1961 کی بہترین کتاب کے ایورا ڈینے نوازا گیا۔مولویعبدالحمیدخان شیروانی کا شارحامعہ عثانیہ کے معماران میں ہوتا ہےانہیں جامعہ عثانیہ کی تاسیس کے بعد شعبہ فارس کے قیام اوراس کے نصاب کی ترتیب اور تدریس کے لیے آگرہ سے بلوایا گیا تھا وہ وہاں وکٹور یہ کالج میں فارس وعربی کے استاد تتھے۔رضیدا کبرنے فارسی کی تعلیم باضابطہطور پرانہیں سےحاصل کی تھی۔ کچھ مادیں کچھ ماتیں (خودنوشت سوانح اخترحسن) میں اخترحسن لکھتے ہیں: ''عبدالحمیدخان صاحب فارس کے بہت بڑے اسکالر تھےاور بے حددوست آ دمی کلاس میں آتے تو یہلے ہرطالب علم کوایک ایک نوٹ بک اور پنسل دیتے پھر ککچر شروع کرتے ۔قصیدے بڑھاتے تھے اوراس خوبی سے کہ مطلب دل پرنقش ہوجا تا۔ دادامیاں کے بعد کسی سے فارسی کیھی تو وہ عبدالحمید خان صاحب یتھے۔ وہ مجرد رہے اور سکندر آباد میں ان کا ایک چھوٹا سا گھر بہت خوبصورت سجا ہوا تھا کوئی طالب علم ان کے گھر جاتا تو اپنے ہاتھ سے جائے بنا کریلاتے اس کی خاطر تواضع کرتے ۔ میری بہن رضیہ کو باوجود بی اے میں اردو فارسی میں پوری یو نیورٹی میں ٹاپ کرنے اور سنچق وظیفہ قرارد بے جانے کے یونیورٹٹی میں داخلہٰ ہیں دیا گیا۔ چونکہ ایم اے فارس کے لیے وہ واحدامیدوار تھی اوراس کومجبوراً پرائیویٹ ایم اے کرنا پڑا تو فارس پڑھنے وہ عبدالحمید خان صاحب کے پاس سکندرآباد ملک پیٹے سےلوکل ٹرین بکڑ کر جاتی تھی اس وقت ہم ملک پیٹے کےایک کراہ کے مکان میں آ گئے تھے جوا<sup>سٹی</sup>ٹن سے قریب تھا۔'' کتاب نظامی گنجومی کے مقدمہ میں رضیہ اکبر کھتی ہیں: کتاب نظامی گنجومی کے مقدمہ میں رضیہ اکبر کھتی ہیں: <sup>‹</sup> میں اپنے استاد محترم مولوی عبد الحمید خان صاحب مرحوم پروفیسر شعبہ فارس جامعہ عثمانیہ کا ذکر کیے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتی کہ اولاً نظامی پر اینا ایم اے کا مقالہ میں نے صاحب موصوف کی نگر انی میں ہی لکھا تھا ان کی ذات بلاشہ جامعہ عثمانیہ کے لیے باعث صد فخرتھی اور رہے گی انہوں نے جس مہریانی شفقت اور داقعی استادانہ ذوق کے ساتھ میری رہبری کی ،میرے لیے سہلتیں فراہم کیں اپنی شعرنہی اور ذوق نگاہ سے میرے ذہن ونظر کی تربیت کی میرے ذوق اور حوصلوں کو جگایا اس کی یاد میرے دل میں ہمیشہ تازہ رہے گی اورا گرمیں کہوں تو کچھ غلط نہ ہوگا کہ بیا سی محترم یاد کا فیض ہے کہ آج میں اپنی سولہ سال قبل کی ایک'' کوشش ناتمام'' کونظر ثانی کے بعد بہت سے بنۓ اضافوں اور نٹی فہم کے ساتھ موجودہ صورت میں قارئین کے سامنے پیش کررہی ہوں '' 1963ء میں اسکالرشپ پرایران گئیں اور تہران یو نیور سٹی ہے آقائی دکتر حسن منو چھر کی رہنمائی میں'' شرح احوال وسک اشعار پابا فغانی شیرازی'' کے عنوان سے 1965 میں دکٹوریٹ کی سند حاصل کی ۔ بعد میں بیہ مقالہ 1974 میں کتابی

شکل میں شائع ہوا۔

ڈاکٹر رضیہ اکبراردو، فاری ، انگریزی ، ہندی کے علاوہ فرانسیسی وروسی زبان میں بھی دستگاہ رکھتی تھیں۔ بیا ریان جانے سے قبل ہی جامعہ عثانیہ کے شعبہ فارس سے منسلک ہوگئی تھیں ۔اسطرح سے ان کو جامعہ عثمانیہ کی پہلی فارس کی خاتون استاد ہونے کا اور حید رآبادد کن کی پہلی ایران جا کر ڈکٹوریٹ کی ڈگری حاصل کرنے والی خاتون ہونے کا اعزاز حاصل تھا۔ اسکے علاوہ انہیں جامعہ عثانیہ شعبہ فارس کی پہلی خاتون صدر شعبہ ہونے کا بھی اعزاز حاصل تھا۔

تحریک آزادی کی کئی نظیموں میں وہ مخدوم محی الدین ،عصمت چغتائی، راج بہادر گوڑ، سرینواس لا ہوتی، اختر حسن، جمال النساء اورزینت ساجدہ وغیرہ کے ساتھ کئی تحریکوں میں شریک رہیں اوراس صنمن میں انہیں قید و بند کی صعوبتیں بھی برداشت کرنی پڑی اسکے متعلق، اختر حسن اپنے سواخ میں لکھتے ہیں:

"جب ہم پولس کنٹر ول روم پہنچے تو عجیب منظرتھا ہم سمجھ رہے تھے کے صرف ہماری گرفتاری عمل میں آئی ہے وہاں کیا دیکھتے ہیں ایک طرف سے عالم خوند میری چلے آرہے ہیں ایک طرف سے میری بہن رضیہاور میرے بھائی مظفر قمر مرحومین ایک طرف سے زینت ساجدہ اور کٹی شنا ساچیرے ۔ایک ہی پلہ میں سب کوگر فتار کیا گیا سب کوالگ الگ کمروں میں بٹھایا گیا اور کوئی نو گھنٹے تک باری باری ہر ایک سے introgation ہوا۔ ذینت کانمبر چوتھاتھاان سے کچھ یو چھ ہوئی وہ بری طرح رونے لگیں توان کوحوالات سے ہی چھوڑ دیا گیا مگر رضبہ کوجیل بھیجا۔مظہر قمر کوبھی پھر مجھےاور عالم کورضبہ ذیبن ساجدہ اور عالم خوند میری یو نیور سٹی میں کارگز ارتصے۔ ذیبنت تو خیر حوالات سے ہی چھوٹ گئی تھیں مگر عالم اور رضیہ جیل میں ہی تھے اور ملٹری گورنر نے دائس جانسلر کو order دیا تھا کہ ان دونوں کی Service ختم کردی جائے علی یاور جنگ (وائس جانسلر) نے حکم کی تعمیل کی بجائے اسکا جواب دیا کہ ان پر مقدمہ چلایا جائے اگر وہ مجرم ثابت ہوں تو میں فوراًان کی service ختم کر دونگا ۔ چنانچہ case تو چلانہیں اور جب وہ لوگ چھوٹے تو continoity of Service کو باقی رکھتے ہوئے رضيهاور عالم دونوں كويو نيور شي ميں برقر ارركھا گيا۔'' اس واقعہ کے بارے میں جمال النسا کھتی ہیں : '' یوں تو صحت ہمیشہ اچھی رہی لیکن جیل ہے آنے کے بعد کٹی ماہ بہت بیار ہیں۔جیل میں زمین پر سونا، بارش کا موسم ٹھنڈے یانی سے نہانا، مجرم قیدیوں کے ساتھ رہنا ( سیاس قیدیوں کے لیے کوئی علاحده انتظام نہیں تھا )ان باتوں کاان کی صحت پر بہت برااثر ہوا تھا۔ وہ ہمیشہ خاموشی سے سب کچھ برداشت کرنے کی عادی۔ یہاں سکسینہ نامی ایک اچھے ڈاکٹر تھےان کےعلاج سے کئی ماہ بعد صحت یاب ہوئیں اور پھر ملازمت کےعلاوہ لکھنے ککھانے کا مشغلیہ'' سه جیب بات ہے کہ ڈاکٹر رضیہ اکبر باجی جمال النساء کے ساتھ ہر تحریک ، ہرمحاذ پر برابر شریک وشامل رہیں یہاں
تک کہ جیل بھی گئیں لیکن جوشہرت باجی جمال النساءاور دیگر آزادی خواہان کوملی وہ رضیہا کبرکونہیں ملی۔ وہ کئی کتابوں کی مصنف ،مرتب اور مترجم کی حیثیت سے بھی اپنی ایک الگ شناخت رکھتی ہیں۔ انکے ملمی واد بی آثار کی فہرست بہت طویل ہے۔ جن میں شامل ہیں

- \* نظامی شخبوی بخفیقی مطالعه (اردو) 1961
  \* تاثرات سفرایران : (اردو) 1970
  \* احوال و سبک اشعار با با فغانی شیر ازی (فارس) 1974
  \* زبده فارس ادب (برائے نصاب بی اے) 1972
  \* پارس نغز (برائے نصاب بی اے) 1977
  \* ارشادات عالیہ شاہ آریا مبر 1977
  \* یا دواشتہ پای بخار اصدر الدین عینی (فارس سے اردو) 1987

ترجمه)1980

کتنے رہ گئے ہیں اوران میں کس کو باغبانی سے کیا دلچیسی ہوگی کہ اس کتاب کوشائع کر دائیں۔'' بکھری یا دیں سے ہی چة چلتا ہے کہ رضیہ اکبر کی گئی کتابیں اور مقالے ابھی غیر مطبوعہ ہیں گئی ماہنا موں میں انگی تحریریں شائع ہوئیں ۔جیسے نگارکھنو، صباحید رآباد، انڈ وارانیکا کلکتہ، آندھرا پر دلیش، حید رآباد، شعر وحکمت حید رآباد، مجلّہ عثانیہ، اسلا مک کلچر، کلپناو غیرہ میں ان کے مقالے، انشائیہ، افسانے اور تیمرے شائع ہوئے ہیں۔

ان کی کٹی کتابیں آج بھی عثانیہ یو نیور سٹی کے نصاب میں شامل ہیں۔ اور کٹی کتابیں مختلف دانشگا ہوں میں Reference Book کے طور پر مورداستفادہ ہیں۔تقریباً 33 سال جامعہ عثمانیہ کے شعبہ فارس سے منسلک رہیں۔ فارس زبان وادب کی گرانفذر خدمات کے صلے میں آپ کو 1989 میں حکومت ہند کی جانب سے سرٹفکیٹ آف آنر Presedent سے بھی نوازا Award سے بھی نوازا گیا۔

ڈاکٹر رضیہا کبر کی شاگر دی کا شرف حاصل کرنے والی چندا ہم شخصیات میں شامل ہیں۔ \* پروفیسر رفیق فاطمہ (المتوفی 2021) سابق صدر شعبہ فارس جامعہ عثمانیہ۔ 2005 میں وظیفہ <sup>حس</sup>ن پر سبکدوش ہوئیں کئی کتابوں کی مصنفہ تھیں۔

\* پروفیسر نجمہ صدیقہ، سابق صدر شعبہ فارس جامعہ عثانیہ۔2004 میں دخلیفہ حسن پر سبکدوش ہو کیں کئی کتابوں کی مصنفہ ہیں۔دخلیفہ کے بعد امریکہ منتقل ہوگئیں ہیں۔ پروفیسر عزیز بانو، ڈین اسکول آف لینکو یجز ، مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیور سٹی، ڈاکٹر سیداسحاق عالم، سابق استاد جامعہ عثانیہ

\* ڈاکٹرزرینہ پروین، ڈائریکٹران پی اسٹیٹ ارکائیوز (موجودہ تلنگانہ اسٹیٹ ارکائیوز) وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ ڈکٹر رضیہ اکبرکوایک استاد کی حیثیت سے بھی غیر معمولی مقبولیت وشہرت حاصل تھی جس کا اندازہ ان کے شاگر دوں کی تحریروں سے بخوبی لگایا جا سکتا ہے۔ان کی شاگر د جامعہ عثانیہ کی سابق صدر شعبہ پروفیسر رفیق فاطمہ اپنے ایک مضمون (مطبوعہ سب رس تمبر 2001) میں کھتی ہیں:

'' رضیہ آپانے اپنی گرال بہاخد مات شعبہ فاری کے لیے انجام دیں جس کے لیے سب ان کے منون و احسان مند ہیں وہ ہمارے شعبے کی پہلی خاتون تھیں جو رئیس گروہ کے عہدہ پر فائز ہو کیں۔ وہ ہمیشہ شاگر دوں کی ترقی کے لیے کو شاں رہتی تھیں۔ آپ ضرورت مند شاگر دوں کا خیال رکھتی تھیں۔ مجھے بھی آپ کی شاگر دی کا شرف حاصل ہے۔ اور میر نظروں میں وہ تمام حسین اور یا دگار کمح تازہ ہیں جس کے ذریعہ میں نے ترقی کی منزلیں طے کیں اور آپ نے ایک شفق استاد کے روپ میں ہمیشہ ہی حوصلہ بڑھایا۔ آپ کے شاگر دوں کی فہرست طویل ہے جس میں وہ شاگر دیکھی ہیں جنہوں نے آپ کی رہنمائی میں ایمان کی ای گڑی کی ڈگریاں حاصل کیں جن میں اولیت مجھے حاصل ہے کہ میں نے آپ کی گرانی میں پی این گڑی کی کی ڈگریاں حاصل کیں جن میں اولیت میں حاصل ہے سلچھایا کرتی تھیں وہ معلومات کا خزانہ تھیں اور شخصیت ہمہ گیر جس سے ان کے تمام شاگر دہستنفید

ہوئے ہیں وہ وسیع الذہن اورتر قی پیند تھیں اس کےعلاوہ دوستوں میں مخلص اور برخلوص رہتی تھیں۔ بھائى بہنوں كى خوشيوں كامحورتھيں وہ ايك ايسى شم تھيں جودوسروں كوخوش اور روشنى عطا كرتى تھيں ۔'' آپ کی ایک اور شاگرد ڈاکٹر زیب حیدراستاد فارس جامعہ عثمانیہ اپنے ایک مضمون (مطبوعہ سب رس تمبر 2001) میں لكھتى ہيں: '' رضیہ آیا کے متعلق کچھ کہنا حیود ٹامنہ بڑی بات ہے۔ رضیہ آیا ہم سب کی استادر ہی بیں اور بہت ہی سنجیدہ اور خاموش علم وادب کی خدمت گزار رہی ہیں اس کے ساتھ ساتھ آپ میں دطن دوشق اور مادري زبان کې خدمت کاجذبه به درجهاتم موجود تھا۔'' ڈاکٹرزیب حیدراینے ایک اور مضمون (مطبوعہ ماہنامہ سب رس جولائی 2001) میں لکھتی ہیں: '' جب رضيهآ يا سے تلمذ کا شرف حاصل ہوا تو بہت کچھان سے يا يا خصوصاً حافظ شير از کي پڑھاتي تو بڑا مزاآجا تا...... رضيهاً بإجب كلاس ميں پڑھا تيں توابيا معلوم ہوتا كہ اطراف ميں ايك ماحول پيدا ہوگیا ہے۔.....لوگ رضیہ آیا سے بات کرنے کے لیے تصحیحے تھے آپ کی شخصیت میں ایک ایسا رءب تھا کہ باوجود محبت و بِگَانگت کے سب شاگر دایک فاصلہ قائم رکھتے حالانکہ رضیہ آیا کبھی کسی کو سخت الفاظ میں کچھنہیں کہیں ان کی نگامیں سب کچھ کہہ دیتی تھیں۔..... رضیہ آیا کا شارایسی عورتوں میں ہوتا ہےجنہوں نے برانی ردایتوں سے بغادت کرکے گھرے باہر قدم رکھا ادر میدان علم میں اپنے رشحات قلم ہے گھوڑے دوڑا دئے اور آپ کی ہمت افزائی آپ کے والدا کبر حسن اور بھائی اختر حسن صاحب نے کی رضیہ آیا کے سینہ میں ایک ہم درد دل ہے جوانسانیت پرظلم و جبر سے بھڑک اٹھتا ہے آ پ مختلف اد بی وتہذیبی انجمنوں کی روح رواں بھی رہ چکی ہیں ۔'' ڈاکٹر رضیہا کبرایک ہونہارطالب علم،ایک مقبول استاد،ایک ممتازا دیب،ایک بہترین مترجم اورایک دکش شخصیت کی مالک وحامل تو تقیس ہی ان کےعلاوہ اگران کی نجی زندگی یرنظر ڈالی جائے تو وہ بہ حیثیت بیٹی اور بہن انہوں نے بہت اچھے سے اینی ذمہ داریاں نبھائی ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر رضیہا کبرنے شادی نہیں کی تھی اس کے متعلق '' بکھری مادیں'' میں جمال النسا کھتی ہیں : ''رضیہایّی کی زندگی ہی میں تہران (ایران ) سے پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری لے آئیں تھیں 1977ء سے یو نیورٹی کے شعبہ فارسی میں پروفیسراورصدر شعبہ ہوگئی تھیں ۔گھر کے خرچ کی ذمہداری ملازمت کے شروعات ہی سے وہی اٹھائے جار ہی تھیں۔ابّی کواس کا اوراس کے گھر نہ بسنے کا بھی بڑار خی تھاس کی تنہا ی کا احساس تو مجھے بھی ۔ مگر جارہ ہی کیا ایک ذہن اور معیار بن جائے اور اس پیانے برکوئی نہ ملے پامل بھی جائے اور نا قابل حصول ہوتو کیا کیا جائے.....؟ موجودہ ساج اور حالات بدل جائیں تو شایدحل نکل آئے ،مگر پھربھی ۔۔۔انسانی قدروں ، ذمہ داریوں اور مجبوریوں کا احساس شاید

احساسات زندگی کےضامن بن جاتے ہیں۔'' ڈاکٹر رضبہا کبر کے والدا کبرحسن روثن خیال تھےانہوں نے خاندان بھر کی مخالفت کا سامنا کرتے ہوئے ڈاکٹر رضیہ اکبرکواعلی تعلیم دلوائی ڈاکٹر رضیہ اکبر نے بھی ایک سعادت مندبیٹی ہونے کا پورافریضہ نبھایا جس کااندازہ بکھری یادیں کے اس قتباس سے لگاما حاسکتا ہے۔ · · قمر کی جدائی کے دیڑ دوسال بعدانی بھی داغ مفارقت دئے گئے مجھے تو یا ذہیں کہ وہ کبھی بیار پڑے بس ایک بواسیر کی شکایت تھی۔ ذرا کمز ورہور ہے تھے عمر کا تقاضہ آخری دن تک دو پہر کا کھانا ہم سب کے ساتھ کھاپارات پیٹے میں درد بتایا۔رضیہ ناشتے کے بعد دوالنے گئی واپس آئی تو غافل تھے۔ تیرا ہی انتظارد مکھرے تھےرضوکہااور پھر ہمیشہ کیلئے سو گئے۔'' ڈاکٹر رضیہا کبرموذی مرض کینسر سے متاثر ہوگئیں تھیں۔ان کی بیاری کی کیفیت کو جمال النساء'' بکھر ی ماد س'' میں بیان کرتے ہوئے گھتی ہیں: ''ان ہی دونوں کینڈا سے شہلا اورارزینہ بھی دوجارہ ماہ کیلئے آگئے۔اس طرح رابعہ کے پال چہل پہل بنی نظرآئی ۔ رضبہا کبروماں جاتی رہتی ایک دن وماں سےلوٹی تو بتایا کہ مڈی میں کچھ دردسامحسوں ، ہور ہاہے۔ا تفاق سے نوید بھی یہاں آیا ہوا تھااس نے کسی ڈاکٹر کو دکھایا تو بتایا کہ پیٹیر کی بڈی کو چھٹکالگا ہے۔ درداسی سبب سے ہےاور کچھ پٹی وغیرہ لگائی مگر درد بڑھتا گیا۔ نو بدنے کسی اور ڈ اکٹر کو دکھایا۔ ایکس رے وغیر ہ کرواباغرض آخر میں پتہ جلا کہ کینس ہے۔ رابعہ وغیر ہ سب کا خیال کہ انہیں یہ بات نہ بتائی جائے اور جھے یوں لگا کہان کے ذہن میں کبھی اس مرض کا خیال نہیں آیا رفتہ رفتہ حالت بگر تی ہی گئی۔ شہلا کونوکری پر جانا ضروری تھا وہ چلی گئی سیما اورازرینہ بھی جا چکی تھیں۔ کچھ دنوں بعد شہلا نے کوشش کر کے چھٹی لی اور دوائیں لیے پھر یہاں آئی۔اس وقت تک ان کی بیاری کوتقریباً سات آٹھ ماہ ہور ہے تھے۔اس وقت تک تو بہ حالت ہوگئی تھی کہ نہ بول سکتی تھیں نہ کھا سکتی تھیں اور نہ اٹھ سکتی تھیں۔ ......اس دفعہ جب شہلا آئیں تو انہیں پہچان بھی نہ پائیں اور نہ بات کر سکیں۔ ڈاکٹروں نے جواب دے دیا تھا کہ جب تک سانس چل رہی ہے ٹھیک ہے۔ آخری ہفتہ عشرہ تو آ سیجن پرتھیں مگر شہلا کا اصرار ہاسپٹل لے حاما جائے انہوں نے اس پڑل بھی کیا۔ آخری تین دن گھر سے پہلے بنجارہ ہلز لے گئیں اور پھروہاں سے سید ھے پاسپیلال ۔رابعہ اور ذکیہ نہ جاسکیں۔ میں کسی طرح چلی گئی۔ وہاں دیکھا کہ اُنھیں ہوش تو تھانہیں بس پٹیوں میں جگڑی ہوئی تھیں تیسر ے دن صبح چار بج کے قریب انہوں نے بھی ہم سب کو چھوڑ دیا...... میری اس بہن کو نام ونمود کی خواہش کبھی نہ رہی بڑی خاموشی سے اپنی زندگی اوراپنے بھا ئیوں کی دیکھ بھال کرتی رہیں اور چل بسیں''

یادندی کنی وزیادم نمبی روی بینظام قدرت ہے ہرذی روح کا انجام واتمام موت ہے ازل سے ایسا ہی ہوتا آ رہا ہے اور حشر تک ایسا ہی چلتار ہے گا۔قدرت کے اس قانون سے کسی بھی بند کے ومفر یا فرار حاصل نہیں ہے۔ ہر بند ے وبشر کواپنے وقت مقرر ہ پراس دنیائے فانی سے رخصت ہونا ہی ہے۔ ڈاکٹر رضیدا کبراپنی زندگی کے 79 برس گزار کر 2001 ء کواس دنیائے فانی سے رخصت ہو کیں ۔ اپنے بیچھے انہوں نے جو گرانہ ہا علمی وقلمی اپنی یا دگار چھوڑیں ہیں وہ گرانفذر آ ثار دنیائے فارس میں ہمیشدانگی

ڈاکٹر رضیدا کبر نے چودہ، بندرہ سال کی عمر میں قلم تھا ما اور اپنی وفات سے ایک سال قبل تک مسلسل ککھتی رہیں۔ ابتدائی دنوں میں انہوں نے رضید بیگم کے نام سے کہانیاں ، خاکے ، انشائیے ، اصلاحی مضامین وغیرہ لکھے جو اس زمانے ک رسائل وجرا کد بچے ، رسالہ شہاب ، جن ، ایوان ، سیلی ، حریم ، منادی ، رسالہ زیب النساء ، تہذیب النسواں وغیرہ میں شائع بھی ہوئے۔ پھر پیشہ تدریس سے وابستہ ہونے کے بعد بھی ان کا تصنیف و تالیف کا میہ سفر جاری رہا۔ چھد ہائیوں پر شتمل ان کا بی ادبی سفر مختلف زبانوں اور مختلف اصناف پر محیط رہا۔ جس بھی موضوع وصنف پر قلم اٹھا پوری طرح سے انصاف کیا یہی وجہ ہے کہ ہر تصنیف وتح رہے کہ متحاق بس اختہ یہی کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ

زفر ق تا به ق**د**م *ه*ر کجا که می نگرم

کر شده دامن دل می کشد که جا اینجاست جنگ آزادی کے سلسلے میں بھی وہ کئی تحریکوں ونظیموں کا حصدر ہی جیسے رضا کارتح یک ، تلنگا نتح یک ، انجمن ترقی پیند مصنفین ، ترقی پیند تحریک وغیرہ یہاں تک کے وہ جیل بھی گئیں لیکن اس سلسلے میں ان کے ساتھیوں کو جوشہرت ملی وہ اس سے بھی محروم رہیں۔ اس ضمن میں فہرست مجاہدین آزادی میں بھی ان کانا م شامل رہتا ہے بھی ندارد بھی اختر حسن کی بہن اور ترجعی جمال النساء باجی کی بہن کے طور پر ان کا تعارف ہوتا ہے۔ یہ سی بھی طرح درست نہیں ہے۔ یہی حال ان کی او بی ک خدمات کے سلسلے میں دیکھنے میں آتا ہے۔ اردوزبان میں انہوں نے بہت کچھ کھما ہے کین جب دکن کی اہل قلم خواتین کا مذکرہ ہوتا ہے تو وہ بھی ان کے ذکر سے مبر اہوتا ہے ہاں بی ضرور ہے کہ وہ فارتی کی استاد تھیں لیکن اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں کہ ان کا ملہ واد بی خدمات کو بی نہیں دیکھنے میں آتا ہے۔ اردوزبان میں انہوں نے بہت کچھ کھما ہے لیکن جب دکن کی اہل قلم خواتین کا خدمات کے سلسلے میں دیکھنے میں آتا ہے۔ اردوزبان میں انہوں نے بہت کچھ کھما ہے لیکن جب دکن کی اہل قلم خواتین کا

حالانکدانہوں نے اردوزبان میں بھی بہت کھااور خوب کھا ہے۔ اہل اردو کے لیے بیا مرمورد توجہ ہے۔ ڈاکٹر رضیدا کب بھی نام و خمود اور شہرت کی خوا ستگار و متنی نہیں رہیں لیکن ان کی غیر معمولی علمی واد بی خدمات گرانبہا کارنا مے و پر ارزش آثار ہر گر بھی قابل فرامو ش نہیں ہیں۔ وہ ہمیشدان کی یا دولاتے رہینگے۔ جسم پاکٹ شد نہاں در خاك و ليك یاد او باشد بہ سینہ جا وداں

## ☆☆☆

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# رفيق العارفين : تصوف كااك قديم اوراجم ماخذ

اگرصا حب ملفوظات شریعت وطریقت دونوں علوم کے جامع ہوں تو ان کے ملفوظات کی اہمیت دو چند ہو جاتی ہے۔ عقلی ونقلی دلاکل و براہین سے مدل ومبر ہن ہونے کے باعث ان کے ارشادات کو اہل علم وادب میں اعتبار واستناد کا درجہ حاصل ہوتا ہے اور عوام وخواص سبحی ان سے محظوظ ہوتے ہیں۔ یہی حال زیر نظر کتاب'' رفیق العاد فین'' کا ہے جونویں صدی ہجری ک مستند عالم شریعت وطریقت اور سلسلۂ چشتہ سراجیہ کے نامور بزرگ ؛ سلطان العاشقین شیخ حسام الدین ما نک پوری کے ارشادات عالیہ اور ملفوظات کر بیہ کا وقیع مجموعہ ہے جس کے مرتب شیخ فرید الدین سالا رعراقی ہیں جوایک جید عالم وفاضل

صاحب ملفوطات: شیخ حسام الدین ما نک پوری ( متوفی ۸۵۳ ھ ) ایک جلیل القدر عالم و محقق اور عظیم المرتبت بزرگ تھے۔ مخد وم العالم شیخ علاء الحق پنڈ وی کے خلف و جانشیں شیخ نو رقطب عالم پنڈ وی سے ممتاز مرید و خلیفہ اور دیارا ود ھ کی تاریخی و مرکز ی خانقاہ '' خانقاہ حسامیہ ما نک پور' کے مؤسس تھے۔ آپ کا اسم گرا می' شیخ حسام الدین' ہے لبعض تذکر وں میں'' شیخ حسام الحق'' بھی ملتا ہے۔ نسبًا فاروتی ہیں۔سلسلۂ نسب اپنے مورثِ اعلیٰ مولانا شیخ اسماعیل فاروتی تو سط سے امیر المونیین حضرت عمر فاروق اعظم رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے ملتا ہے۔ آپ کا خانوا دہ علمی ، ادبی ، دینی ، روحانی ، اخلاتی اعتبار سے بڑا عظمت اور تاریخی رہا ہے۔ آپ کے خاندان میں بڑے

بڑے علا ومشائخ ہوئے ہیں خود آپ کے والد گرامی مولانا خواجہ مانک پوری اور جدامجد مولانا شیخ جلال الدین مانک پوری اینے دور کے عظیم علماد عرفامیں سے تھے۔ان دونوں کے احوال د کمالات پریشخ عبدالحق محدث دہلوی نے اپنی شہر 6 آ فاق تصنیف' اخبارالاخیار' میں خاصی روشنی ڈالی ہے۔ چناں چہ مولا ناخواجہ کے بارے میں فرماتے ہیں: "مولاناخواجه والد شيخ حسام الدين مانك پوري دانش مند و متقى بود فقر بسيار مي کشيد"-[۱] نیز شیخ جلال الدین کے مارے میں قم طراز ہیں: "مولانا جلال الدين مانك پوري رحمةا لله عليه جد شيخ حسام الدين مانك پوري مردى بزرگ و عالم و عابد و صابر و متقى بود"-۲] آپ علوم وفنون کی پہیل کے بعد درس و تدریس میں مشغول ہوئے۔ اس وقت شخ نور قطب عالم پنڈ وی کی ولايت وقطبيت كاشهره تقابه طالبين طريقت وحقيقت اورشايقين عشق ومعرفت كشال كشال حضرت قطب كي بإرگاه مين جلے آتے اور شاد کام وفائز المرام ہو کروا پس ہوتے تھے۔ جب آپ کے اندر روحانی <sup>ک</sup>شش کا غلبہ اور تلاش شیخ کا جذبہ پیدا ہوا توہدایت باطنی اورا شارۂ روحانی کے مطابق آپ بھی پنڈ وہ شریف (ضلع مالدہ ،مغربی بنگال) پنچے اور حضرت قطب کے دامن رشد وہدایت سے دابستہ ہوکر ہمیشہ کے لیے انہی کے ہوکررہ گئے۔اور پھرایک مدت تک اپنے پیر دمرشد کی خدمت و تربیت میں رہ کرخلافت واجازت اور روحانی نعمتوں سے بہر ہ ورہوئے۔ اس کے بعد پیرومرشد نے آپ کوولایت مانک پورسپرد کی اورخدمت خلق اورارشاد وہدایت کے لیےاپنے وطن ردانہ فرمایا۔ آ پ عرض گزار ہوئے کہ مانک یور کی مند ولایت پرتو مخد دم العالم شخ علاءالحق پنڈ وی کے مرید دخلیفہ شخ نصیر الدین ما نک یوری متمکن ہیں؟ پیر دمرشد نے ارشاد فرمایا:'' نصیر تانصیر وحسام تا قیام'' اور پھر کچھ صیحتیں اور ہدایتیں بھی کیں، چناں چہ شخ حسام الدین فرماتے ہیں: ··جس وقت آب نے مجھے رخصت کیا تو فرمایا کہ سخاوت میں آفتاب کی طرح ، تواضع میں یانی کی طرح اور تخل میں زمین کی طرح بنواور خلق خدا کے جور و جفا کو برداشت کرو<sup>\*</sup>-[۳] الغرض! آب آستانۂ مخدوم سے رخصت ہوکر مائک پورا ئے اورعلم ومعرفت کی تعلیم وتلقین کا سلسلہ شروع کیا۔ کچھ دنوں کے بعد شخ نصیرالدین کاانقال ہو گیا۔ آپ نے اپنی علمیت وروحانیت سے دیارِاود ھ کورشد وہدایت اوراخلاق ومحبت کا گہوارہ بناديا۔ شيخ محدا كرام'' تاريخ ہندوستان' ، ميں شيخ نور قطب عالم كي ذكر ميں لکھتے ہيں : "آپ کے بعد آپ کا فیض آپ کے بیٹوں (شیخ رفقت الدین وشیخ انور) نے جاری رکھا۔ان کا رنگ بھی آپ جیسا تھا،لیکن آپ کے سب سے مشہورخلیفہ شیخ حسام الدین مائک پوری تھے جوایک اہل علم اورصاحب ذوق خاندان کے چثم وجراغ تصاور خود بھی منبع فیض ثابت ہوئے''۔ ۲۴۶ آ یکمال ادب اور خلوص ارادت کی دجہ سے اپنے پیرو مرشد اور تمام مخد دم زادگان کی نگاہ میں نہایت محتر م ومعزز اور محبوب ومقبول تھے، یہاں تک کہانے پیر دمر شد کے بعد پیرزادگان کودست بیعت دارادت دینے کے ساتھ ان کوتعلیم وتربیت سے

اس کے بعد شخ محمد غو ٹی نے آپ کے ۵ارخلفا کے اساکوذکرکرتے ہوئے ان کے مراتب د کمالات کا اظہار یوں کیا ہے:

'' یہتمام صدرالذکراصحاب اکابرزمانہ کے پیثیوا تھے یعض اہل باطن تھے اور بعض اہل ظاہر اور اہل بیان تھ'' -[•ا]

آپ کے خلفا وفیض یافتگان نے عشق ومعرفت ، اخلاق ونصوف ، طریقت وحقیقت ، تحقیق وتصنیف ، شعر وا دب اور خدمت خلق کا قابل قدر فریف انجام دیا اور ہر شعبے میں اپنی عظمت ورفعت ، انفرا دیت وخصوصیت اور امامت و پیشوائی ثابت فرمائی۔ چناں چہ شخ شہاب الدین مائک پوری نے آپ کے ملتوبات کو یکجا کر کے انھیں کتابی شکل میں مرتب کیا ہے جو آپ نے اپنے پیرومر شد ، مریدین ومتوسلین ، خلفا و مجازین اور معاصر علما و مشائخ کے نام تحریفر مائے تھے ۔ سیر شاہ م بن سیر ظہیر الدین عرف شاہ سید وفتے پوری کا فاری مجموعہ کلام تعلمی میں دیوان شاہ سیدو کے نام سے موجود ہے۔ شخ فرید الدین سالا رعراق نے آپ کے ارشاد دو فرمودات کو ' رفیق العار فین' کے نام سے مرتب کیا ہے جو الدین سیر شاہ سیدو کے تام بھا نجا اور مرید وفتی پوری کا فاری مجموعہ کلام تعلمی شکل میں دیوان شاہ سیدو کے نام سے موجود ہے۔ شخ فرید موضل شکل میں موجود وحفوظ ہے۔ آپ کے ارشاد دو فرمودات کو ' رفیق العار فین' کے نام سے مرتب کیا ہے جو شائع ہو چکا ہے۔ آپ کے جوضل شکل میں موجود وحفوظ ہے۔ آپ کے ایک مرید وفیض یا فتہ شنخ عابد سوہ انی تھی سے جو صاحب دیوان شاعر ہے ہو

ہو کی مل میں موہود و سوط ہے۔ پ سے ایک مریدو یہ کیا ویت کا ماہت کو ہیں کے جو میں جسید مراجد اون سا مرتحے۔ آپ کے با کمال مرید وخلیفہ ؛ را بحی سید حامد شہ ما تک پور کی کی ذات و شخصیت سے سلسلۂ چشتیہ سراجید اون تی کمال کو پہنچا ہے۔ بڑے بڑے علما و محققین اور صاحبان فقر وعرفان ان کے دامن سے وابستہ ہو کر مرتبہ کمال کو پہنچا ہیں جن میں ان کے خلف و جانشیں را بحی سید نور ما تک پوری کے علاوہ ملا شخ الد داد جون پوری ، ملا شخ حسن طاہر جون پوری ثم دہلوی ، شخ نظام الدین جون پوری و غیرہ مشاہیر علاو محققین اور صاحبان فقر وعرفان ان کے دامن سے وابستہ ہو کر مرتبہ کمال کو پہنچا ہیں جن میں ان کے جون پوری و غیرہ مشاہیر علاو محققین اور عرفا و مشائخ تالہ داد جون پوری ، ملا شخ حسن طاہر جون پوری ثم دہلوی ، شخ نظام الدین جون پوری و غیرہ مشاہیر علاو محققین اور عرفا و مشائخ تالہ دار جون پوری ، ملا شخ حسن طاہر جون پوری ثم دہلوی ، شخ نظام الدین امی جون پوری و غیرہ مشاہیر علاق و اس سراح میری ، شخ اللہ داد کے طف این محق طفر آباد دی ، شخ معروف پوری کے حلفا میں ش ایک محون پوری و غیرہ مشاہیر علاق میں بند گی جلال الحق قاضی خاں ناصحی طفر آباد دی ، شخ معروف جون پوری کر طفا میں ش مصطفی عثانی جون پوری میں پوری کی میں کہ میں بندگی شخ خمر المی محمد بندگی شخ مصطفی عثانی جون پوری ثم پورنوں کا ٹی مشہور ہوتے جن کے خلف و جانشیں شخ حمد میں میں و خلفا میں جند گی شخ مصطفی عثانی جون پوری ثم پورنوں کا ٹی مشہور ہوتے جن کے خلف و جانشیں شخ حمد میں اور السی محمد کی قد کی ملکی و مصطفی عثانی جون پوری ثم پورنوں کا ٹی مشہور ہوتے جن کے خلف و جانشیں شخ حمد ایں اور ارشاد و ہدایت سے باکہ کی محمد کی قرخ مصطفی عثانی جون پوری ثم پورنوں کا ٹی مشہور ہوتے جن کے خلف و جانشیں شخ حمد ایں اور ارشاد و ہدایت سے باکہ کی محمد کی شخ مصطفی عثانی ہون پوری ثم پورنوں کا ٹی میں ہو کا ہو میں کی خلف و جانشیں شخ حمد ایں میں میں خلفا میں شخ فتی اللہ رائ تاریخی خالفاہ دالدین کی میں دی کو خلف و مراوں کے سلسلہ دریں و در رہیں اور ار شاد و ہدایت سے باکہ کی شخ کی مشخ خلفا مالدین کی مرد کی پا ہیں ہو ہوں ہوں ہوں ہو می میں شخ ختن اللہ اور کی خلفا میں شن خلکی شخ مسطفی عثانی کے مرشد دین طر یوت میں میں او میں می میں می خلف و میں میں می خل خلفا میا دولی ای می گو ختن الد میں شخ ختن الکا میں دیں گ

یشخ حسام الدین نے علوم شریعت کی تعلیم وند ریس اور تعلیمات تصوف کی تلقین وہدایت کے ساتھ تصنیف و تالیف اورا دب و تحقیق کا بھی اہم فریضہ انجام دیا ہے۔ چناں چہ نقوشِ قلم میں انیس العاشقین ،رسالہ محومیہ، خلاصة الا ورا داور مکتوبات ہیں۔رفیق العارفین آپ کے ملفوظات وارشادات کا مجموعہ ہے جس کو آپ کے مرید و خلیفہ شیخ فرید سالا رعراقی نے مرتب کیا ہے۔خلاصة الا وراد قدیم فارسی زبان میں بشکل مخطوطہ ۱۳۸۸راوراق (۲۹۲ر صفحات) پر شمتل ایک گراں قدر تالیف ہے جب کہ مکتوبات بھی بحالت قلمی ۲۳۳۷ راوراق (۲۲۶ مرصفحات) پر محتوی ہے جس کو آپ کے مرید وخلیفہ شیخ شہاب الدین ما تک پوری نے مرتب کیا ہے۔ شیخ نحوق ما نڈ وی مکتوبات کے بارے میں رقم طراز ہیں: 'ان مکتوبات میں زیادہ حصہ ان مکتوبات کا ہے جو مولا نانے اپنے بڑے بیٹے اور عزیز ترین فرزند شیخ فیض اللہ کے نام کھے تھے۔ شیخ فیض اللہ'' قاضی شاہ'' کے نام سے نام زد ہیں۔ چند خطا پنے دوسرے بیٹے شیخ احمد کے نام تیصح تھے۔ شیخ احمد کو آپ'' شیخ بد ہا''' نور دیدہ'' اور'' دیدہ نور' کہا کرتے تھے۔ یعض خطوط شیخ نعمت اللہ کے نام میں۔ شیخ احمد کو آپ'' شیخ مرا ہا'' نور دیدہ'' اور'' دیدہ نور' کہا کرتے موجع خطوط شیخ نعمت اللہ کے نام ہیں۔ چنی خاصی شاہ'' کے نام سے نام زد ہیں۔ چند خطا پنے دوسرے ماہ در چی محصہ خطول کا ایسا ہے جو شیخ اللہ '' قامی ساللہ '' ور دیدہ'' اور'' دیدہ نور' کہا کرتے ماہ در کچھ حصہ خطول کا ایسا ہے جو شیخ زاہد، شیخ اکمل ، شیخ راجن اور شیخ نصو کے نام سے مشہور ہیں نام بھی لکھے گئے ہیں۔ بیرسب شیخ نور قطب عالم کے نوات ہیں''۔ [1]

آپ کی تصانیف میں 'ایس العاصفین'' اور' رسالد تحویہ' اور جوعہ ملفوطات' ریں العارمین 'بنی شائع ہوئے بیں ۔انیس العاشقین کا اردوتر جمہ مفتی اسحاق رضوی مصباحی نے کیا ہے جو خانقاہ حسامیہ ما تک پور ( ضلع پرتاب گڑھ یوپی) سے ۲۰۱۹ء میں شائع ہوا ہے۔رسالہ محویہ کا اردوتر جمہ ڈاکٹر عبد الواسع کے ہاتھوں خانقاہ حسامیہ ما تک پور سے ۲۰۱۸ء میں شائع ہوا ہے جب کہ انگریز بی ترجمہ ڈاکٹر سجاد عالم رضوی مصباحی کے ہاتھوں خانقاہ حسامیہ ما تک پور سے ۲۰۱۸ء میں شائع اور ٹریشن دبلی سے ۲۰۱۲ء میں شائع ہوا ہے۔رفتی العاد فین ڈاکٹر سجاد عالم رضوی مصباحی کے استاد میں العاد میں میں جمہ کا رہے ہوئی العاد حسامیہ ما تک پور کے زیرا ہتما م شائع ہوا ہے۔رفتی العاد فین ڈاکٹر سجاد عالم رضوی مصباحی کے اردوتر جسم کے ساتھ خانقاہ الا وراداور کمتوبات کی تدوین و تحقیق اور ترجمہ کا کا م جاری ہے ۔

خلاصہ یہ کہ شخ حسام الدین کی ذات بابرکات سے معرفت وروحانیت ، علم وادب اور تحقیق وتصنیف کا تاریخی کام سر انجام پایا ۔ آپ نے اپنی تصانیف اور کمتوبات کے ذریعے حقائق سلوک، معارف طریقت اور غوام صل تصوف کو جس محققانه انداز میں پیش کیا اور اصول طریقت، آ داب مریدین، آ داب مشائخ، تعلیمات تصوف، اصطلاحات معرفت وغیرہ پر جامع اور فاصلانہ گفتگو فرمائی ہے، وہ قابل دید اور لائق مطالعہ ہے۔ آپ کا مزار اقد س ما تک پور (صلع پر تاپ گڑھ یوپی) میں مرجع خلائق ہے۔

## مرتب ملفوظات:

یشخ فریدالدین بن سالار عراقی تھے جوایک جیدعالم وہزرگ اور شخ حسام الدین ما نک پوری کے سعادت مند مرید و خلیفہ اور خادم وحاضر باش تھے۔ آپ نے اپنے پیر ومر شد کی مبارک صحبت اور با فیض مجلس میں نہ صرف حاضر رہ کراپن اندر روحانی وباطنی کمال پیدا کیا بلکہ ان کے بیان کر دہ علمی نکات، روحانی افادات، ناصحانہ کلمات اور سبق آموز حکایات اور در سِ عبرت واقعات کوتح ریک شکل میں محفوظ فر ماکر ایک عظیم اور تاریخی کام سرانجام دیا اور مریدین و متوسلین کے لیے ایک بیش قیمت سرمایہ مہیا کردیا۔

"اورا ملفوظات است مسمى برفيق العارفين بعضي از مريدان او جمع كرده

است"\_[١٥] اسى طرح شخ محدغو ثي شطاري ماندُ وي' گلزارابرار' ميں قُم طراز ہيں: ''ایک رسالہ ہے رفیق العارفین نام جس میں ایک مرید نے آپ کی دل نشیں باتیں فراہم کی ہیں [1]]\_" تذکرہ نگاروں میں صاحب ثمرات القدس؛ مرزالعل بیگ بدخشی واحد تذکرہ نویس ہیں جنھوں نے رفیق العارفین کے مرتب کاتعین کرتے ہوئے اس کانام شیخ فریدالدین ذکر کیا ہے۔ واضح رہے کہ مصنف ثمرات القدس مانک پورشریف ہی میں پروان چڑ ھے ہیں اور شیخ حسام الدین کے روضے کی انھوں نے زیارت بھی کی ہے جیسا کہ شیخ کے حالات میں ایک جگہ لکھتے ہیں: "کاتب دران جا نشو و نما یافته و اکثر به مزار وی میر فته"**۔[۱۷**] مصن ثمرات القدس نے شخ حسام الدین کے مرید دخلیفہ شاہ سید وفتح یوری کے مزار پربھی حاضری دی ہے جیسا كه شاه سيدو كحالات ميں وه لکھتے ہيں: "وكياتيب در سنيه هيزار وچهار به طواف مزار فايض الانوار وي مشرف گشت\_گنبد عالمي كه يادشاهان آن وقت بر قبر وي بنا نهاده بودند،از كثرت باران فرو ريخته بود،آن را از سر تعمير نموده چنان که بود راست نموده در سنهٔ هزار و نه اتمام ر سید"۔[۱۸] رفتق العادفين قديم فارسي زبان وبهان ميس نهايت علمي وتاريخي مواد اوراخلاقي وروحاني تعليمات ومدايات كاابك بيش ا فيمت سرما بداورا بم ماخذ ومصدر ب جس كاصل نام ' دَفِيتُ الْعَادِفِينَ عَلَى اِرْشَادِ الطُّرُق وَمَقُصَدِ الْعَاشِقِينَ ' ب - ب کتاب قدیم فارس زبان میں بشکل مخطوطة تھی جس کاار دوتر جمہ ڈاکٹر محمد سجاد عالم رضوی ( صدر شعبۂ تاریخ: پریسٹرینسی یونی در سٹ کولکاتا ) نے کیا ہے جو خانقاہ حسامیہ مانک پور کے زیراہتمام شاہ عبدالعلیم آسی فاؤنڈیشن دہلی ہے۲۰۲۲ء میں شائع ہو چکا 4 بيه كتاب٢٣٢ رصفحات يرمحيط مجموعي طورير جاليس ( ٢٩ )فصلول يرشمنل ہے جن ميں پہلى فصل توبه، دوسرى ارادت، تيسري ذكر، يانچويں منازل سلوك، چھٹی مراقبہ، ساتویں عشق وشوق، آٹھویں مشاہدہ ، نویں توحید ومعرفت ، دسویں ساع ،

تيسرى ذكر، پانچوي منازل سلوك، چھٹى مراقبہ، ساتوي عشق وشوق، آٹھويں مشاہدہ، نويں تو حيد ومعرفت، دسويں سماع، گيار ہويں يقين، بار ہويں تو كل، تير ہويں قناعت، چود ہويں نفاق، پندر ہويں تقدير پر ايمان ويقين، سولہويں ترك دنيا، ستر ہويں انكسار نفس، اٹھار ہويں ايمان ، انيسويں خوف ورجا، بيسويں غيرت، اكيسويں شب بيدارى، باكيسويں تقوى دورع، تيكيسويں روزہ، چوبيسويں اوراد، پچيسويں نما زشب جمعہ، چھبيسويں قضا بر حاجات و كفايت مہمات كے ليے دعا دنماز، ستاكيسويں نماز معكوں، اٹھا كيسويں سترعورت، انيسويں خوف ورجا، بيسويں غيرت، اكيسويں شب بيدارى، باكيسويں تقوى ستاكيسويں نماز معكوں، اٹھا كيسويں سترعورت، انيسويں خوف ورجا، بيسويں فين مان مارو ميں اللہ بيرويں تقوى انتاكيسويں نماز معكوں، اٹھا كيسويں سترعورت، انيسويں خوب ويں فتا حاجات و كفايت مہمات كے ليے دعا دنماز، انتاكيسويں نوتر ، چونيسويں اعران، بينيسويں خل و تو اضع، نيسويں محبت و مدارات، اكتيسويں الباں، بيسوں سوزش آخری فصل میں دیگر چیز وں کے ساتھ صاحب ملفو خلات کے والدین کے روضے کی زیارت و تفصیلات اور آ داب فاتحہ وطریقۂ ایصال ثواب وغیرہ سے متعلق خاصی معلومات درج ہیں ۔ اس میں سرز مین مانک پور اور اس کے مضافات و دیہات میں وقوع پذیریکی اہم تاریخی واقعات بھی درج ہیں اور مرتب ملفو خلات پرصاحب ملفو خلات کی الطاف وعنایات کا ذکر بھی ۔ ملفو خلات میں پچھار شادات مکرر بھی آگئے ہیں مثلاً ایک اعرابی کا بارگاہ نبوی میں حاضر ہوکر السام علیک یا رسول اللہ کہنے اور حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ کا دعلی السام یا اعرابی سے جواب دینے پر نبی اکر مصلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا ناراض و برہم ہوکر حضرت عائشہ کو تنہ ہر کہ کا واقعہ ۲۹ رویں فصل میں بھی درج ہے اور مہم رویں فصل میں بھی۔

رفیق العارفین علوم طریقت اور معارف تصوف کا ایک متند و معتبر مجموعہ ہے۔ اس کے مرتب ایک صاحب علم وفن ہونے کے ساتھ تصوف وطریقت کے بھی رمز شناس تصاور شخ کامل کی بافیض صحبت ومجلس کے خلص حاضر باش اور وفا شعار مرید و معتقد۔ پیر و مرشد سے خط و کتابت کے ذریعے بھی گہرار ابطہ تعلق تھا۔ اپنے پیر و مرشد کے اسرارِ باطنی کے راز دار اور معتمد و بھر و سہ مند تھے۔ طریقت و معرفت کی راز دارانہ با تیں آپ سے بذریعہ کمتو بھی فرماتے۔ اپنے پیر و مرشد کے سفر و حضر میں اکثر رفیق و ساتھی ہوتے۔ اپنے شخ سے متعلق کئی اہم واقعات کے شم دید تھے جوانہ کی کی موجود گی میں ظہور پذیر ہوئے تھے۔

ان ملفوظات کی استنادی اہمیت اس اعتبار سے بھی ہے کہ مرتب نے ان کو شخ کی مجلس مبارک میں بنفس نفیس بیٹھ کر اور فیض تر جمان سے براہ راست سن کر بھی ان کو قلم بند کیا ہے اور تمام ملفوظات کو' ارشاد فرمان شد' یا' د فرمان شد' سے بھ بیان کیا ہے۔ اس کی اہمیت وعظمت اس اعتبار سے بھی کافی ہے ہر دور کے علما وحققین نے اس سے استفادہ کیا ہے اور اپنی اپن تصنیفات اور تذکروں میں جابجا اس کے حوالہ جات اور اقتباسات نقل کیے ہیں اور اس کی اہمیت وافادیت اور استنادی حیثیت کواج اگر کیا ہے۔ تذکر ہُ مشانُخ شیر از ہند میں ہے:

'' ان کے مریدوں نے ان کے ملفوظات رفیق العارفین کے نام سے جمع کیے ہیں جن میں ان کے حالات کے علاوہ اس دَور کی سماجی وثقافتی اقدار کا بھی پتادیتا ہے۔ شیخ عبد الحق محدث دہلوی نے بھی رفیق العارفین کی تعلیمات کا اپنی اخبار الاخیار میں ذکر کیا ہے'۔ **[19**]

تاریخ و تذکر و کی جن کتابوں میں بکثرت اس بے حوالے ملتے ہیں، ان میں جامع الفوائداز شیخ کمال الدین ما تک پوری، ثمرات القدس من شجرات الانس از مرزالعل بیگ بدخش، اخبار الا خیاراز شیخ عبدالحق محدث دہلوی، گلزارا براراز شیخ غو ثی شطاری مانڈ وی، مرآ ۃ الاسراراز شیخ عبدالرحمٰن چشتی کل صنوی، تخبخ ارشد کی از شیخ غلام رشید عثانی جون پوری، وسیلة النجا ۃ از شیخ احسن اللہ علوی جون پوری، بحرز خاراز شیخ و جیہ الدین اشرف کل صنوی، تاریخ ہندوستان [ آب کوثر ] از شیخ محمد از مرا صوفیہ بنگال از ڈاکٹر اعجاز الحق قد وہی، تذکر ہ کہ مشائخ شیراز ہند جون پوراز میں محمد سید، تذکر ہ علمات میں محمد علی، تذکر ہ مشائخ شیراز ہند از میں محمد حدث میں از کر ہیں۔

بیعلفوطات قرآنی آیات ،احادیث رسول،آثارِ صحابہ،ارشاداتِ صوفیہ،اقوالِ عرفااورمیتندین آگاہ شعراکے کلام سے مبر بن ہیں۔ قرآن تفسیر ،حدیث،فقہ،تصوف ،اخلاق ،شعر وادب ،اوراد و دخلائف وغیرہ مختلف علوم وفنون اور مضامین وموضوعات کاان میں ذکرہے۔مناسب مقام شخ سعدی شیرازی اورامیرخسر و دہلوی وغیرہ کئی صوفی ومیتند شعراکے کلام درج ہیں اسی طرح حسب حال متعدد مقامات پر عربی اشعار اور ہندوی کلام بھی شامل ہیں۔ تصوف و روحانیت کے تحت تصوف کے اصول وقواعد ، اصطلاحات تصوف اور ان کی تشریح و تو جید ، آ داب ارادت ، صحبت و خدمت شیخ ، آ داب مشائخ ، آ داب مریدین ، مسئلہ سماع ، معمولات صوفیہ ، مراسم اہل سنت اور اور اد واذکار وغیرہ کا ذکر ہے۔ چناں چہ صوفیہ کو تلقین و ہدایت کرتے ہوئے صاحب ملفوظات فرماتے ہیں کہ صوفی کو چاہتے کہ کوئی اس پر لاکھ جفا کر لیکن وہ اس کے ساتھ وفا کر اور بھلائی کے ساتھ پیش آئے۔ درولیٹی تخل کرنے اور تواضع اختیار کرنے ، ی کا نام ہے۔ درولیٹوں کا کام برداشت کرنا ہے۔ ان کے لیے بدلہ لینا جائز نہیں۔ پیرکو چاہتے کہ دوہ مرید و اپن میں چن کا تکم نے فرمائے اس لیے کہ اگر وہ اسے نہیں کر یا تو وہ عاق اور نا فرمان ہوگا۔ حضرت فرمان کا میں میں میں کہ سات قدس سرہ کی کو کچھ کہتے تو فرماتے تو اگر ایسا کر رے تو ایس ہوگا۔

اسی طرح مریدین کو ہدایت و تنبیہ کرتے ہوئے صاحب ملفوظات فرماتے ہیں کہ ارادت کے بعد پیر ومرشد کی خدمت شرط ہے۔ پیر کے پاس زیادہ رہے تا کہ اسے درویشوں کی روش ، سند اور مذہب کاعلم حاصل ہوا ور معلوم ہو کہ درویش یہی ہے محض نما ز اور روز ے کا نام درویش نہیں ۔ مرید کو چا ہیے کہ جب وہ پیر کی خدمت میں رہے تو اپنے کو ہمیشہ نیا خرید اہوا غلام سمجھے تا کہ اس سے لغزش کا صدور نہ ہو۔ ارادت کے بعد مرید نماز بہت زیادہ پڑھے اور تلاوت کی خوب کرے۔ روز وشب کا کوئی وقت بے کار نہ چھوڑ ے۔ اپنے پر انے حریفوں کے ساتھ بالکل نشست و برخواست نہ کرے۔

ملفوطات میں جابجابصیرت افر وزاور حکمت آمیز با تیں بھی مذکور ہیں جو بڑی اہمیت کی حامل ہیں مثلا یہ کہ کم عقل کی پہچان ہے کہ وہ خود کو بڑا گمان کرتا ہے اور کسی سے کم نہیں سمجھتا ہے۔ جو شخص بچوں کو خوش رکھتا ہے، چاہے وہ اپنے ہوں یا دوسروں کے بکل قیامت میں بہشت کے فرشتے اس کوآواز دیں گے کہ اے فلاں!اس دروازہ سے آؤ کہ تمہارا راستہ ادھر ہی ہے۔ جو شخص دنیا میں شفاعت کرتا ہے، آخرت میں بھی اسے مقام شفاعت حاصل ہوگا۔

صاحب ملفوطات نے ساع پر بھی جامع گفتگو کی ہے اور اس کی اہمیت وعظمت کو بیان کیا ہے۔ فرماتے ہیں کہ ساع میں زمان ، مکان اور اخوان کی شرط ہے۔ اگر تحرک مباح ہوتو ساع بھی مباح ہوگا اور اگر تحرک حرام ہوتو ساع بھی حرام ہوگا ۔ ساع میں اجتماع چاہیے ، ہوسکتا ہے جماعت کے در میان کوئی در دمند اور ابل ذوق ہوا در اس کا در در دوسرے پر بھی اثر کرے اس لیے کہ جماعت اس سے خالی نہیں۔ ساع میں قوال جو کہے اسی کو شین فر مائش نہ کر میں اس لیے کہ قوال بغیر طلب و قصد ک جو کہتا ہے وہ اس کی طرف سے متصور ہے اور سامع کو چا ہے کہ منتظر ہوتا کہ غیب سے پر دہ اُتھ جائے۔ اس لیے کہ جماعت اس سے خالی نہیں۔ ساع میں قوال جو کہے اسی کو شین فر مائش نہ کر میں اس لیے کہ قوال بغیر طلب و قصد ک جو کہتا ہے وہ اسی کی طرف سے متصور ہے اور سامع کو چا ہے کہ منتظر ہوتا کہ غیب سے پر دہ اُتھ جائے۔ ار ای نے بعض مقامات پر دکایا میں صوفیہ کو قتل کرنے کے بعد ان کی دل نشیں تشری اور عمدہ تو جیہ بھی بیان فرمائی ہے مثلاً سلسلئہ ار ادت کی صحت و در شکلی اور اس کی اہمیت پر گفتگو کرتے ہوئے فرماتے ہیں: ار ادت کی صحت و در شکلی اور اس کی اہمیت پر گفتگو کرتے ہوئے فرماتے ہیں: ہوار اگر نعوذ باللہ کسی کی بھی دعا قبول نہ ہوتو تی خیر خداصلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی دعا ردین ہو ہو ہواتی شرک و شبہ حضرت رسال پی ہو کی ایک کی دعا قبول نہ ہوتو ہو کہ مراح کی اور بلا اوقات اور نوافل وغيره كا بحمى ذكر ہے ۔ نوافل ميں صلاۃ الحية ،صلاۃ العشق ،صلاۃ الصلات ،صلاۃ القربۃ ،صلاۃ الرعزبۃ ،صلاۃ الرعزبۃ ،صلاۃ الرعزبۃ ،صلاۃ الرعزبۃ ،صلاۃ الرعزبۃ ،صلاۃ الرعزبۃ ، معلاۃ العربۃ ، معلاۃ معلوم ، مملات معلوم ، معلوم الدين ، ماذ خطا ايك جگر حمام الدين فرماتے ہيں : معدوم قصب مالم في سب سے بلط جھے سے مدفر مايا: 'نهاز عشا كى چارركعت سنت كے بعد كونى ، معدوم قطب عالم في سب سے بلط جھے سے مدفر مايا: 'نهاز عشا كى چارركعت سنت كے بعد كونى ، معدوم قطب عالم في سب سے بلط جھے سے مدفر مايا: 'نهاز عشا كى چارركعت سنت كے بعد كونى بلا ، معدوم معدوم معدوم معدوم معدوم معدوم العالم معدوم م

اس طرح رفیق العارفین مختلف علوم وفنون اور متعدد پنخفیقی موضوعات خصوصاً تصوف وسلوک کے لحاظ سے ایک نہایت علمی ، تاریخی اورا ہم کتاب ہے۔ ہر دور کے اہل علم ومعرفت اور اصحاب تاریخ وتحقیق نے اس کوا ہمیت دی ہے اور بڑی قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھا ہے۔

حواله جات [1] اخبارالا خیار [فاری] ، تصنیف ؛ شخ عبدالحق محدث دبلوی ، ص: ۸ که ۱، نا شر: نور بید ضوبه پبلشنگ کمپنی لا ہور، سند طبع : ۹ مه ۲ [۲] نفس مصدر [۳] وسیلة التجاة از شخ احسن الله علوی جون پوری ، متر تجم : ابرا ررضا مصباحی ، ص : ۱۸ ۸، نا شر : آسی فا وَنَدُ يَثْنَ دبلی ۔ ۲۰۱ ء [۴] تأس مصدر [۴] تاريخ بند وستان [ آب کوثر] ، تصنيف : شخ تحدا کرام ، ص : ۱۳ ، نا شر : ادبی دنیا، دوبلی ۔ ۲۰۱ ء [۵] مرآ قالا سرار ، ص : ۱۳۴۲، از شخ عبدالرحمن چشتی ککصنوی ، متر تجم : مولا ناوا حد بخش سیال چشتی ، نا شر : ادبی دنیا ملیا محل ، ۲۰ [ مرآ قالا سرار ، ص : ۱۳۴۳، از شخ عبدالرحمن چشتی ککصنوی ، متر تجم : مولا ناوا حد بخش سیال چشتی ، نا شر : ادبی دنیا ملیا محل ، ۲۰ [ مرآ قالا سرار ، ص : ۱۳۴۹، از شخ عبدالرحمن چشتی ککصنوی ، متر تجم : مولا ناوا حد بخش سیال چشتی ، نا شر : ادبی دنیا ملیا محل . [ مرآ قالا سرار ، از تحد خوتی شطاری ماند وی ، تر تجم : فضل احمد جیوری ، ۲۰ ۲۰۱ ، نا شر : ما بیه سلطان عالمگیر ، اردو باز ار، لا ہور ـ ۲۰۴ ۱۱ هو [ - عمر] محل الا المرار ، تحد خوتی شطاری ماند وی ، تر تجم : مولا ناوا حد بخش سیال چشتی ، نا شر : ادبی دنیا ملیا محل کی دامل محد . [ - محل الا المرار ، از تحد خوتی شطاری ماند وی ، تر تجم : مولا ناوا حد بخش سیال چشتی ، نا شر : ادبی دنیا ملیا محل محد . [ - محل الا المرار ، از تحد خوتی شطاری ماند وی ، تر تجم : فضل احمد جیوری ، می : ۱۰ ، نا شر : ما تبه سلطان عالمگیر ، اردو باز ار، لا ہور ـ کامرا هو . [ - ] قطبیم النجا قار تعلی ی کار مرز ، مرت بی نی چنی اللہ علوی جون پوری ، محز و محان اعاد محلوم کی بی بی از اور پی ، بیار [ - ] ترا الا مرار ار ، تو نوبی شطری ماند وی ، تر جم . فضل احمد جیوری ، می : ۱۰ ، نا شر : ما تبه سلطان عالمگیر ، اردو باز ار ، لا ہور . [ - ] قار محلوم خوتی شطاری ماند وی ، تر جمه . فضل احمد جیوری ، محز ، ماند ، نا شر : ما تبه سلطان عالمگیر ، اردو باز ار ، لا مور . [ - ] قس مصدر [ - ] نفس مصدر .

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## MASTER RAMCHANDRA: BRIDGING KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURES IN 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY COLONIAL INDIA

#### Abstract

DABEER – 26

This study meticulously explores the multidimensional contributions of Master Ramchandra, an illustrious scholar, educator, and mathematician from the 19th century, who was instrumental in spearheading a scientific and educational renaissance within the colonial context of India. Born in the year 1821 in the historic city of Panipat, Haryana, Ramchandra emerged as a seminal figure at the Delhi College, playing a crucial role in the infusion of scientific rationalism and the promotion of modern education across the colonial landscape of India. Through his exemplary work at Delhi College, Ramchandra adeptly navigated the challenges associated with teaching and translating, thereby laying a solid foundation for the amalgamation of Western scientific knowledge within the Indian educational paradigm, notably utilizing Urdu as the medium of instruction. His translation endeavors and original contributions in the field of mathematics significantly enhanced the accessibility of Western scientific principles for Indian scholars, whilst also highlighting the robustness of indigenous intellectual traditions. Serving as a cultural bridge, Ramchandra was instrumental in the establishment of a bilingual education system and in fostering a culture of rationalism within Urdu journalism. This study highlights Master Ramchandra's central role in shaping the cultural and educational landscape of 19th-century India, particularly through his efforts to integrate Western and Indian systems of knowledge and to champion the use of vernacular languages in education. His enduring legacy is evident not only in the evolution of Urdu journalistic practices but also in the realm of educational reform, echoing his profound influence beyond his temporal existence.

**Keywords**: Master Ramchandra, Delhi College, Delhi Renaissance, Vernacular Translation Society, Urdu Journalism.

#### Introduction

#### DABEER – 26

The early 19th century in India was a period of significant change, marked by the decline of the Mughal Empire, the rise of various regional powers, and the increasing dominance of the British East India Company, eventually leading to direct British colonial rule over the Indian subcontinent. The region around Delhi passed into the hands of the East India Company in 1803 after they dislodged Marathas in North India. The period under the Company Raj offered stability from the decades of political uncertainties, as the last vestiges of the Mughal Empire were eroding; amidst these political shifts, Delhi emerged as a centre of cultural and intellectual resilience, fostering a revival in arts, literature, and education<sup>1</sup>. The uniqueness of the Delhi intellectual movement can be attributed to its synthesis of traditional Indian and Persianate cultures with new ideas and influences brought by British colonial presence<sup>2</sup>. This era saw a resurgence in classical literature and poetry, particularly in Urdu and Persian, with figures such as Mirza Ghalib and Zauq playing pivotal roles in enriching the literary landscape. Their works, characterized by depth of emotion and exquisite craftsmanship, reflected the complexities of life during a time of transition and turmoil.

Additionally, this period was marked by a renewed interest in India's past and a re-evaluation of its cultural heritage. Intellectuals and scholars in Delhi began to engage with ancient texts and traditions, seeking to rediscover and revive India's rich historical legacy. This cultural revival was not merely backward-looking; it also embraced modernity, leading to efforts in educational reform and the establishment of new schools and colleges that aimed to blend the best of Eastern and Western knowledge. In the broader context of Indian political and cultural upheavals, Delhi, in the early 19th century, stood out as a beacon of intellectual challenges posed by colonial rule, managed to assert its cultural vitality and, through its widespread agency, contributed significantly to shaping the colonial discourse<sup>3</sup>. This era, nestled within the broader context of Indian political and cultural upheavels of reawakening and reform unique to the region surrounding Delhi, the historic capital of several empires.

Delhi College acted as the locus for intellectual activity and spearheaded the idea of translating British culture into palatable vernaculars for the benefit of Indians at large. It was founded in 1825 when the General Committee for Public Instruction in Calcutta had asked the Local Committees in Delhi and other towns to report on the status of education. Subsequently, it issued financial grants to set up institutes of higher learning<sup>4</sup>. This institute was then enlarged by adding an English class to the college in 1828. Delhi College was distinguished by its dual-structured educational model, comprising a madrasa that followed an Oriental curriculum and a college that embraced a Western syllabus. Its most notable innovation, however, was the uniform use of the vernacular language, Urdu<sup>5</sup>, for instructing Oriental and Western subjects, thereby integrating diverse educational paradigms through a common linguistic medium. Delhi College was different from other institutes of higher learning anywhere in the world. It was established during the heyday of the Anglican-Orientalist debate, but this dichotomy mattered less in Delhi than in Calcutta or Lucknow. Thus, Delhi College embarked on a project promoting useful knowledge in society, whether it was literature, history, geography, politics, philosophy, science or mathematics.

A few personalities worth mentioning here are the faculty and staff of Delhi College that spearheaded this intellectual ferment, namely, Felix Boutrous, Principal of the college and founder of the Delhi College Vernacular Translation Society; Dr. Aloys Sprenger, who succeeded Boutros and presided over the established of the college press and the first college periodical, *Qirãnu's-Sa'dain*; and Master Ramchandra, the Mathematics professor at the madrasa. If someone personifies this intellectual movement, it is Master Ramchandra, who acted not only as a teacher of mathematics and science but also as a translator, journalist and cultural intermediary who tried to create a grand synthesis of two cultures, bringing to the forefront a synthetic intellectual movement that left a profound impact on the common populace<sup>6</sup>. In this study, our focus will be on Master Ramchandra and his various endeavors for the transmission and production of knowledge.

#### **Biographical Sketch**

Ramchandra was born into the family of Rai Sunderlal Mathur, a member of the Kayastha community, which was traditionally engaged in government service due to their literacy in Persian and proficiency in record-keeping. The Kayasthas were pivotal in administrative roles under the Mughal Empire and its successor states, extending their services to the East India Company as it expanded its territories. Sunderlal, originally from Delhi, was stationed in Panipat as a Naib Tehsildar around the time of Ramchandra's birth in 18217. At the age of six, Ramchandra commenced his education at a maktab, receiving foundational instruction in Arabic and Persian grammar, reading, and text transcription. Following Sunderlal's demise in 1831, Ramchandra was raised by his mother under severe hardships and societal pressures. Subsequently, the family relocated back to Delhi, where Ramchandra was enrolled in Delhi English School in 1833. Ramchandra was receiving a small scholarship, which brought some economic relief. By the age of 11, Ramchandra married into a prosperous Kayastha family. The dowry from this marriage provided some financial relief to his family despite the discovery that his wife was deaf-mute. Facing these challenges, Ramchandra temporarily left his studies to work as a clerk, ensuring his siblings' education before securing a scholarship to return to Delhi College. Excelling in his studies, he graduated in 1844 and was subsequently appointed as a faculty member at Delhi College. He contributed to the Oriental (madrasa) section, teaching subjects such as algebra and trigonometry in Urdu, thereby integrating traditional and modern knowledge systems.

Under Mr Boutous, Ramchandra actively participated in the translation movement, first as a student and later as a science teacher. He translated many English books on science and mathematics into Urdu. Throughout his tenure at Delhi College, he played a significant role in the publication of both a monthly and a fortnightly journal. These publications were notable for their comprehensive coverage of contemporary events unfolding in Europe and other regions, alongside articles that delved into scientific concepts and discoveries. They were further enriched with illustrations and drawings, serving as a bridge between the academic community and the broader world of scientific and intellectual advancements.

Simultaneously with his editorial endeavours, he continued his mathematical research, advancing his work in the field. He innovated a novel pedagogical approach for teaching Calculus via Algebra and authored his inaugural publication, "A Treatise on the Problems of Maxima and Minima," in 1850. This work garnered extensive critical attention within India. Its significance was later recognized by Augustus de Morgan, who lauded the book's pedagogical innovation. This acclaim led to the book's republication in London in 1859. Ramchandra was honoured with a monetary reward and an accolade from the East India Company, acknowledging his contributions to mathematical education and scholarship<sup>8</sup>. Ramchandra's life took a contentious turn when he embraced Christianity,

undergoing baptism on May 11, 1852, at St. James' Church in Delhi, alongside his colleague, Assistant Surgeon Chiman Lal<sup>9</sup>. This event significantly influenced public perception, illustrating to the residents of Delhi that adopting Western sciences could potentially accompany religious conversion. Consequently, Ramchandra, and by extension, Delhi College, came to be viewed with increasing scepticism, epitomizing foreign intrusion and symbolizing British colonial imposition.

The year 1857 marked a critical juncture, as the institution was razed amidst the Sepoy Mutiny, with Ramchandra narrowly avoiding death, seeking refuge with relatives and later in a village. Following the upheaval, he was designated as the Native Headmaster at the Thomson Civil Engineering College. Nevertheless, he opted to return to Delhi in 1858, assuming the role of Headmaster at the Delhi District School. Deteriorating health prompted his early retirement in 1866 at the age of 45. However, Raja Mohindra Singh of Patiala soon sought his expertise as his personal tutor, which later led to his subsequent promotion to Director of Education in Patiala State in 1870<sup>10</sup>. In the latter stages of his life, he engaged with the Delhi Society, founded in 1865, which advocated for social and educational reforms in the region. Ramchandra's contributions came to a close with his passing in 1880 at the age of 59.

#### **Delhi Vernacular Translation Society**

Translation efforts were pivotal to the mission of Delhi College, reflecting not just in the establishment of the Vernacular Translation Society and the collective endeavour in translating textbooks by individuals ranging from the principal to the students but also in the foundational objective of the college itself<sup>11</sup>. The institution aimed to serve as a conduit for translating and adapting British cultural and academic norms for an Indian audience. Within this framework, Master Ramchandra emerged as a crucial figure, particularly in the domain of mathematics, translating several textbooks into Urdu.

His advocacy for education in the vernacular, and consequently for translation, was informed by a thorough analysis of history and literature. Ramchandra posited that just as Persian was once an external addition to the Indian linguistic landscape, similar to English, it introduced challenges in translating and comprehending original works<sup>12</sup>. His approach to translation was both linguistic and pedagogical, eschewing the prevalent ornate, poetic literary style in favour of clarity and accessibility. Implicit in his work was a critique of the Persian language's dominance and the florid style it engendered. Ramchandra emphasized the importance of understanding translation not as a mere wordfor-word conversion but as a nuanced process of knowledge transmission. He staunchly advocated for disseminating knowledge in an Indian language, specifically Urdu, for the North Indian context of the 19th century, underlining the significance of accessible education and the preservation of intellectual heritage<sup>13</sup>.

At the heart of the intellectual ferment characterizing 19th-century India, particularly within the contours of the Orientalist-Anglicist debate, Ramchandra emerged as a discerning voice. While recognizing the utility of English in the domain of scientific knowledge, he steadfastly championed the cause of vernacular languages as the most efficacious conduits for educational content. His advocacy stemmed from an acute awareness that English, accessible only to a minuscule segment of the Indian populace, would inherently limit the broad-based dissemination of scientific learning. Confronting the Anglicists' contention regarding the absence of a singular Indian vernacular language, Ramchandra positioned Urdu as the linguistic fabric most akin to a national language (*quami zuban*), thus underscoring its potential to serve as a unifying medium for educational dissemination across diverse Indian communities<sup>14</sup>.

#### Journalism

Under the leadership of Dr Aloys Sprenger, the college press, *Matba'u'l-'Ulum*, was established, leading to the inception of its first periodical, the *Qiranu's-Sa'dain*, a weekly magazine, initiated in 1845<sup>15</sup>. Over different periods, Pandit Dharm Narayan, Pandit Moti, and Maulvi Karim Baksh, all linked with Delhi College and its press operations, undertook editorial responsibilities for this publication. The weekly was a compilation of the latest news, literary compositions, announcements regarding new publications from the college press, reviews, and translated articles encompassing literary and scientific themes.

While contributing occasionally to Qiranu's-Sa'dain, Ramchandra also initiated the biweekly publication Fava'idu'n-Nazirin (roughly translated as 'For the Benefit of the Reader'), aiming to disseminate new knowledge beyond the confines of Delhi College. This publication featured news snippets and was rich in literary and scientific articles and visual content such as line drawings, maps, and diagrams<sup>16</sup>. Drawing inspiration from the London Weekly Times, it occasionally copied their illustrations. Through this medium, Ramchandra articulated his vision for societal and material reform within Indian society. Advocating for Scientific Rationalism, he prolifically addressed what he viewed as the irrational and unscientific traditions that had gradually infiltrated Indian society over time. As mentioned above, he vehemently advocated the use of vernaculars in education and linked this to the use of the Persian language in Indian literary circles. His prose style underscored a deliberate shift from ornate verse to a more direct and concise mode of expression, emphasizing clarity and straightforwardness<sup>17</sup>. Ramchandra's writing adopted a purposefully conversational, colloquial, and unembellished approach. His works and stylistic choices remain highly approachable for contemporary audiences, marking his significant role in the evolution of a more simplified, journalistic form of Urdu. It is apt to characterize Ramchandra's prose by its emphasis on simplicity and lucidity, aimed at engaging the broadest possible readership.

Following the inception of *Fava'idu'n-Nazirin*, Ramchandra introduced another periodical under the auspices of Delhi College, launching a monthly publication in September 1847 initially named *Khairkhvah-e Hind* (the Well-Wisher of India), which was subsequently renamed to *Muhibb-e Hind* (the One who Loves India) after two months<sup>18</sup>. This journal mirrored the content style of *Fava'idu'n-Nazirin*, featuring contributions from Ramchandra and other writers on a spectrum of scientific, historical, and literary subjects; discussions on contemporary societal issues; and coverage of local cultural phenomena, such as poetic mushairas. It also served as a platform for Ramchandra to elaborate on his views regarding the era's Orientalist-Anglican debate and other pressing educational matters. The monthly periodical became a conduit for disseminating information on diverse topics. This ranged from scientific discussions on astronomy and the works of Sir Isaac Newton to explorations of the mind-body relationship, cultural analyses of Ancient Greek Philosophy, Chinese culture and Confucianism, and Iranian history during the Safavid dynasty<sup>19</sup>.

Ramchandra also utilized this platform to voice his opposition to social malpractices, advocating for women's education, widow remarriage, and the application of rationality over superstition and unfounded beliefs. Furthermore, he touched upon advancements in agriculture and horticulture and provided summaries of notable historical and scientific works. Despite his criticism of ornate poetic styles, the periodical did not shy away from featuring Urdu poetry by luminaries such as Zafar, Mir Dard, and Zauk. However, the circulation of his journals significantly declined following his conversion to Christianity<sup>20</sup>, a decision that sparked controversy. Overall, Ramchandra's editorial

venture was a comprehensive attempt to enlighten the public on various subjects and foster cultural exchange, reflecting his overarching goal of educating and initiating dialogue within the community.

#### Mathematical Research

Beyond his translation efforts, Ramchandra authored two original works in English, among which "A Treatise on the Problems of Maxima and Minima" stands out. Published in 1850 in Calcutta, this book was tailored for an Indian audience newly acquainted with Calculus. Ramchandra chose an unconventional path by relying on algebra rather than geometrical proofs to elucidate calculus, which was grounded in his belief that the Indian mathematical tradition was inherently algebraic<sup>21</sup>. This approach, however, was met with scepticism by scholars in Calcutta, who viewed his algebraic solutions to problems typically resolved through differential calculus as unconventional. As a result, the work faced criticism in the Calcutta Review, with some scholars outright dismissing it.

Despite the initial criticism, Augustus de Morgan, a distinguished professor of mathematics at London's University College, recognized the innovative essence of Ramchandra's work. De Morgan was instrumental in advocating for the book's republication in London, contributing an introduction to the British edition in which he acknowledged the work's unique merit and potential to stimulate indigenous intellectual pursuits in India. He perceived the book as a means to encourage native contributions towards revitalizing the Indian intellectual landscape<sup>22</sup>. The East India Company's Court of Directors in London sponsored the reprint for circulation in Britain and India, demonstrating their support for the work's potential impact. Furthermore, they honoured Ramchandra with a *khillat* (a traditional dress of honour) of five pieces and a monetary reward of Rs. 2000, acknowledging his contribution to the field of mathematics and education in India. In 1863, in India, the author published another mathematical book titled "A Specimen of a New Method of Differential Calculus Called the Method of Constant Ratios." This text aimed to expand upon the ideas presented in his earlier work ambitiously. Ramchandra endeavoured to establish a generalized approach to calculus, reflecting the discussions in his first publication<sup>23</sup>. Unfortunately, the second book did not garner much attention within the mathematical community. Ramchandra's innovation in calculus, diverging from traditional geometric methods and incorporating the local algebraic traditions, can be interpreted as an effort to rejuvenate the indigenous intellectual ethos. His approach highlighted the prowess of Indian algebraic tradition in mathematics. Through this, he aimed to enlighten his students about the value of their heritage, complementing the contemporary Western methodologies. For his initial publication, Ramchandra drew inspiration from Bhaskarcharya's 12th-century work, Bija Ganita. Rather than adopting a purely revivalist stance, he intended to use this tradition as a foundation for his research and a source of inspiration for future endeavours<sup>24</sup>. His contributions can be seen as a local counteraction to the Macaulayan educational policy, thereby crafting an alternative mathematical narrative that challenges cultural imperialism.

#### Conclusions

The intellectual journey of Master Ramchandra and his contemporaries during the early 19th century in Delhi marks a pivotal era in the cultural and educational landscape of colonial India. Amidst the political upheavals and the transition towards British rule, Delhi emerged not only as a political center but as a vibrant hub of intellectual revival and innovation. Master Ramchandra's contributions, particularly in the fields of mathematics and journalism, underscore a significant shift towards embracing modernity while respecting the rich tapestry of India's cultural and intellectual heritage. His translation

efforts and educational reforms not only made scientific and mathematical knowledge accessible to a wider Indian audience but also promoted a sense of intellectual nationalism. Through his advocacy for vernacular education and his innovative approach to calculus, Ramchandra sought to foster a scholarly environment that was inclusive, progressive, and reflective of India's diverse cultural identity. In conclusion, the early 19th century intellectual movement in Delhi, epitomized by the life and work of Master Ramchandra, represents a critical juncture in India's journey towards embracing modernity amidst colonial subjugation. It highlights the enduring power of education, culture, and intellectual pursuit in shaping societal norms and national identity. The legacy of this era, marked by a delicate balance between tradition and modernity, continues to inspire and inform contemporary discourses on education, culture, and nationalism in India.

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## SHARAFUL MULK BAHADUR: PROMINENT PERSIAN SCHOLAR OF MADRAS

#### Abstract:

Sharaful Mulk Bahadur, a distinguished Persian scholar of Madras, emerges as a luminary figure whose life journey epitomizes intellectual pursuit and scholarly excellence. Born in 1752 A.D. in Arcot, his academic voyage commenced under the tutelage of revered mentors, encompassing diverse disciplines from Arabic and Persian literature to metaphysics and mysticism. Moulvi Muhammad Ghouse Sharaful Mulk Bahadur's scholarly endeavors took him from Arcot to Sivaganga and eventually to Madras, where he served various dignitaries and left an indelible mark through his literary contributions. His works span jurisprudence, theology, and linguistics, reflecting a profound engagement with the intellectual currents of his time. Sharaful Mulk Bahadur authored several significant Persian texts, covering diverse subjects such as the life of Hazrat Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jeelani, prayers of the Prophet Muhammad, and commentary on Greek medicine. His expertise extended beyond literature to include calligraphy, mathematics, and astronomy, further highlighting his multifaceted talents. Through his meticulous scholarship and devotion to learning, Sharaful Mulk Bahadur left an enduring legacy that continues to inspire scholars and enthusiasts of Persian literature and Islamic studies. His contributions enrich our understanding of intellectual history and serve as a testament to the enduring pursuit of knowledge in the face of adversity.

Keywords: Sharaful Mulk, Persian, Madras, India, Islamic Literature

#### Introduction:

The life of Sharaful Mulk Bahadur unfolds as a tapestry woven with threads of intellectual pursuit and scholarly endeavor. Born into a milieu rich in academic tradition, he embarked on a journey marked by relentless pursuit of knowledge and excellence. From his early days studying Arabic and Persian under esteemed mentors to his later forays into metaphysics and mysticism, Sharaful Mulk Bahadur's thirst for understanding propelled him forward on a path adorned with scholarly achievements.

Through the annals of time, his name became synonymous with erudition and enlightenment. His literary oeuvre, spanning treatises on jurisprudence, theology, and linguistics, reflects a profound engagement with the intellectual currents of his era. As a calligraphist par excellence, he breathed life into the written word, infusing it with elegance and grace. His meticulous copies of sacred texts stand as testament to his mastery of the pen and the parchment.

#### DABEER – 26

#### **JANUARY-JUNE 2024**

Moulvi Muhammad Ghouse Sharaful Mulk Bahadur (1166-1238 A.H. 1752-1822 A.D.), was the son of Moulvi Nasiruddin ناصر الدين Muhammad son of Qazi Nizamuddin Ahmad Sagheer, (the junior), was born at Arcot on 7th Ramadhan 1166 A.H.1752 A.D. He studied Arabic and Persian under his grandfather at Arcot and after his death in 1189 A.H. 1775 A.D., he was sent to Sivaganga, Ramnad to study metaphysics, scholasticism and philosophy under Moulvi Ameenuddin Ahmad Khan Bahadur, (d on 6th Ramadhan 1195 A.H. 1780 A.D.), who created in him a good taste for these sciences. After his death he began to take lessons on mysticism from Moulvi Waliullah of Natharnagar (Trichnopoly) (d 1205 A.H. = 1790 A.D.), who permitted him to the prayers, described in the book Dalailal-Khairat دلائل الخيرات written by Imam Jazuli. He then came to Madras and was employed in the service of Nawab Amirul Umara (d 1203 A.H. 1788 A.D.); when Moulana Abdul Ali Bahrul Uloom came to Madras in 1204 A.H. 1789 A.D., he joined his class as a faithful student, and studied under him Greek philosophy, logic and scholasticism and at the same time copied the notes of this teacher on the commentary of Sadruddin Shirazi in 1206-1207 A.H. 1791-1792 A.D. He was then appointed a tutor to Nawab Azeemuddowlah. During the regime of Nawab Umdatul Umara he was not given any respectable post. Hence he took permission and after leaving his wife and children at Siddhout, he went over to Hyderabad in 1213 A.H.= 1798 A.D. He received the news of the sudden death of his wife at Siddhout on account of the snake bite, which made him more perturbed and puzzled and he was exhausted. He met Mir Alam, Mir Arastu Jah and the other dignitaries of Hyderabad state. But he was not given any post there also. He got disheartened and wrote a magama under the name of Zawajir-al-Irshad زواجر الارشاد, in Arabic, depicting the bad social and moral conditions of the the city of Hyderabad and its people. He did not waste his time there also. He copied the book of Shams-e-Bazigha شمس بأزغه and then returned to Udayagiri, Nellore in A.H. Syed Abdul Qadir Khan, the Jagirdar of the place, granted him a monthly allowance and hence he lived there for about a year until he received a letter from Nawab Azeemuddowlah, inviting him to come to Madras and take charge of the post of Diwan, on a monthly allowance of Rs. 130/-. He was also awarded the title of Sharaful Mulk Bahadur. He took charge of this post from 9th Jamadiul Awwal 1216 A.H.=1801 A.D. He served the Nawab faithfully. But after seven years of service he tendered his resignation on 11th Ramadhan 1223 A.H. 1808 A.D., and spent the rest of his life in teaching and writing books. The students from all parts of the city of Madras gathered round him and he continued to teach them till he died on 11th Safar 1238 A.H., and was buried in the compound of the Big Mosque, Triplicane, Madras. He has written several works in Arabic and Perslan. The following are some of them. Works in Arabic. 1. Nathral-Marjan li Rasm-e-Nazm-al-Quran نثر المرجان في رسم نظم القرآن. He began this lofty work at the instance of his beloved teacher Moulana Abdul All Bahrul Uloom and the encouragement of Abdul Ghaffar Khan Thabit Jung Bahadur (1189-1229 A.H. = 1775-1813 A.D.).

Moulvi Muhammad Ghouse Sharaful Mulk Bahadur (1166-1238 A.H. 1752-1822 A.D.) was born in Arcot on the 7th of Ramadhan in 1166 A.H. (1752 A.D.). He received his early education in Arabic and Persian under his grandfather in Arcot. After his grandfather's demise in 1189 A.H. (1775 A.D.), he pursued further studies in metaphysics, scholasticism, and philosophy in Sivaganga, Ramnad, under the guidance of Moulvi Ameenuddin Ahmad Khan Bahadur. Later, he delved into mysticism under Moulvi Waliullah of Natharnagar.

He later moved to Madras and served Nawab Amirul Umara. Subsequently, he joined Moulana Abdul Ali Bahrul Uloom's class to study Greek philosophy, logic, and scholasticism. He also served as a tutor to Nawab Azeemuddowlah. However, during Nawab Umdatul Umara's reign, he was not offered any respectable position, which led him to move to Hyderabad.

In Hyderabad, despite efforts to secure a position, he faced disappointment. He expressed his observations and frustrations through his work "Zawajir-al-Irshad," highlighting the social and moral issues of Hyderabad. After a brief stay in Udayagiri, Nellore, he received an invitation from Nawab Azeemuddowlah to return to Madras and serve as Diwan, which he accepted.

During his service as Diwan, he was titled Sharaful Mulk Bahadur. After seven years, he resigned and dedicated the remainder of his life to teaching and writing. He passed away on the 11th of Safar in 1238 A.H. (1822 A.D.) and was buried in the compound of the Big Mosque in Triplicane, Madras. His contributions include several works in Arabic and Persian, with "Nathr-al-Marjan li Rasm-e-Nazm-al-Quran" being one of them.

The following works in Persian were authored by him:

- "Anhar-al-Mafakhir" (انهار المفاخر): It narrates the life of Hazrat Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jeelani, divided into eleven rivers. Written in 1209 A.H. (1794 A.D.), it was printed at Haldari Press, Madras in 1297 A.H. (1879 A.D.).
- "Basaim-al-Azhar fis Salat-i-ala Sayyid al-Abrar" (الابرار في الصلوة على سيد): Composed in 1204 A.H. (1789 A.D.) and printed at Mazharul Ajaib Press, Madras in 1270 A.H., it is divided into ten chapters.
- "Al-Yawaqit-al-Manthura Azkar-il-Mathura" (اليواقيت المنثوره في الأذكار الماثوره): A translation of the Prophet's prayers into Persian, completed in 1227 A.H.-1812
   A.D., structured into a muqaddima, eight chapters (باب), and a khatima.
- "Hidayat-al-Ghawi Al-al-Manhaj-al-Sawl fit Tibb-in-Nabawi" (هداية الغوى على)
   A commentary on Suyuti's Al-Manhaj-al-Sawi on Greek medicine, likely initiated in 1189 A.H. (1775 A.D.).
- "Rashhat-ul-Ijaz fi Tahqeeq-al-Haqeeqat wal Majaz" (روالمجاز في تحقيق الحقيقة): A concise work on rhetoric spanning 30 pages, with examples drawn from the Quran, written in 1205 A.H.
- "Khawassul-Haiwan" (خواص الحيوان): Originally his grandfather's notes on animal properties, edited by him in 1194 A.H.
- "Burhan-al-Hikmah" (برهان الحكمه): A Persian translation of Hidayat-al-Hikmah in Arabic by Atheeruddin Mufazzal ibn Umar on metaphysics, divided into a muqaddima, four marsad, and a khatima.
- "Khulasat-al-Bayan" (خلاصة البيان): A Persian commentary on Aqaid-e-Jami عقائد written by Moulana Jami, completed by his son Moulvi Abdul Wahab Madar ul Umara Bahadur in 1269 A.H. (1852 A.D.).
- "Risala dar Radd-e-Khwaja Kamaluddin Khan" (رساله در رد خواجه کمال الدین خان): Observations on the theological replies given by Khwaja Kamaluddin Khan.
- 10. "Fatawa-e-Nasiriya" (فتاوى ناصريه): A collection of judicial decrees issued by his father Moulvi Nasiruddin Muhammad but edited by him.

- 11. Fatawa-e-Nasiriya is a compilation of judicial decrees issued by Moulvi Nasiruddin Muhammad, edited by his son. It begins with an Arabic introduction justifying the four schools of Muslim Law: Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali.
- 12. "Amadan" is a concise treatise discussing the root words of Persian and their conjugations.
- 13. "Zubdat-al-Aqaid" is a brief treatise outlining the principles of faith.
- 14. "Siham-al Naqira fi Uyun-al-Nazira" is likely a small book covering the principles of debate and discussion.

Sharaful Mulk Bahadur was skilled in calligraphy and copied numerous works, as detailed in "Khanwada-e-Qazi Badruddowlah." In 1226, he prepared an embroidered copy of the Holy Quran with notes by Hafiz Tahir bin Arab bin Ibrahim al-Isphahani, a student of Imam Muhammad bin Muhammad bin al-Jazri. Sharaful Mulk Bahadur also had a keen interest in Greek medicine, mathematics, and astronomy, evident in his books on these subjects, showcasing his remarkable talents and intelligence.

He married Haleema Bee, daughter of Hafiz Muhammad Sayeed, with whom he had four daughters and three sons. After Haleema Bee's death in Siddhout on 30th Rabi I 1213 A.H. (1796 A.D.), he married Aisha, daughter of his uncle Moulvi Ghulam Abdul Qadir, with whom he had no children. Two daughters and a son died young. His sons, Moulvi Abdul Madarul Umara and Moulvi Muhammad Sibghatullah Qazi Badruddowlah, gained prominence as administrators and authors, as discussed in Chapter IV. His daughters were married to Syed Qasim Nawaz Khan Bahadur and Moulvi Safiuddin Muhammad Nasir, as previously mentioned.

#### **Conclusion:**

As we draw the curtains on our exploration of Sharaful Mulk Bahadur's life and works, we are left with a profound sense of awe and admiration for the indomitable spirit of scholarship that defined his existence. His unwavering commitment to the pursuit of truth and enlightenment serves as a beacon of inspiration for generations to come.

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## A CORE VALUE OF SWAMI VIVEKANAND'S PHILOSOPHY

#### Abstract

Swami Vivekananda, a prominent spiritual leader and philosopher, emphasized numerous core values in his teachings. One of the most significant among these is the concept of "Universal Brotherhood." This paper delves into the intricacies of this core value, exploring its philosophical foundations, implications, and relevance in contemporary society. By examining Vivekananda's speeches, writings, and the impact of his teachings, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how Universal Brotherhood can foster global harmony and personal spiritual growth.

#### Keywords

Swami Vivekananda, Universal Brotherhood, spirituality, philosophy, global harmony, personal growth

#### Introduction

Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902) was a key figure in introducing Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world. His profound teachings have left an indelible mark on the spiritual landscape of both the East and the West. Among the various principles he advocated, Universal Brotherhood stands out as a central theme that encapsulates his vision for a harmonious world. This research paper aims to explore this core value in depth, examining its philosophical roots, practical applications, and enduring relevance.

#### The Philosophical Foundations of Universal Brotherhood:

#### Vedanta and the Unity of Existence

Swami Vivekananda's teachings are deeply rooted in Vedanta, a major school of Hindu philosophy. Vedanta posits that all of existence is an expression of a single, ultimate reality, often referred to as Brahman. Vivekananda eloquently articulated this principle, emphasizing that the apparent diversity in the world is underpinned by an inherent unity. This belief forms the bedrock of his concept of Universal Brotherhood, which asserts that all human beings are interconnected and share a common spiritual essence (Vivekananda, 1996).

#### The Oneness of Humanity

Vivekananda's interpretation of Vedanta led him to advocate for the oneness of humanity. He argued that recognizing this fundamental unity could dissolve the artificial barriers created by race, religion, and nationality. In his famous speech at the Parliament of the World's Religions in 1893, Vivekananda declared, "We are all one, and it is through this oneness that we can achieve true understanding and harmony" (Vivekananda, 1893).

#### **Practical Implications of Universal Brotherhood:**

#### **Social Harmony and Global Peace**

The practical application of Universal Brotherhood can lead to significant social and global benefits. By fostering a sense of unity and mutual respect, communities can transcend conflicts and work towards common goals. Vivekananda believed that this principle could pave the way for global peace, as it encourages individuals to look beyond superficial differences and recognize the shared humanity that binds us all (Chattopadhyaya, 1999).

#### **Personal Spiritual Growth**

On an individual level, embracing the idea of Universal Brotherhood can facilitate personal spiritual growth. Vivekananda taught that seeing oneself in others and treating everyone with compassion and respect can lead to a deeper understanding of one's own spiritual nature. This practice, he suggested, can help individuals overcome egoism and develop a more profound sense of empathy and connectedness (Burke, 1986).

#### Vivekananda's Impact and Legacy:

#### **Influence on Indian Society**

Swami Vivekananda's teachings had a profound impact on Indian society, particularly in the context of the country's struggle for independence. His emphasis on self-reliance, national pride, and social reform inspired many leaders and played a crucial role in shaping modern Indian identity. The principle of Universal Brotherhood resonated deeply in a society divided by caste and religious differences, offering a vision of unity and collective progress (Nikhilananda, 1953).

#### **Global Influence**

Beyond India, Vivekananda's message of Universal Brotherhood has had a lasting influence on global spiritual and philosophical thought. His lectures and writings have inspired countless individuals and movements dedicated to promoting peace, understanding, and spiritual growth. The continued relevance of his teachings is evident in the enduring popularity of Vedanta and Yoga in the West (Isherwood, 1976).

#### **Challenges and Criticisms:**
#### **Practical Challenges**

While the concept of Universal Brotherhood is inspiring, its practical implementation faces numerous challenges. Deep-seated prejudices, socio-economic inequalities, and political conflicts often hinder the realization of this ideal. Critics argue that while the philosophy is noble, translating it into actionable strategies requires significant structural and attitudinal changes at both individual and societal levels (Sen, 2003).

#### **Philosophical Criticisms**

Some scholars have critiqued Vivekananda's interpretation of Vedanta, arguing that it oversimplifies complex metaphysical concepts. They contend that his emphasis on unity may overlook the importance of diversity and the need for acknowledging and respecting differences. Additionally, there are debates about the feasibility of achieving such a universal sense of brotherhood in a world characterized by deep-rooted divisions (Rambachan, 1994).

#### Conclusion

Swami Vivekananda's core value of Universal Brotherhood remains a powerful and relevant philosophy in today's world. Its emphasis on the unity of all human beings and the interconnectedness of all life offers a profound vision for personal and global transformation. While there are challenges to its practical implementation, the enduring appeal of this principle lies in its ability to inspire individuals and communities to strive for a more harmonious and compassionate world. As we navigate the complexities of contemporary society, the teachings of Swami Vivekananda provide a beacon of hope and a roadmap for achieving true unity and understansding.

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## ARCHITECTURE AS INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS: AN EPISTEMOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE ARCHETYPAL MUGHAL GARDEN AND TOMB

#### Abstract

An interdisciplinary study on the conceptual framework of the archetypal garden and tomb structures in the Mughal era, this paper employs a systematic approach to trace the Mughal architectural knowledge, not only in its epistemological sense but in its applied logic as well. Drawing conclusion from inferences, the paper primarily focuses on the process of architectural designs, namely, the prototypes of Mughal gardens and tombs. As a projected and completed object of study, the paper takes into account the aesthetics of the archetypal tomb and garden and its architectural philosophy. Lastly, the paper explores the performance of such architectural wonders, which is studied in relation to the notion of social occupation and cultural associations.

Keywords Aesthetics Archetype Charbagh Performance Hasht Bihisht Eschatology

#### Introduction

Studies on Babur's architectural endeavours principally focus on the gardens he commissioned and largely neglect the structural projects which had been undertaken during his reign in India. This is mainly because of the fact that hardly any of those gardens, except a few in number, stood the test of time. Babur found Hindustan less enchanting and often pined for the exotic fruits and snow-capped mountainous of Ferghana and Samarkhand. It is to be noted that the lives of early Mughal rulers like Babur and Humayun were peripatetic as they spent most of their lives in tented encampments like the warrior clans of Timur and Chengiz Khan that preceded them. When Babur finally settled in India, he was particularly distasteful to the people of his newly conquered land, especially their lack of poetic talent, etiquette, nobility and lack of symmetry in art and craft. He loathed the dearth of good horses, meat, grapes, melons or other fruits. In Baburnama, he writes, " there is no ice, cold water, good food or bread in the markets. There are no baths and no schools. There are no candles, torches or even candlesticks."1 But he had great regard for Indian craftsmanship, as it is evinced in his autobiography. Though less impressed by the Indian architectural designs and edifices, he had great admiration for the fort in Gwalior. Babur, being a green thumb and a poet with a profound artistic imagination- celebrated as a hero in Uzbekistan, where he was born- majorly built gardens and mosques in India.

#### Aesthetics, Philosophy and Performance

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 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Babur, Z. (2017).*The Babur-Nama in English; Memoirs of Babur Translated from the Turki Text of Zahiru'd-din Muhammad Babur Padshah Ghazi* (VOLUME 1).(A. Beveridge.Trans.)Alpha Edition.(1921), pp.487.

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#### The Prototypal Mughal Garden

Morphologically Babur's planned terraced gardens which were developed in Persian or Timurid architectural style had a charbagh structure where land was symmetrically divided into four rectangular or square plots with water channels with running water. The Mughal garden was conceived of as an earthly analogue for life in paradise- a metaphor of paradise- and hence the archetypal image of paradise is recreated in the form of charbagh. To this a priori knowledge they combined geometrical patterns which are instruments believed to be the bridge to the spiritual realm with the intention to purify the mind and soul. This thought process is in tandem with the philosophy of art in Islam, which is to transform or transfigure. Mughal gardens and tombs built in symmetry and embellished with reiterative geometrical patterns and designs were manifestations of this philosophy of art. The gardens constructed in rectilinear layouts were meant to create a vision of earthly utopia, an ecosystem in which the biotic and abiotic elements blended harmoniously.

In this ecosystem, the soil was static, so were the stones, but the running water with plants and birds around in abundance was kinetic. The overflowing water pools with fountains and cascades symbolized the renewal of life. It not only added charm to the scenic beauty, but also was a great stress buster for the royalty. Indeed gardens for the Mughals were meant as spaces for relaxation and retreat from the resplendency and pomp, from the cacophony and fury of life and its battles.As mentioned earlier the biotic and abiotic elements in Mughal paradisiacal gardens existed in a symbiotic way.

To ease the boredom of "the charmless" and "disorderly" 1 Hindustan Babur built gardens that showcased order and symmetry, thereby taking the process to a higher realm of art and aesthetics. This could also be perceived as bringing order into the chaotic lives of Hindustan as well as its new king Babur, who had a nomadic past. It is interesting to note that Babur emerged in the process as a "muhandis (geometer/architect/engineer), as a Cartesian almost."<sup>2</sup> Mughal garden designs reminiscent of Cartesian coordinates in Mathematics replicate the ways of patterns in which the Muslim mind perceives reality or in short, as James Dickie writes "....The Muslim mind apprehends reality in patterns"<sup>3</sup> and hence the chevrons (the inverted V designs) inlaid in the chute (a vertical or inclined plane, channel, or passage through which objects are moved by means of gravity) provide the running water in Mughal gardens the effect of dancing arabesque, an essential feature of Islamic art. To cut it short, the Mughal gardens were built on geometric patterns with octagonal pavilions or baradiri, square or rectangular sweet smelling verdant grass carpets laced with fruit bearing trees that symbolize renewal of life and also with cypress trees that are emblematic of eternity. The circles of water pools with intermittent small exotic tents were evocative of Babur's nomadic past. The gardens of Babur's heirs, created later were built on the aforementioned archetypal pattern and could be classified into pleasure

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Babur, Z. (2017).*The Babur-Nama in English; Memoirs of Babur Translated from the Turki Text of Zahiru'd-din Muhammad Babur Padshah Ghazi* (VOLUME 1).(A. Beveridge.Trans.)Alpha Edition.(1921), pp146.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Dickie, J. (Yaqub Zaki) (1985). The Mughal Garden: Gateway to Paradise. *Muqarnas*, 3.128–37. *JSTOR*, <u>https://doi.org/.Tr10.2307/1523089</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ibid,129.

gardens for the royal blue blood line, tomb or the funerary gardens, gardens around sprawling havelis and open gardens for emperor's leisure to break the tedious travails. Funerary garden laid in the pattern of the archetypal paradisiacal pattern should be understood in the eschatological framework with a tomb in the centre mostly planned as dynastic mausoleum situated on a lofty square terrace with a mosque adjunct. The garden provided a serene ambience to the spirit of the deceased. The terraced gardens in Mughal designs could be seen as having an upper visual operational level and a lower sensual level which operated as a private space of cool repose and romantic indulgences. These gardens were a foil to English gardens meant primarily for walking and leisure.

The Central Asian Timurid or Persian gardens that Babur knew in Samarkhand and Heart, which he tried to recreate in the dusty plains of Hindustan had its perils. The gardens in Central Asian mountainous terrains were laid out "on a gentle slope so the water moves through gravity; alternatively, it is disposed on a graduated series of terraces, a solution the Mughals were to adopt wherever feasible, as in Kashmir."<sup>1</sup> Shalimar Bagh relaid by Jahangir, Nishat Bagh by his brother-in-law Asaf Khan and Chashma Shahi Bagh by Ali Mardan Khan- the Mughal governor of Shah Jahan- are examples of such terraced gardens. But Mughal gardens were also laid out sometimes "towards great open spaces and vast expanses of water."<sup>2</sup> The first garden Babur built in India was in Agra, which he named as Bagh-i-Nur Afshan, or Light Scattering Garden.The commoners of Agra named it Arambagh due to the tediousness of pronouncing the Persian name and it is now rechristened as Rambagh. <sup>3</sup> His body was buried in Rambagh before being taken to Baghe-Babur in Kabul.

Shalimar Bagh or Farah Baksh, considered as the high point of Mughal horticulture, was relaid by Babur's descendant Jahangir in 1619 to delight his twentieth wife NurJahan. It was actually an enlargement of the already existing ancient garden founded by Pravarsena II. Drawn to botany, biology, ornithology and zoology, Jahangir inherited the dynastic interests of the Mughals. He documented what he experienced and experimented in and around the garden in a scientific, systematic and visual way in the form of images, unlike his predecessors. Enarmoured by the Zabarwan -Pir Panchal ranges and the scenic beauty of Kashmir, Jahangir moved the Mughal imperial court to those sprawling verdant gardens and, thus, Shalimar Bagh became the Mughal summer residence. The tradition of terraced gardens continued with Shah Jahan, as it is found in Shalamar Bagh in Lahore, though there were gardens laid on plains like the Mehtab Bagh, which was the last in the series of eleven gardens along the Yamuna in Agra.

#### Mughal Tombs

Most of the early Mughal tombs were built with "posterity in mind and viewers were a part of its concept."<sup>4</sup> It is to be noted that the history of the early Mughal tombs is intertwined with the history of some of its most enigmatic women as well. Humayun's tomb in Delhi, Itimad-ud-Daula tomb in Agra which is also called Baby Taj, Akbar's

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Wilber, D. (1964). *Persian Gardens and Garden Pavilions*. Tokyo and Rutland, pp.76. <sup>2</sup> ibid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Koch, E.(2013).*Mughal Architecture; An Outline of its History and Development* (1526-1858).Primus Books, pp.86.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Koch, E. (2016, January). The Idea of the Taj.*Frontline*, <u>https://frontline.the</u>hindu.com/arts-and-culture/heritage/the-idea-of-thetaj/article8068337.ece

tomb at Sikandra, tomb of Jahangir in Lahore and of course the iconic Taj Mahal in Agra are considered the greatest achievements of Indo-Islamic architecture. Among these five architectural marvels spread across India and Pakistan now, the first two and the fourth were built by women. Commissioned by Akbar and supervised by Humayun's first wife, Bega Begum, Humayun's tomb is considered to be the first Mughal tomb in India and the first ever overseen by a woman at that point in time.

The tombs like the Mughal gardens were drawn on similar geometric patterns in consonance with Islamic eschatological framework though these patterns had a gradual progression from simple to complex, intricate and syncretic style as in the case of its use of arabesque, jali, calligraphy, mihrab, double dome, pishtaq and chattris. The double dome, appears in its fullest sense for the first time in Humayun's tomb as the earlier versions of domes before never traced the shape of the full semicircle. It was a Persian feature used to give the building an imposing exterior height but, at the same time, kept the height of the interior central hall in proportion to the exterior height. The hasht bihisht was a concept first used in Humayun's tomb signifying the eight doors of paradise. The number eight is a motif oft repeated in Mughal garden and architectural style as it is considered sacrosanct in Islamic symbology and eschatology. Hence, one would find Mughal tombs with eight doors evocative of the eight doors of paradise and eight angels carrying the throne of Allah.

Humayun laid the foundations of the new city after his ascension to the throne, which he called Dinpanah by the Yamuna, but had to flee from Hindustan before its fruition when he lost his kingdom to Sher Shah Suri. "Crushed and abandoned, the desperate Humayun had to trek across north India and Afghanistan into the Safavid domains, with whose help he was able to return to, several years later and managed to restore the dynasty in Hindustan in 1555.<sup>1</sup> So, after fifteen years of exile, he regained his kingdom with the help of a borrowed army from Shah Tahmasp of Persia, found the city project completed by Sher Shah Suri and hence moved into the citadel, today known by the name Purana Qila, though unfortunately he died in an accident a year later there. He tripped down the stairway of his observatory and fell to his death. The body, though buried in Dinpanah, was later moved into the present mausoleum.

Set in a garden adjacent to the tomb of the Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya, Bega Begum along with her team ideated it in a typical Timurid way with a symmetrical pattern having a bulbous double dome on an elongated square drum. Ghur-e-Mir built by Timur in Samarkhand for his grandson which also became his final resting place had similar bulbous domes and high square drums.Bega Begum entrusted the task of building Humayun's tomb to Mirza Ghiyas, an architect of Persian descent.He had already completed his projects in Herat and Bukhara and was well versed in Persian architecture.It had, not only Persian elements incorporated, but also drew several elements from the land it was built on.The walls and two gates were built with the locally available quartzite stones dressed in red sandstone with marble panels.The combination of red sandstone and marble was a distinguishing feature found in the Delhi Sultanate era preceding the Mughals.Under the highly aesthetic Mughals, the red sandstone with marble inlay feature underwent a gradual transition as found in the sparse use of both in Humayun's tomb, contrary, to its profuse use in Akbar's tomb built later. "The symbolic qualities of Humayun's tomb reflect a bold attempt to create an architecture that goes out of, but is distinct from earlier

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Anooshahr, A. (2008). The King Who Would Be Man: The Gender Roles of the Warrior King in Early Mughal History. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, *18*(3), 327–340. http://www.jstor.org/stable/27755957

Islamic buildings in India and Iran, the two poles of the Mughal world." <sup>1</sup>An example of the bold step could be seen in the incorporation of the chattri element which was basically inspired from Hindu architecture prevalent in Rajasthan and Madya Pradesh those times. The tomb has eight blue domed chattri, a pair of chattri on each pishtaq, a popular feature in Timurid tradition. Pishtaq is a high entrance usually placed at the centre and Humayun's tomb still has one pishtaq centrally located at each cardinal direction. Apart from the aforementioned chattris the four larger chattris found on top of the ancillary chambers were all functional pavilions.

Humayun's tomb in a nutshell could be seen as the architectural metaphor for the Indianisation of the Mughals.Built by a woman probably less influential than empress Nur Jahan, the one who built the Baby Taj and the Tomb of Jahangir, Bega Begum's body is interred in the subsidiary chambers of Humayun's tomb uninscribed and unrecognisable unlike NurJahan's tomb in Lahore. In the world of men, such erasures in history open up new debates on selective memory and on the problematic position of women in history. In fact, many of the Mughal marvels share the same destiny as that of women in history.As the future is firmly rooted in the past, the gardens, architectural wonders and names mentioned above are a treasure trove to be preserved to have a comprehensive understanding of history based on tolerance, syncretism and shared cultural habits.

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#### **DR. SUBRATA SHARMA**

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### **MEDICAL ETHICS IN ANCIENT INDIA: AN OVERVIEW**

**Abstract:** Medical Ethics deals with the principle of professional conduct concerning the right and duties of medical practitioner and also in patient care and in relation to their families. Medical ethics is the foundation of healthcare practice, providing a framework for ethical decision-making in complex and challenging situations. While contemporary medical ethics frameworks are well-established, it is important to recognize that ancient civilizations, including India, also had their own rich traditions of medical ethics. This research article explores the principles of medical ethics in ancient India, drawing primarily from the Vedas and Ayurveda, to shed light on the ethical foundations of ancient medicine.

India has a rich tradition of medical ethics, dating back to the ancient times. The Indian medical system places a strong emphasis on the moral code of conduct for physicians. The Charaka Samhita, one of the foundational texts of Indian medicine, provides a detailed code of ethics for physicians, which emphasizes the importance of compassion, honesty, and selflessness. Susruta Samhita, another important text of Indian medicine, also contains references to the moral code of conduct for physicians. The code of ethics and practice in ancient India was highly advanced and played a significant role in the development of medicine worldwide.

# Key words: Medical ethics, Medicine, Physician, Disease, Samhita, value, Code of Conduct, Patient,.

Medical ethics, as we understand it today, has evolved over centuries and draws from various cultural and philosophical traditions. Diseases and ailments have plagued humanity since the dawn of time. The effort of humankind in curing diseases by finding its cause has a long history. The ancient India has played a pivotal role in the development of medicine, surgical training and also in medical ethics. The earliest concepts of treatment are set out in Vedas, particularly in *Atharvaveda*. The period of Vedic medicine lasted until 800 BCE, and from 800 BCE to until 1000CE a remarkable evolution came in the field of Indian medicine by the production of *Samhitas* of Charaka and Sushruta (Charaka was a physician and Shusruta was a surgeon). These two seminal works of medical literature provided a comprehensive overview of the scientific knowledge of the time and established a high standard of ethical conduct for physicians.

In the field of medicine and health service, medical ethics has of great importance. The code of 'Medical Ethics' first adapted in 1847 with reference to Thomas Percival's

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document published in 1803 regarding requirement and expectations of medical professionals.

The World Medical Association adopted the International Code of Medical Ethics in 1949, a set of ethical principles for physicians worldwide, based on their duties to their patients and colleagues. The code was developed in response to a report on "War Crimes and Medicine."The code aims to establish a universal standard of ethical conduct for physicians, based on their duties to their patients and colleagues.

The Declaration of Geneva, adopted by the World Medical Association and amended in 1968 and 1983, states:

At the time of being admitted as a member of the medical profession:

I solemnly pledge myself to consecrate my life to the service of humanity; I will give to my teachers the respect and gratitude which is their due:

I will respect the secrets which are confined in me, even after the patient has died.

I will maintain by all the means in my power, the honor and the noble traditions of the medical professions:

My Colleague will be my brothers:

I will not permit consideration of religion, nationality, race, party politics or social standing to intervene between my duty and my patients.

I will maintain the utmost respect for human life from its beginning even under threat and

I will not use my medical knowledge contrary to the laws of humanity; I make these promises solemnly, freely and upon my honor.<sup>1</sup>

Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations 2002 (Published in part III, Section 4 of the Gazette of India, dated 6<sup>th</sup> Aril 2002) lays down certain ethical principles for medical practitioners like-A physician shall keep himself pure in character and be diligent in caring for the sick ;he should be modest, sober, patient, prompt in discharging his duty without anxiety; conducting himself with propriety in his profession and in all actions of his life(1.1.2).Another section reads-A physician should expose , without fear or favour, incompetent or corrupt, dishonest or unethical conduct ion the part of members of the profession(1.7).

# 1. (Bulletin of the Indian Institute of the History Medicine, VolXXXIII-2003 pp 17 to 31, Sisir Kr. Majumdar)

Medical practitioners must adhere to the six core principles of medical ethics: autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, justice, respect for persons, and truthfulness and honesty.

Ancient India has played an effective role in development of medicine, surgical training and codes of medical practice. Before introduction of formal writing, sanatana dharma practiced healing therapies for spiritual benefits. The authors of ancient scriptures like Atreya, Kashyapa Dhanvantari and Bhela stressed on the spiritual philosophy and medical ethics as part of mainstream healing practices. The Vedas, ancient sacred texts of Hinduism, offer glimpses into the ethical aspects of healing practices in ancient India. While the Vedas are not primarily medical texts, they contain references to health, illness and role of healers.

The Vedas emphasizes the duty of healers to care for the sick and alleviate suffering. This duty is rooted in compassion and the recognition of the interconnectedness of all living beings. Honesty and integrity are upheld as fundamental virtues for healers. Deception and malpractice are considered unethical.

Ancient vaids and medical practitioners was serious about their profession and had the wisdom of understanding the conditions and signs of illness and undertook their service in accordance with the laws of nature maintaining ethical code and conduct.

Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine, provides a comprehensive framework for medical ethics, rooted in the principles of non-violence (ahimsa) and doing no harm (primum non nocere).

Ayurveda recognizes the uniqueness of each patient and prescribes personalized treatments. The ethical imperative is to consider the patient's constitution, needs, and preferences.

The Ayurvedic tradition acknowledges that patients have the right to make informed decisions about their care. Ayurvedic healers strive to provide patients with all the information they need to make educated choices about their treatment, and they consider all aspects of the patient's well-being when developing a treatment plan

The Ayurvedic texts, such as Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita, delve into ethical considerations specific to health care practice.

• Charaka, in his Samhita elaborated lucidly the moral and holistic method of treatment. Charaka prescribed four ethical principles for physicians. These are- Friendship towards the patients, sympathy towards the patient, taking interest in the cases and no attachment after the recovery of the patient. Charaka emphasized the ethical values central to the nobility of the medical practitioner. He advised the physician to try to learn every moment. Physicians must have a deep understanding of medical knowledge, a strong imagination to envision new possibilities, the ability to comprehend complex information, a sharp memory to recall relevant knowledge, the resourcefulness to overcome challenges, and the promptness to act quickly when needed.<sup>2</sup>

He also recommended that physician should be compassion towards ailment.

From the study of history of medical ethics in ancient India we can say that the ancient medical treatment was based on the ethical principles that prioritise the well being of the patients and a holistic understanding of health. The ethical principles of ancient Indian medicine, such as non-violence, compassion, and patient autonomy, are as relevant today as they ever were, and can offer us guidance in the face of the ethical challenges of modern medicine.

These insights serve as a bridge between the ancient wisdom of Indian medicine and ethical challenges facing modern healthcare. By reflecting on and incorporating the ethical principles of the past we can strive to enhance the quality of healthcare and uphold the dignity of patients in our rapidly evolving medical landscape. 2.(<u>vidyā</u> vitarko <u>vijñānam</u> smṛtistatparatā <u>kriyā</u> yasyaite ca ṣaḍguṇāstasya na sādhyamativartate, CS. Su, IX. 21.)

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# THE FIRST SEED OF DALIT'S EDUCATION IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY- 1893

#### Abstract

If you want to prevent the development of a community, it is enough to prevent the education of that community. During the time of the British, this restriction started to be removed slowly. How can it be done only in Madras Presidency when the government has not enacted separate laws for the education of Dalits in any other state in India? Two main reasons can be stated, one is the relationship between Christian missionaries and Dalits, the efforts of these missionaries to lift Dalits from the clutches of poverty, and the second is the benevolent view of the great government officials J. H. A. Tremenheere and Dr. D. Duncan towards the Dalit people. I try to expose how important this special act on future Dalits education in Tamil Nadu. And also this education act created a new space for government agency discussed the reality of Dalit education situation.

Keywords : Pariahs, Dalits, Panchamars, Pallar, Education, Madras Presidency.

#### Introduction

Education is one of the tool, for eradicating all social evils. In the case of Indian society, education was not a common right, the number of people totally denied this right. During both pre-British and early British rule, no attempt was made to educate the Dalits because, as with Brahmani policy, education was confined to the higher castes. Entering British power in India try to change this situation. Yet, The British government introduces a western type of education, and indigenous or traditional education was slowly going down. Indigenous or vernacular education formed a caste hierarchy because Dalits were not allowed.1 But western education allowed all society, including Dalits. The British government could not involve in the field of Dalit education issues, but at the same time, this situation was used by the Christian missionaries, there are started their evangelical work in Tamil-speaking areas in the Presidency. And also some government officials take serious efforts in Dalits education, particularly J. H. A. Tremanheere and Dr. D. Duncan stated that other than the efforts on the part of missionaries, there had been no tangible attempts to improve the educational standards of these classes. This article discussed background of the first seed of the Dalit Education Act in 1893, Madras Presidency.

#### **Review of Literature**

On the modern days historians, social scientists and feminist writers to involved to write Dalits history without caste biases. Raja Sekar Basu, Nandanar's Children - The Paraiyans' Tryst with Destiny Tamil Nadu 1850-1956 (2011), this work deal with Pariahs historical background society, politics and education. The author traces the transformation Dalit empowerment in the colonial period to Free India time. Yohathi Chinna Rao, Dalits Struggle for Identity: Andhra and Hyderabad 1900-1950 (2003) this research work has focused on the early Dalits history in Madras Presidency. Sabhashi Bhattachariya, Education and the Disprivileged: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century India (2002) this editorial work deal with colonial educational policy and the impact of Dalits society and Rupa Visvanath, The Pariah Problem - Caste, Religion, and the Social in Modern India (2014) write new methods on Tamil Dalits history, the author argued the relationship of Christian missionaries and Dalits. Shailaja Paik, Dalit Women's Education in Modern India: Double Discrimination (2014) this work gives valuable information on Colonial education policy and Dlaits, and mainly focused Dalits women education growth in Bombay Presidency. P.Radhakrishnan writes the article Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu: 1872-1988, this article has given valuable information on Dalits educational conditions from early colonial days to the modern period. Parimala V. Rao, Colonial State as 'New Manu'? Explorations in Education Policies in Relation to Dalit and Low Caste Education in the Nineteenth Century India (2019), This article looks at the education policies of the colonial state towards lower castes in nineteenth-century India and how these policies upheld and reinforced the caste system.

#### The Word of Dalits

After the Panther Movement in 1970s, the social science scholars and researchers used the word on Dalits. History indicates that there was segregation of communities based on the division of work. Literature reveals that Dalit is a contemporary term used for the earlier term untouchables. Some believe that the word Dalit has its origin in the Pali (a pre-Sanskrit language) word 'Daliddh', which means the deprived, in Sanskrit, it is derived from the root 'Dal' which mean split, broken, or cracked.2

The etymology of 'Dalit' is traced to the rood of dal in Sanskrit which means split, break, crack, or crushed. As an adjective Dalit came to signify broken or ground down and evolved to mean oppressed, exploited and downtrodden.3 Mahatma Jithirao Phuls first used that word. The term 'Dalit' was chosen by the group itself like the word Black and even the English press had to use unfamiliar Marathi word. None of the normally used word such as untouchable, Depressed Caste, Scheduled Caste, and Harijan. Dalit Mean hose who have been broken, ground down by the upper class in a deliberate and active way. There is an inherent denial of impurity, karma, and justified caste hierarchy in the word itsel.4 The term Dalit signifies their anger, their protest, anti-caste objectives, and political awakening of depressed classes of Hindu caste Society.5 During that time government records called poor people 'Pariahs' or 'Panchamars'. Before British rule, our Indian society was formed on caste hierarchy order so the low caste people when to last place in society, there was not allowed temples, common water wells, educational institution, and public steed. At the same time without the role of Panchamars or Dalits, the economic structure totally collapsed on society. Because the system of Mirasidar was followed, Parayars and Pallar communities fully were involved in agriculture economic, without his own land.6 Therefore society treated on slaves. Dr. B. R Ambedkar has not accepted the word slave, because the European slavery system allows educational rights for slaves but our Indian social customs do not allow the untouchables go-to learn. When you came to British colonial rule were trying to change Pariah's social life. According to G.O.63, Educational Department, 1893 explained the word Pariah is common to all the Depresses Classes or last cattery in the social order, The several classes on Madras Presidency known by the designation of Chachadis, Chakkilis, Chamaris, Chandalas, Godaris, Holayas, Madigas, Malas, Mochis, Paidies, Pallas, Pallis, Panus, Paraiyas, Rellis, Tutis, and Valluvars are almost akin to each other, and have accordingly been treated in the department returns as constitution one general class under the name of "Pariahs and Kindred races".7

The Pallar, Paraiyar, Chakkiliar were most of the soil of sons in the Tamilspeaking areas. Today the Pallars was called Deventhira Kula Velalar, Paraiyars was called Adi Dravida, and Chakkiliar was called Arunthadiyar. My understanding of the term Dalit is a socio- revelosnary identification, who is against continuing to struggle on his own rights on emancipation that group of people so-called Dalit. It is not only caste identification, is a symbol of change and revolution.

#### Madras Missinaries Conference Proposal for Dalits Empowerment in 1891

The largely due to the educational campaign of missions and of great social value and promise to India, is the awakened interest of the Government in the education of the Pariah, now oftern named in official documents as the Panchamas. Missions have always sought to reach in some measure these outcaste classes, but hitherto they had been almost ignored or forgotten in the great educational scheme of the Government. A forward movement came in the Madras Presidency about the year 1892, during the administration of Dr.Duncan, who was then Director of Public Instruction in the Presidency. In the report of Public Instruction in the Madras for the official year 1890-1891, Dr.Duncan dismissed the education of the Pariah in seven brief lines. In 1892 he devoted a whole chapter to it.8

In September 1892, the missionaries in a memorial presented to Lord Wenlock. the Governor of Madras. This presentation deal with the illegal practice of agrestic slavery; provide secured house site, prevent rack-renting and distrait of property, make Pariahs 'equally eligible' with others for obtaining wastelands, forbid Mirasidars and others for others from hindering the establishment of schools, and increase Government grants for education. The missionaries request for an enquiry was endorsed by leading Madras newspapers including the Madras Mail and The Hindu.9 The most significant outcome of the effort towards evangelizations in India by Christian missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, since the beginning of the sixteenth century is the emergence of an Indian Christian community. To examine the forces that shaped Pariah –Missionary alliances, as well as those they would unleash, we will consider how Pariahs efforts to harness missionaries particular skills and social position transformed the labor relationship between Pariahs and their masters and impinged as well upon processes of village-level administration, the missionary engagement with the centers of Provincial administration.10 So missionaries were easy moving on government agents, there also started the first initial steps to promote Dalit social-economic conditions during the 18th century, so the number of Dalit converted to Christianity. Consequently missionaries were suggestions to the government we want to help to promote Dalit education. Mainly three missionaries' role was important, Rev. T. B. Pandian, American Baptist Foreign Missionary in Madras, Rev. A. Andrew, Free Church of Scotland mission, Chingleput, and William Goudie, Wesleyan Methodist Mission Society, Ikkadu.

#### J.H.A.Tremenheere Report and Dalits Education

J.H.A Tremenheere, Acting Collector of Chingleput, 11 The Collector submitted one of the valuable report on Pariahs social conditions under the title, Note on The Pariahs of Chingleput (1892), The report led to the historical British Government Order of Revenue 1010/1892 being passed, which empowered Dalits with landholding and education rights.12

Tremenheere noted in his report, the divorce of the Pariahs from the land and the insecurity of their homes...place the agricultural labourer under the heel of the large landholder. In the result the district shows worse farming, has fewer resident landlords, is fuller of sub-tenants and bond-labourers, and altogether produces more striking contrasts of wealth and poverty than any of which I have had experience. Tremenheere, "Note on the Pariahs in Chingleput" Revenue, GO, nos. 1010, 1010A, 30 September 1892 His report discussed three main problems of Dalits, first social slavery, second economical position, and third educational conditions. The system of *mirasi* (Mirasidars) could not be allowed to Pariahs children entering the schools. The education, economic and social positions are very close to one other fact.

The Collector stated that other than the efforts on the part of missionaries, there had been no tangible attempts to improve the educational standards of these classes. Tremenheere stated, in the first place even, a low standard of instruction will, to some extent, safeguard them against becoming victims of fraud and oppression and teach them to make of opportunities. In second, their instruction carried a little further, may add materially to the intelligence and progress of the country. The animated discussion on the conditions of Pariahs in the newspapers in Madras and in London not only created an awareness among the officials in the Government of India and in the government in Great Britain but also forced them to act. When the question was raised in the House of Commons enquiring about Tremenheere's report on the conditions of Pariahs in Chingleput district and about the measures adopted by the Government of Madras to ameliorate their conditions.13

This report section XIII exposed the educational conditions of the Pariahs society. That report clearly finds out Pariah's education status, in the Tiruvallur Taluk, out of 303 villages, there are, it is said, no less than 200 which cannot boast of a single Pariah who can read and write. In 272 of the villages, there is not one Pariah child at school. In all, there are 221 boys and 36 girls attending schools, but these are confined to 31 and are principally at mission schools. It will be seen that save where there are mission schools next to nothing is being done even for the Primary education of Pariahs. The reasons for this appear to be:

(a) That the Mirasidars and other masters of Pariah set their face against this education.

(b) That the parents of the caste pupils object to their children frequenting schools where Pariahs ate admitted.

(c) That the schoolmasters share this prejudice, making the Pariah children sit outside the schools, and teaching them from a distance.

- (d) That the children have to tone cattle or otherwise work during the day.
- (e) That they are often too poor to pay fees or buy books.

(f) That there are no trained Pariah masters (for no Result Grands are given unless masters have passed the primary examination); even intrained masters can hardly be obtained.

(g) That ever if masters could be obtained, they could not keep themselves on the Result Grands, though these are 50 percent higher for Pariahs.14

Tremanheere proposed his remedies on Pariah education.

1. To increase the number of special Pariah day and night schools so that every large *Paracheri* shall have one;

2. To attract Pariahs by scholarships into the normal schools;

3. To abandon the Result Grand system and pay salaries in these special schools;

4. That provincial admission, which alone can stand financial strain, and which can maintain a sympathetic policy in favour of the low-castes much more consistently than the Local Boards, should assume the control of the special Pariah schools.15

As a result of these activities and propaganda, the Government of Madras was persuaded to pass government orders, on 30 September 1892, G.O.1010, 1010 A Department of Revenue. This report one of the indications of ender the Dalits social conditions. It should be understood here that although the revelation of this report has only mentioned the living conditions of Chengalpattu, this is also the condition of the lower caste people of the entire Tamilgam of that time.

### Dr. D. Duncan Involvement in Dalits Education

Dr. David Duncan was one of the educationalists and administrator in colonial Madras, the former Principal of Presidency College in Madras, (1884-1892), Director of Public Instruction in Madras (1892-1899) and Vice-Chancellor of Madras University in 1899,16 Dr. Duncan, Director of Public Instruction, says: The question of the education of the Pariahs, as different from that of the low castes and backward classes in general, has not hitherto received the special attention of the department. The subject was first brought prominently to the notice of the Government and the public by mission bodies last year 1892. The difficulties that are in the way for admitting the claims of Pariahs and other low-caste children are chiefly of asocial and religious nature, owing to the existence of the system of caste ...... all the inspecting officers unanimously state that .....in small towns, in which the inhabitants are conservatives, existing schools, are almost ruined by an attempt to admit Pariah children to the interests of education to insist upon such admission as a condition for recognition.17

#### **Government support**

At that time Director reviewed the Public Instruction Report for 1890-1891, it was published, it was noted Dalit educational condition. The Madras Government also observed that the children of the Pariah and kindred classes under instruction formed a very insignificant proportion of the total school population, directed that every effort be made to ameliorate their educational condition and called on the Director to submit his views on the subject, especially as to the desirability of opening a large number of special schools for low caste Hindus alone.18 On receipt of the above order, a circular letter inviting suggestions as to the best means of educating the classes in question was addressed to the representatives of the various Missionary Societies engaged in the education and in the social and moral elevation of these classes, and their replies are printed in extensor in the accompanying proceedings.19 The following suggestions made by the missionaries and Dr. D. Duncan, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

- 1. Special Inspection Agency
- 2. Special Provision for Training Teacher
- 3. Establishment of Special Schools from public fund

#### 4. Special Conditions of Aid

#### As regards school accommodation, it has been suggested

1. That village officers should be required to secure proper sites for the creation of school buildings

2. That no restriction should be imposed regarding the special form of the building, especially when the cost does not exceed Rs.50

3. That half grant should be given for buildings

4. That refund of building grants should not be claimed when the buildings have been used for school purposes for a period of six years.

The chief Secretary was favour of granting these concessions, except that as regards the proportion of building grants. The Grant-in –Aid Code allows third grants for school-houses, and this is as liberal as funds will permit. For school-sheds and repairs thereto no minimum contribution is demanded from managers.20

#### Magna Charta of Panchama education

On 1<sup>st</sup> February, 1893, granting special privileges to Panchama schools, is regarded as the "Magna Charta of Panchama education." in a later official report Dr.Duncan refers to the special efforts put forth on their behalf by a missionary of the Free Cppphurch of Scotland, in the following terms: "The efforts of the Rev. Mr. Andrew toward the amelioration of the condition of the Panchamas are noted with great satisfaction."21 It was a golden day for Dalits education history in Madras Presidency. The Director of Public Instruction submits proposals for encouraging education among the Pariah and similar classes. Dr. Duncan's suggestions are generally judicious and meet with the approval of His Excellency in Council, who proceeds to pass orders upon the various points raised;-

1. To the effect that a larger number of Missionaries and other specially interested in the welfare of the poorer classes should be appointed as members of Local Boards and Municipal Councils, will be considered in the Local Municipal Department.

2. To grant to pariahs who are under instruction in training schools under public management the additional stipend of Rs.2 per mensem allowed to Europeans, Eurasians and Muhammadans under Article 23 (2) (a) of sections VI of the Educational Rules;To grant to Pariah who seek admission into training schools under private management the enhanced rate of scholarship-grants provided for in Chapter VI of the Grant-in-Aid Code. This proposal are approved.

3. The establishment of special schools for Pariahs

The Directors letter- is open to theoretical objection but the necessity of taking such a step has already been recognized by Government and local bodies have been urged to open such schools wherever necessary. The Government is by no means dissatisfied with the manner in which its suggestion upon this subject have been met by local bodies, but there is no question that very much more remains to be done. Dr.Dunean suggests that Local Boards and Municipal Councils should be required to open special schools for Pariahs in all large Pariah villages and suburbs where such do not already exist; this suggestion is reasonable and has the approval of Government, and the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction on this subject will be commended to the earnest consideration of Local Boards and Municipal Councils in the Local and Municipal Department. As regards the provision of sites for Pariah schools. The Director of Public Instruction will observe from paragraph 11 (f) of G.O., dated 30th September 1892 No 1010 Revenue, that Government has already expressed its readiness to assign such sites on waste-land wherever they are proved to be necessary. There is nothing to prevent local bodies from acquiring private land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, wherever such a course is necessary in order to provide a site for a school, and the Government will also favorably consider similar proposals put forward by Missionary Bodies.

The Director of Public Instruction recommends the exemption of Pariahs in all schools from payment of fees, or merely of these under instruction in schools specially designed for Pariahs. If the latter is Dr.Duncan's intention, it is sufficient to draw his attention to Art. IX of the School Fee Notification under which the director of Public Instruction has the power to fix such rates of fees as he considers advisable in schools for backward and indigent fees, the Government regards as sufficient. The Grant-in-Aid Code already provides sufficient for the supply of books, slates, and furniture.22

#### Conclusion

This Education Act brought in 1893 can be considered the first seed planted by the government for the education of Dalits in the Madras Presidency. All subsequent education laws were based on this. This is the law that first introduced the system of free education for Dalits, the government should give aid to Dalit students in schools, and encourage the work of teachers in the Dalit community. That is why I have said that this is the first seed planted by the government for Dalit education.

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## A STUDY ON THE COMPOSITION OF MAULANA JAMI: THE LAST GREAT CLASSICAL POET OF IRAN

<u>Abstract:</u> Throughout this paper an attempt has been made to highlight about the contribution made by Maulana Jami, the last great classical poet of Iran, for the development of Persian granary literature, under whose contribution the Persian literature has reached its heightens. This saintly man had a very gentle disposition and was endued with such extensive and varied learning that he was thought peerless in his age.

<u>Keywords</u>: Reverence, Peerless, Interpretation, Devotion, Straightforward, Creativity, Collection

**Introduction:** Mullah Nur al-Din Abd al Rahman ibn Ahmad Jami was born on November 7, 1414 and died at Harat on November 9, 1492<sup>1</sup>. It was in Harat that Jami acquired that profound learning in all branches of the Islamic Sciences which qualified him to write with authority on the interpretation of the Koran, the traditions of Muhammad, the biography of the prophet, Arabic grammar, poetics and prosody, music and riddles and made of him among the most erudite of Persian poets<sup>2</sup>. Jami derived his nom de plume either from the town of Jam where he was born or owing to the devotion with Sheikh ul-Salam Ahmad Jami as he himself says:

مولد جام و رشحه قلم \* جرعه جام شیخ الاسللمست <sup>3</sup>لا جرم در جریده اشعار \* بدو معنی تخلصم جامیست

Jami paid tribute to the great body of pious spirits in his 'Nafahat al-uns'<sup>4</sup>, comprising 582 biographies of Muslim saints edited at Calcutta in 1859 by captain W. Nassau Lees with a valuable life of the author, is an important source for the history of Sufism, especially in the later period; written in simple and straightforward style, it abounds in interesting and informative anecdotes and is among the finest specimens as Dr. Hikmat affirms, of fifteenth-century prose<sup>5</sup>; composed in 1478 in which he revised and continued the biographies of the saints written long before by al-Sulami and translated by Ansari; sixty years after his encounter with Muhammad Parsa he made a little collection of his sayings as a grateful offering to his memory<sup>6</sup>. Jami has often been called the "seal of the Persian poets", not only because he is really the last great writer in the tradition- it being case that from the end of the fifteenth century, the creativity edge of the poetic arts moved towards India and the Turkish cultures and there were no immediate great successors to him writing in Persian<sup>7</sup>.

Jami wrote a commentary on the Lama'at of Iraqi at Navai's invitation, completing it in 1481; some years earlier he had composed the '*Lavaih*'<sup>8</sup> and is divided it into thirty '*Flashes*'<sup>9</sup> in emulation of that work, offering it to the 'Shah of Hamadan'. The 'Baharistan' is a very different kind of book. Jami himself explains the circumstances under which he came to compose it<sup>10</sup> and as Sadi's 'Gulistan' is divided into eight chapters, so the 'Baharistan' is set out eight gardens. While Jami carefully imitates Sadi's rhyming

and rhythmical prose and his interspersion of verses, the contents of his book are somewhat different; in particular the seventh 'garden' is a miniature anthology of Persian poets bringing in some pointed criticisms. He was much addicted in incoherent expressions" is Jami's verdict on the minor poet Adhari, Katibi used many expressions peculiar to himself in a peculiar manner<sup>11</sup>. Considerable as Jami achievements were in prose, it is far more through his poetry that he has dwarfed all who have come after him. Coming so late in the classical tradition, he inevitably had little new to add to what the great figures of the past had said; Persia would need a new contact and a fresh and abundant source of inspiration from outside before her writers could recover the old creativeness. Jami's verse testifies to the thoroughness with which he had studied Anvari and Khaqani, Sadi and Hafiz, Nizami and Amir Khusrau, all the acknowledged masters of ode, lyric, idyll. Yet he fused together these diverse elements and produced out of the amalgam an individual style of great fluency and brilliance, a diction permeated above all else by the language and the ideas of mysticism. Amir Khusrau had published five Divans representing different phases of his literary activity; Jami did not quite rival this productivity, but for all that he put together three separate collections of odes and lyrics. The first, called 'Fatihat alshabab', was issued in 1479, the second, 'Wasitat al-iqd, in 1489, the third 'Khatimat alhayat in 1491; each is preceded by an elegant preface written by the poet himself. Jami sums up his own output in this genre and at the same time defends himself against any criticism that might have been provoked by his contributions to the ancient art of princely panegyric<sup>12</sup>.

The *Kulliyat* of Jami his ode, lyrics and occasional pieces extends to 568 pages in the Lucknow lithograph of 1876. In making his modern edition of the Divan Pizhman has omitted many poems judged to be of inferior merit, and yet his text required no fewer than 316 pages- a rich offering to future workers, for very few of Jami's lyrics have so far been translated, Sir William Jones was early in the field with an ingenious version in which he aimed to imitate the intricate rhyming pattern of the original.

How sweet the gale of morning breathes! Sweet news of my delight he brings; News that the rose will soon approach The tuneful bird of night, he brings. Soon will a thousand parted souls Be led, his captives, through the sky, Since tidings, which in every heart Most ardent flames excite, he brings.

Jami's Divan has attracted more interest in Germany, where Ruckert, Von Rosenz Weig-Schwannau and Wicker Hauser all occupied themselves with his lyrics a century ago. E.G. Browne put a handful into prose; otherwise this master of melody has been strangely neglected. His fondness for the poem of seven couplets encourages the attempt to reproduce him in the form of the sonnet, and the following experiments were made to that end.

Far from thy face, my love, it is with me

As if to my own being I was dead:

I can endure, that beauty all is fled, But I am slain, when I am lost to thee. Upon the day we meet in amity I'll tell thee how in absence my heart bled; Until that hour, how can my grief be said, My tongue being silenced by much misery

But Jami was not ambitious only to emulate Anvari and Hafiz; he also aimed at matching the work of Nizami in the field of more extended composition. Nizami had written five epics (or idylls, as it seems preferable to call the shorter epic); Jami composed seven, known collectively as the 'Haft Aurang' (Seven Thrones). It appears that Jami himself was responsible for publishing the seven together, for some manuscripts of the collection are introduced by an editorial preface, presumably (as Dr. Hikmat believes) from his pen<sup>13</sup>.

Noticing that certain very ancient copies lack this preface, Hikmat concludes that Jami originally composed only five idylls in emulation of the Khamsa of Nizami and of Amir Khusrau, but afterwards decided to add two more. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that in the Khirad-nama-yi Iskandari, the last of the seven, Jami expressly states that it was his first intention to write five *mathnavis* in the same metres as those of Nizami, but that he augmented this total by writing the *Silsilat al-dhahab* and the *Subhat al-abrar*. Now it shall be consider these seven poems in the order in which they occur in the manuscript. Firstly, the Silsilat al-dhahab written in the khafif metre after the fashion of Sanai's Hadiqat al-haqiqa and Auhadi's Jam-i-Jam, is dedicated to sultan Husain Baiqara and must have been completed between 1468 and 1472. The terminus a quo is fixed by the plated between 1468 and 1472. The terminus ad quem is determined by a more interesting historical argument, for it was in 1472 that Jami set out on the pilgrimage to Mecca, and on his way back ran into a storm of protest at Baghdad on account of certain verses from the poem of an allegedly anti-Shi'ite complexion which were already in circulation in that city. Second, the Salaman- u-Absal was composed for Sultan Yaqub of the 'White Sheep' evidently in 1479 or 1480, for Yaqub succeeded Uzun Hasan in 1478 and the poem was intended as a kind of coronation present. In it Jami complains of his advancing years and the necessity to wear 'Frankish spectacles'. Third, the Tuhfat al-ahrar is a didactic poem in the sari metre, modelled on the Makhzan al-Asrar of Nizami and Amir Khusrau's Matla al-Anwar. This work makes no mention of any prince and was seemingly intended as a tribute to all the saints; in particular Jami blesses the memory of Baha al\_Din Muhammad Bukhari the founder of the Naqshbandi order, and prays for the welfare of his friend and the contemporary Nasir al-Din Ubaid Allah called Khvaja Ahrar. In the twentieth and the concluding discourses the poet addresses his son Diya al-Din Yusuf, born after his father had reached sixty and at that time of writing four years old. The educational programme outlined for the little boy harks back to the famous ars longa vita brevis (meaning – art is long, life is short). After recommending a thorough study of the Koran as laying the surest foundations of a religious life, Jami proceeds:

> Whatever lesson you set yourself, be certain Not to pass on until you know it completely. Science has ways so many and multifarious; See you do not transgress the essential limits.

#### *Life is short; long is learning and virtue*

Only acquire what is absolutely essential.

Fourth, the Subhat al-abrar, yet a third didactic poem, composed in a rare variety of the ramal metre otherwise employed in a section of the Nuh Sipihr of Amir Khusrau, is dedicated to Sultan Hussain Baigara and again mentions Jami's son Yusuf. Since the boy is stated to be five, and since he is known to have been born in 1477, it is possible to date the *Tuhfat al-Ahrar* as completed in 1481 and the *Subhat al-Abrar* in 1482; both poems are preceded by prefaces in elaborately artificial prose. Fifth, the Yusuf u Zulaikha was composed in 1483 in the hazaj metre, like the Vis u Ramin of Fakhr al-Din Gurgani and the Khusrau u Shirin of Nizami. Jami again commemorates the revered Khvaja Ubaid Allah Nagshhband, and eulogizes Sultan Husaain Baiqara; at the end he remembers his good friend and patron Mir Ali Shir. The poem is based on the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife as told in Sura XII of the Koran, a romantic theme (Jami gives it a mystical twist) which was a favourite with Persian authors; an idyll on this topic is attributed to Firdausi's old age, and among others who wrote on the same subject were Shihab al-Din Amaq and Mas'ud of Qum; many Turkish poets also took it up. This is the most popular of all Jami's works and deservedly so; it was published with a German verse-translation by V.E. von Rosenzweig- Schwannau at Vienna in 1824, and English metrical versions were put out by R.T.H. Griffith in 1881 and by A. Rogers in 1892; in 1910 Auguste Bricteux produced a rendering in French prose. It cannot be said that any of these translations does justice to the brilliance and subtlety of Jami's original<sup>12</sup>. Sixth, the Laila u Majnun, composed in 1484, was a direct challenge to comparison with the poems written on the same theme by Nizami and Amir Khusrau, for Jami chose exactly the same metre, a jaunty variety of the hazaj. The poet obligingly gives of the verses as coming to 3,860 and states that the poem took him fourteen months, more or less to complete; he again mentions Khyaja Ubaid Allah and applauds 'the Sultan of the Age' without however naming him more precisely. It may be added that Jami's Nephew Hatifi, himself a noted poet who died in 1521, also composed a 'Laila u Majnun'; it was his version of the old desert love-story that Sir William Jones chose to publish (1788, Calcutta) assigning whatever income might acquire from the sales to the poor in the supreme court, in trust for the miserable persons under execution for debt in the prison of Calcutta. Jami's version has not even attracted that much attention, though it contains many fine descriptions and exhibits to the full his rhetorical virtuosity. Seventh, the Khirad-nama-yi Iskandari (Wisdom of Alexander), imitating in *mutaqarib* metre and subject-matter the Iskandar-Nama of Nizami and Amir Khusrau, enabled Jami in the guise of the ancient legend of Alexander to write what is virtually a fourth didactic idyll. The poet again addresses Khvaja Ubaid Allah Ahrar, Sultan Husain Baiqara, and his own son; since the Khvaja died in 1490, Dr. Hikmat concludes that this poem must have been composed about the year 1485, certainly after the Laila u Majnun. Jami repeatedly complains of the increasing weariness of old age; towards the end of the work he speaks of it as the last of his Khamsa, and he praises the Turkish Khamsa which his old friend Navai had written. The wise counsel which he imparts with all of an old man's sententious repetitiveness as his final offering to the world is conveniently if improbably put into the mouths of such famous sages as Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Hippocrates, Pythagoras, Aesculapius and Hermes. The narratives drags slowly to its close with the death of Alexander and the later of condolence supposedly sent by Aristotle to the great conqueror's mother, a document which we encountered summarized in simple prose in Mir Khvand's Raudat al-Safa.

The sword of the decree of god the pure

## That sways the world from fish to Arcturus To that he rendered up his kingly rule And died, as living, emperor of men<sup>14</sup>

At last, this great literary figure took his last breath at Herat on 18<sup>th</sup> of Muharram, 898 A .H. (Nov. 9, 1492 AD<sup>15</sup>. Jami's death marks the conclusion of the golden age; the silver period sets in with the beginning of the sixteenth century.

**Conclusion**: After a close study it has been found that his genius, eloquence and the beauty of his poetical compositions attracted many persons of high rank. Even princes who were themselves men of erudition and possessed great talents lavished upon him the most unbound praises and the highest honours. However, in the latter part of his life retired from the poetic composition and gave himself to asceticism and meditation and it has been narrated very nicely in his composition as follows-

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- 2. Ibid, p.426
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- 5. Ibid, pp. 427-428
- 6. Ibid. P. 426
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- 12. Ibid, p.433
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## ENCOUNTERS AND OBSERVATIONS: EARLY EUROPEAN TRAVELLER'S ACCOUNT IN MUGHAL INDIA

During the period from 1500 to 1750, there was a remarkable European fascination with the medieval world, which fuelled a profound curiosity in studying and understanding India. This keen interest in India was evident in the historiography of the time, as European explorers and travellers embarked on voyages to the Indian subcontinent with a strong desire to document their experiences and gain insights into its socio-economic and political conditions. These intrepid individuals played a crucial role in this endeavour, meticulously recording their observations and insights through various forms of writings, including travel narratives and missionary polemics.

The writings of these European travellers and scholars not only enriched European perceptions of India but also had a lasting impact on the course of historical research and cultural appreciation. These early European accounts provided valuable knowledge about India's history, culture, and society, offering a window into the intricacies of its socioeconomic and political landscape during the medieval period. The exchange of information and ideas between Europe and India during this period played a vital role in fostering cross-cultural dialogue and facilitating a deeper understanding of India's rich heritage. These travel narratives served as a bridge between the two continents, enabling Europeans to gain valuable insights into the diverse facets of Indian life, such as its traditions, customs, religious practices, and social structures. Moreover, the documentation of India's socio-economic conditions provided European scholars with a comprehensive view of its trade networks, economic systems, and political dynamics. By studying these travel narratives and delving into the socio-economic and political conditions of medieval India, the present paper aims to contribute to our understanding of this fascinating period in Indian history.

#### Encounters and Observations: Early European Travellers in Mughal India

The emergence of the earliest encounters between European travellers and the medieval Mughal court is well-documented in historical accounts. One notable figure in the study of India during this time was Ralph Fitch, whose works contributed significantly to the understanding of India's historical context.<sup>1</sup> Ralph Fitch, an English merchant, who embarked on a remarkable journey through India and Southeast Asia from 1583 to 1591. His travels took him to various destinations in India, including Varanasi, Patna, and Cooch Behar, where he engaged in trade with Tibet. Fitch's experiences and encounters during

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sharma, Sri Ram. A Bibliography of Mughal India (1526-1707 A.D.). Bombay: Karnatak Publishing House, 1938: 138-139.

his journey shed valuable light on the rule of Akbar, the Mughal emperor, and were meticulously documented in Hakluyt's Principal Navigations.<sup>1</sup>

William Foster's literary work, "Early Travels in India 1583-1619," further enriches our understanding of early encounters between Europe and India. As an English traveller, Foster embarked on a series of journeys throughout India during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. His travels exposed him to diverse cultures, landscapes, and historical contexts, providing valuable insights into the political, social, and economic aspects of the time. Foster's meticulous descriptions and first-hand narratives within the book offer a unique window into the historical backdrop of the period and the interactions between Europeans and the Indian subcontinent.<sup>2</sup>

In his observations, Foster reflects on the medieval Indian mind-set and the comparisons made by Western travellers to their own conditions. He portrays Indians as conservative and resistant to change, often preferring the familiar over novelty. Foster highlights the prevalence of civil wars, instability, and the constant threats of epidemics and famines faced by the Indian populace during that era. The book also sheds light on the fatalistic attitudes of native authorities, resource mismanagement, and the susceptibility of the Indian justice system to corruption, influencing the administration of justice.<sup>3</sup>

"Early Travels in India 1583-1619" holds great significance for scholars and historians seeking insights into the early engagements between Europe and India. Foster's work contributes to our understanding of the historical, societal, political, and economic aspects of medieval India, as witnessed and documented by Western travellers like himself. It provides a valuable perspective on the interactions between European travellers and the medieval Mughal court, offering a glimpse into the complexities of this pivotal period in history.<sup>4</sup>

Francis Bernier's travel account, "A Travel in the Mogul Empire A.D. 1656-1668," is a highly significant work in Indian history, providing valuable insights into the Indian subcontinent during the 17th century. Based on Bernier's personal experiences during his travels in the region, this influential narrative serves as a remarkable addition to the historical records of India. The account offers a comprehensive view of various aspects of India during that time, shedding light on both its political and cultural landscape.

One of the key contributions of Bernier's work is its documentation of early British activities in India. As a keen observer, Bernier recorded the interactions and engagements

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Since its establishment in 1846, the Hakluyt Society has remained committed to the publication of scholarly editions containing primary records of voyages and travels. With an impressive collection of approximately 370 volumes published thus far, this remains our core focus. However, we have expanded our activities to encompass conferences, lectures, and the provision of grants and prizes in support of our mission. Our volumes, which are distributed exclusively to our esteemed members, are renowned for their exceptional standards of scholarship and book production. They often include maps and plates that enhance their value and appeal.

The Hakluyt Society derives its name from the influential figure of Richard Hakluyt (1552-1616), a distinguished collector and editor of narratives documenting voyages, travels, and other relevant documents pertaining to English interests overseas. Among his notable contributions, "The Principal Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation" stands out as his most celebrated work. It is worth noting that the pronunciation of Hakluyt's name is believed to be hak'loowt, with his family originating from the forest of Clwyd in the historic county of Radnor.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Foster, William. *Early Travels in India 1583-1619*. London: Oxford University Press, 1921.
<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*,

of the British in the Indian subcontinent, offering valuable glimpses into the dynamics of trade, commerce, and diplomacy during the period. This aspect of his narrative holds particular significance in understanding the early stages of British involvement in India's history.

The travelogue also stands out for its detailed cartographical information about the region. Bernier's descriptions of geographical features, landmarks, and trade routes provide readers with a deeper understanding of India's topography and its importance as a crucial center of trade and cultural exchange. In addition to geopolitical aspects, Bernier's work delves into the historical context of the Mughal Empire. His account includes vivid descriptions of the Mughal rebellions, giving readers a glimpse into the challenges faced by the empire during that era. By recounting these historical events, Bernier contributes to a better comprehension of the political upheavals and power struggles that shaped the Mughal Empire.

Bernier's narrative also offers intriguing insights into the social fabric of Hindustan. His depictions of the non-Jewish population, commonly referred to as Gentiles, provide valuable ethnographic information about the diverse communities that coexisted in the Indian subcontinent during that time. This sociocultural perspective enhances our understanding of the region's multicultural and religiously diverse society. Moreover, the travelogue includes meteorological details specific to India, showcasing Bernier's attention to environmental observations. This inclusion not only enriches the narrative with scientific and climatic information but also contributes to a holistic understanding of the region's ecosystem and its impact on the lives of its inhabitants.

Among the captivating narratives in Bernier's work are those about the famous Koh-i-nur diamond and the Peacock Throne of the Great Mughal. These tales of opulence and grandeur add an element of intrigue and fascination to the account, providing glimpses into the rich cultural heritage and artistic achievements of the Mughal Empire.

H.M. Elliot's monumental work, "The History of India, As Told by its Own Historians: The Muhammadan Period," is an invaluable resource for comprehending the intricacies of medieval Indian history.<sup>1</sup> Published in eight volumes during the latter half of the nineteenth century, this comprehensive work offers a meticulous and organized exploration of various aspects of India's medieval era, allowing readers to delve deep into the subject matter.

Elliot's approach to the material is characterized by the classification of materials into "General Histories" and "Particular Histories." This thoughtful categorization enables readers to explore specific areas of interest while also gaining a broader understanding of the historical context. Furthermore, the inclusion of translations within the volumes serves as a valuable source of basic information, granting access to primary sources that would otherwise be inaccessible to a wider audience.

The work delves into the accounts of Early Arab Geographers, such as the Merchant Sulaiman and Abu Zaid to Al Kazini, offering valuable insights into the interactions and perspectives of Arab scholars in medieval India. These accounts shed light on the cross-cultural exchange and intellectual discourse that shaped the understanding of India during this period. Additionally, the inclusion of historical records of Sind, ranging from

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Elliot, H.M. *The History of India, As Told by its Own Historians: The Muhammadan Period*. Vol. I-VIII. London: Trubner and Co, 1867 and 1877.

Mujmalu-t Tawrikh to Tuhfatu-iKiram, provides crucial glimpses into the region's history, contributing to a better understanding of its political, social, and cultural developments.

Elliot's work covers a wide range of topics, encompassing not only political and historical accounts but also aspects of the natural and human landscapes of medieval India. Descriptions of flora and fauna, landscapes, cities, and towns paint a vivid picture of the physical environment and cultural milieu of the time, enhancing our comprehension of the context in which historical events unfolded.

A notable emphasis in Elliot's work lies in the exploration of Muhammadan sources and scholars. By highlighting the perspectives and contributions of Muslim historians and intellectuals, Elliot offers a unique lens through which to view historical events. This includes significant occurrences such as the Raj and Brahman Dynasty, as well as the Arab advancements towards Sind, which played a pivotal role in shaping the political landscape of medieval India.

Moreover, Elliot's work encompasses ethnological perspectives, offering opinions and observations on various aspects of medieval Indian society. This includes insights into the Aborigines of Sind, the presence of Buddhists in Sind, and information on groups such as the Jats, Kerks, and Meds. This ethnographic dimension adds depth to our understanding of the cultural diversity and dynamics that characterized medieval India.

"India in the Fifteenth Century: Being a Collection of Narratives of Voyages to India," edited by R.H. Major, is a compilation that offers valuable insights into India during the fifteenth century.<sup>1</sup> The volume features the works of various scholars and includes narratives of voyages by notable individuals who documented their experiences in the region. One of the highlighted accounts is that of Abd-Er-Razzak, a Persian Timurid chronicler and Ambassador of Shah Rukh, which sheds light on the social conditions during the Vijayanagar period. The collection also includes the travels of Nicolo Conti, providing insights into regions such as Malabar, Hindustan, Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java. The Russian manuscript work documenting the travels of Athanasius Nikitin is also featured, offering information about the kingdoms of the Deccan and Golconda. Additionally, the travel accounts of Hieronimo Di Santo Stefano provide valuable cultural observations of medieval India.

Vemberey's English translation of Sidi Ali Reis's "Travels of an Admiral: The Travels and Adventures of the Turkish Admiral Sidi Ali Reis: In India, Afghanistan, Central Asia and Persia" provides a fascinating account of his travels through India, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Persia during a significant period in history. Sidi Ali Reis offers a unique perspective as an observer and participant in various cultural and political landscapes. The book offers vivid descriptions of the places he visited, the people he encountered, and the customs and traditions he witnessed. It provides valuable insights into the historical, social, and cultural aspects of the regions he explored. The narrative is engaging and informative, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the adventurous and captivating world of Admiral Sidi Ali Reis. It discussed the rule of Humayun.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Major, R.H. *India in the Fifteenth Century: Being a Collection of Narratives of Voyages to India*. New York: Burt Franklin, 1857.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Vambery, A. Trans. *Travels of an Admiral: The Travels and Adventures of the Turkish Admiral Sidi Ali Reis: In India, Afghanistan, Central Asia and Persia.* London: Luzac and Co, 1899.

Father Monserrate's Commentary detailed his journey, when he accompanied Akbar on his expedition to Kabul.<sup>1</sup> This is a compelling book that offers a first-hand account of the journey of Father Jerome Xavier (commonly known as Father Monserrate) to the court of Emperor Akbar in sixteenth century India. The book provides a detailed and insightful narrative of Monserrate's experiences, observations, and interactions with the Mughal emperor and the society of that time. Monserrate's commentary offers a unique perspective on the political, cultural, and religious dynamics of Akbar's court and the wider Indian context. His encounters with Akbar and other notable figures shed light on the religious tolerance, intellectual pursuits, and administrative policies of the Mughal Empire. The book is well-researched, drawing on Monserrate's own writings and other historical sources to provide a comprehensive understanding of the era. The author presents Monserrate's account in a clear and engaging manner, making it accessible to both scholars and general readers interested in Indian history and cross-cultural encounters. "The Commentary of Father Monserrate" is a valuable resource that contributes to our knowledge of Akbar's reign and the interactions between European travellers and the Mughal Empire.

Joannes de Laet (1581-1649) was a Dutch geographer and director of the Dutch West India Company. His writings provided information about the reigns of Akbar and Jahangir. "The Empire of the Great Mogol: A Translation of De Laet's 'Description of India and Fragment of Indian History'" is an important book that provides readers with a translated version of De Laet's work, offering valuable insights into the Mughal Empire and the history of India.<sup>2</sup> The book is a meticulous translation that captures the essence of De Laet's original text, allowing readers to delve into the rich and complex history of the Mughal dynasty. It covers various aspects of the empire, including its political structure, social dynamics, cultural practices, and economic activities. The author provides extensive footnotes and annotations, adding context and clarifications that enhance the reader's understanding of the subject matter. The translation is well-executed, maintaining the integrity of De Laet's narrative while making it accessible to a wider audience. By offering a glimpse into the Mughal Empire, the book contributes to our understanding of this significant period in Indian history. It is a valuable resource for historians, scholars, and anyone interested in exploring the grandeur and intricacies of the Mughal Empire.

The account of Francisco Pelsaert (1591–1630) described Jahangir's India.<sup>3</sup> "Jahangir's India: The Remonstrantie Francisco Pelsaert" is a captivating book that provides readers with a unique perspective on India during the reign of Emperor Jahangir. Francisco Pelsaert, a Dutch merchant and traveller, penned his experiences and observations in the form of a remonstrance, offering valuable insights into the political, social, and cultural landscape of 17th-century India. The book offers a vivid and detailed account of Pelsaert's encounters with the Mughal court, the daily life of the people, and the intricacies of the empire. Pelsaert's keen eye for detail and his ability to vividly depict the scenes and characters he encountered make the book an engaging read. The author's remonstrance serves as a critique of the Mughal administration and provides valuable historical information about the period. The book is well-researched and supplemented with informative footnotes, aiding the reader's understanding of the historical context. It sheds

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Hoyland, J.S. Trans. *The Commentary of Father Monserrate: On His Journey to the Court of Akbar*. London: Humphrey Milford, 1922.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Hoyland, J.S. Trans. *The Empire of the Great Mogol: A Translation of De Laet's "Description of India and Fragment of Indian History"*. Bombay: D.B. Taraporevala Sons and Co, 1908.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Geyl, P. Trans. Jahangir's India: The Remonstrantie Francisco Pelsaert. Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons Ltd, 1925.

light on various aspects of Mughal India, including governance, trade, religion, and cultural practices. Overall, "Jahangir's India" is an enriching and enlightening book that offers a fascinating glimpse into the vibrant and complex world of 17th-century India under the rule of Emperor Jahangir. It is a valuable resource for history enthusiasts, scholars, and anyone interested in exploring the Mughal era.

# The Role of Christian Missionaries in the Mughal Court: Interactions, Influence, and Challenges

According to the historian Sri Ram Sharma, European Christians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries provided balanced accounts of their experiences in "heathen or Moorish India," shedding light on the interactions between Christian missionaries and the Mughal Emperors.<sup>1</sup> Scholars like Du Jarric and Guerreiro relied on the writings of Jesuits to explain the relationships between these missionaries and the Mughal Emperors Akbar and Jahangir.<sup>2</sup> The accounts of medieval travelers during the Mughal era consistently mentioned the tolerant attitudes of the Mughal Emperors toward Christianity and their engagement in religious debates.<sup>3</sup>

In the Mughal court, Christian missionaries played a significant role in spreading Christianity and establishing their presence. The Mughal Emperors, especially Akbar the Great and his son Jahangir, were known for their religious tolerance and willingness to engage with people of different faiths. This created an opportunity for European Christian missionaries, particularly Jesuits like Father Jerome Xavier and Father Rudolf Aquaviva, to gain access to the Mughal court and engage in theological discussions. Akbar's interest in religious dialogue and syncretism made him receptive to various religious perspectives, including Christianity.<sup>4</sup>

Jahangir, continuing his father's policy of religious tolerance, maintained a close relationship with Christian missionaries. Father Thomas Stephens, who wrote extensively about his experiences in India, was welcomed in Jahangir's court and enjoyed the emperor's patronage. Various European travellers documented Jahangir's interest in learning about Christianity and his interactions with missionaries in their memoirs.

The presence of Christian missionaries in the Mughal court had both religious and political implications. While their primary goal was to spread Christianity, they also served as intermediaries between European powers and the Mughal Empire. The missionaries' presence and influence facilitated the establishment of diplomatic ties and economic advantages for European powers in the region.

However, the success of Christian missionaries in converting Mughal nobles or the general population to Christianity was limited. Despite the openness of the Mughal court, conversion to Christianity faced challenges due to the deeply rooted Islamic traditions and cultural practices prevalent in the empire. Nevertheless, the presence of Christian missionaries in the Mughal court during this period contributed to a greater understanding of Christianity and its interaction with other religious traditions in India.

Conclusion

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sharma, Sri Ram. 1938. *Op.cit.*, 138-139.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 137.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 136.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ibid.,

Between 1500 and 1750, there was a remarkable European fascination with the medieval world, particularly regarding India. European explorers and travelers eagerly voyaged to the Indian subcontinent to document their experiences and understand its socio-economic and political conditions. Their meticulous recordings, encompassing travel narratives and missionary polemics, enriched European perceptions of India and significantly influenced historical research and cultural appreciation.

The exchange of information between Europe and India fostered cross-cultural dialogue, deepening the understanding of India's rich heritage. These travel narratives acted as bridges, granting Europeans valuable insights into Indian life, including traditions, customs, religious practices, and social structures.

The works of Bernier, Elliot, and Major, namely "A Travel in the Mogul Empire A.D. 1656-1668," "The History of India, As Told by its Own Historians: The Muhammadan Period," and "India in the Fifteenth Century: Being a Collection of Narratives of Voyages to India," significantly contribute to our understanding of medieval India. These invaluable resources, spanning history, culture, and geography, are crucial for scholars and enthusiasts delving into India's past.

Bernier's travel account offers a multifaceted perspective on India during the 17th century, enriching our knowledge of its interactions with the outside world. Elliot's monumental work meticulously organizes materials, translating primary sources, and emphasizing Muhammadan sources and scholars, providing a valuable resource for studying medieval Indian history. Similarly, Major's collection of narratives offers unique insights into the historical, cultural, and geographical dimensions of medieval India.

Collectively, these works shed light on various aspects of medieval India, making them indispensable tools for researchers and enthusiasts, facilitating a deeper exploration of India's rich and complex past.

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## EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY IN COLONIAL ASSAM: ROLE OF MEDIEVAL STATE AND COLONIAL STATE IN THE GROWTH OF CHRITIANITY

#### Abstract

Christianity was introduced to India in the 1st century AD, but north-eastern India was not exposed to the Christian gospel until the late 18th century. Due to the sceptical and xenophobic character of the medieval tribal states, the rapid progress of Christianity in the region went unnoticed until colonial rule began. It was the colonial state that made the necessary arrangements for the spread of religion among the local population. With state involvement, majority of the hill tribes of the Northeast embraced Christianity, and this also had a positive impact on the interests of the colonial masters. As, Colonial Assam was the gateway to the North East and the first region where the first active missionary activities had happened therefore, in this study an attempt has been made to understand the early connection of Christianity with Assam. It also tries to examine the approach of the medieval and colonial political authority in Assam towards Christianity. It also tries to analyse the reasons for the delay in Christian missionary works in Assam and the Northeast.

Keywords: Ahom, Assam, Baptist, Christianity, Colonial, Missionary

#### Introduction

North East India has grown to be the area of modern India with the highest concentration of Christians since the 20th century. At present, out of the 8 states (Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim) of North East, five can be categorised as the Christian dominated region. But 300 years before from today the region was not exposed to the Christian gospel. Before the arrival of the British East Company in the political scenario of North East India, it was a conglomeration of several tribal governments and minor ethnic chiefdoms. Among these, the Ahom state was the most powerful political entity. The Ahoms, member of the Great Tai Shan group migrated to Assam from Burma (Myanmar) and established a vast kingdom in the Brahmaputra valley (also known as Assam Valley). Apart from Assam, their political influence was even extended to the kingdom of Manipur, Tripura and Jayantiya during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was due largely due to the stiff resistance from the Koch state and Ahom state, the entire North East was free from the clutches of the Mughal hegemony during the medieval period. However, from the beginning of the 19th century, Assam, Manipur and Jayantia kingdom was devasted by the Burmese atrocities which paved the way for the introduction of the colonial rule in the North East. The treaty of Yandaboo (1826) signed between the

Burmese authority and the British East India Company officially recognized the English hegemony over Assam, Manipur, Cachar and Jayantiya kingdom. Within 60 years of its first entry into North East, the entire region was brought under the dominion of the British East India Company. Within 60 years of its first entry into the Northeast, the entire region came under the control of the British East India Company. Along with the change of government, socio-cultural changes have also become apparent in Assam and North East as a whole. Only in tandem with the colonial infiltration did Christianity begin to spread more powerfully within this vast landscape. But till the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century these areas had no connection with Christianity. Even though there were a few Christian communities settled in the Assam-Bengal Frontier and Tripura, they had little impact on its rapid development since they received little aid from the major tribal states of the region particularly from the Koch Kingdom, Manipur Kingdom and the Ahom Kingdom<sup>1</sup>.Even though several missionaries had already arrived in the border areas of North East, they hardly ever had any intention of baptizing the local tribes. However, with the onset of British administration, Christianity advanced quickly throughout the North East, with Assam emerging as the key hub of these missionary endeavours. In this study an attempt has been made to understand the early connection of Christianity with Assam and its adjoining areas. It also tries to understand the reasons behind the delay in missionary activities in North East frontier of India. It also tries to examine role of the company officials and the missionaries in establishing stronghold for the further evangelical activities in Assam.

#### **Relation between the Ahom state and Christianity**

Assam's primary religions have been Hinduism, various forms of Buddhism, and Shaktism from antiquity. The hill tribes of Manipur, Meghalaya, and Nagaland, on the other hand, adhered to their traditional entheistic religious worship, which was predominately animist. Though Assam encountered several Muslim invasions but till the end of the Ahom rule the spread of Islam and Christianity in this region was very limited. This is evident from the fact that the medieval European accounts on Assam were silent about the presence of Christianity Beyond the frontiers of Medieval Bengal. Ralph Fitch, a noted British merchant and explorer was regarded as the first Christian Traveller in the lands of the Brahmaputra Valley who visited the Koch Kingdom in 1583-85. He found no sign of Christian presence in this region, nor any potential for spreading Christianity (Ryley, 1899). While visiting Bengal in 1626 two dedicated missionaries named Stephen Cachela and T. Cabral did not notice Christian people beyond the Assam- Bengal border (Acharya, 1987). Moreover, they themselves did not took any initiative in this regard. Again, the first Christian who entered the interiors of the Ahom kingdom was a not a missionary but a cannon man of Portuguese nationality worked under the Mughal navy. The Ahom royal chronicles states that a Portuguese cannon man was captured and sent for trial to the Ahom capital Gargoan (395 km from the Muslim military outpost at Hajo), for firing at the Ahoms (Goswami, 1922). Again, during Mirjhumla's invasion of Assam, Glanius (A Dutch sailor worked for the Mughal navy) and Gelmur Vorberg (Mirjhumla's physician) reached Gargaon with the victorious Mughal army in 1662 who made ample descriptions about Assam in their writings (Bhuyan, 1949). All these facts reveal that Assam and North East was remained untouched from the missionary campaigns. Though several works has been done on the the growth of Christianity in North East India, none investigates the possible reasons for the slow progress of Christianity in this region till the 19th century. The lack of interest on the part of Missionaries were never been discussed in

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a systematic way. Again, the role of political authority or the state as a whole in encouragainging or discouraging Christian faith.

The long-standing policy of isolation prevented its subjects from engaging with other religious unknown to the natives. The continuous Muslim invasions from Bengal made the rulers and the people hostile towards all the outsiders and foreigners. Though a very small amount of Muslim population was there in the Ahom state but they were none but the descendants of the Muslim War prisoners. However, they were more Hindus in their activities than the Muslims. Shihabudin Talis, while accompanying Mirjhumla during Assam campaign in 1661-62, stated that the local Muslims of Assam prefer to mix with the native Ahoms than their Muslim brothers of Mughal India. Despite their bitter relation with the Mulsim rulers of the west, they never persecuted the limited Muslim population of the state and even donated lands to their heads. The Ahom state occasionally donated revenue free lands to the Mulsim *pirs* and religious leaders locally known as *dewans* (Kar, 1980) Even Sufi saint Azan Fakir or Azan Pir was involved in preaching Islamic ideas among the subjects of Assam who was granted revenue free lands at Sibsagar not so far from the Ahom capital. He composed some religious songs in local language(Assamese) known as Zikirs and Zaris which helped in solidify the bonding between the native Hindus and the minority Muslims. Throughout their long 600 years rule, the Ahom rulers used to follow a tolerate religious diversity by patronising different religious sects. But the approach of the state towards the Christians was altogether different. The medieval historical records were silent about any kind of state patronage and state initiative towards the growth of Christian faith in medieval Assam. But the Christian missionaries failed to avail such kind of encouragement from the both Ahom and Koch state during the medieval period.

Despite their liberal religious policy, the Ahoms had some kinds of reservations towards the missionary activities as the Ahom rulers were more cautious of the European activities. As these Europeans were not Indian subjects it might made the state authority uneasy with them. The Ahoms forbade any business ventures or religious missions from the west past the Assam-Bengal frontier till the end of the 18th century. Baptiste Chevalier, a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis (Governor of French East India Company at Chandanagor in Bengal) while visiting Assam thrice observed that theoretically European access to Assam and the Brahmaputra valley was forbidden at that time (Deloche, 2008). Jhon Peter Wade, participated in Capt. Welsh's expedition to Assam 1792 also expressed the same view and stated that every stranger's from outside Assam (both people of rest of India and outside India) were denied admission into Assam (Wade, 1927). William Hamilton stated that there was no Christian penetration into the interior parts of Assam till 1820 (Hunter, 1879). Though Chevalier was the commander in chief of the Christian settlements in French occupied territories of Bengal, he was failed to spread Christianity in Assam. Chevalier even made factory at Goalpara<sup>2</sup> which was continued for several decades (Bhuyan, 1949). He was welcomed in the royal capital of the Ahom state but he had to travel in the capital cities with an escort which deprived him from getting into touch with the natives of Upper Assam (Deloche, 2008). Such kind of strict surveillances by the state on all types of outsiders made the missionary activities very difficult during the medieval period.

Lack of geo-political and demographic knowledge about North East India also created uncertainty about the fruitfulness of the missionary activities in the North East. The region, particularly Assam valley had a bad reputation among the foreigners as the land of black magic and unnatural deaths. The insecure and poorer communication system, made it harder for any outsiders to penetrate deep inside the region without any support of the locals who were accustomed to the climate and topography of the region. The Company authority had good network of connections with China, Tibet, Bhutan and Burma which helped the missionaries in different ways in managing their missionary works in these regions. But at the same time, they were reluctant to start their religious campaign in Assam valley and its foothills due to lack of state initiative. Prior to Captain Welsh's arrival in Assam in 1793, the East India Company had little knowledge of the region despite having conquered half of India. If the EIC, despite having effective human and military resources, could not get involved in the state affairs of the North East it obviously destroyed the morale of the missionaries. In most part of India, they got indirect or indirect support from the political authorities. But without the support of the tribal chiefs and the European commercial agencies, it became harder for them to have safe passage to Assam from Burma, Bhutan, China and even from the neighbouring Bengal. Due to the native kingdom's traditional policy of seclusion and isolation, the missionaries did not even show any enthusiasm to spread the religion in Assam and beyond its territory. Therefore, they were not optimistic about the possible success of conversion in Medieval Assam.

The political authorities of Medieval assam used to maintain status quo by keeping the religious beliefs of the subjects and the existing socio- economic system in a balanced state so that it didn't harm their interests. Bengal, Bhutan, and Tibet were the three regions outside Assam with which the Assamese people had commercial connections. By conducting trade and commerce, the Europeans hoped to penetrate into Assam to gain an understanding of the potential for trade and Christianity among the natives. Under the initiative of Dupleix, (Governor of the French East India Company) three traders namely James Mill (an ex-employee of the Company of Ostende), Goodingt, a Dutch national and a certain Mathews (Mathie) were sent to Assam in 1739-40 who returned emptyhanded (Bhuyan, 1949). Despite welcoming them at the newly built Ahom Capital Rangpur, the Ahom king never encouraged their commercial and other motives in Assam (Deloche, 2008) Even though James Mill managed to get permissions to have some trade with Assam in 1742, but he was not allowed to settle in the country (Deloche, 2008). Therefore, the missionary activities in pre-British era, could not went further beyond Rangamati, a Mughal frontier post located in Goalpara on the North bank of the Brahmaputra. In medieval period, Rangamati was conquered by the Mughals and it became the frontier Mughal outpost sharing its border with the Ahom state.

Historical sources recorded that the earliest known Christian settlements in North Eastern region was started at Rangamati during the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of Christian settlement in Assam-Bengal border was not mentioned by Cachela or Ralph Fitch because of this reason. As the Mughal army invaded North East with a significant number of Portuguese sailors and artillerymen, it is quite possible that they settled there during the Muslim retreat from Assam. These Portuguese descendants established two Churches there dedicated to the lady of Rosary and to lady of Guadalupe(Bhuyan, 1847) Frey Sicardo, an Augustinian Friar of Bandel came to Rangamati from Hoogley in 1682 where he observed a Portuguese settlement of 7000 people with two Christian churches. Francis Laynez, the bishop of Mylapore accompanied by Fr. Barbier also visited Rangamati in 1713 (Ghosh, 2014). These churches were also visited by Father Barbier (1720), Padre Della Tomba (1758) and Father Tiefenthaler (Bhuyan, 1949).

In spite of their close connection to Rangamati, the Jesuits were unable to obtain religious privileges or establish any kind of relationship with the Ahom state. Both the colonial and medieval accounts were silent about any kind of missionary involvement in establishing

connection with the rulers of Assam valley for procuring religious privileges for themselves. Rather than North East, the Jesuits diverted their energies in Burma, Tibet and China (Syiemlieh,2012). Apart from the strictness displayed by Ahom rulers, the inadequacy of Assam has been an influential factor in bypassing the evangelical activities in North East Asia. Although Assam valley was known to them, they were handicapped because they had very limited knowledge of the terrain and demographics of the area. Therefore, they prefer to visit the places of Burma and China which were comparatively easily accessible, secured and well known to them. Again, both the Catholics and the Protestants did not form any specific foreign Mission to Northeast till the first two decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The early Baptist missionaries in Assam were the member of the Burma Mission. The Catholic Church authorities also failed to take quick decision in assigning specific foreign mission to Assam for which their first official mission to North East was initiated only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century((Syiemlieh,2012). It seemed that the missionaries too did not consider Assam as a potential ground for missionary work which led to the delay in the process of evangelicalism in entire North East.

**Relationship between Colonial government and Christianity** 

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Assam and its frontier areas were relatively free from the colonial clutches till the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Burmese invasions and the first Anglo Burmese War (1824-26) gave the British authority the golden opportunity to mark their footprints into the interior parts of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura. With the change in power, the nature of state patronage towards Christianity also got Changed. However, during its initial days in Assam, the higher authorities of the British East India Company (EIC) was not so sympathetic towards the Christian Missionaries (Ghosh, 2014). The policy of 'religious neutrality' taken by the company in their conquered territory discouraged them from getting involved in baptising the natives. However, the introduction of the Charter Act of 1813 permitted legal residential licenses to the people to preach religious gospel for the betterment of the Indian subjects. It was the evangelical influence which encouraged the newly recruited British officials in India to spread Christianity and for them they took the help of these missionary groups. David Scott, Agent to the governor general of Bengal had eagerly tried to bring the members of the British Baptist Mission members from Sreerampore since 1819. But Scott had to wait for fruitful results till 1825 due to the unwillingness and objection showed by the Court of Directors of the EIC (Syiemlieh, 2012). Despite the initial objection from the higher authority Scott was able to establish a network of British Baptist Mission of Sreerampore at Gauhati and Cherapuji under the charge of James Rae(Syiemlieh, 2012). in 1829, Rae came to Gauhati with his wife from shreerampore and started in missionary activities in Gauhati and at the foothills of the Khasi Hills region. He also got the active support from William Robbinson in accomplishing missionary zeal. Meanwhile, the Missionaries printed the two gospels in 1815 at Sreerampore Press (Bagster, 1848). The British and Foreign Bible Society provided a grant in aid of 500 pounds from which they published the whole new Testament of 1000 copies(Bagster, 1848). These newly educated Youths of Assam were ready to acknowledge the religious scriptures of the Christianity as true and to denounce Hinduism as false at the same time (Bagster, 1848). Till 1836, Rae was able to convert only 6 persons but their origin was not known. He even set up a Baptist Church at Gahutai with 12 members. But after the death of his wife, Rae joined a government school while Robinson started his campaign in Bhutan. Besides these, the support from the company officials was minimal as they themselves were not so sure about the possible success of evangelicalism in Assam. Therefore, the shreerampore mission had to close their direct involvements in 1836 and left the work in the hands of the American Baptist missionaries.

However, the direct involvement of the colonial states in the spread of Christianity in the Northeast was evident during the tenure of Francis Jenkins. Jenkins, brought up in a clergymen's family, had a deep evangelical faith in his heart from his childhood. Therefore, he communicated with the American Baptist Missionaries stationed at Burma. In a letter Jenkins clearly wrote to them that in his tenure if they came to Assam and involved in converting the natives apart from their educational mission, he had no objection to that. Jenkin's enthusiasm encouraged these missionaries to take a small leap for the greater cause of evangelicalism. Besides these Jenkins also had a hidden motive behind his patronage to the American Baptist missionaries. Though Assam were brought under the control of the Company rule by the Treaty of Yandaboo (1826), the colonial masters found it difficult to subjugate the hilly tribal areas. The Singhpoos along with the other neighbouring frontier tribes constantly at war with the British armies. Therefore, he took the weapon of religion to pacify the so called barbarous hilly tribes of Assam frontier. Again, after the discovery of tea in the Singphoo khamti areas, entire Sadiya frontier Tract
and undivided Sibsagar district (comprising present Jorhat, Sibsagar and Golaghat district of Post-colonial Assam) was proved to be the potential centres for the emerging plantation industry. Therefore, for the safeguard of the capitalist interests of Great Britain, it was most necessary that these frontier regions must be under the concreate domination of the British government. He also thought that magic of Christian affinity would could provide the colonial masters an upper hand over these frontier tribes and would make them loyal to the colonial authority as he understood that only through peaceful manners and mutual cooperation, these law and order could be maintained in the hilly tracts of North East.

The American Baptist Missionaries were the most successful Christian Group in the Brahmaputra valley in spreading the gospel. With the intension of spreading Christianity to China and Myanmar through the hilly tracts of Assam, 'Assam Mission' was established in 1836. As the land had immense potentiality for missionary activities the British East India Company urged the American Missionaries to visit Assam (Titterington, 1891). Due to the appeal, Brown and Oliver T. Cutter arrived in Assam from Burma (Myanmar) in 1836. They first stationed at Sadiya, the easternmost region of the Brahmaputra valley. The nexus with the Company can be traced from the fact that Captain Francis Jenkins requested the American Baptist Mission Foreign Society (ABMFS) at Moulmein (Burma) for sending Christian missionaries to Assam to baptise the natives. The society too accepted the invitation by sending Oliver T. Cutter to Assam in 1835. Jenkins, himself influenced by Evangelism offered a financial grant of 500 dollars upon reaching the missionaries were able to get in touch with the natives who expressed their willingness to receive books related to Christianity.

Apart from their personal agenda, the rapid growth of evangelical works in North East was also motived by the colonial interest. The early anti-British Tribal uprisings in North East India made the company officials alarmed about the xenophobic nature of the natives. The British officials were concerned about the security of the North Eastern frontier of the empire. As several ethnic groups inhabited in the vast frontier regions had close connection with Burma, the British authority always in the fear of possible invasions from Burma with the aid from these semi barbaric, savage tribes. As these hilly tracts were important from both geo military and commercial point of view, the colonial masters tried to gain confidence of these people by sending the missionaries to handle them. So where military resources failed to dominate these people they took the help of 'Bible' (Phukan, 2013). They wanted a middle path to pacify these people and so solidify their presence in the frontier areas of British India. Therefore, they took Christianity as a mean to achieve their goals. On the other hand it seemed that the missionaries too preferred to work under a Christian government as it would help in legitimizing process of evangelicalism. (Ward, 1884). Elizabeth Vickland confessed that it was the need of the hour to put political stronghold in the eastern frontier of Assam in a peaceful way and for that purpose Christianity was the most influential weapon (Vickland, 1926). Adam White, the successor of David Scott stated that despite the Company's contribution in driving the Burmese intruders from Assam and brining law and order, xenophobic natives watched their activities with the eyes of suspicion and many even plotted against the company's rule in Assam. So, to win the heart of the natives the colonial authority tried to convert the natives into Churchianity. At the same time, in the name of civilization and religion, colonial state initiated some welfare schemes to fill the heart of the natives of Assam with love and gratitude towards both the missionaries and the government (Gogoi, 2016)

**Early Baptist missionaries of Assam** 

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The Baptist missionaries in Assam overcame all obstacles due to their religious passion despite initial hardships. There was a significant relationship between the colonial masters and the increasing number of missionaries in Assam as a result of their active support and cooperation. In 1836, Reverend Jacob Thomas and Reverend Miles Bronson along with their wives joined the missionaries (Titterington, 1891). In 1840, Mr. and Mrs Barker arrived Assam along with Miss Rhoda Bronson(sister of Mr. Bronson) and stationed at Sibsagar. Miss Rhoda was considered as the first female missionary in Assam who died in the service of Christianity (Titterington, 1891). She along with his brother stationed at Namsang and did yeoman service for the spread of Christianity among the head-hunting Nagas of Naga Hills district (currently known as Nagaland). However, the Khamti and Singphoo rebellion in 1839 at the Sadiya Frontier Tract compelled them to disperse their activities in different directions by setting up three stations (Bagster, 1848). As a tactical move, they shifted there headquarter from Sadiya to a more secured place called Jaipur. Among the main reasons for selecting Jaipur was the proximity to the Naga and Singphoo dominated areas with whom Mr. Bronson was designated to spread Christianity (Bagster, 1848). They even started printing works to circulate the message of the Bible among the animist and idolators. While Mr. Oliver Cutter managed the printing section, Mr. Bronson extended his missionary campagins to Namsang and Sibsagar. Gradually they expanded their activities from Upper Assam to central and Lower assam. In 1844, the first church in entire Assam was established at Gauhati (near Nehru Park, Panbazar) known as 'the Christ Church' with Reverend Cyrus Barker as the pastor. In 1845, they established the second Christian church at Sibsagar known as 'Central Baptist Church' with Reverend Nathan Brwon was the first pastor of the historic monument. The third church was set up at Nowgong district and in 1845, the three churches were combined as the Baptist Church of Assam' (Moffett, 2007) These two churches were considered one of the oldest Churches of Colonial North East. The large mission school established by Mr. Bronson at Nowgong district soon became the centre of making the future native Christian teachers and Preachers of Assam(Bagster, 1848). Due to their selfless effort Assam got the first baptised native named Nidhiram in 1841. Mr. Miles Bronson baptized him at Jaipur who renamed himself as Nidhi Levi Farwell (Titterington, 1891). Nidhiram was followed by Batiram Das (a local native of Sibsagar) and Kalibar (Bagster, 1848). They helped Bronson in the preparation of hymn book in Assamese language. Nidhiram even earned fame as a good writer also involved in translating the Christian scriptures (Neog, 1987). In 1847, Assam got the first baptized women at nowgong who was married to Nidhiram (Mofflet,2007). Mr. Brown and his associates were able to baptize some natives who either heavily criticised the even the missionary zeal or received family objection (Putnam, 1847). Imparting Christian education through periodicals, printed works and Chrtsian institutions were the salient features of the missionaries in colonial Assam. The native schools set up in every hill stations played a vital role in converting the animist, idolatrous tribal schools which were aided by the government (Ward, 1884). The colonial authority also noticed the fact the rate of conversion was much higher among the tribals of Khasi and Jayantia Hills, Garoo Hills, Mikir Hills, Naga Hills. Therefore the government incentives and allowances were heavily provided in these areas. Girls and Boys boarding schools were set up at the hill districts of colonial assam which helped in the growing

popularity of Christianity in these localities. The colonial government provided the liberal grant of 3000 rupees for the sustainability of these schools (Ward,1884)

During the Uprising of 1857, missionary activities slowed down due to political unrest across the Indian subcontinent. Even in Assam, Maniram Dewan (a native nobleman) planned to kill Christian leaders and other Europeans as part of his anti-British agenda. Due to the tensed situation, all the missionaries left Assam (Putnam, 1847) Even no assurance was officially given to them by the colonial authority in Assam. But after the revolt, hundreds of missionaries again entered North East which clearly indicate the fact that the entire process of evangelicalism would not get fruitful result without the direct encouragement and support from the colonial masters of Assam. Mr. Whiting was the only active Missionary available in Assam during that period(Titterington, 1891)... However he received the valuable assistance from Reverend C.F. Tolman and his wife (daughter of Mr. Bronson) who spent a long time living among the hill tribes of then Naogaong and Kamrup district. As a result, missionaries were able to baptize two people from the Mikir and Garo tribes for the first time in 1863(Putnam, 1847). Compared to the plains, baptism showed rapid development in the hilly areas. The hill tribes came with relative ease under the influence of the missionaries, which can be estimated from the fact that in the plains it took them 5 years to baptize the second native Assamese. However, within 5-6 years of the first baptism among the Garoo people, there were 45 Garoo Christians with 5 churches (led by ten native preachers) in the Garoo hills in 1869(Titterington, 1891). There were in the 120 Churches in the Mikir Hills as the increasing rate in the number of converted Christians among the Kuki, Hmar and Naga tribes.

#### Conclusion

History of Christianity in India dated back to 1st century C.E. The arrival of the Europeans in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century caused a sharp increase in the number of Christians across India. However, the spread of Christianity in north-eastern India was relatively slow throughout the Middle Ages as it was confined to the Assam-Bengal border only till the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Despite, the frequent visits of the Jesuits from Bengal to Burma and China, the missionary activities did not gain momentum in the region until the 19th century. Although Assam valley was known to them, they were handicapped because they had very limited knowledge of the terrain and demographics of the area. Again, the role of the medieval state was not so kind to them. The Ahom kingdom neither provide assistance nor allowed any kind of religious preaching or interaction with the people of the province. However, the colonial state policy was the exact opposite of the medieval state. From the very beginning of colonial rule in Assam, the officials of the British East India Company encouraged missionary works in north-eastern part of India. The fate of Christianity in Assam would have been different if the colonial administrators like David Scott, Jenkins had not called for missionaries from Burma. The State intervention gave courage to missionaries who had hitherto received little attention during the rule of the Koches and the Ahoms. Incentives and state protection reassured the sparsely populated

missionaries in a land populated by dozens of so-called semi-civilized barbarian hill tribes. Initial encouragement from colonial state laid the foundations for Christian faith in Assam and its adjoining territories. The gradual and rapid conversion of the natives during the colonial period transformed North East India into a Christian dominated region in entire Indian Subcontinent.

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# VOICES FROM THE MARGINS: PRATIBHA RAY'S LITERARY ENGAGEMENT WITH SUBALTERNITY

## ABSTRACT

This study examines the literary oeuvre of Pratibha Ray, a renowned Indian author, from the perspective of subalternity. Ray's literary works delve into the narratives and perspectives of marginalised individuals and communities, thereby illuminating their unique experiences and challenges. This study analyses the contribution of Ray's narratives on the discourse on subalternity, drawing upon postcolonial and subaltern studies. It explores how Ray's work gives voice to those silenced and oppressed. This analysis examines novels, short tales, and essays to shed light on the intricate methods employed to portray and interact with marginalised identities, concerns, and aspirations. Moreover, this examines the broader socio-political framework within which Ray's literary works are situated and analyses their importance within the Indian literary milieu.

Keywords: subaltern, marginalised, Pratibha Ray, Indian Literature, caste

## INTRODUCTION

Indian author Pratibha Ray, born in the city of Cuttack in Odisha in 1943, is well regarded for her many contributions to the Literature of that language. She is also well known for the essential creative works she has produced that successfully highlight the voices of underrepresented groups. A major figure in Indian Literature, Ray's writings have received widespread critical acclaim and been translated into various languages. Not much has been done in Indian Literature to explore the subject of subalternity, thus Ray's study of it is awe-inspiring. Her writings are moving because they show people on the outside of society and their fight for dignity and acceptance. Through this study the idea is to shed light on Ray's writings as the voices from the margins. In this regard, the paper delves into a critical analysis of Ray's methods of examining subalternity in her literary works. Isolated from mainstream culture, subalterns are persecuted while their voices and experiences are mostly disregarded. Ray's writings like Yajnaseni (1984) "...-my birth was not from my father's seed but from the sacrificial altar built for fulfilling a vow. Even before birth, I was destined to avenge my father's insult! I would be a weapon for preserving Dharma on this earth and destroying the wicked. It was for this reason that I was born. Should only women be forced to be the medium for preserving Dharma and annihilating evil throughout the ages? Is it the woman who is the cause of creation and destruction?" (Ray, p. 8)

- The primary purpose of this critical analysis is to assess the capacity of Ray's works to empower marginalised individuals and challenge dominant narratives.
- Secondly, Pratibha Ray's works in the socio-political context were written in order to understand historical and impact her portrayal of subalternity.

#### **RAY'S LITERARY APPROACH**

Subaltern studies, a prominent theoretical framework within the realm of postcolonial studies, offers a complete understanding of the viewpoints, lived experiences, and agency of historically oppressed and marginalised groups. Distinguished scholars, like Ranajit Guha and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, have made significant scholarly contributions to the subject matter now being examined. The discipline of subaltern studies lays considerable importance on creating a space for subaltern voices and critically examining dominant narratives. Pratibha Ray utilises a refined literary approach that involves a comprehensive portrayal of subaltern identities and their associated experiences. The author employs several narrative techniques and character portrayals to successfully explore the notion of subalternity, so facilitating readers in acquiring a more profound comprehension of the day-to-day realities faced by marginalised individuals in India.

## SUBALTERN VOICES

Pratibha Ray's body of literary work explores the complex dynamics between marginalised voices and subalternity, shedding light on the actual experiences of persons who have endured suppression and marginalisation. The concept of subalternity, originating from critical theory, provides a theoretical lens through which one may understand the power dynamics and hierarchical structures encountered by marginalised groups in society (Masiero, 2022). The scholarly paper, "Postcolonial feminist research: challenges and complexities" (Ozkazanc-Pan, 573-591), delves into the many problems encountered by researchers that use postcolonial feminist frameworks in their investigative work. The author explores theoretical concepts like representation, subalternity, and reflexivity, highlighting challenges in implementing them in fieldwork. It emphasises the implications for feminist praxis in international management theory, scholarly inquiry, and academic output, suggesting a relational perspective on subalternity for assessing individuals in commercial activities.

Ray's work highlights the significance of including indigenous perspectives in the discourse on disadvantaged populations. Throughout history, marginalised groups have effectively used knowledge to protect and preserve their cultural legacy and challenge prevailing narratives. According to Masiero (2022), the use mentioned allows communities to assert their unique identities and contest the repressive pressures imposed upon them. Ray's work explores an extra dimension about silenced perspectives, namely *Subarnalata, Yajnaseni,* and *Nimai of Nadia,* which depict patriarchal norms limiting women's potential. These systems also result in a lack of legal recourse for women facing discrimination and violence. Ray's analysis of Rabindranath Tagore's chosen short tales depicts women as subalterns, without agency and incapable of articulating their thoughts

and feelings. Tagore's literary oeuvre strives to emancipate women and cultivate awareness about the need for education for persons of both genders. Ray's study investigates the representation of women who experience marginalisation and powerlessness within the patriarchal framework of Indian culture. This research highlights how these women are susceptible to manipulation by their husbands and society.

Ray's study aligns with the intentions of subaltern studies, which investigate historical events from a standpoint that prioritises the experiences of marginalised persons and groups. This approach also amplifies the voices that have traditionally been marginalised and suppressed. This practice involves engaging in meaningful dialogue with marginalised people and creating a space inside academic Literature to include their perspectives. Ray's study significantly enhances strategic communication by magnifying the viewpoints of low-income minority women, making a vital scholarly addition. The methodology mentioned above follows subaltern critique, a theoretical framework that aims to interrogate dominant narratives and illuminate the lived realities of marginalised persons (Place & Ciszek, 2021).

Ray's literary works explore marginalised populations and their struggles, focusing on indigenous voices and patriarchy's impact on women's marginalisation. Her work, *Yajnaseni* (1984), offers a unique perspective on the Mahabharata, placing Draupadi, a traditionally marginalised heroine, at the centre. Ray's contributions to understanding power dynamics (Masiero, 2022) and amplifying marginalised perspectives have significantly influenced our understanding of these communities.

The literary works penned by Ray, including Subarnalata and Nimai of Nadia, explore the lived realities and socio-cultural contexts of women and persons originating from rural areas. These memoirs provide valuable perspectives on the marginalised experiences of women and their struggles in navigating cultural norms and patriarchal systems. The literary works Yajnaseni and Mahamoha, go into an extensive examination of the notion of subalternity. The novel Yajnaseni offers a reinterpretation of the epic Indian text The Mahabharata by presenting the narrative from the viewpoint of Draupadi. This literary work sheds light on the intricate nature of Draupadi's circumstances and her struggles in navigating societal norms that are deeply entrenched. The text Mahamoha also delves into the challenges encountered by Draupadi. The use of themes and motifs within these literary works contributes to a holistic comprehension of the intricate nature of subalternity. Pratibha Ray's literary works explore the social and cultural origins of subalternity, focusing on the experiences of marginalised individuals. They explore identity, agency, and resistance themes, highlighting their resilience. Ray's works advocate for inclusion and equality, addressing caste-based discrimination, gender inequity, and economic disparities. They serve as platforms for individuals to share their viewpoints.

Ray's portrayal of subalterns is beyond a mere account of these individuals, delving into the complexities and subtleties of their identities. This helps readers comprehensively comprehend the cultural establishments that persistently disadvantage certain demographic groups. Ray's literary compositions serve as a catalyst for readers, inciting them to critically evaluate the prevailing power dynamics within society and actively endeavour to deconstruct these dynamics to establish a society characterised by principles of justice and equality. Through analysing the personal experiences of subaltern characters and questioning established cultural standards, Ray urges readers to engage in introspection and critical evaluation of their preconceived notions and discriminatory attitudes. The examination of Ray's body of work catalyses fostering empathy and facilitating collective endeavours towards constructing a society that supports inclusivity. This analysis primarily focuses on portraying agency and resistance among marginalised groups in the context of repressive regimes throughout Ray's body of work.

Ray profoundly influences the conceptualisation and understanding of subalternity, serving as a platform for marginalised individuals whose perspectives have traditionally been suppressed throughout historical narratives. The characters in Ray's works demonstrate acts of resistance, forging alliances with each other and reclaiming agency over their own story. Ray fosters a sense of motivation to champion and amplify marginalised voices traditionally disregarded in historical discourse by questioning established narratives and promoting a critical examination of one's complicity in upholding oppressive systems. Ray's literary works have engendered discourse and heightened consciousness about the challenges and hardships the subaltern encounters, resulting in enhanced comprehension and empathy for the authentically lived realities of this marginalised group. Ray's literary works have incited the academic community to participate in a critical discourse. This discourse centres on the themes of power dynamics and the portrayal of marginalised individuals within Ray's writings. Academics and readers have praised the author's ability to raise the voices of disadvantaged people, also known as subalterns.

## SUBALTERN VOICES FROM ODISHA

Ray's creative works are deeply rooted in the socio-cultural variety of Odisha, a region characterised by its unique fusion of tribal, Dalit, and other marginalised social groups. The author's literary works exhibit various subaltern identities in Odisha. The period in which Ray authored her literary works was characterised by significant socio-political movements in India, including advocacy for the rights of Dalits and tribal people. Ray clearly manifested her active engagement with various social movements, showcasing her unwavering support for marginalised populations. Pratibha Ray, an Indian author, has been actively involved in social and cultural activities focusing on social justice and the empowerment of marginalised communities (Smith, 2018). Her literary works, such as *Subarnalata* and *Yajnaseni*, are characterised by themes related to gender equality and the challenge of patriarchal norms. Ray's characters and narratives advocate for women's rights and challenge of marginalised communities, including Dalits and tribal populations (Brown, 2021)

Ray's advocacy for social change is evident through her essays and public statements, which emphasise the role of Literature in addressing social issues and bringing about transformation. She has also been a strong advocate for education, particularly for girls and women, with her characters grappling with limited access to education. Pratibha Ray's literary works effectively advocate for social change, focusing on oppressed groups like Dalits and tribals. She promotes women's rights and education, highlighting the role of Literature in addressing societal concerns. Ray's commitment to societal transformation

is evident in her articles and public declarations (Roberts, 2017). The process of deconstructing hegemonic narratives involves the examination and evaluation of the stories and discourses that are widely embraced within a particular culture. From a critical standpoint, Ray's works effectively challenge prevailing narratives that have historically marginalised or disregarded the realities of marginalised groups. This study elucidates the methods through which she engages in critical analysis and subverts staying cultural conventions by offering an alternative viewpoint that humanises and liberates those at the periphery of societal structures. The term "socio-political context" refers to the intricate relationship between social and political elements that contribute to the formation and impact of a particular circumstance or occurrence. It incorporates the broader social and political structures. Pratibha Ray's literary contributions extend beyond her fictional works, including a significant corpus of writings that critically analyse societal concerns and delve into the domain of subalterns.

Pratibha Ray's literary examination of the subalterns has had a lasting impact on the Indian literary scene. By critically analysing dominant narratives, Pratibha Ray's works promote social and cultural transformation by highlighting gender inequity and caste injustice. Her characters are empathetic, making readers feel their problems. Ray's essays challenge patriarchal beliefs and social standards, encouraging community thought and social transformation. Her writings inspire debate and action on critical social issues via resilience and bravery. Ray proposes a more equitable society in her articles and public declarations. Her stories make readers rethink gender, caste, and social justice. Literature can mobilise public opinion and action with her activity. Her legacy inspires authors and readers to utilise writing to improve the world.

## CONCLUSION

Pratibha Ray's commitment to social justice and her standing as a storyteller are displayed in her works examining subalternity. Ray's research endeavours to shed light on the lived experiences and obstacles disadvantaged persons and groups face, using theoretical frameworks rooted in postcolonial and subaltern studies. Ray's literary works include a range of genres, including novels, short tales, and essays, whereby she adeptly represents and actively interacts with individuals and communities that are marginalised within society. These works serve as a platform for exploring and addressing the many challenges, concerns, and ambitions these marginalised identities face. The author's literary works are positioned within the socio-political environment of Odisha, whereby she links herself with various groups that advocate for the rights of oppressed populations. Ray's tales serve as a means of contesting prevailing discourses, creating a space for critical conversation, and advocating for social justice and equality principles.

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# THE MAKING OF PERSIANATE CITIES: PERSIA, PERSIAN AND URBANITY IN MUGHAL INDIA

It is widely acknowledged that Persian has been for a very long time the favoured language of literary expression in a large part of what has been called the Islamicate world. More recently, this world has been straddled with a new signifier that is Persianate. The term was first coined by Marshall Hodgson who used it to point to the centrality of the Persian language in creating a cultural inspiration for the larger Islamicate world. Since then scholars have viewed this world as bound together by the linguistic and cultural affinities inspired by the Persian language and culture. More recently a number of studies have emerged that now focus on what Nile Green has called "decoupling the language from the exclusive heritage of any particular people and place."1 Persian is now seen as a marker of the cosmopolitanism of the pre-modern world. It was a language unbound by the boundaries that define the world today. As the Islamic caliphate transitioned subtly into a monarchy it adapted many of the cultural underpinnings of the Persian speaking monarchies that had preceded it. From investing in grandiose architecture and theatrical courtly ceremonial to creating a Persian literary culture devoted to the service of the monarchy the hitherto Islamic world was soon steeped into the traditions of what is now called the Persianate world. Medieval and early modern India has been seen as an important constituent of the Persianate world with a thriving Persianate ruling elite at its helm creating in the period between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries a fascinating political and cultural landscape in South Asia that began to set standards for elites everywhere.

This world has been the subject of remarkable works. From the presence of Persians at the Indian courts to the use of Persian traditions of Kingship; from the creation of an Indo-Persian historiographical tradition to the vernacularisation of the Persian language, the Persianate culture has garnered a lot of attention from scholars of medieval and early modern India. However, a very important aspect of this culture was urbanism and urbanity. City living was an important part of the self-image of the Persianate elites. Across this cultural zone, cities were created as not only important nodes in the movement of goods but also as hubs of culture. It was in the cities that the Persianate culture took shape and thrived. Although there was a lot that gave these cities a very distinct character and they had very different historical trajectories the Persianate urbanity is what tied them together. In fact the Persian language and its culture was most distinctly articulated in the urban settlements spread from Central Asia and Turkey to South Asia than they were in the non-urban areas of what is today Iran.

This urbane world had come to be established in the Indian subcontinent from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards and was significantly revitilased with the arrival of the Mughals in the Indian subcontinent in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Mughals came as harbingers of the Persianate culture as it existed in the Timurid territories of Central Asia. The cities of Samarqand and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Nile Green, ed., The Persianate World: The Frontiers of a Eurasian Lingua Franca, California, 2019, p. 2

Bukhara were universally acknowledged as cultural capitals of the region with their sprawling buildings, a vibrant literary scene, and rich educational centers. As they established control over their new territories in India, the Mughals sought to create an urban environment where this culture could thrive. This paper seeks to highlight how cities of Mughal India represented this Persianate urbanity and helped the state bolster its image as an important participant in the Persianate world.

## Persia and Persian at the Mughal Court

Persia or Iran, ruled by the Safavids was always an important presence in the imagination of the Mughal Empire. The history of what was called Persian and the India had been inextricably linked from the early 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Soon after coming to power in Iran, Shah Ismail of the Safavid dynasty had developed an interest in the Timurid territories of Transoxiana. Here a struggle for power had already been in the offing between the Uzbek ruler Shiabani Khan and the young Timurid prince Babur. Babur had renounced his claims in Samargand and moved to Kabul in only to return after Shiabani Khan was killed by Shah Islmail Safavi in 1510.1 Although the Mughal sources do not say much about it, Uzbek and Safavid sources tell us that Babur owed his success in Samarqand to the help he had received from the Safavid Shah. In return Babur had the Kutba read in the name of Shah Ismail and pledged fealty to him. Several years later. Babur's son Humayun was forced to seek shelter at the court of Shah Tahmasp following his defeat at the hands of Sher Shah Suri in the year.....Since then the Mughals and Safavids had become associated with each other and the relation between two oscillated between competition and cautious friendship. There was a significant cultural exchange between the two and while Douglas Streusand<sup>2</sup> looks upon the use of gunpowder technology as the single most important binding factor between the two empires, in reality they both had a deeper connection. As the Mughals acquired a stronger foothold in the Indian subcontinent, the rivalry between the two empires also intensified. The rivalry was not just about the acquisition of territories, for the interest of the two did not necessarily collide anywhere except in Kabul and Qandahar. It was more about assuming the leadership of the Persianate world. The Mughals also had a history of surrender to the Safavids which they needed to 'rectify.'

With Akbar the Mughal Empire had entered a new phase. A systematic territorial expansion and administrative systematization put the empire on a more secure footing. Akbar then undertook an extensive building enterprise, created a new political culture and tried to take his place as a leader of the Persianate world. One of the earliest work Akbar did to achieve this goal was to commission writing histories of the Mughal family. This exercise was done completely in Persian language. In fact Babur's autobiography was also translated in the Persian language and renamed the Baburnama. Most people in the subcontinent in fact know the text by this name and not by its original title Vaqay'i.

Starting with Akbar we find unprecedented and concerted attempts to make Persian *the* courtly language in Hindustan. This is not to say that the use of Persian was not pronounced in the Pre-Mughal period but it had to compete with a variety of languages especially Hindawi. With the Mughals Persian became an important part of the dynasty's identity. Although the subcontinent had seen a steady migration of Persians from the time

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Stephen Frederic Dale, Babur: Timurid Prince and Mughal Emperor, Cambridge: 2018, p. 95

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Douglas E Streusand, *Islamic Gunpowder Empires: Ottoman, Safavids and Mughals*, New York: 2011

of Humayun onwards, Akbar made consistent efforts to invite Persian scholars into India. Chalapi Beg and Mir Sadruddin Muhammad Naqib were some of the scholars Akbar personally invited. <sup>1</sup> We also find a steady increase in the number of Persian nobles at Akbar's court from the 1570s onwards.

The next step was creating a new political culture in Hindustan which was distinct and more oriented to the needs of the nascent Mughal Empire. In this Akbar had to tap into in the many intellectual traditions that were prevalent in the Islamicate world. From the 1570s, newer influences at his court made it easy for him to succeed in redefining many traditions and creating new cultural underpinnings for his empire. He partnered with the inimitable Abul Fazl and thus was born a new theory of kingship and a more eclectic cultural world of the Mughals. Unlike previous rulers Akbar moved away from a narrowly interpreted 'Islamic' kingship to a more universal kingship.<sup>2</sup> In doing so, he claimed superiority over his rivals across the world. Before Abul Fazl had arrived at the court, Akbar sought legitimacy withing the realm of denominational Islam. In the Tarikh-i-Alfi, Akbar claimed the status of Mujaddid or Renewer. As the ideas of wahdatul Wujud and Tasawwuf became dominant at the court which were partly inspired by the Safavid claims to Sufic Kingship, Akbar by the 1580s transformed himself from a discipline of the leading sufi saints like Moinuddin Chishti and Salim Chishti to a spiritual guide to his subjects. Azfar Moin's remarkable work on the shared beliefs and ideas of kingship across the Islamicate world clearly demonstrates that the idea of a Sufic kingship had become quite popular during the 16th century and Akbar was deeply inspired by it.<sup>3</sup> Abul Fazl reports an interesting incident in the Akbarnama. By the 1580s, Akbar had clearly disassociated himself individual Sufis and through the Tauhid I Ilahi he had clearly emerged as the spiritual guide for some of his subjects. Abul Fazl's narration of the incident at the Dargah of Moinuddin Chishti becomes significant in this respect. We are told that one day as Akbar was making his way to the Dargah one of the *Khadims* reported that he had dreamt of the khwaja who announced that Akbar's spiritual prowess far exceeds his own.<sup>4</sup> Akbar was no longer required to be a disciple but a guide himself. He therefore brought himself on an equal footing with the Safavid Shahs who had claimed descent from a Sufi family. Akbar went a step further now. As he expressed his undying faith in the idea of Sulh-i-Kul which was derived from the Sufi idea of Mohabbat-i-Kul. This idea of universal peace, its philosophical complications not withstanding it spread the ideas of tolerance and a monarchy that believed in the idea of universal peace which in the common understanding translated to acceptance and tolerance of differences of all kinds.<sup>5</sup> This idea was pushed forth by Akbar and all other Mughal emperors that followed. Creating in Hindustan a political culture where diverse religious, sectarian communities could thrive in peace. This is something that the Mughals used to acquire precedence over their rivals. The Safavid Shahs had pushed forth an aggressive agenda to create in their dominions a shia state. On

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Muzaffar Alam, 'The Pursuit of Persian: Language in Mughal Politics', in Modern Asian Studies, 32, (2) 1998, p. 302

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Irfan Habib, 'Two Indian Theorists of the State: Barani and Abul Fazl', in D.N Jha and Eugenia Vanina, eds., *Mind over Matter: Essays on Mentalities in Medieval India*, New Delhi, 2009, pp.15-239 see also; Iqtidar Alam Khan, The Nobility Under Akbar and the Development of his Religious Policy, 1560-80, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, No.1/2, 1968 <sup>3</sup> Azfar Moin, The Millennial Sovereign: Sacred Kingship and Sainthood in Islam, New York, 2012, pp. 16-17

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Muzaffar Alam, "The Mughals, the Sufi Shaikhs and the Formation of the Akbari Dispensation." *Modern Asian Studies*, 43, no. 1 (2009): 135-74, p. 166

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> For more on *Sulh-i-Kul* see M Athar Ali, 'Sulh-i-Kul and the Religious Ideas of Akbar' in his *Mughal India: Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture*, Delhi, 2006, pp. 158-72.

the other hand the Ottoman Sultans decided to push out Shia influences in their states. The Mughals publicized their image as tolerant monarchs by inviting people of all sectarian affiliations to their dominions. It is this context that Akbar decided to provide shelter to the controversial Iranian issued a farman to the persecuted Nuqtavis in Iran that they could get shelter in his empire. Jahangir similarly proudly proclaimed in his Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri that unlike in Safavid Iran where the Shias were persecuting the Sunnis and the Ottoman Sultanate where the Sunnis were persecuting the Shias, in his father's dominions, the two communities offered prayers in the same mosque. The rivalry between the Safavids and the Mughals was no longer tilted in favour of the Safavids now but in the favor of the Mughals.

As the opulence and grandeur and power of the Mughals grew, they became equal if not superior custodians of the Persianate culture. The cultural productions of the Mughal court based on an ever expanding economy, had made the subcontinent a bustling center of trade, commerce and culture. The rapid urbanization, the emergence of royal, princely and noble courts across these cities and the active cultivation of the arts, along with the Persian language placed the Mughal empire right up there with the doyens of the Persianate world.

#### Mughal Urbanism: What was Persianate about it?

Before addressing the issue of urbanity, let us first try to see how the Mughals defined an urban centre. The three most important cities of the Mughal Empire were of course Agra, Lahore and Delhi. All three cities had served as capitals of the empire at different points of time. All ruling emperors built extensively in these cities and created grandiose everlasting reminders of their respective rules. As already stated above, the first of the emperors to build extensively in these cities was Akbar. As he came to systematize and consolidate his control over Hindustan, he created a series of forts across the region. The grandest of these were situated in Agra and Lahore. Although the three cities had histories that went much beyond the advent of the Mughals, they came to acquire critical importance in the Mughal Empire. All the three cities served the Mughals as imperial capitals, centers of trade and learning, places of pilgrimage and continuous architectural patronage throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Consider the following description of Agra city by Abul Fazal:

Agra is a large city and possess a healthy climate. The river *Jumna* flows through it for five *kos*, and on either bank are delightful villas and pleasant stretches of meadow. It is filled with people from all countries and is the emporium of the traffic of the world. His Majesty has built a fort of red stone, the like of which travellers have never recorded. It contains more than five hundred buildings of masonry after the beautiful designs of Bengal and Gujerat which masterly sculptors and cunning artists of form have fashioned as architectural models. At the eastern gate are two elephants of stone with their riders graven with exquisite skill.... Sultan Sikandar Lodhi made it his capital, but his present Majesty embellished it and thus a matchless city has arisen. On the opposite side of the

river is the *Chár Bágh*, a memorial of Bábar....Aláu'ddín Majzúb, Rafíiu'ddin Safawí and many other saintly personages also repose there.<sup>1</sup>

Similar is the description of Lahore:

Lahor is a large city in the Bari Doab. In size and population it is among the first...During the present reign the fortifications and citadel have been strengthened with brick masonry and as it was on several occasions the seat of government, many splendid buildings have been erected and delightful gardens have lent it additional beauty. It is the resort of people of all countries whose manufactures present an astonishing display and it is beyond measure remarkable in populousness and extent.<sup>2</sup>

#### And of Delhi:

Delhi is one of the greatest cities of antiquity...Sultáns Kutbu'ddín (1,206-10), and Shamsu'ddín (Altmish, 1210-35) resided in the citadel of Rajah Pithúra (Prithwi). Sultan Ghíyásúddín Balban erected another fort, intending it as a (royal) cemetery. He also built a handsome edifice in which if any criminal took sanctuary, he was absolved from retribution. Muizzú'ddín Kai *Kubád* (1286-9) founded another city on the banks of the Jumna called Kélúkhari. Amír Khusrau in his poem the "Kiránu's Sadain" eulogises this city and its palace. It is now the last resting-place of Humáyún where a new and splendid monument has been erected. Sultan Aláu'd din (1295-1316) founded another city and fort called Síri. Tughlakábád is а memorial of Tughlak Sháh (1321–24). His son Muhammad (1324-51) founded another city and raised a lofty pile with a thousand columns of marble and constructed other noble edifices. Sultán Firóz (1351-88) gave his own name to a large town which he founded and by a cutting from the Jumna brought its waters to flow by. He likewise built another palace at a distance of 3 kós from Fírózábád, named Jahánnumá (the worldview). Three subterranean passages were made wide enough to admit of his passing along in mounted procession with the ladies of his harem; that towards the river, 5 jaribs in length; the second towards the Jahánnumá, 2 kós, and the third to old Delhi, 3 kós. Humáyún restored the citadel of Indrapat and named it Dínpanáh (asylum of the faith). Shér Khán destroyed the Delhi of Aláu'ddín and built a separate town. Although the monuments of these cities are themselves eloquent and teach us the highest moral lessons, yet even is this latest Delhi now for the most part in ruins. The cemeteries are, however, populous. Khwájah Kutbu'ddín U´shi lies here, and Shaikh Nizámu'd din Aulía, and Shaikh Naşíru'd din Mahmúd, the Lamp of Delhi, and Malik Yár-i-Pírán, and Shaikh Şaláh, and Malik Kabír-i-Aulia, and Maulaná Muhammad, and Háji Abdu'l Wahháb and Shaikh Abdu'llah Kuraishi, and Shaikh Shams Tark-i-Biyábáni, and Shaikh Shamsi-Autád and Amír Khusrau with many other servants

<sup>2</sup>Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II, p. 310

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Abul Fazal Allami, *Ain-i-Akbari*, tr. H. Blochmann and Colonel H.S Jarrett, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1907, 3 Vols., Vol. II, Book Third, p. 182

of God instructed in Divine knowledge who in this spot repose in their last sleep. Here too lie Sultán *Shahábu'ddín Ghóri*, and *Sultán Shamsu'ddín*, and *Násiru'ddín Gházi*, and *Ghiyású'ddín*, and *Aláu'ddín* and *Kutbuddín*, and *Tughluk*, and *Muhammad Aadil*, and *Firoz* and *Bahlól*, and *Sikandar Lodi*. Many now living, likewise, have laid out pleasant spots and groves for their final resting-place—to the introspective a source of blissful ecstasy, to the wise an incentive to watchfulness.<sup>1</sup>

The fact that they were much more important than the other cities of the realm is attested to by the fact that every succeeding emperor showered these places with architectural patronage. Agra, Akbar's capital was added to by Jahangir and Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan in fact undertook an almost complete overhaul of the buildings of the Agra fort. His white marble constructions within the fort, followed by the most defining symbol of Mughal rule, the Taj Mahal are obvious indicators of his continued patronage for Agra, even when he had decided to shift his capital to Delhi.<sup>2</sup> Lahore also received much patronage under Jahangir, not just by the emperor but also by his wife Nur Jahan and many of his nobles. Jahangir added many structures including the famous Kala Burj to the Lahore fort and built a mausoleum popularly known as Anarkali's Tomb. Nur Jahan laid out several gardens and serais. Jahangir and Nur Jahan both in fact chose the city for their final resting places. <sup>3</sup>

According to Abul Fazal's descriptions of the cities, they seem to have had much in common. Both Agra and Lahore were important centers of trade, attracting a cosmopolitan mix of merchants and other people. The presence of saintly personages and a scholarly community also added to the city's prestige. Also important are their histories. The description of Delhi betrays an acute awareness of the city's glorious past as the center not only of political but also spiritual power. This seems to have been its most obvious/important attribute. Several years later Chander Bhan Brahman describing the three prime cities in his Chahar Chaman, showers praise on the city of Agra for its "sky high buildings", "celestial gardens", "beautiful havelis of the nobility around the river"; "bazaars filled with gems" and "the many Dervishes, hermits and Sufis to be found in the city and its surroundings engaged in the dissemination of knowledge and learning.<sup>4</sup> Lahore is similarly celebrated as the "the city of gardens", home to "religious luminaries, poets and scholars" and to "beautiful gardens with elegant buildings".<sup>5</sup> Something particularly interesting about Chander Bhan Brahman's description of Lahore is its vibrant religious and cultural life. He describes the Thursday gatherings at the Dargah of Ali Hujwiri. Poets of different linguistic abilities gathered around the inimitable Wazir Khan mosque to

<sup>5</sup>*ibid*. pp. 130-131

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II, p. 284

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>For Shah Jahan's architectural patronage in Agra see Catherine B Asher, *The Architecture of Mughal India*, Delhi: 1986, pp. 245-286; Ebba Koch, 'The Wooden Audience Halls of Shah Jahan: Sources and Constructions', *Muqarnas, An Annual on the Visual Cultures of the Islamic World*, 2013, pp. 351-389; Ebba Koch, 'The Taj Mahal: Architecture, Symbolism, and Urban Significance', in *Muqarnas*, 2005, pp. 128-149

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Syed Mohammad Latif, *Lahore: Its Histoy, Architectural Remains and Antiquities*, Lahore, 1892 p. 97, 200

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Chander Bhan Brahman, *Chahar Chaman*, tr. and ed., Seyed Muhammad Yunus Jaffery, Delhi: 2007, pp. 129-130

exchange their compositions. In the city's bazaars both the classical and latest books of knowledge were made available. The young men of the city were thus privy to the best forms of knowledge available in the world.<sup>1</sup>

Having examined these descriptions of the urban centers let us turn to the most pertinent question. How did the Mughals define an urban center? The answers are clear enough from the two official discourses on the cities of Mughal India. At one level these descriptions seem much in line with the traditional quantitative approach to urban centers that focuses on population density, heterogeneity and size as the defining elements of the city. Yet both Abul Fazal and Chander Bhan Brahman are quick to acknowledge that the cities were not merely centers of exchange and commerce, although that remained an important defining feature as we will see below. Cities were also distinct cultural zones and dynamic nodes in a nexus of intellectual and artistic movement which was associated with conspicuous consumption and a refined culture.

The cities of Mughal India were populated by the highly mobile literati of the larger Islamicate world. A little discussion on the concept and use of the term Islamicate in the context of medieval India is necessary here. Since it was used by Marshall Hodgson, to denote cultural phenomena related not to Islam the religion but the "cultural complex historically associated with Islam and the Muslims, both among the Muslims themselves and even found among non-muslims"<sup>2</sup> the term Islamicate now appears to be the most acceptable term to denote the cultural productions of the medieval Muslim courts in the subcontinent. Various studies including those by Muzaffar Alam have demonstrated that the seventeenth century Mughal state, sought to incorporate a host of different ideas to create what later came to be known as the Mughal political culture. Alam refers to the pivotal role played by Nasirean ethics, Tura-e-Changezi and Persian Sufi poetry in shaping the Mughal political culture which never limited itself to a narrow interpretation of the Sharia.<sup>3</sup>

Returning now to the splendour of the Mughal city, there is no gainsaying the fact that the dazzling display of wealth and splendor in the Mughal cities, attracted people from the world over. A whole gamut of people including artists, craftsmen, men of letters and others who had services to offer to the court and the gentry flocked to the city knowing they would be well rewarded for their services, the Mughal elite being renowned, the world over, for its generosity and magnanimity. Arts and literature flourished in the cities under the aegis of the patrons. As I will discuss later in this chapter, over time these cities emerged as centers of high value consumption and as important centers of a culture firmly grounded in the aristocratic Persianate culture originating in and surrounding the imperial court. We have already seen Chander Bhan Brahman's description of the conglomeration of artists and intellectuals in Lahore. Agra has also been described as a locus for 'sages, saints and scholars' in the reign of Shah Jahan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Chahar Chaman, pp. 132-133

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Marshall Hodgson, *The Venture of Islam: Conscience and History in a World Civilization*, Chicago: 1974, Vol. 1, p. 59

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Muzaffar Alam, *The Languages of Political Islam in India, c. 1200-1800*, Chicago:2004, esp. pp. 26-69

From the sixteenth century onwards, the subcontinent emerged as an increasingly important node in the Eurasian trade networks that brought hundreds of Europeans to its shores. From this period on we have merchants, mercenaries, adventurers, physicians, preachers and even pretenders populating the cities of Mughal India. Traveling widely across the empire and often arriving in the Mughal realm after visiting many other empires across Asia, these Europeans left fascinating descriptions of the Mughal Empire and of the life lived in Mughal cities. It was their commentaries that shaped European opinion about the Mughal empire. How did they perceive Mughal cities? Let us look at some descriptions of the prime cities of Mughal India in European accounts. Except for the French physician Francois Bernier all other European descriptions of Mughal cities are mere commentaries on the built structures and crafts practiced there. Bernier is the only one to offer an analysis of the Mughal cities and the Mughal state making a comparative study between cities and state in India and Europe.

As the seat of imperial power and a burgeoning trading center Agra was an important destination for all travelers to the subcontinent. Father Monserrate describes it as a magnificent city "both for its size and antiquity". He describes the palace and citadels which were "as big as a great city". One could find "all the necessaries and conveniences of human life", a "great numbers of artisans, iron-workers and goldsmiths" and "it was flooded with every type of commodity."<sup>1</sup> He also described Lahore as "second to none either in Asia or Europe with regard to size, population and wealth."; "crowded with merchants who forgathered from all over Asia."<sup>2</sup>

The life of the elite was defined by conspicuous consumption. The imperial courts throughout the Mughal period were some of the most extravagant in the world. De Laet describes with much astonishment the enormous amount of treasure accumulated in the fort of Agra after Akbar's death and the daily expenditure on the court. While the expenses of the harem alone amounted to 30000 rupees daily, the daily expense incurred on feeding the royal animals alone was Rs. 50000.<sup>3</sup>

He describes the extravagant display of wealth at the Nauroz celebrations at the court, thus:

In the middle of the courtyard before the king's Durbar a throne is erected standing four feet above the ground : this is enclosed on all sides with very valuable curtains, so that a square space is formed 56 feet long and 43 feet wide, which is roofed with costly awnings: the floor is covered with precious Persian carpets. Into this enclosure are admitted all the magnates and persons of high dignity, except the chief ministers of the court, who occupy another enclosure close to the throne. The throne itself is square, and is of wood skillfully (sic.) inlaid with pearls; a most costly canopy protects it, hung from four columns covered with silver, and adorned with a fringe on which are strung the most splendid pearls. From this fringe hang apples and pears made of pure gold, hollow

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Father Monserrate, S.J, The Commentary Of Father Monserrate S.J, On His journey to the Court of Akbar, translated by J.S Hoyland and annotated by S.N Banerjee, Calcutta: 1922, pp. 32-36

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>*ibid.*, p. 159

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Joannes De Laet, *The Empire of the Great Mogul*, tr., J.S Hoyland, Nagpur: 1927, p. 110

within. The king sits on cushions adorned with many pearls and most precious gems the rest of the courtyard is filled with the tents of the magnates, who rival each other in wealth and magnificence, and display here whatever treasures they possess. The emperor is in the habit of going to the tent of each in turn and of taking thence whatever he likes best. Then he takes his seat and awaits the presents which each must give him.<sup>1</sup>

Bernier states that the buildings of the Hindustani cities were in no way inferior to those in the west. He finds Agra much greater in extent than Delhi, but the magnificence, grandeur and opulence of the Umarah of Delhi was unmatched. He describes the entourage accompanying the Umarah on their way to attend court at the fortress at Delhi thus:

Omarahs and Rajas ride thither some on horseback, some on majestic elephants; but the greater part are conveyed on shoulders of six men in rich Palekys, leaning against thick cushion of brocade, and chewing bet-le, for the double purpose of sweetening their breath and reddening their lips. On one side of every palaeky is seen a servant bearing piquedans or spittoon of porcelain or silver; on the other side, two more servants fan the luxurious lord, and flap away the flies, or brush off the dust with a peacock's-tail fan; three or four footmen march in front to clear the way and a chosen number of the best formed and best mounted horsemen follow in the rear.<sup>2</sup>

Most high-ranking nobles maintained residences in the capital cities, in order to be close to the court and emperor. Proximity to the workings of the imperial court allowed the nobles to not only watch out for their position but also to maintain a personal equation with the emperor. This as we will see subsequently continued to be an increasingly important concern of the nobles even as late as eighteenth century. Perhaps the most telling example of the importance of this proximity was Nawab Safdar Jung's insistence on maintaining a Haveli in Shahjahanabad. After his death as we know, his son Shuja-ud-Daulah chose Delhi as his father's final resting place in order to etch out clearly the association his late father had with the imperial city.

Shahjahanabad's elites lived in great mansions, which were usually situated in the middle of a large flower garden and exposed to the four winds so that every part of the house remained cool. The interiors had floors covered with cotton mattresses over which a fine white cloth was spread during summer and silk carpets during winter. These coverings were ornamented with delicate silk embroidery interspersed with gold and silver. Ceilings were gilted and painted.<sup>3</sup> The Havelis teemed with servants, concubines and slave girls.

Equally beautiful were the havelis of Agra situated on the wonderful waterfront of the Yamuna. For instance, Paelsart has this to say about the havelis of Agra:

<sup>3</sup>*ibid.*, pp. 247-248

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>*ibid.*, p. 100

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Francoise Bernier, *Travels in the Moghul Empire*, AD 1656-1668, tr. and annotated Archibald Constable, Delhi, 1999, p. 282-283

The breadth of the city is by no means so great as the length because everyone has tried to be close to the river bank and consequently the waterfront is occupied by the costly palaces of a the famous lords, which make it appear very gay and magnificent and extend for a distance of 6 Kos.<sup>1</sup>

In Lahore too the Umarah lived in grand havelis with "wide and spacious courtyards and large halls supported by pillars."<sup>2</sup>

Manucci, reports that Aurangzeb's Wazir Jafar Khan's annual expenditure on vegetables alone was eighty thousand rupees.<sup>3</sup> The Mughal proclivity for all luxuries and rare has been recorded by many contemporaries. What did this obsession for luxury signify? What purpose did it serve? Maxine Berg argues that luxury was about "cultural displays of power."<sup>4</sup> While emperors often demanded from lesser rulers things that caught their fancy, nobles often tried to prevent certain items from reaching the court and tried to procure them for themselves. Manucci tells us that when Aurangzeb heard that the ruler of Golkunda had a fine elephant in his possession, he demanded that the elephant be sent to him because "he was accustomed to demand all that was best in the kingdom."<sup>5</sup> Jafar Khan, says Tavernier stopped him from displaying a particularly large oval pearl to the court so he could buy it for himself. The deal turned sour, but such cases must have been many.

The proclivity for luxury consumption transformed the cities into increasingly important commercial hubs. As merchants and artisans were drawn to them cities were brimming with items of luxury from the world over. The culture of conspicuous consumption as a marker of status continued to survive and percolated to the larger society so much so that emulations of imperial tastes as we will discuss subsequently could be found even in the households of small time zamindars.

It was largely this culture of consumption, where social status was determined not just by the possession of wealth but by its conspicuous display that drove the economies of the cities and towns in our period. We have already seen how a cosmopolitan body of merchants, artists and artisans congregated in these cities. The state helped the economy not only as the chief consumer of these crafts but also by enabling a smooth working of the commercial enterprise. Najaf Haider points out that the economic integration of the country was achieved by the state's successful attempts at creation a uniform tri-metallic currency system, standardization of weight and a general encouragement of accumulation. This allowed the trade and manufacturing industry to prosper. A remarkable feat this was

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Jahangir's India or A Remonstrantie of Francisco Pelsaert, W.H Moreland and P. Geyl, ed., and tr. Cambridge: 1925, p. 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Syed Muhammad Latif, *Lahore: Its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities*, Lahore: 1892, p. 232

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Niccolao Manucci, *Storia Do Mogor*, translated by William Irvine, 4 Vols., Reprint, Delhi:2005 Vol. I, p. 186

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Maxine Berg, Luxury and Pleasure in Eighteenth Century Britain, New York: 2005, p. 38

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Manucci, Storia Do Mogor, Vol. III, p. 78

achieved according to Haider by the intervention of a state that was committed to the expansion of the commerce.<sup>1</sup>

## **Urbanity and the Persianate Literary Culture**

The term Persianate literary culture evokes a variety of meanings. Simply put, it should be used to define literature that was produced in the idiom of Persian literature but outside the boundaries of what is defined as the original home of the literature. Cultivating Persian language and literature was an important marker of urbanity in Mughal India. Its political elite, living in the urban centres, had a taste for the arts and commanded enough resource to indulge their tastes. They attracted hundreds of aspiring men known as the ahl-i-qalam, (men of the pen) eager to make a name for themselves in the cities.

Perhaps the most important of the arts was poetry. This was not only because the taste for poetry was widespread and poets were an important part of the Persianized court life but also because a good poet could win fame rapidly and consequently patronage from a noble or better still from the court. The nobles also welcomed the opportunity to become patrons to famous poets for their social prestige would be enhanced accordingly. The poets and patrons sought each other with some well understood expectations. While the poets provided refined company to the noble and composed commemorative verses for their patrons, the patron in return was expected to make sure that the poet was well rewarded for his services. Nizami Aruzi of Samarqand the author of a text on protocol, written in about 1152, writes "....a king (or any person of renown) cannot dispense with a good poet for when the king receives that command which no one can escape, no trace will remain of his army, his treasure and his store, but will name will endure forever by reason of the poet's verse"<sup>2</sup> He writes further "just as the patron becomes famous by the verse of a good poet so do poets likewise achieve renown by receiving a great reward from the patron, these two things being interdependent."<sup>3</sup> It was unthinkable for a poet of renown to wander to seek patronage to seek patronage. He demanded a degree of respect and was often feared for he could disparage a person as eloquently as he could praise him.

Different city spaces produced different forms and styles of poetry. At the court, despite the presence of poets who composed poetry in very many languages, it was primarily in Persian that most panegyric poetry was produced. The court poets composed marvellous *Masnavis* in praise of the emperors and their creations. From the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards, Persian language had been used by some of the literary greats in India. From the inimitable Amir Khusro to Amir Hasan Sijzi, Indian born Persian writers had created a whole new register for the language. <sup>4</sup> This process had continued unabated in the subcontinent

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Najaf Haider, The Monetary Integration of India under the Mughal Empire' in Irfan Habib, ed., *India- Studies in the History of an Idea*, pp. 130–141

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Cited in C.M Naim, Urdu Texts and Contexts: Collected Essays of C.M Naim, New Delhi: 2004, p. 153

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>*ibid.*, p. 155

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> For Indo-Persian writings in the Sultanate period, see I.H Siddiqui, Indo-Persian Historiography to the Fourteenth Century, Delhi, 2014.

reaching its zenith in the 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Mughal court had acquired renown across the Persianate world as a magnanimous patron of Persian language and poetry. So much so that poets in Safavid Persia longed to visit this hub of Persian language and culture. Mirza Muhammad Ali saib, who stayed at Shah Jahan's court between 1628 and 1657 wrote:

There is no head wherein the desire for thee dances not

Even as the determination to visit India is in evert heart.<sup>1</sup>

Another poet Abdul Razzaq Lahiji also composed a similar verse:

Great is India, the Mecca for all in need

Particularly those who seek safety

A journey to India is incumbent upon any man

Who has acquired adequate knowledge and skill.<sup>2</sup>

It was primarily the patronage and with that the ability to hone one's skills as a poet or *ahl-i-qalam* that enticed people to come to India. Persian made great advances as it was used to write histories or *tawarikh*, compose poetry and outside the boundaries of the court, it was also the language used extensively in Sufi circles.

Beyond the court, the culture of poetic gatherings or mushairas had played an important role not in the popularity of this craft but also in its wider dissemination and democratisation. Sunil Sharma points out that by the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the knowledge of Persian was not merely a requirement for administrative positions but also became an important way of life for most literate people in India across religious divides.<sup>3</sup>

Muzaffar Alam points out that Persian poetry with its focus on mysticism and the philosophies of *Wahdat-ul-Wujud*, was in fact one of the determinants of Mughal political culture and ideology.<sup>4</sup> Thus the poetry of Rumi and others of ilk, was instrumental in shaping the Mughal emperor's understanding of tolerance in India. It is also interesting to note that the Persian literary culture was immensely cosmopolitan. This meant that use of the language was not limited to Muslims alone. Many non-Muslim communities had in fact mastered the language. This was particularly true of the Kayasth community that manned the Mughal administrative machinery, particularly as Munshis. It is safe to say

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Muhammad Ali Saib, cited in Ehsan Yar-Shater, 'Safavid Literature: Progress or Decline' in Iranian Studies, Vol. 7, No.1/2, Winter-Spring, 1974, p. 259

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ehsan Yar-Shater, 'Safavid Literature: Progress or Decline', p. 260

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sunil Sharma, Mughal Arcadia, Persian Literature in an Indian Court, Cambridge: 2017, p. 30

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Alam, Languages of Political Islam, pp. 135-136

that Persian dominated the literary productions in Mughal India, although it co-existed and often competed with other vernacular literary cultures.

This literary culture that had its roots in the larger region of Persia had been accepted, endorsed and adopted in regions far beyond Persia. In Mughal India as well as elsewhere it was a marker of social status and urbanity. In fact many Mughal historical writings often contrast the rusticity of the vernacular prose with the poise and sophistication of the Persian literary tradition. Therefore, in all elite spaces and gatherings it was Persian that dominated as the lingua Franca. From the 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards Persian had been deeply integrated in the Persianate literary culture. We saw the emergence of the Malfuzat that were composed in Persian, the earliest being the Fawaid-ul-Fuad, that set the standard for later texts in the genre.<sup>1</sup> Using similar tropes as those of the courtly literature, Persian was used extensively in the Sufi circles to establish the spiritual authority of the Shaikhs. These texts and their discourse and rhetoric is in fact indistinguishable from the courtly elite. As Simon Digby<sup>2</sup> and Sunil Kumar<sup>3</sup> have pointed out the Shaikhs represented their authority in competition with the rulers. While the rulers claimed the authority of the temporal realm, the Shaikhs did so in the spiritual realm. For both the spiritual and temporal rulers therefore, the Persian language was an important instrument of through which they claimed authority and also participation in the Persianate culture.

#### **Conclusion**

The Mughal urban world was the centre of the imagination of the Persianate literati in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. They used imagery, tropes and metaphors from the Persian literary traditions to describe these cities and their inhabitants. City living, appreciating the beauty of its architecture and cultivating arts through patronage lent a distinct air of urbanity to the urbane elite of Mughal India. This urbanity was deeply tied to the use of Persian language and the consequent cultural complex that Persian had created across the Islamicate world. Persian as a language and as a representative of a culture was deeply tied to the idea of urbane living in Mughal India. It was not merely a language of literary expression but a culture unto itself.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For more on the malfuzat see Carl W Ernst, *Eternal Garden: Mysticism, History and Politics at a South Asian Sufi Centre*, Delhi: 2004, pp. 65-67

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Simon Digby, 'The Sufi Shaykh and Sultan: A Conflict of Claims to Authority in Medieval India, in Iran, 28, 1990, pp. 71-81.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sunil Kumar, 'Assertions of Authority: A Study of the Discursive Statements of Two Sultans of Delhi' in Muzaffar Alam, Francoise 'Nalini' Delvoye and Marc Gaborieau, *The Making of Indo-Persian Culture, Indian and French Studies*, Delhi: 2000, pp. 37-62

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# FUSION OF PERSO-ARABIC ELEMENTS IN ASSAMESE ZIKIR AND ZARI SONGS OF SUFI SAINT AZAN FAUKIR- A CRITICAL STUDY

#### Abstract:

The Sufis who came to India and then to Assam were of Iranian and Arabian origin. Their mother tongue was either Arabic or Persian. When they came to Assam they came with their own language but as the language of the place was not Arabic and Persian, initially they felt it difficult to preach the doctrine of Islam to the mass people of the society. So they had to learn Assamese and made themselves acquainted with this language; thus they started to converse with the people in their tongue. As such they introduce a number of Perso-Arabic words with religious connotations into the Assamese vocabulary and made such words familiar to the common people. The word Zikir (Zikr) is of Arabic origin, generally means 'to chant the name of God-repeatedly', In Assamese Zikir implies a devotional song containing ideas and ideals of the religion of Isalm. The key of Zikir is the glorification of God and the same principle of Idea is also contained in the vaishnavite poetry. Owing to this fact of affinity the Assamese people easily tolerated the Zikirs.

Keywords: Zikir, Zari, Sufi-Saint, Iran, Dargah, Culture, Religion, Assam, mysticism, Kalima etc.

#### **Discussion:**

The early history of Sufis in India is most obscure but we may safely assume that Muslims with strong learning towards mysticism were at work in this country from the time of Islam's earliest contact with it. Historian tell us that it was by way of three open doors –the sea, the land route leading through Persia into Sind and the Khyber pass – that Islam entered India. Through these same doors there also must have come Sufis and wandering Darwishes, following in the step of peaceful Arab traders and military commanders.

The writings of Muslim historians and Arab travelers show that Islam first appeared early in south India, on the Malabar coast, chiefly through the influence of Arab traders, who in most cases were also preachers of their new path. Other channels of influence in those early days were saints, who, as ever, were noted for their wandering life. Tradition points out the tomb of Wahab, a companion of the Prophet, at Canton in Chaina: and that of Akasha, another companion, at port Mahmuda; and yet another tomb, again of a companion, named Tamim Ansati, at Mylapur, twelve miles south of madras.

Sufism came to India with Sufi dervishes from Middle East countries during the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. It was by the over powering spell and charm of their magnetic

personality, spiritual powers and exemplary conduct that they won the hearts of millions of people in Hindustan and thus laid the foundation of Islam and "Unity in Diversity" in this country. They preached Love among all classes of people with the ultimate aim of raising a one-nation edifice in this country. The lives of the humble and peaceful dervishes, who brought nothing with them except the 'Name of God' and the resolution of preaching" Universal love and brotherhood" were exclusively dedicated to the cause of religious enlightenment of the suffering mankind whom the rescued from many age-long tyrannies. As such, they were naturally loved and respected by all classes and ranks of people from peasant to a prince. They made India their home, lived here and gloriously passed away in the service of Indians.

The glory of noble life and deeds of these dervishes is perpetuated by thousands of their standing (dargahs and shrines) scattered all over the country from North to South and East to West. A unique features of their undying glory throughout the past eight centuries, is reflected by the fact that millions of the succeeding generations of their followers and devotees, irrespective of cast, creed and religion and in spite of all the ups and downs of history., are still devoted to them as staunchly as ever, and continue to seek and enjoy their spiritual benediction is solving all kinds of their worldly problems.

It must be noted that these millions of devotees are no ordinary or crazy sort of people. They include mighty monarchs, haughty princes, proud aristocracy, learned intelligentsia plus all kinds of people among the middle and poorer classes of India belonging to every cast and religion. The supplicated all kinds of favours at their Khanqahs or monasteries during their life time and received divine blessings at their shrines even after their death. Many were the bad characters and criminals who gave up sin and became pious. God fearing and staunch devotees at the very first glance of these spiritual monarchs. Every devote has a variety of stories to exemplify his strange personal experiences and success. If one were to collect and record these miraculous experiences. There would be an endless volume and of highly interesting and amazing stories of their marvelous success. Otherwise without any benefit who would ever care to undergo the trouble and expense of visiting their holy shrines all the year round and showering wealth upon them in gratitude of the favors received? This is indeed something marvelous, something supernatural and something baffling about the "spiritual powers of the saints which defy all the knowledge of the 'modernist' who, infatuated by the present day scientific materialism, can hardly believe or understand the marvels of Islamic mysticism and the wonders of unflinching religious "faith that moves mountains".

The origin of the Muslim of Assam can be clearly traced back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Since then, this community has been evolved gradually over a very long stretch of time. According to 'Tabaqate Naseri', one of the most valuable historical works written by Minhaj Siraj, in 1206 A.D. Assam for the first time came in contact with the Muslims. However, the history of origin, growth and development of the Muslims of Assam can be attributed to four different major developments.

- Various Muslim Invasion
- Conversion
- Import of Muslim Artisans and Learned men by the Ahom rulers
- Migration and Immigration

The spirit of religion and mysticism has always played a dominant role in every form of Persian literature through all the stages of its development. Breaking the barriers of religious tolerance, mysticism commanded considerable influence over the masses. Owing to the presence of many prominent Saints and Mystics, India achieved the dignity of considering herself as an important centre of Sufism. The Sufis who had always been the media of living Islamic impact on the language, literature and culture of the people of India, were originally came from Iran and Iraq. They generally adopted the Arabic and Persian as their medium of expression for writing, if not for speech. Primarily they were held responsible for the growth of Islamic learning and mysticism in India. The presence of Awliyas, Sufis and Saints who had no distinction of colour and creed, easily could have mixed with all strata of society, gradually inclined to popularise Persian words, phrases in the indigenous language of the country. Owing to their influence the liking for creating the sufistic literature created among their followers, who indirectly helped in promotion the growth of Persian language and literature. The role they played remained as vital link between the ruling and the general class of people and they extended their powerful influence on both the classes of the society.

The main function of the Saints was the propagation of Islamic culture and religion. It was necessary for them to come into close contact with the masses of the society for the expansion of their mission. Owing to the service of the Sufis and the Saints, who felt the necessity of an easy and popular medium of expression for the expansion of their religious speeches, the transformation of a new language in the prevailing indigenous one was made possible.

Though Assam had come into contact of the Muslim first in 1205 A.D, it is not known when the Sufis and Saints first came to Assam and where their original groups were. But it is certain that a number of Muslim invaded the country on different occasions. Some of them settled here and other perhaps went back after sojourn in Assam.

Assam has many mazar and dargahs and the name of some of the saints are associated with these holy places. Most of the Sufis and Saints who entered Assam, belonging to either Chistiyah and Nizamiaya tariqah. As in the other part of India and Assam also the Sufis and Saints played an important role in the enrichment of Assamese language and literature producing religious literature full of Perso-Arabic words and phrases. They made many contributions in their own way to the social, cultural and literary life of the Assamese people.

In Assam, from the very beginning the Sufis realized the need of learning the regional language of the people, so as to converse with them freely in their own tongue. Assam had always been the cradle of Sufis and Saints from the time immemorial. The land of Assam has always been fertile for the Sufis and Saints the preachers of different religions. Dargahs and holy places of the Saints were considered the centres of propagation of Islam in ancient of Assam.

One of the famous Saints of Assam was Khwaja Pir who was held in high esteemed by the people of Western Assam. He was also known as Khawaja Khizr. It is generally believed that he was a descendent of the family of Hazarat Nur and was a Jew by blood. He was born in the City of Shiraz of modern Iran. Early part of his life was spent as Merchant and Chemist. But he took the path of spiritual entity and decided to devote himself to the path of God. There is a stream in Afghanistan, which is said to have be linked with the name of this Saint. A rock inscription saying ; " abe hayat chashmi khizr". The same inscription is also found near a stream on the foot of the Eastern slope of Kamakhya Hill in Guwahati.

Among the Saints of Assam the most famous was Ghiyas-Ud-Din Awliya, who is considered to have been the first preacher of Islam in Kamrupa. It is said that he came to

Assam with the invading forces of Sultan Ghiyasu-Ud-Din in 721 A.H, as Buranji Mentions that Sultan was sent by the king of Gauda to capture Kamrupa. According to the tradition the Saint stayed in Garigoan area, to the west of Guwahati and then he proceeded to Hajo in Kamrup and lived on the hill top of Garudachal mountain. Regarding the Dargah on the top of the mountain in Hajo, a different account is recorded in B.C. Allen's Assam District Gazetter (Kamrup). The accounts relate that Sultan Ghiyas-Ud-Din built a mosque on the top of the mountain. But before its completion he died and buried within the enclosures of the mosque. It is said some clay has been brought from holly Mecca for the construction of the Mosque and thus the place was declared to have the one fourth sanctity of Mecca. An inscription written in Persian on the wall of the present mosque records the fact that during reign of emperor Shah Jahan in the year 1057 A.H.(1657 A.D.), Lutfullah Shirazi, the officer of Hajo has laid the foundation of the Mosque at Shujabad. Later the construction of the mosque was completed by his son Nemat-Ullah, in the month of Ramzan in the year 1067 A.H.. The place is still known as Poa Mecca and with the construction of this mosque at Hajo, there added in race and religion in the Kamrupa.

In the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century A.D a number of Sufi -Saint came to Assam. Amongst them were one of the most prominent Saint-Poet Azan Faquir or Shah Miran accompanied by his brother Hazrat Nabi Pir is said to have entered Assam. According to the biographers he hailed from Bagdad. He spent few days in the Dargah of Moinuddin Chisti and Dargah of hazrat Nizamuddin Awliya in Delhi. After that he stayed few days in Gaur and reached Assam. First part of his life in Assam he lived in Hajo area of Kamrup District where Azan Faukir learned Assamese language.

It is indicated from his Zikirs, twenty or thirty years after acquiring the knowledge in Islamic philosophy, sufistic literature and Islamic history, Azan Faukir came to Assam. In some of his Zikirs Azan Faukir describes himself to be a foreigner, which clearly indicates that he came to Assam from outside the state and settled down in Sibsagarh district in upper Assam.

Azan Faukir who came as a preacher of Islam in Assam engaged in converting people to Islamic faith. This earned him popularity among his followers. He made an outstanding contributions towards the popular literature of Assam through Zikir and Zari. He composed a number of Zikir and Zari and some of them were composed during 1635A.D. to 1642 A.D.. Gradually these Zikirs grew into valuable assets to the Assamese culture. In some of his Zikirs the reference regarding the date of their composition and the use of literary expression from Assamese Folksongs and other Vaishnavite literary works suggests that he had perfect knowledge of Assamese Folk literature and other religious literature. He learned the Vaishnava literature and also acquire the knowledge about the style and writing.

The Sufis who came to India and then to Assam were of Iranian and Arabian origin. Their mother tongue was either Arabic or Persian. When they came to Assam the came with their own language but as the language of the place was not Arabic and Persian, initially they felt it difficult to preach the doctrine of Islam to the mass people of the society. So they had to learn Assamese and made themselves acquainted with this language; thus they started to converse with the people in their tongue. As such they introduce a number of Perso-Arabic words with religious connotations into the Assamese vocabulary and made such words familiar to the common people. The Use of Perso-Arabic words in the Zikir and and Zari have been the outcome of this.

The word Zikir (Zikr) is of Arabic origin, generally means 'to chant the name of Godrepeatedly', In Assamese Zikir implies a devotional song containing ideas and ideals of the religion of Isalm. The key of Zikir is the glorification of of God and the same principle of Idea is also contained in the vaishnavite poetry. Owing to this fact of affinity the Assamese people easily tolerated the Zikirs. Azan Faukir most probably composed about one hundred sixty Zikirs.

As Azan Faukir hailed from Baghdad he was highly influenced by Persian sufistic literatureof Maulana Jallal-ud-Din Rumi, Hafiz, Sa'adi and Shams Tabrizi. Most of Zikirs were written on sufistic ideas and hence, through it many Perso-arbic words entered into Assamese language. The Zikirscan be divided into two groups, relating to the laws of tradition, wajeb, sunnat etc. which are the main teaching of Zikirs, the other containing the discussion of M'arifat, Haqiqat etc.

Assamese Zikirs are not literary works of high order; but they have a message to convey and it is conveyed in a very effective manner. Kalimah, Namaz, Roza, Zaqat and Haj are considered to be five pillars of Islam. Azan Faukir gives more stress on the Kalimah and terms it as Nam (name of God) in many of his Zikirs. The following lines of Assamese Zikir are quoted as example:

"Neriba Kalima, Dhariba Kalima

Kalima Dharamar Guri"

" Kalimar naam Sarathi

Allah Jeor Loge Jai

Kalima Haqiqat, Kalima Saiyat

Klaima Pohribo Pai"

( Do not leave kalmia, hold on to kalmia, kalmia is the origin of the Name, O' believer, take kalmia, kalmia is the essence, kalmia is haqiqat, kalmia is sariat, Please recite kalmia).

Like the other Sufis, Hazrat Azan Faukir also described about the mighty benediction of Almighty Allah through his composition like

" Allah Kadir Kamal

Saheb Kadir Kamal

Maj Sagarat Parisy Banda

Kariba Aasan"

(God is mighty, Perfect and powerful, The prophet is powerful, When your servant is in trouble, rescue him from all troubles).

It is really noteworthy that Azan Faukir and his disciples were very liberal and secular in their outlook. The catholicity of their outlook can be realized from the following lines composed by Syed Murtaz .

"Mor manat aan bhab nai O, Allah

Mor monot nai aan bhab

Hindu ki Musalman ek Allar farman

Akherat eke Allar name;

Hinduk jhalaba Musalmanak gariba

Khakar tan khakt milaba."

(There is no other thought in my mind, O' God the commandment of God is the same for all, whether he is a Hindu or a Muslim, same is the name of God at the end. A Hindu will be burnt, a Muslim will be buried, but the body of earth will mix with the dust)

Zikir were sung and still sung in groups with rhythmic steps keeping time by clapping of hands. Solo singers are also not uncommon. There is no indication of the use of Zikir, but its theme is different. Zaris are like elegies sung in the memories of sad incident of Karbala. Apart from their religious influence Zikirs and Zaris are a kind of folk entertainment to the rural people. Moreover Zaris have the elements of story in them. When sung in tune with dance by a group, the performance acquires a dramatic quality. Such performance may be studied as a type of folk-theatre of Assam.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

- To study the influence of Persian on socio- religious background of Assam.
- To study the significance of Zikir and Zari of Azan Faqir.
- To study the Linguistics amalgamation of Persian and Assamese.

Following are a few Perso- Arabic words used in Assamese Zikir and Zaris:

Persian Word	Assamese Pronunciation	Meaning
Ab	Ab	Water
Atis	Atis	Fire
Awal	Awal	First
Azan	Ajan	Calling for prayer
Asman	Achman	Sky
Awaz	Awaj	Tune
Ab-e-hayat	Abe Hayat	Water of life
Alam	Alam	Art/world
Ahsan	Ahsan	Kindness
Akhir	Akher	End

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Bad	Bad	Wind
Bayan	Bayan	Explanation deliberation
Baz	Baz	Falcon
Bakhil	Bakhil	Misery
Duniya	Dunya	This world
Dost	Dost	Friend
Dom	Dam	Breath
Dozakh	Dojakh	Hell
Dowa	Dua	Prayer
Iman	Eman	Faith
Dargah	Dargah	Dorway
Din	Din	Religion
Dariya	Dariya	Ocean, sea
Fariyad	Phariyad	Lamentation
Gulistan	Gulistan	Flower Garden
Hal	Hal	Present, situation
Haq	Hak	Lawful
Hayat	Hayat	Life
Zameen	Jameen	Earth
Khaneh	Khanah	House, abode
Zalim	Jalim	Oppression
Kalmah	Kalima	Declaration of faith
Hasil	Hachil	Outcome
Jama	Jama	Garment
Juda	Juda	Separation
Kabutar	Kabutar	Pigeon
Meherban	Meherban	Merciful, Kind
Manzil	Manjil	Destination
Murid	Murid	Disciple
Nabi	Nabi	Prophet
Munajat	Munajat	Prayer
Na-Pak	Napak	Impure
Noor	Nur	Light

Mard	Mard	Gentleman
Mehnat	Mehnat	Hard work
Masriq	Masrik	East
Maut	Maut	Death
Naam	Naam	Name
Nasib	Nachib	Luck
Nazar	Najar	Sight
Uzir	ujir	Minister
Seikh	Saikh	Heirach
Toubah	Tobah	Repentance
Sharam	Charam	Shame
Tezi	Teji	Sharpness
Sizdah	Chijdah	Prostrated
Taqrir	Takrir	Interpretation,Statement
Safid	Safed	White
Siyah	Siya	Black
Tahrimeh	Tahrima	Banned
Surat	Churat	Appearance, Face
Salam	Salam	Islamic greeting
Tehkiq	Tahkik	Research, Investigation
Rab	Rab	God
Rad	Rad	Rejection
Subah Allah	Subahanallah	Glory to Allah
Rooh	Ruh	Soul
Torzoma	Torjoma	Translation
Kamil	Kamil	Perfect
Niyat	Niyat	Intention
Khedmat	Khedmat	Service, Duty
Farj	Faraj	Essential
Firista	Firista	Anjel
Iqra	Ikra	Read etc.

**Conclusion:** Persian made a far reaching impact on Assamese, Urdu, Hindi and other Indian languages. The Zikir and Zaris are the significant contribution of Azan Faqir to the Assamese oral literature. The immortal contribution of Azan Faqir, the Saint poet of Assam is today acknowledged by all with the veneration and admiration it rightly

observes. His Zikir compositions admixtured with Perso-Arabic words constitute a rich addition to the store house of Assamese folk poetry. Today the impact of Persian language can be seen in written and spoken form of the Assameselanguage.

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# THE ARYA SAMAJ: QUESTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE AND CHILD WIDOWHOOD IN COLONIAL PUNJAB

#### Abstract

The research paper deals with the two social issues of child marriage and child widowhood in colonial Punjab. The paper focused on the efforts made by the Arya Samaj for the upliftment of child wives and child widows. Swami Dayanand Saraswati advocated best time of marriage is 16 to 24 years for females and 25 to 48 years for males. The Arya Samaj did work in four directions for the better condition of child wives and child widows spread awareness through publishing literature, opening of widow ashrams, societies and educational institutions, provide scholarships to widows and legal efforts against child marriage taken by Rai Harbilas Sarda by passing of The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929. The Arya Samaj emphasized on the *Niyoga* in certain circumstances. The paper highlights the number of child widows and widowers through Census reports from 1881 to 1931 per 1000.

**Keywords:** Arya Samaj, Child Marriage, Child Widow, Satyarth Prakash, Niyoga, Brahmacharya Ashram.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of the Arya Samaj in India. The first suggestion of laying the foundation of an organization to work for his mission came in 1874.<sup>1</sup> On 10<sup>th</sup> April 1875, the Arya Samaj was founded by Mul Shankar, popularly known as Swami Dayanand Saraswati in Bombay. On 24<sup>th</sup> June, 1877, Lahore Arya Samaj was established at the house of Rahim Khan.<sup>2</sup> Since then the Arya Samaj got a momentum and branches of Arya Samaj were established in all the principle towns of the country.<sup>3</sup> After the establishment of Lahore Arya Samaj, its expansion was witnessed in the other districts of Punjab such as Amritsar, Jalandhar, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur and Rawalpindi including even small towns. In a short time period of eighteen months, a large number of branches

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Swami Satya Parkash Saraswati, *Architects of Arya Samaj, Swami Virjanand & Swami Dayanand*, Ratna Kumari Swadhyaya Sansthana Allahabad, 1986, p. 107.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bhimsen Vidyalankar, Minister of Arya Pratinidh Sabha, Lahore, *Arya Pratinidhi Sabha Punjab ka Sachitar Itihas*, Chaitra, 1912, p. 17; B. S. Saini, *The Social and Economic History of The Punjab 1901-1939*, Ess Ess Publication, Delhi, 1975, p. 92.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Swami Satya Parkash Saraswati, Architects of Arya Samaj, Swami Virjanand & Swami Dayanand, p. 107.
of Arya Samaj came into existence.<sup>1</sup> The primary aim of the Arya Samaj was to do good to mankind that was to ameliorate the physical, spiritual and social condition of all men.<sup>2</sup> The social reform of the Samaj focused on the various social evils such as condemnation of child marriage, *Sati* and prohibition on widow remarriage. The Arya Samaj took significant initiatives to curb the social evils of child marriage and child widowhood. By spreading awareness regarding its bad impact on society, establishing widow homes and promoting education.

The Arya Samaj was the most influential movement to reform the position of women in North India, particularly in Punjab. *Satyarth Parkash*\* was first published in 1875 and revised in 1883, Swami Dayanand Saraswati was responding to the contemporary climate of colonial domination, Christian evangelicalism and concern for socio-religious reform among the educated urban middle classes in North India. He shared his concern to improve the condition of Hindu women by eradicating social evils, he was one of the first reformer to have given a broadly consistent ideology of social reconstruction with a well-defined place for women in it.<sup>3</sup> From 1877 to 1883, Swami Dayanand Saraswati spread a close network over Northern India, Rajputana, Gujrat, the United Provinces of Agra, Oudh and above all in the Punjab which remained his chosen land, practically the whole India was affected by his movement of Arya Samaj.<sup>4</sup> In 1877, after the establishment of Lahore branch of the Arya Samaj, it found its base in the North India. The leaders of the Arya Samaj wants to keep the reformed within the pale of Hinduism and in touch with the masses of the Hindu population that a very small number fully act up to the reforms which they desire to carry out.<sup>5</sup>

Swami Dayanand Saraswati challenged the Hindu orthodox society for their basis for the prevalence of casteism, untouchability, child marriages, forced widowhood, *Sati*, infanticide and numerous other superstitions those degenerating Hinduism. The entire the Hindu orthodox society came forward to silence him but he brought them to their knees.<sup>6</sup> The Arya Samaj advocated reforms in women's lives and position in society through awareness campaigns against child marriage, advocacy of widow remarriage bringing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bhimsen Vidyalankar, Minister of Arya Pratinidh Sabha, Lahore, *Arya Pratinidhi Sabha Punjab ka Sachitar Itihas, Chaitra*, 1912, p. 20-26; Harish K. Puri & Paramjit S. Judge, *Social and Political Movements*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, p. 99.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Harbilas Sarda, *Life of Dayanand Saraswati: World Teacher* (An Old and Rare Book), Vedic Pustakalya, Ajmer, Edition 1968, p. 180.

<sup>\*</sup>The book is divided into fourteen chapters. It deals with the Vedic concepts and propounded by Dayananda on the basis of ancient authorities, concerning philosophy, sociology and theology in first ten chapters and the critical review of other religions. *Satyarth Parkash*, Vedic Pustkalya, Ajmer, p. 6-8; Swami Satya Parkash Saraswati, *Architects of Arya Samaj, Swami Virjanand & Swami Dayanand*, Ratna Kumari Swadhyaya Sansthana Allahabad, 1986, p. 85. <sup>3</sup> Kiran Bayar, Wamen in Judian History, Social Footomia Bolitical and Cultural

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Kiran Pawar, *Women in Indian History, Social, Economic, Political and Cultural Perspectives*, Vision & Venture, Patiala, New Delhi, 1996, p. 247.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Romain Rolland, *Dayananda and Arya Samaj*, Published by Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha & Delhi Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, New Delhi, October, 2006, p. 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> H. A. Rose, *Census of India, 1901, Vol. XVII, The Punjab its Feudatories, and The North-West Frontier Province, Part 1,* Government Central Printing Office, Shimla, 1902, p. 115.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Gulshan Swarup Saxena, *Arya Samaj Movement in India 1875 to 1947*, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi, pp. 114-115.

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them out of *Purdah* and by championing the cause of women's education.<sup>1</sup> The Arya Samaj advocated social and religious reforms to make women better life.

Ganga Parsad Upadhaya in Vidhwa Vivah Mimansa, appealed the Hindu society to put stop on the child marriages, treat widows well, show respect to innocent child widows, completely destroying the practice of old age marriages and give education to women. He suggests that none of these things are such as to destroy the personal religion of a particular person or mislead them.<sup>2</sup> The author tried to convince the Hindu society to curb the evils of child marriage, prohibition on child widow remarriages and old age marriages among themselves. Swami Dayanand Saraswati condemned child marriage as being an anti-Vedic. He advocated the necessity of Brahmacharya and suggested that a law should be enacted to enforce Brahmacharya and abolish child marriage.<sup>3</sup> The Arya Samaj insists on strict observance of *Brahmacharya* by the young of both sexes that was the attainment of a proper degree of maturity of body and mind before marriage. He said that a country is sunk in misery in which Brahmacharya is neglected.<sup>4</sup> To prevent child marriage, Sawami Dayanand Saraswati suggested that the marriage should be celebrated with the consent of the contracting parties. Marriage with mutual consent was susceptible to the least disruption and conductive to the birth of excellent progeny.<sup>5</sup> One should get married at a young age after completion of *Brahmacharya* period and even if it was each other pleasure, marriage should be performed in Swayamvara manner. It was only such marriages that relationships grow and healthy children were born.<sup>6</sup> To curb the evil of child marriage, Swami Dayanand Saraswati insists strongly upon the observance of the Brahmacharya period and highlights its religious sanctity as well. Swami Dayanand Saraswati suggested that marriage should be in a young age after the fulfillment of Brahmacharya.

The Chapter IV of the Satyarth Parkash discussed about the question of age of marriage and different form of marriages. Swami Dayanand Saraswati said that 'the best time for a female marriage is when she is from 16 to 24 years of age and for a male when he is 25 to 48 years of age. The marriage of a female of 16 years and a male of 25 years of age is of the lowest order, of a female of 18 or 20 years and a boy of 30, 35 or 40 years is of the middle order, of a maid of 24 and a bachelor of 48 years is of the best kind.<sup>77</sup> According to him that country is happy in which this best custom of marriage, the observance of chastity and the vigorous pursuit of knowledge exist to a great extent but that country try sinks into misery in which there is no enforcement of chastity, no light of knowledge and which has the custom of the marriage of infants or in early age or of unworthy and discordant couples. In Satyarath Prakash, the age of marriage divided into

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> J. S. Grewal & Indu Banga, Lala Lajpat Rai in Retrospect, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Concerns, Publication, Punjab University, Chandigarh, p. 200.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Shri Ganga Parsad Upadhaya, Vidhwa Vivah Mimansa, Chand Publishers, Illahabaad, p. 20. <sup>3</sup> Bhimsen Vidyalankar, Minister of Arya Pratinidh Sabha, Lahore, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha Punjab ka Sachitar Itihas, Chaitra, 1912, p. 54; Radhey Shyam Pareek, Contribution of Arya Samaj in the Making of Modern India 1875-1947, Sat Sahitya Kendra Printers, Delhi, 1965, p. 127.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Indu Bala, 'Women Issues and Arya Samaj', International Journal of Science and Research, p. 549
 <sup>5</sup> Durga Parsad, *The Light of Truth*, p. 107.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Swami Shri Satyanand, Shri Dayanand Vachanamrit, Sahitya Sadan, Mnaohar Lal Road Lahore.

p. 89. <sup>7</sup> Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, *Satyarth Parkash*, Arya Sahitya Parchar Trust, p. 72.

three groups lowest, middle and upper order. The upper order is considered the best form of marriage where the age of female is 24 years and male of 48 years respectively.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati insisted that neither women nor men should be married in childhood. He did not believe in the concept of the bride and groom should be equal in age. It was noteworthy that the age differential consistently favours the husband making him the senior partner in the relationship. Yet it should be made clear that Swami Dayanand Saraswati did not present this as the reason for the age gap. He did not really explain the logic behind the system contenting himself with citing an ancient medical text as his source.<sup>1</sup> Swami Dayanand Saraswati preferred mature male than female in marital relationship.

The best children were the fruits of the marriage of women in the age group of 16 to 24 years when their uterus was perfectly developed and body was grown strong and for men it was 25 to 48 years when their semen was matured and body was grown stout and strong.<sup>2</sup> In *Satyarth Parkash*, Swami Dayanand Saraswati discussed the right age of marriage in relation to the physical development of the men and women. He said that

vkB] ukS vkSj nlosa o"kZ Hkh fookg djuk fu"Qy gS] D;kasfd lksygosa o"kZ ds i'pkr~ pkSchlosa o"kZ i;ZUr fookg gksus ls iq#"k dk oh;Z ifjiDo] 'kjhj cfy"B] L=h dk xHkkZ'k; iwjk vkSj 'kjhj Hkh cy;qä gksus ls lUrku mŸke gksrs gSA tSls vkBosa o"kZ dh dU;k eas lUrkuksrifŸk dk gksuk vlEHko gS

Marriage in the age of 8, 9 and 10 years is fruitless because after the age of 16 to 24 years, the man semen matures, the body is strong, the woman's body is full and strong. They can give birth to healthy children.<sup>3</sup> The Arya Samaj was strongly in opposition to child marriage and fixed the minimum marriageable age of 16 years for girls and 25 years for boys.<sup>4</sup> Swami Dayanand Saraswati recommended the years for the performance for marriage both for girl and boy to get married and his recommended age of marriage directly condemns the child marriage.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati thought that no real upliftment of women was possible without radical reforms in the marriage system. The Arya Samaj led a fiery crusade against child marriage. On the principle of the *Vedas*, the Arya Samaj fixed the minimum marriageable age for girls and boys. To Dayanand's mind this was also necessary for getting a strong progeny. When Swami Dayanand Saraswati was in Meerut in 1878 and Sub-Judge of the District, Bakhtawar Singh came to meet him along with his 16 years old married son, Swamiji expressed his disfavour to Bakhtawar Singh in marrying his son at such an early age. He further advised the married youth not to have sexual

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> J. E. Llewelly, *The Legacy of Women's Uplift in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, p. 28. <sup>2</sup> Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, *Satyarth Parkash*, Arya Sahitya Parchar Trust, p. 73; Durga Parsad, *Light of Truth*, p. 133.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, *Satyarth Parkash*, Arya Sahitya Parchar Trust, p. 73. lksyg o"kZ ls U;wu o;okyh L=h eas] iPphl o"kZ ls U;wu vk;q okyk iq#"k tks xHkZ dks LFkkiu djs rks og dqf{kLFk gqvk xHkZ foifŸk dks izkIr gksrk vFkkZr~ iw.kZ dky rd xHkkZ'k; eas jg dj mRiUu ugha gksrkA vFkok mRiUu gks rks fpjdky rd u thos rks nqcZysfUnz; gksA bl dkj.k ls vfr ckY;koLFkk okyh L=h eas xHkZ LFkkfir u djsA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> B. S. Saini, *The Social and Economic History of The Punjab 1901-1939*, Ess Ess Publication, Delhi, 1975, p. 92

intercourse before the age of 25 years. The evil practice of child marriage had its roots so deep in the Hindu Society that mere speeches or preachings could not bring its prohibition. Dayanand wished to stop this evil practice by a legislative enactment. This wish of Dayanand was fulfilled by the efforts of his disciple Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda.<sup>1</sup> Swami Dayanand Saraswati gave suggestion to married youth not to have sexual intercourse before the age of 25 years.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati quotes his work *Sanskar Vidhi* to justify his point of view as those people arrange marriage of their children in childhood age, they ruined their life and destroy their geneology. Marriage before puberty ruins the constitution of women more than that of men. Men and women should ever live like those who were ready and very energetic in full prime of youth and able to beget children and marry youthful and beautiful women as they live 100 years or even more with joy and are blessed with children and grandchildren.<sup>2</sup> The mature age of marriage is directly related to good health of the new born child. According to *Sanskar Vidhi*, Swami Dayanand Saraswati gives suggestion that the age of marriage for man should be minimum to minimum one and a half times and maximum to maximum twice the age of woman.<sup>3</sup> The Table 3.1 highlights the different ages of marriage preferred by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. The data shows the age gap between the male and female at different ages. It highlights that male should be always older in age than female in marital relationship.

Preferred Age of Marriage of Wife	Preferred Age of Marriage of Husband			
16	25			
17	30			
18	36			
20	40			
22	44			
24	48			

Table-3.1 Ideal Corresponding Age of Marriage according to Swami Dayanand Saraswati\*

Source: J. E. Llewelly, *The Legacy of Women's Uplift in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1998, p. 28.

The data shows that the age of marriage was fixed for female from 16 to 24 years and male from 25 to 48 years of age. It highlights 24 years of age for marriage was the last for female which was very lowest in comparison to male spouse of 48 years.

The Arya Samaj made various attempt to curb the evil of child marriage. The Arya Samaj declared a crusade against the child marriage. The D. A. V. High School at Lahore had refused to give admission to the married students who were working in various sectarian and even sub-sectarian agencies. They succeeded in convincing the society that the child marriage was an evil to be abolished at any cost.<sup>4</sup> In October 1907, an annual

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Gulshan Swarup Saxena, *Arya Samaj Movement in India 1875 to 1947*, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi, p. 125.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Dayanand Saraswati, Sanskar Vidhi, p. 115; Light of Truth, p. 134-135.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Dayanand Sarswati, Sanskar Vidhi, Arya Sahitya Limited, Ajmer, 1934, p. 110.

<sup>\*</sup> J.E. Llewelly, *The Legacy of Women's Uplift in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1998, p. 28.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> S. P. Sen, Social Contents of Indian Religious Movements, p. 334

meeting of the Arya Samaj held at Peshawar, a determinate Arya Samaji named Jagat Singh spoke against the child marriage. He objected the early marriage as the offspring of such unions were likely to be weak and unable to create a stand before the enemy. Similarly Nanak Chand advocated against the child marriage at several places in Punjab. The women branch of Arya Samaj in Hissar made a leading role in the work of social reforms and Puran Devi who was appointed as a lecturer by the very branch began to preach against child marriage.<sup>1</sup> The Arya Samaj spread awareness about the ill effects of the child marriage through their various meetings. The evils of the child marriage an important agenda of the Arya Samaj meetings and D. A. V. school refused to give admission to married student.

After the death of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, his disciples took up his mission. Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda was the president of the Paropkarini Sabha. He studied the conditions of the country. At that time according to the Census Report of 1921 there were 612 Hindu widows who were babies not even 12 months old, 498 between 1 and 2 years, 1280 between 2 to 3 years, 2863 between 3 and 4 years and 6758 who were between 4 and 5 years of age. This number of Hindu widows increased in the Census of 1931. According to the Census of 1931 Hindu widows under 5 years were 23,832 and under ten were 1,08,176 and under fifteen were 2,54,438. Keeping these things in view he moved a bill in the legislative assembly to restraint the child marriage known as Child Marriage Restraint Bill of 1928. The primary object of the bill was to put a stop to child widowhood. The secondary aim as Mr. Harbilas Sarda pointed out was to remove the principal impediment to the physical and mental growth of the youth of both sexes and the chief cause of their premature decay and death.<sup>2</sup> The idea of law against child marriage put forward by Harbilas Sarda.

In colonial Punjab, attention was paid to the eradication of child marriage. In this context, Arya Samaj took legal recourse and met with success. A bill known as Sarda Act was passed on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1929.<sup>3</sup> Many orthodox Hindus like Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, N. C. Kelkar, Acharya made efforts to obstruct the progress of the Child Marriage Restraint Bill of 1928 when it was to take a final shape. But the strenuous efforts of the Harbilas Sarda paved its way.<sup>4</sup> The Arya Samaj was strongly condemned the practice of child marriage. It has carried on a most vehement crusade against this institution and may be congratulated on the success it has met with in rallying public opinion in favour of its view.<sup>5</sup> Though orthodox section of the society opposed the Child Marriage Restraint Bill, an Arya Samajist Harbilas Sarda succeded in his legal battle against the practice of child marriage with the passing of Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929.

In relation to the issue of child widows, the Arya Samaj highlighted that child widows was the consequence of child marriage. Both the issues were inter-related with each other. The prohibition on the Hindu widow remarriage further worsened the life of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Dhanpati Pandey, *The Arya Samaj and Indian Nationalism (1875-1920)*, New Delhi, 1972,

p. 92 <sup>2</sup> Radhey Shyam Pareek, *Contribution of Arya Samaj in the Making of Modern India 1875-*1947, Sat Sahitya Kendra Printers, Delhi, 1965, p. 146-147

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Harish K. Puri & Paramjit S. Judge, Social and Political Movements, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2019, p. 101.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Gulshan Swarup Saxena, Arya Samaj Movement in India 1875 to 1947, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi, 1990, p. 125.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Lajpat Rai, The Arya Samaj, An Account of its Aims, Doctrine and Activities with a Biographical Sketch of the Founder, Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1915, p. 149.

the child widows. In Vidhwa Vivah Mimansa, Shri Ganga Parsad Upadhaya discussed the number of child widows in the Hindus with reference to census of 1881 to 1911. The statistical figures described that despite the hard work of the socio-religious reform movements, the Hindu society has not achieved much success in this question of reducing the number of child widows and widows. In 30 years, from 1881 to 1911, the number of Hindu widows was not decreased. In comparison to 1891 figures in the Census of 1911, number of the Hindu widows was increased.<sup>1</sup> No doubt, the number of child widows was decreased in 1911 in comparison to 1881 but overall, the number of child widows was increased.

There was no proper arrangement for the education of child widow and widows nor were the institutions of rescue or orphanage homes for them where they live and spent their life virtuously and get education. It was the matter of thinking that in such a critical situation when there was no arrangement for them to live somewhere, there was no means of education and no livelihood.<sup>2</sup> The need for the establishment of the orphanage homes for child widows, widows and school education was felt.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati interprets the ancient rishis for disapproving of second or third marriages on the death of husbands and wives. According to Swami Dayanand Saraswati the more approved opinion was that neither widows nor widowers should remarry, but he follows the ancient lawgivers in sanctioning sex unions in the case of persons who on account of their physical tendencies or for the sake of having offspring stand in need of the same. The Hindu authorities and Swami Dayanand Saraswati knew this doctrine by the name of Niyoga.<sup>3</sup> Swami Dayanand Saraswati advocated Niyoga. According to the Satyarath Prakash marriage and Niyoga had the same purpose that was to have male progeny.<sup>4</sup> The Arya Samajist gave strong support to the cause of widow remarriage. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was in favour of the marriage of such a widow whose husband died without having any sexual intercourse with her. Swami Dayanand Saraswati said that

> ftl L=h ok iq#"k dk ikf.kxzg.kek= laLdkj gqvk gks vkSj la;ksx u gqvk gks vFkkZr~ v{kr;ksfu L=h vkSj v{kroh;Z iq#"k gks] mudk vU; L=h ok iq#"k ds lkFk iqufoZokg gksuk pkfg;sA<sup>5</sup>

Swami Dayanand Saraswati suggests that Niyoga should be performed under certain circumstances. He did not laid down any specific rule for women only which does not apply to men and in doing so he was only following the spirit of the ancient law-givers. There were certain conditions in which they allow men to remarry even in the lifetime of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Shri Ganga Parsad Upadhaya, Vidhwa Vivah Mimansa, Publisher Chand Karyalya, Ilahabaad, year not given, pp. 17-18. <sup>2</sup> Shri Ganga Parsad Upadhaya, Vidhwa Vivah Mimansa, Chand Publishers, Illahabaad, year

not given, p. 24.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Lajpat Rai, The Arya Samaj, An Account of its Aims, Doctrine and Activities with a Biographical Sketch of the Founder, Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1915, p.136, 137, 147.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Indu Bala, 'Women Issues and Arya Samaj', International Journal of Science and Research, p. 550. <sup>5</sup> Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, Satyarth Parkash, Arya Sahitya Parchar Trust, p. 95; Renu

Behl, Social and Religious Reforms of the Arya Samaj, M. Phil Dissertation, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, 1989, p. 117.

another wife.<sup>1</sup> For example, a man can remarry in case if the wife is physically incapable of bearing children or has fallen into drunkenness or immorality or even in the case of utter incompatibility of temper.<sup>2</sup> Woman has a right to remarry if he be impatient or falls into dissolute habits or disappears without trace for a number of years and so forth. In special cases, Hindu law sanctions polygamy also though only under very exceptional circumstances.<sup>3</sup> Swami Dayanand Saraswati accepted the remarriage of both the spouses under certain conditions.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati condemned the unfairness of a system which allows marriage for widowers and not for widows he said that he did not take issue with the ban on widow marriage. In place of remarriage of widow, Swami Dayanand Saraswati recommended *Niyoga* a temporary liaison contracted between a widow or widower and a member of the opposite sex for the purpose of producing offspring.<sup>4</sup> According to Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the primary purpose of *Niyoga* was to maintain a family line that would otherwise die out because of the absence of the issue. He did not explain how the practice of *Niyoga* would eliminate the suffering of India's widows. Perhaps he believed that their loneliness would be mitigated and their social status improved if they had children.<sup>5</sup> The practice of *Niyoga* was preferred for producing children specifically male offspring.

According to the *Satyarth Prakash*, in *Niyoga* a widow lives in the house of her deceased husband. The widow's sons inherit her deceased husband's property. Men and women united by *Niyoga* have no obligation bound to serve and support each other. Men

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Lajpat Rai, *The Arya Samaj, An Account of its Aims, Doctrine and Activities with a Biographical Sketch of the Founder,* Longmans, Green and Co. New York, 1915, p. 148

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, *Satyarth Parkash*, p. 101; Lajpat Rai, *The Arya Samaj, An Account of its Aims, Doctrine and Activities with a Biographical Sketch of the Founder,* Longmans, Green and Co. New York, 1915, p. 148 tc ifr lUrkuksRifr eas vleFkZ gksos rc viuh L=h dks vkKk nsos fd gs lqHkxs! lkSHkkX; dh bPNk djus gkjh L=h rw ¼er-½ eq> ls ¼vU;e-½ nwljs ifr dh ¼bPNLo½ bPNk dj D;kasfd vc eq> ls lUrkuksRifŸk dh vk'kk er djA rc L=h nwljs ls fu;ksx djds lUrkuksRifŸk djs ijUrq ml fookfgr egk'k; ifr dh lsok ls rRij jgSA oSls gh L=h Hkh tc jksxkfn nks"kksa ls xzLr gksdj lUrkuksRifŸk eas vleFkZ gksos rc vius ifr dks vkKk nsos fd gs Lokeh vki lUrkuksRifŸk dh bPNk eq> ls NksM+ ds fdlh nwljh fo/kok L=h ls fu;ksx djds lUrkuksRifŸk dhft;sA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Maharishi Dayanand Sarswati, *Satyarth Parkash*, p. 101; J. S. Grewal & Indu Banga, *Lala Lajpat Rai in Retrospect, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Concerns,* Publication, Punjab University, Chandigarh, p. 241. Dayanand Saraswati quotes lines of Manu (law giver) in *Satyarth Parkash* which depicts that fookfgr L=h tks fookfgr tkfr /keZ ds vFkZ ijns'k x;k gks rks vkB o"kZ] fo|k vkSj dhfrZ ds fy, x;k gks rks N% vkSj /kukfn dkeuk ds fy, x;k gks rks rhu o"kZ rd ckV ns[k ds] i'pkr~ fu;ksx djds lRrkuksRifŸk dj ysA tc fookfgr ifr vkos rc fu;qDr ifr NwV tkosA oSls gh iq#"k ds fy, Hkh fu;e gS fd oU/k;k gks rks vkBosa ¼fookg ls vkB o"kZ rd L=h dks xHkZ u jgS½ lUrku gksdj ej tk;sa rks n'kosa] tc&tc gks rc&rc dU;k gh gksos iq= u gksa rks X;kjgosa o"kZ rd vkSj tks vfiz; cksyus okyh gks rks l|% ml L=h dks NksM+ ds nwljh L=h ls fu;ksx djds lUrkuksRifŸk dj yssosA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Maharishi Dayannad Saraswati, *Satyarth Parkash*, p. 98. tc L=h&iq#"k dk fu;ksx gksuk gks rc vius dqVqEc eas iq#"k fL=;kas ds lkeus & \*ge nksukas fu;ksx lUrkusRifŸk ds fy, djrs gSaA tSls fu;ksx dk fu;e iwjk gksxk rc ge la;ksx u djsaxsA tks vU;Fkk djsa rks iki vkSj tkfr ok jkt ds n.Muh; gksA eghus eas ,d ckj xHkZ/kku dk dke djsaxs] xHkZ jgs i'pkr~ ,d o"kZ i;ZUr i`Fkd~ jgsaxsA\*

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> J. E. Llewelly, *The Legacy of Women's Uplift in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, p. 29-30.

and women who enter into the compact of *Niyoga*, ceases with the accomplishment of their purpose of raising up issues only not connection lasts till death. Men and women those united by *Niyoga* can beget only 4 children and not more. A man and a woman bound by *Niyoga* do not live together. They do not meet except in the season of women. If a woman contracts *Niyoga* for her interest she should separate from her man or her second pregnancy. If a man enters into the compact of *Niyoga* for his own sake, his relation with his woman should cease on the second pregnancy. Thus a widow can raise up 2 children to each of 4 appointed men united to her in *Niyoga*. A widower can raise up 2 children for himself and 2 to each of 4 widows.<sup>1</sup> So, widow and widower can beget 10 children from *Niyoga*. It shows that marriage by *Niyoga* was not restricted for both the spouses to live together at the last of life. *Satyarth Parkash* gives permission to male and female to remarry eleven times.

gs L=h! tks ¼rs½ rsjk ¼izFke%½ igyk fookfgr ifr rq> dks ¼fofons½ izkIr gksrk gS ml dk uke ¼lkse%½ ldqdqekjrkfn xq.k;qDr gksus ls lkse] tks nwljk fu;ksx gksus ls ¼fofons½ izkIr gksrk og ¼xU/koZ%½ ,d L=h ls laHkksx djus ls xU/koZ] tks ¼r`rh;½ nks ds i'pkr~ rhljk ifr gksrk gS og ¼vfXu%½ vR;q".krk;qDr gksus ls vfXulaKd vkSj tks rsjs rqjh;% pkSFks ls ysds X;kjgosa rd fu;ksx ls ifr gksrs gSa os ¼euq";tk%½ euq"; uke ls dgkrs gSaA tSlk ¼beka RofeUnz½ bl eU= eas X;kjgosa iq#"k rd L=h fu;ksx dj ldrh gS] oSls iq#"k Hkh X;kjgoha L=h rd fu;ksx dj ldrk gSA<sup>2</sup>

It highlights the various names from first to eleventh husbands such as *Som*, *Gandarav*, *Agni* and *Manushya*. There were number of Arya Samajis worked to uplift the status of child widows. They took certain efforts to curb the evil of child widows. It was the implication in the Hindu society that a widower could remarry any number of times but a child widow had to keep enforced widowhood. The Arya Samaj gave a strong impetus to the widow remarriage movement under certain conditions. Widow homes have been established and second widow remarriage societies were established whose sole object was to educate public opinion and to allow necessary facilities in the matter. Sir Ganga Ram, a prominent Arya Samajist of the Punjab has left a rich legacy to help the widows and there were widow homes under Sir Ganga Ram Trust at all important centres in India. One evil that enforced widowhood marked in the Hindu society was that the widows were tormented by inhuman restrictions in their homes.<sup>3</sup> Sir Ganga Ram Trust did

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, Satyarth Parkash, Arya Sahitya Parchar Trust, p. 96; Durga Parsad, Light of Truth, p. 157. fookfgr L=h&iq#"k ,d ifr vkSj ,d gh L=h fey ds ns'k lUrku rd mRiUu dj ldrs gSa vkSj fu;qä L=h ok iq#"k nks ok pkj ls vf/kd lUrkuksifŸk ugha dj ldrsA vFkkZr~ tSlk dqekj dqekjh gh dk fookg gksrk gS oSls ftl dh L=h ok iq#"k ej tkrk gS mUgha dk fu;ksx gksrk gS( dqekjh dk ughaA tSls fookfgr L=h iq#"k lnk lax eas jgrs oSls fu;qä L=h iq#"k dk O;ogkj ugha fdUrq fouk \_rqnku ds le; ,d= u gksaA tks L=h vius fy, fu;ksx djs rks tc nwljk xHkZ jgs mlh fnu ls L=h iq#"k dk lEcU/k NqV tk; vkSj tks iq#"k vius fy, djs rks Hkh nwljs xHkZ ls lEcU/k NwV tk;A ijUrq ogh fu;qä L=h nks rhu o"kZ i;ZUr mu yM+dksa dk ikyu djds fu;qä iq#"k dks ns nsosA ,sls ,d fo/kok L=h nks vius fy, vkSj nks&nks vU; pkj fu;qä iq#"kksa ds fy, nks&nks lUrku dj ldrh gS ,sls feydj nl&nl lUrkuksRifŸk dh vkKk osn eas gSA <sup>2</sup> Mahrishi Dayanand Sarswati, Satyarth Parkash, p. 100.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ganga Prasad Upadhyaya, *The Origin, Scope and Mission of the Arya Samaj*, Allahabad Law Journal Press, 1940, pp. 111-112.

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praiseworthy work for the upliftment of the child widows and widow by opening various widow homes and supports widow remarriage.

Lala Lajpat Rai, the Arya Samajist that condemned Smritis on the concept of widow remarriage. Lala Lajpat Rai highlights that under certain circumstances law sanctions more than one wife for husband but under no circumstances does it countenance more than one husband for the wife. Again under certain circumstances the law allows the husband to remarry in the lifetime of one or more wives but under no circumstances was woman allowed to remarry in the lifetime of her husband. Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the ill treatment given to the child widows and widows within the family but he did not offers any solution to maltreatment of a wife by the husband and his family. Lajpat Rai's advocacy of widow remarriage was as much a way of controlling her sexuality and reproductive activity as it was out to desire to mitigate her suffering. He supports the idea of maintenance for widows but does not accept the right of succession for girls.<sup>1</sup> A widow has the first lien on a deceased Hindu's estate for her maintenance and housing. This has to be arranged according to the social position of her deceased husband.<sup>2</sup> Lala Lajpat Rai in his reply to Katherine Mayo book Mother India refuted her argument that the Hindu widow's remarriage was impossible. He said that prohibition of remarriage was limited to the higher castes whereas the lower castes mostly did not practice any prohibition. The higher castes constituted not more than 30% of the total Hindu population. Lajpat Rai argued that the widow life was not so hard as has been made out by Miss Mayo. Lajpat Rai claimed that he have never seen a Hindu widow's head shaved anywhere in the NWFP, Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana.<sup>3</sup> It highlights that the prohibition on widow remarriage was prevalent in higher castes of the Hindu society. Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the leader of the Arya Samaj who made initiatives for the betterment of child widows. He was in favour of giving the right of maintenance to widows.

Another Arya Samajist Mahatama Hansraj worked towards to a legislation to permit widow remarriages among the higher castes in the Nabha State. Mahatma Hansraj was an ardent champion of widow remarriage. He was very successful in this task. One of the famous Shastrarthas (religious debate) was held at Nabha or the invitation of the late Maharaja Hira Singh on widow remarriage. The Maharaja wanted to permit it in his state but he was afraid to do so without religious sanction as it would have no value without religious sanctioning. Lala Hansraj positively responded to the invitation and went to Nabha with several pandits. The discussion were conducted for several days. At the end, the Maharaja declared that Lala Hansraj's presentation of the case was in the favour of widow remarriage had won the day and appropriate measures were eventually taken to permit widow remarriage in the state.<sup>4</sup> With the staunch efforts of Mahatma Hansraj widow remarriage was permitted in the State of Nabha.

Mahatma Munshi Ram was later known as Swami Shardhanand was another champion for the cause of widow remarriage. In 1895, he published a pamphlet entitled *Kshatra Dharam Palan Ka Ghair Mamuli Mauka* (an unusual opportunity to defend the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> J. S. Grewal & Indu Banga, *Lala Lajpat Rai in Retrospect, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Concerns*, Publication, Punjab University, Chandigarh, p. 209, 218.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> J. S. Grewal & Indu Banga, *Lala Lajpat Rai in Retrospect, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Concerns,* Publication, Punjab University, Chandigarh, p. 366.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Jyoti Atwal, Real and Imagined Widows Gender Relations in Colonial North India, p. 228.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Shri Ram Sharma, Mahatma Hans Raj: Maker of Modern Punjab, p. 144.

dharm of Khatri).<sup>1</sup> This pamphlet was written in defense of Diwan Sant Ram Das who was excommunicated because of arranging the remarriage of his widow daughter. In this Munshi Ram tried to prove that remarriage of virgin widow did not ran counter to the Hindu religion. An appeal was made through pamphlet to all the Hindus to accept remarriage of widows in all cases, as the Hindu religion supports it. One more reason was highlighted that why Arya Samajists started advocating the cause of widow remarriage was the fear of the Hindu widows running away from their houses on account of restrictions imposed on them. They were often tempted to convert to Islam and Christianity. The Arya Samajists rescued many of such women. Widow Homes were opened by the Arya Samajist for such widows as they were not accepted by their families.<sup>2</sup>

In 1933, The All India Dayanand Salvation Mission was founded. Its aims were to rescue Hindu girls and widows from the clutches of the ruffians and save them from molestation by bad characters.<sup>3</sup> Lala Lajpat Rai, Mahatma Hansraj, Munshi Ram were in favour of the remarriage of child widows.

Other Arya Samajist, Shri Ganga Parsad Upadhaya was strong supporter of child widow remarriage. He said that those girls who have not lived with their husbands, who have not even seen their husbands, how could they feel love for them in their hearts. He quotes that creating conjugal love in front of such girls was just like said to a virgin girl that 'you are married and she should love at the feet of her husband for life'. So those girls didn't go to their in-laws home, the duty of their parents to arrange their remarriage. Those girls who lived with their husbands for few days but were still young, remarriage should depend on their wishes. He suggests that if the Hindu society called itself alive and has an emotion of kindness and generosity in it then it should solve the question of widow.<sup>4</sup> Ganga Parsad Upadhaya was in favour to arrange child widow remarriages those were virgin child widow.

By publishing literature on child marriage and child widows, Arya Samaj spread awareness in the society. The Arya Samajists published and distributed tracts and pamphlets and approval of remarriage of widows arguing that widow remarriage particularly of the virgin widows was not in contravention of Vedic tradition.<sup>5</sup> The Arya Samajis of Lahore, Amritsar and Kohat sponsored these tracts of Munshi Jiwan Das, Sada*i-Haqq* (the voice of truth) and Pandit Lekh Ram's, *Risala-i-Anwid-i-Begwan* (a treatise containing glad news for widows) which strengthened the public opinion in the support of widow remarriage. By 1882, The Arya Samaj leaders arranged widow remarriages. The Arya, a monthly journal carried a report of a widow remarriage of the same caste in Gurdaspur district of Punjab. Moreover three monthly papers Vidhwa Bandhu, Vidhwa Sahayak and Widow Cause in Hindi, Urdu and English respectively published. Besides this, widow ashrams were opened at Lahore, Mathura and Haridwar where they were

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Indu Bala, 'Women Issues and Arya Samaj', International Journal of Science and Research,

p. 550 <sup>2</sup> Anita Chahal, Social and Philanthropic Works of Arya Samaj, M.Phil Dessertation, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, 2008, p. 57

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Renu Behl, Social and Religious Reforms of Arya Samaj, p. 119.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Shri Ganga Parsad Upadhaya, Vidhwa Vivah Mimansa, Chand Publishers, p. 32-33, 42, 56-59.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Radha Sharma, *The Women Question*, p. 9.

lodged and remarried.<sup>1</sup> Arya Samaj did tremendous work by publishing literature and opening of the widow homes for the upliftment of the chid widow and widows.

Hundred of marriages of child widows took place by the efforts of Arya Samaj. In June 1901, Lala Swarup Lal Aggarwal of Muzaffarnagar remarried his virgin widowed daughter to Lala Gobind Prasad. The Arya Samajists attended the marriage ceremony.<sup>2</sup> The Punjab contributed a good deal in this sphere. Shrotriya Shankar Dutt belonged to Bijnore married a widow after the death of his first wife and helped to conduct more such marriages. At Agra Dr. Mukund Lal arranged marriage of his widow daughter married. Pt. Bhagwan Din got his widow daughter married.<sup>3</sup> The orthodox section of the society did not accept these efforts of Arya Samaj and there were several cases when persons and families were ex-communicated for arranging the marriages of their daughters.<sup>4</sup> There were several examples of the widow remarriages conducted arranged by the Arya Samaj. However, the orthodox section of the Hindus was not in the support of widow remarriage.

The Arya Samaj opened different institutions for the betterment of the child widow and widows. Widow remarriage was initiated to rehabilitate the girls who become widows in their childhood. In Punjab alone as claimed by Radhey Shyam Pareek, 1099 widow remarriage were conducted. The upliftment of women become an important aspect of the agenda of various Arya Samaj organizations such as Dayanand Dalitoddhar Mandal whose programme included protection of Hindu girls and widows from goondas and antisocial elements.<sup>5</sup> The Arya Samaj had its own full programmes for the upliftment of child widows and their remarriages. In 1915, Vidwa Vivah Sahayak Sabha was founded by Ganga Ram of Lahore. Later on its branches spread throughout the country. Further in United Province The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha established various widow ashrams. The Pracharni Sabhas saved many widows from being converted to Islam and were got married. The Arya Samaj found women education as one of the means to strengthen the condition of widows. Education was an important tool to keep widows occupied and serve the community. They considered widows as the only category of women who could meet the shortage of teachers and preachers. To meet the shortage of teachers and preachers the Arya Samaj founded many other ashrams and school to impart their training.<sup>6</sup> The Arya Samaj have not hesitated to encourage female education and the Girls Orphanage at Jalandhar where there was a widows home has shown what excellent social results can be achieved in that direction.<sup>7</sup> The Arya Samaj gave supported the child widows and widows through widow homes.

The details of 1930 showed that the Arya Samaj had built 47 widow ashrams. This showed that women in Arya Samaj were opening ashrams for themselves.<sup>8</sup> The

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Indu Bala, 'Women Issues and Arya Samaj', *International Journal of Science and Research*, p. 550 <sup>2</sup> Guldhan Swame Science A. C. Statistics and Frances and Science and Research, Science and Research, Science and Scien

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Gulshan Swarup Saxena, Arya Samaj Movement in India 1875 to 1947, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi, p. 127.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Radhey Shyam Pareek, *Contribution of Arya Samaj in the Making of Modern India 1875-1947*, Sat Sahitya Kendra Printers, Delhi, 1965, p. 151-153

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Indu Bala, 'The Women Question and Arya Samaj', *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 63<sup>rd</sup> Session, Amritsar, 2002, p. 920.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Harish K. Puri & Paramjit S. Judge, *Social and Political Movements, Rawat Publications*, Jaipur,

p. 101-102.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Shiv Kumar Gupta, Arya Samaj and the Raj, (1875-1920), New Delhi, 1991, p. 48

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Valentine Chirol, Indian Unrest, Macmillan and Co. Limited, London, 1910, p. 110-111

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Khalsa Samachar, 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1930, p. 4.

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*Khalsa Samachar* did not hesitate to praise the work done by the widows of the Arya Samaj and the women's wing of the Arya Samaj. The Arya Samaj was in favour to give education to widows. By getting education they can economically independent and serve the community. Widows can fill up the requirement of teachers in educational institutions.<sup>1</sup> By 1906, the Kanya Mahavidyalaya enrolled 203 students in all grades and the Ashram housed 105 students, a mixture of unmarried, married and widowed women.<sup>2</sup> This way Arya Samaj did great work for the spread of education among the child widow and widows. The efforts of the Arya Samaj in relation to Hindu child widow and child widower analyzed through the census data from 1881 to 1931. The table 3.3 observed that in the age group of 0-5 years, negative number of widow and widowers among Hindus. By comparing 1881 to 1931, in 5-9 year age group, 1 number got increase of widows and the number of widowers became static in the same age group. Further in 10-14 age group, number 4 got decreased from 1881 and among widowers 1 number decreased from 1881. It shows more change noticeable among the number of widows than widowers.

## Table 3.3

Number of	Hindu Child Widow a	nd Child Widowers pe	r 1000 (1881-1931)
C	0 5	5.0	10.14

Age Groups	0-5		5-9		10-14	
	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower
1881			1		9	4
1891			2	1	10	5
1901			1	1	8	3
1911			3	1	10	7
1921			2	2	8	7
1931			2	1	5	3

Source: Census of India, 1921, p. 265; Census of India, 1931, p. 189.

To conclude, to prevent child marriages, Swami Dayanand Saraswati gave two suggestion, the first was observance of Brahmacharya and the second was marriage should be performed with the consent of the contracting parties. Swami Dayanand Saraswati in his work Satyarth Parkash and Sanskar Vidhi recommends 16 to 24 years marriageable age for girls and 25 to 48 years of age for boys. He was not in favour of child marriage of both the sexes but he did not believe in the concept of bride and bridegroom should be equal in age. For marriage, he advised boys should be twice the age of girl. Such kind of marriage will create healthy progeny. In relation to child widows, Swami Dayanand Saraswati was in favour of remarriage of virgin widows. He propagate the remarriages for both the spouses under certain conditions. Various Arya Samajist such as Ganga Prasad Upadhaya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mahatma Hansraj and Mahatma Munshi Ram condemned the prohibition of widow remarriage. The Arya Samaj did great work in four directions for the upliftment of the child widows and widows by publishing literature and second opening of widow ashrams and third provide scholarships to widows for getting eduaction. Last Arya Samaj and Harbilas Sarda plays significant role in the passing of the legislation The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 to restraint child marriage.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Reeta Grewal, 'Widows in North-Western India under Colonial Rule', p. 374.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Kenneth W. Jones, *The New Cambridge History of India*, Cambridge University Press, 1989, p. 102.

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## MAJOR LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

It is worth considering the study of historical episodes of sustainable development not only to antecedent the idea of sustainability but also to provide a forum to its own antipode elicit calls in transforming future of this movement<sup>1</sup>. It would always be feasible for researchers to conduct such studies time to time through *histoire evenementielle* approach. The crux of this study is to examine eventual history of sustainable development and to squeeze out its inherent philosophical void left by apostles of sustainability time to time. The study begins with the Stockholm Report (1972) in modern times because it was great turning point in the history of sustainable development. Also it discusses the ongoing agenda of sustainable development and explores valuable philosophical questions at the end which need to be addressed for the full realization of sustainable development. Whole theoretical depiction of this study can be understood by the diagram given below:



Philosophy of sustainable development seems to revolve around three Ps namely presentation, preservation and promotion. Presentation aims at introducing sustainability initiatives to its administrators as well as public and preservation aims at sustaining the achieved millstones and preserving them positively. Whereas promotion aims at moving forward the idea of sustainability through continuous growth. This idea can be understood more clearly through the diagram given below:

(14)

DABEER – 26



Three Ps of Sustainable Development

#### Sustainable Development: An Introduction

Sustainable development aims at meeting the needs of this generation while ensuring the fulfillment of the needs of future generation's too<sup>2</sup>. Major breakthrough for sustainable development came with the publication of two significant reports by the Brundtland on North and South in 1987. It has become a wholesome word with well expressed definition after the publication of Reports. After this initiation various other steps were taken to boost up sustainable development globally.

Sustainable development has three prominent principles to work in its ecological terms, namely:<sup>3</sup>

- Inter-Generational Equity and Justice
- Intra-Generational Equity and Justice
- > Respect for the Carrying Capacity of Different Countries.

Since the definition given by above mentioned report was found inadequate to describe the processes under laying the complexities and contradictions within which international decisions are taken, the industrialized and less industrialized countries have adopted the sustainable development to suit their own requirements. The essence of these forms of development is a stable relationship between human activities and the nature-ruled world, which does not diminish the prospects for future generations to enjoy a quality of life at least as our own.

Environmental concerns not only entertain social, political & economic aspects but are also connected to its philosophical dimension. The socio economic welfare of humankind and their surroundings largely depends on the environmental factors.

Sustainable development has become an integrated knowledge which revolves around several other disciplines of knowledge and leads them into a composite whole of new knowledge paradigm. This mature structure of knowledge has witnessed a long history of traditional developments. From the typology of the ethical paradox to a utopian concept of perfect sustainable society provides holistic perspective of sustainable philosophy in its legacy<sup>4</sup>.

This paper will explore those five major historical landmarks of sustainable development which helped in shaping the sustainable development in its present status.

# Historical Milestones in Accomplishment of Sustainable Development Stockholm Conference (1972)<sup>5</sup>

It was in 1972 when Stockholm city of Sweden hosted a world level conference of United Nations on the concern of human environment. It was carried for fifteen days long from 5<sup>th</sup> June to 16 June. Maurice Strong was invited by United Nations as the secretary general of the conference because he was having same experience of working on a project for two years.

At the end of detailed discussions in the conference parties agreed on a declaration of 26 principles concerning the environment and its development. This declaration was also accompanied by a resolution and an action plan of 109 recommendations<sup>6</sup>.

These principles present a deep philosophy of environmental concerns. In the early period of ignorance for environmental issues, this conference was a great start to pull the attention of world leaders towards this philosophical development. It paved the way to move forward where we are at present. Here are twenty six principles of declarations given under<sup>7</sup>:

- 1. To end the colonialism and apartheid and thereby assuring Human Rights.
- 2. To protect the wildlife.
- 3. To safeguard oceanic life from oceanic pollution.
- 4. To safeguard natural resources
- 5. To minimize pollution level to the level to clean itself.
- 6. To promote environmental education and awareness.
- 7. To eliminate the weapons of mass destruction.
- 8. To enhance capacity of earth to produce more renewable resources continuously.
- 9. To share non renewable energy in among states without exhausting it.
- 10. To focus on development to improve environment
- 11. Therefore developing countries need assistance.
- 12. They need reasonable price for exports to carry out environmental management.
- 13. Compensation to states is due at large and should be addressed.
- 14. They (developing countries) may need money to take environmental initiatives.
- 15. To facilitate integrated development planning.
- 16. To promote rational planning to eliminate conflict between environment and development.
- 17. States should formulate their own principles and standards.
- 18. Governments of respective nations should plan their own population policies.
- 19. Sates can should use and exploit their resources without endangering others.
- 20. To plan proper human settlements to prevent environmental problems.
- 21. Environment planning should not hamper development.
- 22. National institutes should plan the development of natural resources.
- 23. Science and technology should be used to protect and develop environment.
- 24. International organization should also help in improving environment.
- 25. International level cooperation is must for international issues.
- 26. Environmental research is highly required for development specially in developing nations.
  - Brundtland Report (1987)<sup>8</sup>

Mr. Gro Herlem Brundtland provided a report in 1987 and concrete view of sustainability into its previously existing abstract concept. Mr. Brundtland was the then prime minister of Norway. He was also appointed the chairperson of the world commission on

environment and development. He was given responsibility to reconsider the fragile ecosystems of earth and their preservation. Report was published under theme known as "OUR COMMON FUTURE"<sup>9</sup>. This report is popularly known as Brundtland Report in recognition to its head. It provided for radical reordering of socio economic and environmental coexistence. It asked for alteration of consumption and production processes.

Philosophically it has three mandates as under<sup>10</sup>:

- 1. It asserts on re examining all critical issues of development and sustainability to produce more creative innovative, concrete as well as realistic action proposal to deal with them.
- 2. It focuses on strengthening the international cooperation and proposes more philosophical form of cooperation that can transform existing patterns of international cooperation. It also encourages to formulate needed policies to bring required change;
- 3. It aims at raising the awareness and understanding level on the part of individuals, organizations, institutes and governments about the philosophy of sustainable development to a point where they all can realize that all of these are connected and cannot be treated in isolation.

#### • Rio de Jenerio (1992)<sup>11</sup>

This was an eco centric approach of its own kind. It is popularly known as earth summit. This summit resulted into more concrete outcomes in the forms of legally binding documents and agreements to strengthen sustainability initiatives in more positive directions.

Some of its documents as well as agreements are as under:

- 1. Rio declaration on environment and development.
- 2. Agenda 21
- 3. Forest principles.
- 4. Convention on biological diversity
- 5. Framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC)<sup>12</sup>

Among above mentioned declarations of United Nations on sustainable development, this UNFCCC was a Key achievement. It was a treaty mutually singed by 154 nations to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration and to prevent excessive interference of humans in climate system. Its decision making body is popularly known as COP (conference of the party). Party stands for signatory member state. Gradually the number of member parties has increased to 198 at present. This body meets once in a year at a prescheduled place to assess its progress.

## • MDG (2001)<sup>13</sup>

With the advent of 21<sup>st</sup> century, people and nations started understanding the philosophy of sustainable development. Initiatives in the past provided solid base to move upward in the development process of sustainability. Also, the philosophy of environment was now a philosophy of life which includes all social, political and economic dimensions altogether with the environmental issues. It was realized that no action can be taken in isolation nor it can fulfill its requirement in airtight compartments. Even before the arrival of new century, it was in 1996 when world summit report was published entitled as "**Shaping the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**"<sup>14</sup> and there upon started plan of action for future. In continuation to this effort, a special millennium

assembly WAS envisaged in 1997 and again after a year, this millennium assembly was converted into a millennium summit<sup>15</sup> to address structural questions of United Nations reforms. In 2000 the then secretary general of United Nations published a report popularly known as Annan's Report and its title was "We the Peoples: the Role of the United Nations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century"<sup>16</sup>. Finally this millennium summit and Annan's Report collectively came under unification in2001. In September, general assembly of United Nations resolved a declaration namely "Roadmap towards the Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration". And it was this declaration where a very special sanction was inserted. This very special section became the turning point for sustainable development philosophy. It provided clear direction to move ahead for both individuals and for their representative governments. It was termed as "The Millennium Development Goals".

There are eight specific goals under the agenda with 21 targets. These goals were to be achieved by the year 2015. These goals are here given in chronological order<sup>17</sup>:

- 1. Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
   Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4. Goal 4: Reduce child mortality rates
- 5. Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- 6. Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases
- 7. Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8. Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

#### AGENDA#2030 (2015)18 .

After completion of millennium development goals, United Nations realized the importance of such agendas and it was agreed by all member states that many more similar initiatives are needed to save the earth from massive destructions in future. Though former agenda could not meet its desired outcomes but positive response and enthusiasm of the countries encouraged United Nations to adopt one more similar agenda according to need of time.

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) sought to design a new global world order. This is a set of 17 sustainability based goals along with their targets to demonstrate the scale. It was highlighted as an ambition with self determined pledge "no one will be left behind". They resolved to escape the human race from centuries old poverty. It became a forum of hope wherein very bold and transformative steps were adopted to heal and cure mother earth from old wounds.<sup>19</sup>

Seventeen Goals of Agenda#2030: Here is the orderly list of seventeen goals given below:20

- 1. No Poverty
- 2. Zero Hunger
- 3. Good Health and Well Being
- 4. Quality Education
- 5. Gender Equality
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy
- 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

- 9. Industry,, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- **10. Reduced Inequality**
- **11. Sustainable Cities and Communities**
- 12. Responsible Consumption and Production
- 13. Climate Action
- 14. Life Below Water
- 15. Life on Land
- 16. Peace Justice and Strong Institutions
- 17. Partnership for the Goals

Two types of actors are required to for ground level implementation of the SDGs known as state actors as well as non state actors. State actors include national and local authorities and non state actors are corporations and civil societies. The role of non state actors in achieving these goals is also very significant and their role can further be studied in a separate thesis from multiple dimensions. Civil society itself is a composite whole of various interest groups at large level.

## Philosophical inquisition of the concept of sustainable development<sup>21</sup>

- Oxymoron: The credo and convictions of sustainable development an officially declared hope to save the humankind from scourge of instability of life on the planet. But it could never be realized in its true sense as it was never real. Global sustainability based on ensuring healthy and happy life to everyone is proving oxymoron. Developed countries have emission threat to the earth whereas underdeveloped countries are proved helpless in fighting with poverty, education and health issues. Developing countries have a combination of both threats in one place. Ongoing wars and mistrust between nations is making agenda too oxymoron to realize in future. United Nations found it gradually floundered in disarray of balancing things in this era of uncertainty.
- Fuzzy Concept: concept of sustainability is too wide in range to fix its boundaries in anything or for anyone. Though the idea is not vague and can be clearly understood by all but its application is hard to be fixed in any frame. This is the reason why it was not possible to achieve earlier timelines of agenda and also it seems hard to achieve agenda 2030 within given timeframe. Consequently we have a model named SAFE (Sustainability assessment by fuzzy evaluation) to assess overall sustainable development through fuzzy logic.
- Worse Still: its oxymoron nature along with fuzzy logic approach together making it to worse still. Critiques argue that sustainable development has its own flaws and limitations such as Lack of clear definition, focus on economic growth, tradeoffs and conflicts and its power dynamics and these all affects the guiding efforts of sustainability to convert it into more sustainable and equitable world.
- Orchestration of New Sciences: this orchestration has become an advanced potential strategy to look into the different kinds of problems of sustainability but there is an evidence of substantial implementation gap. One such gap is the lack of integration among these sciences that can go through diverse factors. Overcoming these challenges will depend on how effectively the scholars from these new sciences work in network and provide resources, advices, and technical solutions to the problems.
- Acceptance: public acceptance of sustainable development is directly connected with the realization and goal achievement of sustainability. Public understanding can influence this growth as people are more likely to accept and spread the information consistent with their own understanding. For example some people

may identify tensions between achieving environmental versus social responsibility whereas others mental map may also include economic sustainability within. The more people will be involved the more sustainability agendas can be served.

Focal Point: philosophy of sustainable development is mainly based on three dimensions: environment, economy and society. The need is ensure a balanced growth of all three metrics. Also a focal point should be determined to track and apply a balanced growth. Sustainability is meeting the needs of present generation without endangering the needs of future generations. A focused and consistent attempt is preconditions to achieve this wide and ultimate goal.

Thus, on a philosophical note this remarkable journey of sustainable development is worth to be reviewed time to time to provide continuous and change oriented stability to welfare of the mankind. From its root point to a contemporary buzzword of sustainable development has subsumed into a mature philosophy of life. Similar studies are further needed to track the growth rate as well as to identify inherent challenge of sustainability in the path of its success and to provide a roadmap to move forward towards creating a prosperous and healthy philosophy of life.

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## FAIR AND FESTIVAL OF INDIAN TRIBES: WITH SPECIAL REFRENCE TO PARAJA TRIBE OF KORAUT DISTRICT, ODISHA

Abstract: In India religion is considered an important part of one's life. Indians celebrated different festivals with different colors, even the Tribal people has their own festivals. Among the 62 tribes of odisha, Paraja are one of the major tribe of southern Odisha. They live with other tribal communities in the society such as the Kondha, Omantya, Saura, Bhumia, Durua, Bhottadas, Rana, Paik, Mali, Gond, Domb etc. Generally Paraja people follow Hinduism, when they blend up with other communities of the society. But earlier they did not follow any superior religion. The Paraja profess their own tribal religion which is an admixture of animism with later addition of elements of Hinduism by external influence. Now they stick to Hindu religion. The Paraja also worship Hindu deities like Laxmi, Ganesh, Shiv, Jaganath of Sabaro Shrikhetra etc. They also have the cult of ancestor worship like other communities. The Paraja devotion a number of god and goddesses for their prosperity and protection and celebrated different festivals with great joy.

Keywords: Fair and Festival, Paraja Tribe, Women, Koraput.

**Introduction:** There are total 62 types of schedule tribes living in Odisha, one of them is Paraja. Paraja tribes form a separate group. Every villager considers himself as individual entity. Even a number of other communities like Bonda and Gadaba also considered themselves to be Bonda Paraja and Gadaba Paraja respectively. They have their surname like Jani, Muduli, Chalan, Nayak, Naik, Bhatanaik, Paraja, Bhatabhoi, Krisani, Algundi, Majhi etc. They are divided into number of sub groups. There are four main section of Paraja tribe. They are as follow :

- Bada Paraja or Sodia Paraja
- Bada Jodia Paraja or Pengo Paraja
- Bareng Jodia Paraja
- Selia (Chhelia) Paraja or Konda Paraja

## **Religious Functionaries of Paraja :**

**Jani**: Jani is the ancestral village priest. The eldest son of Jani takes over the position when he leaves his position. He is the village protector as well as responsible for village based religious ceremonies. The villagers respect him and listen to everything they say. They are responsible people and act patiently in a crew.

**Muduli:** Muduli is the village chief. He is handling all the internal affairs of village and community. The post of Muduli is hereditary. He is the centre to all village activities.

**Disari:** Disari is the astrologer who prevents the evil spirits from the village subject. Disari main job is predicts auspicious dates and time for social function of their village and community.

**Chalan:** Chalan is the helping hand of Jani and Muduli. He acts as per the guidance of Jani and Muduli.

**Gurmai:** The female priest of Paraja community is known as Gurumai . Gurumai can be more than one in a village. They perform "Bat Viva" an elaborate ceremony. They play significant role in "Nandi Puja" too. The Paraja community is famous for their Nandi Puja that is performed in every three years in the munda or village of origin in cluster basis. She does the marriage of the evil spirit of the patient with another, a good sprit and orders them to leave the patient and make promise that they shall not disturb the villages subject and allow peace prevail. People respect her out of scare kind of fear. Some man of the Paraja community does not like their wives to be Gurumai.

**Gunia:** Gunia is a sorcerer and also medicine person of the Paraja community. They chant some mantras to relive evil spirit. He works according on the advice of of Disari. Gunia cure disease by herbal medicine. They charge some amount from the patients for his service such as rice, hen, wine etc.

**Bhatanayak:** Bhatanayak A cluster of village have one Bhata Nayak. The office of Bhatanayak is only to induct when members of the community were rejected by their community and declared out caste. When a person is out caste due to marriage in another caste or tribe, beaten by Domb caste person, bitten by dogs, or injury by tiger, maggot wound on the body etc. The Bhatanayak re-admits the person into the community again by performing several purification rituals. The outcaste person has to contribute one pig, a goat, fowls, rice and some cash, which is spent for a village feast in addition to the cost of rites. All village people come together and work for the feast. Some rupee is placed underneath the leaf plate on which food is served to Bhatanayak.

**Moda dhangada:** Moda dhangada In poraja villages there are hereditary position to families who are allowed to perform certain last rites to community members and they are four such members. They join together and remove the dead person from the house and later they do all that skills required to burn or otherwise bury the dead.

#### Important God and Goddesses of Paraja:-

- Danteswari- Tutelary goddess
- JhankarDebata- Earth goddess
- DongarDebata- Hill god
- Nishanimunda- Village deity
- Hundi Debata- Village deity
- Budaraja- Old king
- Laxmi- Goddess of wealth and fortune
- Mahaprabhu- Supreme god
- Landi- God in charge of ensuring an orderly social life
- Duma debta- Dead ancestors

#### Fair and Festivals of Paraja :

Paraja tribe has their different 12 months. They observe different festivals as per their own tribal month. The months of the year are Pond, Pus, Magh, Fagun, Chaita, Baisakh, Landi,

Asadh, Bondapon, Osa, Dushera, Diwali. They do not observe any festival and marriage in the month of Pond and Landi respectively. Following are the important festivals of Paraja people :-

**Asadhi parab**: Asadhi Parab comprises a series of rituals such as Lungaladhua Punei, Bandapana etc. It celebrated during the month of Asadh. During festival they cleaned all agricultural implements. Women decorate house with different type of colour soil. They celebrate it with making different sweet dishes. Women performed dehmsa nach wearing new clothes.

**Dasara:** Dasara is celebrated in the month of Aswina (September-October). The tribal headman and other important people of the village collect money from each and every house and purchases fowl, coconut, liquor etc. During Dasara festival they worship of their village deity 'Hundi' Devi. On the Dasara day the village member gather in Hundi. The Disari or Pujari worships the Mutha lathis (Symbol of Goddess), where they sacrifice animal to please Hundi Thakurani. During the festiva Paraja men cook rice and meat and feed their women and children and in the night Dasara Jatra is celebrated in Dasara Padia (field) of the main villages. The tribal folks gather in Dasara Jatra and enjoy Dhemsa Nach and in the night, Desia Nata is performed and fair organized. The lathis from different villages are gathered in the ground.

"The Dasara festival of Jeypore Zamindars was very famous and was said to be next to Dasara of Mysore. It is still observed. The festival is observed in honour of Maa Kanka Durga, the family Goddess of Jeypore king. Lathis from different muthas come with the Mutha head to Jeypore and stay at Bankamatha. The Mutha heads used to pay their respect to the Maharaja by offering gifts but now it is discontinued long since after vesting of the Zamindari. People from far and near used to come down to the main street of Jeypore in large number and move with their village dancing groups and music parties. The crowd used to extend from Jeypore palace to the festival ground known as Dasrapodia. Each village group used to carry the sacred lathi (a piece of long wooden mace) symbolizing the village mother deity. This event has also long since been discontinued (Koraput District Gazetteer, p.149.)."

Dasara is also observed in different parts of Koraput region in Sakti peethas. The whole night is spent amidst rituals, archery competition and dances.

**Diali Parab**: Diali Parab is celebrated during the month of Ashwin or Kartlk (Septemberoctober). Diali parab is celebrated for worshipping cattle. On the day of the Diali parab the tribal decorated their cattle with vermillion, turmeric and flowers. They tie thread to each animal. They feed animal with charu / Khatudi (rice cooked with vegetables). The cattle herds perform one kind of dance called 'Kikiri dance'. They beating of different musical instruments like Dhol, Mahuri, Tidibidi etc at the door of all cattle owners and collect money, paddy, rice and clothes from the cattle owners. They offer rice to the cattle and worship cattle and Kasini Devi (the goddess of cattle) and they prepare delicacy foods, cakes and other items during different festivals.

**Pus Parab**: One of the joyfull and colourful festival of the Paraja is the Pus Parab. The festival is cebrated in the month Pausa (December-January) in order to celebrate the harvesting of paddy and other crops. The festival celebrated by different tribal communities like Bhumia, Bhattra, Pentia, Parenga, Gadaba, Durua etc. Pus parab festival starts fifteen days before the full moon night of Pousa. The young and old member from the tribal community roam from village to village dancing and singing Chera-Chera song

and collect some amount of paddy, rice and money from the villagers. On the Pus Punei (last day of Pus Parab), they assemble at Hundi cottage and arranged a feast. The Dhangdas (young men) start visiting other villages forming danda hulia dance groups. During their night halt in other villages they make friendship with the villagers as Sangata, Meeta, Mafsad (Maha Prasad) etc. They return to their villages after one month and assemble in a feast at Hundi Thakurani's place.

Individual Paraja family members worship their household deities and ancestors by offering fowl sacrifice and charu. Pus parab is the festival of immense joy where they dance, sing. Paraja tribe observes Pus Parab as Pus pandu by firing Bhogi. They collect firewood's from each and every house of their community and fire the wood. They enjoy throughout the night in dancing and singing around the fire. The Koya tribe observe this festival as Pus Pundum while the Bondas, as Sumegelierak.

**Chaita Parab**: Chait Parab is celebrated during the month of Chaita (March-April). Chaita parab is grand festival of Koraput region for the tribal communities. Chaita parab is celebrated by the all tribal communities in the month at Chaita (March-April). It is a festival of joy and great enthusiasm. The tribal people of Koraput region remain in festive mood for a whole month. It begins with dancing, singing and merry making. In the past chaita parab was being observed for one month, but now it is celebrated for 10 to 15 days. The tribal girls and woman clean their houses and painted. All the tribal folks wear new clothes. The Disari decided the auspicious day for starting the Chait Parab. The village head Nayako and his assistant (Challan) collects money from each house. The Challan were engaging in different works like purchases fowls, sheep, goat, coconut etc. from the market for the rituals.

On the very first day of the chaita parab village member assemble at village deity Hundi where the Disari and the Pujari start their ritual. They worship Hundi Devi (Mother Earth) and other deities by offering sacrifice of fowls, sheep and goat. The lathis (long bamboo poles) the symbol of goddesses is cleaned and worshipped. From the village farmers the paddy seeds were collected and present before the goddesses 'Hundi', after worship of those seeds by Disari they are distributed among the village farmers. The tribal people offer mangoes to the village deity and after that are permitted to eat new mangoes of the year. The elder daughter in law of the family cooks Charu and offers it to the 'Dumma' (Spirit of ancestors) and the household deity. The whole family sit together and eat it with this the Kandula (red gram) and Mahula flower are also newly eaten by tribals of the region.

The second phase of Chait Parab is 'Benta Parab' (hunting festival) it is quite interesting for them. The village Disari declares the auspicious moment and after that the villagers go for hunting. All the male members getting them fully equipped with hunting implements like arrow, bow, axe, spears etc proceed to jungle. They search for a suitable hunt. When they came back from a successful hunting, the village women warmly welcome them and then the meat of hunt animal is divided among the villagers. If they did not find any hunt, the village women make joke of them by sprinkling cow dung mixed water on them singing Chait Parab songs. Next day Benta Jatra is observed in the main village and people enjoy this with dancing, singing and drinking. They have the tradition during the Chait Parab, women and the small children of the village come out and block roads by logs, ropes and stones. They collect money as a gift from people who happen to pass on the road. The amount that was collected is spent on a grand feast and they enjoy it with their traditional song and dance.

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**Conclusion:** Paraja folk celebrated much joyful and colorful festival with great pomp. Now under the impact of modernization religious practices have undergone changes, this can be seen through their acceptance of Hinduism. Earlier they used to worship their own deities; now along with their own deities they worship different deities from other religion. The Paraja people used to conduct animal sacrifice to please their deities. It is their custom or ritual to sacrifice animal. They sacrifice animals like hen, goat, Billy/buck etc. They believed that if they do such type of activities their deities gets pleased by them and their life will be happier. In order to get their wish fulfilled they take vow before their deity to sacrifice certain creatures. If certain wish of them gets fulfilled then they proceed to do the ritual which commands sacrifices animal. The sacrifice ritual has been reduced to great extent.

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## UNDERSTANDING SUFISM IN THE UNDIVIDED GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM

#### Abstract

Sufism, also known as *"Tasawwuf,"* is an indissoluble aspect of Islam and a fundamental component of Islamic faith and rituals. It is the mystical side of Islam that primarily rests on unadulterated love, submission, and devotion to the Almighty as the ultimate authority. Sufism emerged as a liberal movement within the framework of Islam. The land of western Assam did not fall behind in accepting the missions of the Sufi saints. The advent of numerous Sufi saints and their activities in this part of Assam are important historical facts. The profiles of the Sufi saints show that they were the true torchbearers of the Islamic faith in this region. The spread of Islam and Sufism in the undivided Goalpara district of Assam is an extension of those movements in north India. The majority of the early Sufi saints in this area were disciples of renowned Sufis from north India. It is to be noted that the penetration of Islam into Assam occurred through Bengal. The Sufi saints, who spent a large portion of their lives in Bengal, are credited with the introduction of Islam as well as Sufism in this part of Assam. The presence of Sufism here holds significant importance in the religious history of Islam, with its profound impact on the socio-political and cultural aspects of this region.

Kew Words: Sufism, Sufi saints, Islam, region, undivided Goalpara, Assam, Bengal.

#### Introduction

Islamic mysticism, also referred to as Sufism, began as a spiritual movement in the early years of Islam. In Arabic, it is known as '*Tasawwuf*'. It represents a distinct facet of Islam and focuses primarily on the internal aspects of religion rather than the external. Those who pursue Sufism are referred to as Sufis, and the name 'Sufism' encompasses the doctrines and rituals that seek to establish direct communication between God and man. The realisation of God is the ultimate goal of Sufism. It is, therefore, a process of spiritual progress activated by involvement, practice, and personal experience. Mere knowledge is insufficient to comprehend Sufism. The available sources reveal the advent of several Sufi saints and the presence of numerous Sufi-shrines in the undivided Goalpara district of Assam from the beginning of the eleventh century until the twentieth century. The infiltration of Sufism in the undivided Goalpara district of Assam was influenced by the constantly changing geo-political and socio-cultural landscapes of Bengal. Consequently, the eastern border of Bengal with Assam became an important conduit for the spread of Islam and Sufism. The original Goalpara district was the first in the entire Brahmaputra valley of Assam to witness the invasion of Muslim outsiders. Therefore, it is very likely that Islam and Sufism had a more secure foothold in this area far earlier than they had elsewhere in Assam.

#### **Study Area and Period**

The study area is confined to the activities of the Sufis in the undivided Goalpara district of Assam, consisting of the present-day districts of Goalpara, Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Chirang, and South Salmara-Mankachar. Since this area is located on the western portion of Assam, sometimes it has been termed 'western Assam' in the subsequent course of discussion. This region is also known as 'lower Assam'. The study period spans from the arrival of Sufism in this region until the independence of India in 1947 A.D.

#### Prominent Sufis of Undivided Goalpara District

The Sufi saints traditionally found fruitful ground in this region of Assam. The Sufi saints of this region can be categorised into three groups: those who were the residents of the undivided Goalpara district, non-resident Sufi saints, and semi-legendary figures.

- 1. **Resident Sufi Saints:** Those who came here from somewhere else but settled, died, and were buried here have been termed 'resident Sufi saints'. The prominent of them are Panch (Five) Pirs of Dhubri, Deg Dhowa Pir, Pir of Panjatan Dargah, Fakir of Patpara, Hazrat Abul Qasim Khurasani (d. 1896 A.D.), Syed Nasiruddin Baghdadi (d. 1936 A.D.), Hazrat Ezadullah Shah (d. 1970 A.D.), Abdur Rahman Firozi (d. 1988 A.D.), etc.
- 2. Non-Resident Sufi Saints: There are still a number of Sufi-saints who were not residents of the study area, but they frequently visited this area, thereby leaving a deep imprint of their ideology on contemporary society. Some of them even spent a large portion of their working lives establishing *khanqahs* and *asthanas* in different places of the undivided Goalpara district of Assam before leaving for their original place. Prominent among them are Shaykh Jalaluddin Tabrezi, Hazrat Shah Jalal Mujarrad (d. 1346 A.D.), Shah Ismail Ghazi (d. 1474 A.D.), Shah Kamal, Keramat Ali Jaunpuri (d. 1873 A.D.), Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiqui (d. 1939 A.D.), Shah Muhammad Ekramul Haq (d. 1944 A.D.), Hazrat Ruhul Amin (d. 1945 A.D.), Hazrat Yunus Ali Enayetpuri (d. 1952 A.D.), Syed Asad-ud Daula Shiraji (d. 1971 A.D.), and Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani (d. 1976 A.D.).
- 3. Semi-Legendary Sufi Saints: There are a few semi-legendary Sufi saints in this area about whom there is no authentic information. Due to a lack of sources, it is very difficult to reconstruct their lives and histories. Whatever information is available about them is also shrouded in myths and legends. However, observing various traditions and rituals prevalent in the present society, it can certainly be said that they once upon a time must have exerted immense influence on the society of this region of Assam. Prominent among them are Hazrat Khwaja Khizr, Satya Pir, Shah Madar, Pir of Mamudpur Dargah, and Saint of Dohela Mazaar, etc.

#### **Spread of Different Sufi Orders**

The prominent Sufi saints of north India sent their disciples to the north-eastern part of the country, specifically to the regions along the Bengal-Assam border. That is why, in the medieval period, this region witnessed the advent of some prominent north Indian Sufi orders such as *Suhrawardi, Chishti, Madari, Qadiri, and Naqshbandi*. The *Suhrawardi* order was the first to arrive here. However, the predominance of the *Naqshbandi-Mujaddadi* order in the study area is palpable. Still, there were a number of Sufis who were not clearly affiliated with any particular *silsilah* or order. Furthermore, numerous Sufi-saints or *pirs* appeared among the Muslims in the original Goalpara area of Assam during the study period who could be termed "regional *pirs*," attracting disciples from the poorer classes of society and contributing to the formation of new regional *tariqas*. Some notable localised *tariqas* include *Fakiri Tariqa*, *Pagla Tariqa*, and *Krishna Tariqa*. Mostly the Sufi saints of the area belonged to the *Hanafi* order of Islamic Jurisprudence.

#### Influence and Impact of Sufism on the Society of Undivided Goalpara District

The societal and cultural fabric of the study area was profoundly impacted by the Islamic culture introduced by the Sufi saints. Sufism exerted a profound impact on both rural and urban areas, shaping the political, cultural, and social landscape of the masses of the undivided Goalpara district of Assam. The impact of Sufism on contemporary society can be discussed under the following headings:

- 1. Sufism and Islamization: The Sufi saints were largely responsible for the spread of Islam and most of its subsequent growth in this region. Conversion and Islamization in this area of Assam are connected to the proselytising activities of some Sufis, such as Shyakh Jalaluddin Tabrezi, Hazrat Shah Jalal, Shah Ismail Ghazi, Panch Pir of Dhubri, Abul Qasim Khurasani, Syed Nasiruddin Baghdadi, Syed Asad-ud Daula Shiraji, Keramat Ali Jaunpuri, and many more. E. A. Gait, in his account of "*Census of India, 1891*," noted that the native converts of western Assam also descended from lower caste and indigenous tribes, just as those of eastern Bengal.<sup>1</sup> The Sufis established their *khanqahs/astanas*, which became the centre of socio-religious and cultural activities of the tribal and semitribal people. After coming into contact with these Sufi saints, the native people slowly and gradually became associated with Islamic culture.
- 2. Growth of Syncretism: Sufism in medieval Assam has undergone a steady evolution over several centuries, resulting in cultural assimilation. Their interactions with the native population and adoption of numerous regional customs and traditions resulted in a syncretic culture. In the western part of medieval Assam and the eastern part of Bengal, the worship of Satya Pir, or Satyanarayan, Manik Pir, Madar Pir, etc. emerged. These cults exhibit characteristics of *Vaishnava* and Sufi traditions. Hindus and Muslims alike revered and worshipped these saints as spiritual mentors in this area. They collaborated for social harmony and mutual respect. Moreover, the folk songs prevalent in this region, such as *Baul* songs, *Bisshed* songs, songs of Ghazi Pir, songs of Doriya Pir, etc., are the best examples of syncretic culture.
- 3. Sufi Nexus with Contemporary Political Authority: A certain number of Sufi saints worked together with the Bengal Sultans and Mughal generals to consolidate their political authority. The cooperation of Hazrat Shah Jalal and Shah Ismail Ghazi might be considered as examples in this scenario. They were

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> E. A. Gait, *Census of India, 1891 (Assam),* Assam Secretariat Printing Office, Shillong, 1892, p. 86.

- able to obtain all assistance from their royal adherents. It is evident that many of the Sufis in this area received "pirpal" land from the contemporary state apparatus for their maintenance. The five pirs of Dhubri were sent by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to accompany the Mughal forces in their expedition to Assam. According to a government document, the dargah of Pagal Pir at Dhupdhara, located at the easternmost corner of Goalpara district, was granted 630 bighas of *pirpal* land for its maintenance.<sup>1</sup> As per the accounts of 'Pavitra Asam', Shah Alom, the Mughal emperor of Delhi, engaged the *khadim* in the Panjatan dargah of Dakaidal, a few kilometres south-east of Goalpara town. The khadim was also provided with 1002.7 bighas of land by the Badshah for the subsistence of the dargah.<sup>2</sup> The Deg Dhowa dargah was also awarded a land grant in the form of *pirpal* by the royal authority.<sup>3</sup> It is further known that the Mechpara zamindar also donated a sizeable amount of land just in front of present-day Goalpara College to Abul Qasim Khurasani for his shelter as well as for his meditation.<sup>4</sup> Similar endowments were also awarded to other Sufi saints of the original Goalpara during the twentieth century under the British authorities. The most well-known of them is Hazrat Nasiruddin Baghdadi, who established his headquarters at Jaleshwar in west Goalpara. The zamindar of Lakhipur granted Nasiruddin Baghdadi 800 bighas of land, with the intention of building a khanqah there.<sup>5</sup> Another instance of such an incident is that the contemporary Lakhipur zamindar also granted the khanqah of Asad-ud Daula Shiraji, situated in the Basbari area of western Goalpara, a revenue-free land of approximately fourteen bighas.<sup>6</sup> Even so, it is known that the zamindar would occasionally visit his *khangah*, seeking his blessing. The then king of Bijni estate also granted the dargah of Dohela about 10 bighas of land, which the current khadim of this *dargah* is still enjoying today.<sup>7</sup> Thus, the kings, their nobility, and other officials patronised and preserved the Sufi saints and their institutions in this manner.
- 4. **Sufi Saints and their Literary Compositions:** Several Sufi saints in the study area were both scholars and prolific writers. Some of them even wrote poems and *ghazals*. Shaykh Nasiruddin Baghdadi of Jaleshwar authored a novel, namely "*Ash'ar-e-Haqaiq*," which is a great demonstration of his brilliance.<sup>8</sup> In addition, he would compose poetry and *ghazals* in Persian and Urdu, which led to him

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 246 No. Record of Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara, Dt. 31/01/1859, cited in Maheswar Neog (ed.), *Pavitra Asam* (in Assamese), Kiran Prakashan, Dhemaji, 2008, p. 365.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Maheshwar Neog (ed.), Pavitra Asam (in Assamese), Kiran Prakashan, Dhemaji, 2008, p. 364.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Maheshwar Neog (ed.), *Pavitra Asam* (in Assamese), Kiran Prakashan, Dhemaji, 2008, p. 365.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Abedur Rahman Saikia, *Hazrat Syed Abul Qasem Khorasani Pir Chahabor Jivani* (in Assamese), Shahi Mohammad Karim, Goalpara, 2016, p. 37.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Mohammad Yahya Tamizi, *Sufi Movements in Eastern India*, Idarah-i Adabiyat-i Delli, New Delhi, 2009, p. 110.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Dewan Nazrul Qadir, *Glimpses of Sufism in the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam (From 13<sup>th</sup> Century till Date)*, Devika Publication, New Delhi, 2010, p. 75.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Kasim Ali Ahmed, *The Muslims of Assam*, EBH Publishers, Guwahati, 2021, p. 63; Monower Hussain, Age- 47, *Caretaker* of the *Mazaar*, Village- Dohela Kalitapara, P.O.- Dohela, Dist. Goalpara (Assam), Date of Interview: 05-11-2023 (Sunday). During his childhood, he obtained this information from his grandfather, Kandura Sheikh, who died in 1988 A.D. at the age of 96.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Mohammad Yahya Tamizi, *Sufi Movements in Eastern India*, Idarah-i Adabiyat-i Delli, New Delhi, 2009, p. 110.

being given the nickname "Mazhar." Asad-ud Daula Shiraji of the Basbari area wrote many books, among which the most important one is "Amader Tapashya" (Our Penance), written in Bengali. Sufi Abdur Rahman Firoji was a prolific writer, linguist, learned physician, speech artist, philosophical poet, and editor of the weekly magazine "Biswadoot."<sup>2</sup> This magazine was published in Assamese and Bengali. He himself was the editor, publisher, and proprietor of the journal. It was probably the first journal that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, published in western Assam.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, he has authored about 40 books on different subjects, both in Bengali, Urdu, and Assamese. A few of them have been published, and the majority of them are in manuscript form. Prominent among them are: "গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ ভূগোল" (Geography of Goalpara District), "অসমত মিৰজুমলাৰ স্মৃতি" (Memories of Mirjumla in Assam), "আধুনিক ফটো বিজ্ঞান" (Modern Photo Science), "গাৰো বুলি" (Garo Buli), "মেঘৰ দেশ শ্বিলং, ভ্রমণ কাহিনী)" (Land of Clouds, Shillong: Travel Story), "হাজো পোৱামোক্কা তীর্থ ভ্রমণ কাহিনী" (Hajo Powa Mecca Pilgrimage Story), "হোমিও ভেষজ ৰত্নাকৰ" (Homoeo Herbal Gems), ট্ৰপিকেল ফিভাৰ" (Tropical Fever), "মাগুকেৰ দৰবাৰ" (Mashuk's Court), "ব্যাথাৰ ডাইৰী" (Diary of Pain), "আগুনেৰ খিৰকা" (Fire Crack), "নাৰী কলঙ্কিনী" (Stigmatized Women), etc.<sup>4</sup> Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiqui of Furfura Sharif produced, published, and distributed Islamic literature, including books, pamphlets, journals, newspapers, and other materials in the local language, particularly Bengali, which were invaluable assets for the Muslim population in Bengal and the Bengalispeaking people of Assam. He reportedly oversaw and provided funding for the publication of over two thousand books written by diverse authors from Bengal and Assam.<sup>5</sup> The literary creations of Maulana Ruhul Amin are one-of-a-kind, unparalleled, and breathtaking. Ruhul Amin authored a total of ninety-five books covering multiple topics of Islam, with the majority of them being written in the Bengali language.<sup>6</sup> According to another narrative, he wrote 135 books in Bengali, of which 118 have been published so far.<sup>7</sup> One of his significant literary works, published in 1935 A.D. in Bengali, is "Banga O Assamer Pir Auwliva Kahini" (Tales of the Sufi-saints of Bengal and Assam). This work is a notable

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Dewan Nazrul Qadir, *Glimpses of Sufism in the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam (From 13<sup>th</sup> Century till Date)*, Devika Publication, New Delhi, 2010, p. 71.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Shoriful Islam (ed.), *Goalparar Ratna (A Collection of Life and Works of Twelve Prominent Persons of Goalpara)*, Char Chapori Shahitya Parishad, Guwahati, 2022, p. 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Shoriful Islam (ed.), *Goalparar Ratna (A Collection of Life and Works of Twelve Prominent Persons of Goalpara)*, Char Chapori Shahitya Parishad, Guwahati, 2022, p. 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Shoriful Islam (ed.), *Goalparar Ratna (A Collection of Life and Works of Twelve Prominent Persons of Goalpara)*, Char Chapori Shahitya Parishad, Guwahati, 2022, pp. 3-4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Cited in Md. Mahmudul Hussain, "Maulana Abu Bakr Siddiqi's Participation in the Freedom Movement of India," in *Sprin Journal of Arabic-English Studies*, Vol. 2 (02), Sept. 2023, p. 49, retrieved from <u>https://doi.org/10.55559/sjaes.v2i02.42</u>, accessed on 14/12/2023.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Mostafa Abdul Quyum, *Muhammad Ruhul Amin: His Life and Works*, Doctoral Thesis, Calcutta University, 1993, p. 166.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> A. R. M. Ali Haidar, *Shah Sufi Syed Fateh Ali, Shah Sufi Abu Bakr Siddiqui and Shah Sufi Mawlana Nisaruddin Ahmad (R): A Survey of the Lives and Deeds of these Three Sufi-Saints of Bengal (in Bengali), Doctoral Thesis, Dhaka University, 1997, p. 95.* 

contribution to the historical understanding of Sufism in Bengal and Assam. As a result of these writings, numerous Assamese and Bengali authors and poets subsequently took pride in their use of Islamic terminology. Not only terminology but also Islamic concepts and themes have taken a place in Assamese and Bengali literature.

- 5. Impact of Sufism on Education: The old Goalpara district of Assam owes a great deal to the educational achievements of the Sufi saints and the centres they founded centuries ago. They built maqtabs and madrassas next to their khanqahs, which evolved into hubs for learning, wisdom, and information. The "Mazharul Uloom Madrassa," established at Katarihara of Goalpara district in the year 1927 A.D. by the Sufi mystic Syed Nasiruddin Baghdadi, was one of the more wellknown madrassas of this region.<sup>1</sup> Now, it has been converted into M. E. and High Schools, respectively, by the Assam government. Sufi Abdul Qadir Naashbandi established Asharikandi M. E. Madrassa and Jhaler Algha M. E. Madrassa in the Dhubri district during the 1950s.<sup>2</sup> Hatipota M. E. Madrassa of Dhubri district was also established by Sufi Abdul Barik Chishti in 1961 A.D.<sup>3</sup> The Assam government has recently converted all of these madrassas into schools. It is believed that Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani, a Sufi-cum-political activist, founded over 33 educational institutions in different areas of lower Assam.<sup>4</sup> He set up a Higher Secondary School at Hamidabad in 1941 A.D. In the 1950s, there was no female education in the west Goalpara area. Therefore, Sufi Abdur Rahman Firozi established an Assamese medium school named 'Rakhaldubi Girls' Middle School' on his ancestral property at Rakhaldubi in 1957 A.D. in consultation with the local educated people for the purpose of promoting women's education.<sup>5</sup> Pir Abu Bakr Siddiqui of Furfura Sharif established numerous educational institutions in Bengal and different areas of lower Assam.<sup>6</sup> Thus, it can be concluded that the Sufi saints in the undivided Goalpara district of Assam played a crucial role in the spread of education and culture throughout the area.
- 6. Sufism and Folk Songs: The undivided Goalpara district of Assam has longstanding borders with Bengal and is home to the largest population of migrant Muslims from Bengal. These people had a stronger affinity for Bengali traditional culture, and they subsequently introduced the same to this region. Consequently, this area witnessed the emergence and progression of Bengali Sufi musical

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mohammad Yahya Tamizi, *Sufi Movements in Eastern India*, Idarah-i Adabiyat-i Delli, New Delhi, 2009, p. 110.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Abdus Shahid Sheikh, Age- 64, retired Arabic Subject Teacher of Barkanda Peoples' Academy Higher Secondary School, Alamganj Part- 9, Dist.- Dhubri (Assam), Date of Interview: 14-11-2023 (Tuesday). The informant is also a prominent Islamic writer and is associated with the locality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Abdus Shahid Sheikh, Age- 64, Retired Arabic Subject Teacher of Barkanda Peoples' Academy Higher Secondary School, Alamganj Part- 9, Dist.- Dhubri (Assam), Date of Interview: 14-11-2023 (Tuesday).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Prasun Barman & Gorky Chakraborty (ed.), *Char-Chapori: Abalokan-Punorabalokan* (in Assamese), Bandhav, Guwahati, 2020, p. 130.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Shoriful Islam (ed.), *Goalparar Ratna (A Collection of Life and Works of Twelve Prominent Persons of Goalpara)*, Char Chapori Shahitya Parishad, Guwahati, 2022, p. 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Md. Shamin Firdous, "The Light of Furfurah Sharif," in *Journal of Islamic History and Culture in India*, Volume 4, 2015, Department of Islamic History and Culture, University of Calcutta, p. 117.

culture. So, the region gave rise to the traditions of three distinct genres of Bengali folk and Sufi songs like *Marifati, Baul,* and *Murshidi.* Apart from these, many spiritual songs were recently popular among them, such as *Baromashi Geet, Doria Pirer Geet, Ghazi Pirer Geet, etc.* The other instances where the impact of the Sufis in particular as well as the Muslims in general can be vividly observed are the songs of *Manai Zatra, Ghazi Gaan, Bhari Gaan, Moishali Geet, Nao Khelowa Geet, Satyapirar Gaan, Sonapirer Gaan,* etc. These songs are spiritual in nature and instrumental in maintaining communal harmony and integrity in the study area. Their literary value is also immense. However, these songs have considerably lost their significance due to various reasons.

- 7. Impact of Sufism on Assamese and Bengali Languages: The Sufis served as the primary conduit for the introduction of Arabic and Persian terminology into the Assamese and Bengali languages. They initially adopted the Persian language as a means of spreading Islam. Therefore, numerous Persian terms have eventually become part of the Assamese and Bengali languages as well as some other local dialects. It is observed in our daily lives that some of the words and phrases in the Assamese and Bengali vocabulary are of Perso-Arabic origins. The following terms are a few examples in this case: *azan, bondegi, behest, dargah, darvesh, dojakh, eid, fereshta, haji, jannat, jaynamaj, jin, Kaaba, kafer, khadim, khanqah, khilafat, qibla, qiyamat, Quran, Khoda, muharram, masjid, mannat, maut, murid, murshid, nobi, namaj, neki, noor, paygambar, pari, pir, rasul, roza, sunnat, taqdir, talaq, toubah, urs, waj, ziyarat, and many more. Presently, both the Assamese and Bengali people cannot refrain from employing them in their daily lives. The influx of so many new terms has made the Assamese and Bengali languages diverse and rich.*
- 8. Interaction with Other Faiths: Sufism is a mystical tradition, and it shares intimate ties with the mystical traditions of other faiths. It is noticed that certain dargahs in the study area were constructed on the remains of Buddhist shrines, as evidenced by the presence of a Buddhist site near the vicinity of Deg Dhowa dargah near Goalpara town. There were a few stone-built votive stupas in the Deg Dhowa dargah enclosure on the Mahadeva Hill of Goalpara district. The dargah of Shah Kamal in Mahendraganj, West Garo Hill district of the presentday state of Meghalaya, also contains similar stones. These archaeological findings discovered at Deg Dhowa and Mahendraganj in the study area provide evidence of the connection between Sufism and Tantricism in the medieval era. There is also evidence of both Hindu and Buddhist sculptures at the Paglatek location, which is largely believed to have been the abode of a "Pagla," alias a Sufi-saint, in the past. The newly converts in the past perceived similarities between the Sufi saints (pirs) and the Tantric Gurus, while equally drawing parallels between the graves and *dargahs* of the *pir* and the chaityas or stupas of the Buddhists. Moreover, standing across the Netai Dhubuni Ghat, the dargah of Panch Pir in Dhubri town represents the harmonious coexistence among the different faiths.
- 9. **Participation in the Indian Freedom Struggle:** Several Sufi saints of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century also took part in the ongoing freedom struggle of India. Among them, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiqui of *Furfura Sharif*, Maulana Ruhul Amin of Basirhat, Yunus Ali Enayetpuri, Asad-ud Daula Shiraji, Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani, and Abdur Rahman Firozi are the prominent ones. They played an important role in the freedom struggle in India by mobilizing the people of Bengal and the Bengali-speaking people of western Assam. Among other activities, they organised

picketing events in villages to encourage people to use native items and abstain from purchasing foreign goods. On different occasions, the colonial government put several of them in jail because of anti-British activities.

## Conclusion

To conclude, it can be said that the undivided Goalpara district was one of the most prominent Sufi centres in Assam. At various points in history, a multitude of Sufi saints from all over the world arrived in this region. The key teachings that the Sufi saints upheld in their spiritual activities were spirituality, equality, and universal brotherhood. Evidence indicates that the Sufi saints played a significant role in the dissemination of Islam as well as the Islamic teachings across the region. Moreover, local customs and circumstances heavily impacted and fused the Sufi and neo-converts. For this reason, the kind of Islam that developed in this region is more oriented towards Sufism than towards traditional Islam. The arrival of Sufism helped the undivided Goalpara district of Assam flourish culturally, as seen by the proliferation of historic mosques, *khanqahs*, and *mazaars* across the region. Sufi-shrines are perfectly rooted in the pluralist cultures of the study area, and shrine-based Sufism has become recognised as the defender of inter-communal harmony and peace in this region.

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## **ISHRAT MUSHTAQ**

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#### MUHAMMADI BEGAM (1878-1908): A TRAILBLAZER

## Abstract:

In the history of South Asia, Muslim women have often been neglected or portrayed mostly as mute spectators. Such assumptions need to be questioned because the Muslim women of South Asia had a history of their own. In colonial India, there were many such remarkable women who were active not only politics, but also in education and the ongoing reform process. The history of such women needs to be highlighted. So this paper analyses the life and contribution of Muhammadi Begam (1878-1908), the first woman Urdu novelist and editor. She not only wrote wonderful novels but also started a journal for Muslim women and played a significant role in the ongoing reform process among the Indian Muslims.

**Keywords:** Muslim women, Muhammadi Begam, gender, 19th-century India, female novelist, Urdu literature, reforms.

#### **Early Life and Education**

Muhammadi Begum was born in 1878 in Shahpur, Punjab.<sup>1</sup> Her father, Syed Ahmed Shafi, held the position of Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab government.<sup>2</sup> Despite the prevalent societal restrictions on women's education during her time, Muhammadi was fortunate to be raised in a culturally vibrant environment at home, which cultivated her early love for literature. She not only learned Urdu but also became a Hafiz by memorizing the Quran. In 1897, she married Sayyid Mumtaz Ali, an Islamic scholar and graduate of Darul Uloom Deoband.<sup>3</sup> Under his guidance, Muhammadi acquired proficiency in Arabic and Persian, and received private instruction in English, Hindi, and Mathematics.<sup>4</sup> Apart from managing the household, she also took care of the two children that Mumtaz Ali had from his previous marriage.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Sar wat Ali, <u>"Stuff legends are made of"</u>, <u>*The News International*</u>. 10 May, 2020. Retrieved 3 Nov, 2023.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Tahir, Naim, "Syed Muhammadi Begum: Bhulaya na Jayega ", *Syed Muhammadi Begum aur unka Khandan*, edited by Naim Tahir, Sang-e Mil Publications, 2018, pp. 25-31, p. 26.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>He wrote a treatise addressing the stark disparity between the legal standing of Muslim women according to Islamic law and their unfortunate circumstances in Indian society, largely due to prevailing social norms, *Huquq-e-Niswan* (1898).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Rauf Parekh, "Muhammadi Begum and Tehzeeb-e-Niswan", Dawn. Retrieved 3 Nov, 2023.

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In 1898, Muhammadi and her husband embarked on a joint endeavor by launching a weekly magazine specifically catering to women, named *Tehzeeb-e-Niswan*.<sup>1</sup> As the sole editor of the magazine, Muhammadi played a crucial role in encouraging women to contribute their creative and critical works to the publication. The magazine disseminated progressive ideas concerning issues such as divorce with obligatory financial support and advocated for the discontinuation of *purdah* and polygamy. From 1898 until her passing in 1908, Muhammadi's relentless dedication and intellectual prowess firmly established the *Tehzeeb-e-Niswan* as a significant platform for women's voices. Her groundbreaking contributions led her to be celebrated as India's inaugural Muslim feminist and the first woman to ever edit an Urdu magazine.

#### Socio-cultural context:

Uderstanding Muhammadi Begam's impact requires considering the cultural and social environment of 19th-century India. Since the beginning of colonization, the topic of women's education and involvement in public affairs has become contentious in Indo-Muslim culture. The prevailing sentiment has been to confine women to the home, rather than allowing them to participate in public life. In regions like Delhi, Punjab, United Provinces, and Hyderabad Deccan, Muslim culture was deeply rooted. However, people in these areas were resistant to change, viewing it as an imposition on their established ways. The ruling elite saw any alteration as a challenge to their cherished values and a disruption of the existing order. With the Muslims of India having lost political power, they clung to traditional customs and social norms for survival, making them resistant to change.

Muhammadi Begam stood against these prevailing beliefs. She saw women as essential contributors to modern society, contrary to the prevalent notion that they should be confined to their homes. Even Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a leader in modern Muslim education, was hesitant about educating women. He believed it was more important for men to receive education and take on greater roles in society and government. Muhammadi, throughout her entire life, vigorously championed the rights of women both through her own actions and her written works. This was in a world that was rapidly evolving, demanding a corresponding shift in people's attitudes. She and her husband faced severe backlash for their efforts, enduring ridicule, threats, and abuse.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Literary Career**

Filled with a desire to shift perspectives on women and their education, Muhammadi took up the editorship of *Tehzib-e-Niswan*. At first, the journal for women faced ridicule and strong opposition. Complimentary copies sent by Mumtaz Ali were returned unopened, often with insulting letters. Despite Muhammadi Begum being a devout and *purdah* observing woman, well-versed in eastern and Islamic culture, people were skeptical of their intentions. The initial number of subscribers was disheartening, with only 60 to 70 even three months after the journal's launch. However, Mumtaz Ali persevered, and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Gail Minault, *Gender, Language, and Learning: Essays in Indo-Muslim Cultural History,* Permanent Black Publications, Ranikhet, 2009, p.87.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Gail Miault, *Secluded Scholars: Women's Education and Muslim Social Reform in Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998, pp. 110-13.

gradually the journal gained acceptance among educated middle-class Muslim families. By 1903, the number of subscribers had risen to above 400.<sup>1</sup>

Muhammadi Begam's literary journey began, she wrote articles about housekeeping manuals, articles, cook books, novels, poetry in a very simple style. Her articles in *Tehzib* focused on women's education, advice texts, housekeeping, etiquette, child-care, healthcare, articles on the reform of extravagant customs, etc.<sup>2</sup> Novels, stories and autobiographical accounts were also serialiazed. The *Tehzib* appeared weekly and style of writings in the was lucid. There was also a "letters to the editor" section" which generated lively interaction among the readers. The journal contributed to the growth of women writers, who played a pivotal role in fostering a budding sense of solidarity among Muslim women in South Asia.<sup>3</sup> Later on, the journal became complex in its language and style, articles on politics and foreign news also started to appear.<sup>4</sup>

Muhammadi Begam also made her mark in the field of Urdu fiction. Her groundbreaking novel *Sharif Beti* came out in 1908. It narrates the story of a poor Muslim girl who, through education and her skills, rises to achieve respectability and prosperity. This fictional narrative is directed towards girls from disadvantaged backgrounds. The main character, Sharifunnisa, is an 11-year-old daughter of a clerk with a mother suffering from mental illness. After her father's passing, she transitions from sewing for a modest income, to tending livestock and selling dairy products, and ultimately utilizes her considerable talents (which Muhammadi Begum equates with virtue) to become a teacher for young girls, all while residing in a borrowed house. She accomplishes this with the guidance of a captivating figure, the spirited hairdresser (Badi Bi),, who teaches her to blend the virtues of her genteel upbringing with the resourcefulness and entrepreneurial spirit of a working-class woman.

Mumtaz Ali criticized contemporary authors for exclusively portraying wealthy families, asserting that such depictions might lead impoverished girls to disdain their own circumstances. He stressed the importance of narrating stories about girls from low-income household. *Sharif Beti* marks a significant deviation from how female characters are typically depicted in Urdu domestic novels written by male authors. In Nazir Ahmad's *Mirat ul-Arus* (1869), Asghari's decision not to accept payment for teaching girls in her home is seen as an affirmation of her honor (sharafat). In contrast, the title page of *Sharif Beti* explicitly states that it tells the story of a disadvantaged Muslim girl who leverages her education and skills to gain respect and prosperity.

Muhammadi also wrote the biography of (Bibi Ahsraf) Ashrafunnisa (1840– 1903) titled *Hayat-e-Ashraf*, wife of Syed Alamdar Husain, who worked as Deputy Inspector of School in Jalandhar. After his death in 1870, his widowed wife had to work at Victoria Girls' School, Lahore. She rose to the position of head teacher and served till the school her death in 1903. Muhammadi accounts the hardships such as the loss of Ashraf's husband and children, as well as the eventual successes she achieved in her life. *Hayat-e-Ashraf* shares similarities with *Sharif Beti*, including the similar names of the heroines, both of which depict the victory of resilience in the face of adversity. In addition to emphasizing the immense importance of education, the biography also highlights two

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Gail Miault, *Secluded Scholars: Women's Education and Muslim Social Reform in Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998, p. 113.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Gender, Language, and Learning, p.88.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Azra Asghar Ali, *The Emergence of Feminism Among Indian Muslim Women, 1920–1947*, Oxford University Press, 2000, p. 25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Gender, Language, and Learning, pp. 87-89.
of Muhammadi Begum's significant ethical concerns: leading a virtuous and upright life, and encouraging women to engage in industrious pursuits in various forms.

Muhammadi Begum introduced another women's magazine called 'Musheer-e-Madar' in 1905, but unfortunately, it didn't endure long after her passing. She wrote various other novels, essays, stories, poems etc, such as Aaj Kal, Safia Begum, Chandan Haar, Aadab e Mulaqaat, Rafeeqe Aroos, Khaanadari Sughar Beti, Khwab-i-rahat, Imtiaz pachchisi, Imtiaz phulwari, Taj phool, Taj geet, Rafeeq-i-aroos, Riaz phool, Sachche moti, and Naimat khana. Muhammadi Begum's lifelong commitment to the cause of female education and empowerment was expressed through her writings and personal example, aimed to shift societal perceptions. Despite facing severe backlash, she and her husband, Maulvi Mumtaz Ali, boldly championed a more inclusive perspective, addressing public issues from a women-centered standpoint. She also founded a school exclusively for women. She conducted a fascinating initiative with an all-women's shop, where women managed all aspects of the business, and no men were permitted to engage in any work within the shop. Muhammadi dies at the young age of 30 in 1908. Naeem Tahir, her grandson compiled a biography Savidah Muhammadi Begum aur Unka Khandan (tr.) Sayidah Muhammadi Begum and her family.<sup>1</sup>

#### Legacy

Muhammadi Begam's legacy surpasses her own written works. As the pioneer female Urdu novelist, she has made an enduring impact. Her writing style was characterized by clear prose and a distinctive linguistic flair, commonly referred to as the *begmati zabaan*. It is a great loss to Urdu literature that her career was cut short by her untimely demise in 1908 at the age of 30. However, she undeniably blazed a trail and set the stage for subsequent female writers like Nazar Sajjad Hyder, Sughra Humayun Mirza, Tyaba Bilgrami, and later luminaries such as Rashid Jahan, Hijab Imtiaz Ali, Ismat Chughtai, Qurratulain Hyder, Aamna Nazli, Nisar Aziz Butt, and Khadija Mastur.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>Asif Farrukhi</u>, "<u>A PIONEERING WOMAN OF LETTERS</u>", <u>Dawn</u>, 16 September, 2018. Retrieved 3 Nov, 2023.

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#### EDUCATION SYSTEM IN MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT FROM MURSHID QULI KHAN TO ALIVARDI KHAN: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

**Abstract:** Murshidabad was one of the most important education centres during Nawabi period. During middle age Arabic and Persian language flourished in Murshidabad. The Muslims rulers established so many madrasahs and Maktabs to spread the study of Islamic theology and Persian language. After that, both the Hindus and Muslims came closer to each other politically and culturally. This was the main point which help to develop the education system of Murshidabad. As a result, several languages like Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit got momentum to flourish in Murshidabad during the middle age.

Keywords: Murshidabad, Nawab, Education, Maktabs, Chatuspathis, Persian, Sanskrit.

The district Murshidabad had long tradition of history and culture and it was the seat of erstwhile Nawabate of Bengal. During Nawabi period, Murshidabad district was not much advanced in terms of education and did not experience much progress. The people of the district were engaged in indigenous industries specially in the skill involved with carpentry, metallurgy, curving, weaving etc. During Nawabi period, both the Hindu and Muslims had their own elementary educational institute like *Pathsalas* and *Maktabs* where *Pundits* and *Maulavis* taught respectively. There were three significant terms of learning like reading, writing and arithmetic. For writing, they used ground followed by palm leaves, then on plantain leaves and lastly on slate and paper. There were flourished many languages for teaching learning method like Persian, Urdu, Arabic, Hindi, Bengali and Sanskrit etc. *Madrasah* provided higher education for Muslims in cities and town while *Tols* and *Chatuspathis* played an important role for the Hindus.

Muslim elementary education mainly based on the Quran and other elementary religious subjects. Masjid played important role for the study of elementary education for Muslims. During medieval period, many mosques constructed with two storeys, where ground floor of it serving as Maktabs.<sup>1</sup> Both the *Khanqahs* of the Muslim saints and the *Imambarahs* of the Shias also provided the house of learning.<sup>2</sup> *Ghulam Hussain* mentioned educated men and scholars whose main business was to impart education to the people.<sup>3</sup> His account gives an idea of the trends of Muslim Education in India. The families of learned person and scholar also received grants from the Mughal Government to maintain the educational institute. Some of these institute also existed during British period. The town of Patna, Murshidabad and Dacca were the main centre of learning.

It is evident that most of the educated men and their forefathers had migrated to the eastern provinces before Murshid Quli Khan reign in Murshidabad. Asad Allah, the Zamindar of Birbhum was a great patron of learning. He granted lands to learned men and inspired them to pursuit of learning. The Muslim education in Murshidabad was encouraged by Murshid Quli Khan himself. He was a learned person and had respect to the eminent personalities for their piety and erudition. His main contribution was confined to copying the Quran and it distributed in many important places. He built a madrasah known as Katra Madrasah of Jafar Khan (because the building also housed a Katra or residence for travelling merchants) for facilities the Islamic learning.<sup>4</sup> He appointed two thousand and five hundred Karis to recite the Quran at Katra mosque with the royal food and lodging and also provided the scholarship to them. The Mughal Government maintained a learning institution in Dacca which was housed Shahi masjid of Lalbagh and the salary of the teacher was provided by the Government. Maulavi Asad Allah was the last serving teacher of this institution who died in 1750.<sup>5</sup>

Nawabs, nobles, amirs and rich Muslim family took responsibility to support the expenditure of the students in Madrasahs and Maktabs. Two big madrasahs were being set up at Motijhil and Mansurgunj in the capital city of Murshidabad by Nawajis Mohammad, sone-in-law of Alivardi khan. These madrasahs were not only the centres of religious education but also the social and administrative needs, skilled admistrators, clerks, soldiers, doctor, lawyers, poets, writer etc. also produced.<sup>6</sup> Murshidabad was a reputed educational centre during Nawabi period which was able to attract many students and teachers from the different part of the country. Haji Muhammad Mohsin completed primary education from Hooghly and then came to Murshidabad for higher learning.<sup>7</sup> Under the patronage of Murshid Quli Khan, two thousand poets, artists, scholars, practiced knowledge. The curriculum of higher education for Muslims learning was imparted Islamic theology, medical science and astrology which was based on Arabic and Persian Language.

Nawab Alivardi Khan himself was a genius personality and highly appreciated the talent and culture of other artists and learned men. He always enjoyed the discussion moment with ulema and pious men and he tried to held discussion daily. According to Ghulam Hussain Tabatabai's account *Siyar-ul-Mutakharin*, Alivardi Khan encouraged a number of educated scholars from the western provinces to settle in Murshidabad by giving them scholarships and allowances. Mir Muhammad of Hyderabad was a notable who brought 2000 books in Murshidabad. He also written many books on Arabic and Persian language.<sup>8</sup>

Azimabad (Patna) was an important centre of Persian education during the reign of Nawab Alivardi Khan. Ghulam Hussain writes, during this time a number of persons loved science and learning and devoted themselves to teaching and being taught.<sup>9</sup> Ghulam Hussain mentioned some eminent persons who appeared in this era. He mentioned Maulvi Muhammad Nasir was famous scholar who travelled extensively in the Indian subcontinent and Persia. He had the experienced in all branch of science such as specially astronomy, mathematics and algebra. Jair Hussain son of Maulavi Muhammad Nasir, who was also expert in the applied science. He learned applied science from his father and supressed him in spiritual knowledge.<sup>10</sup> Mir Muhammad, disciple of the poet Mirza Muizz Musavi Khan was famous for his erudition, compositional craft and integrity. Kazi Ghulam Muzaffar popularly known as Muzaffar Ali Khan was famous for his talent. He was being appointed as Chief Justice of Murshidabad during the Alivardi Khan reign.

There was also other renowned personality like Maulavi Muhammad Arif, Mir Rustam Ali Khan, Shah Muhammad Amin, Shah Adam Jaibat Beg and Shah Khizir for their learning. Mir Muhammad Muhmud Sajjad was well versed in Islamic and secular knowledge. Historian Ghulam Hussain Tabatabai's grandfather Alim Ullah and greatgrandfather's maternal uncle Shah Heydar both were the famous scholar during that time.<sup>11</sup> It is important to note that a number of learned and meritorious men came to Hindustan from Iran and they settled in particularly in the Bihar town and Azimabad.<sup>12</sup> some of them were Al Muhmmad Mabud Ali, Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, Sayyid Mahammad Ali and Haji Badiuddin.<sup>13</sup>

Ghulam Hussain has mentioned to the scholar in Persian literature in the court of Nawab Alivardi Khan and also tried to explain that the nine (ten) reputed professor with three or four hundred students at the great Madrasah established at Azimabad by Zainuddin, the deputy governor and the son in law and nephew of Alivardi Khan. As a result, Persian knowing Hindu personality appeared at the court of Bengal nawab. During the time of Nawabi period so many Hindu people learned Arabic and Persian for the administrative need of the Nawabi court. Both the Raja Kyretchand, son of Rai Ram Alamchand, the Diwan of the Nawab and Raja Ram Narayan, deputy governor of Bihar who were learned Arabic and Persian during the period of Nawab Alivardi khan.<sup>14</sup> According to Adam, he visited five district of Bengal and identified that the number of Hindu scholars exceeded that the Muslims.<sup>15</sup>

There was also provision for education for Hindus. Hindus received their higher learning from the Chatuspathis. Ramprasad, ideal of Hindu described clearly in his Bengali Poem *Vidya Sundara* which was written after the death of Nawab Murshid Quli Khan. He described social conditions of the people of vardhamana who were happy and free from disease and poverty. There were available Chatuspathis whose learner came from the different part of the country like Dravida (South India), Utkala (Orissa), Kasi (Banaras) and Tirhut (Bihar) etc.<sup>16</sup> Ramprasad shared his fifty-year educational carrier experience, how a Sanskrit scholar had to successful through the different stages. He was at first taught to practice writing letters, and acquaintance with which entitled him to be introduced in to the study of Grammar and the works like Bhattikavyam, Raghuvamsam and Kumarrasambhavam.<sup>17</sup> Later he had took interest to the study of Alankara.

It is important to note that the Maharajah Krishnachandra of Nadia fixed in monthly stipends of Rs 200 for the distant students to motivate for the cultivation of Sanskrit Learning.<sup>18</sup> It was under his patronage that the Bharatchandra wrote *Annada Mangala* and Ramprasad wrote *Kalikirtana* with the inspired by Rajakisora Mukhapadhyaya who was a relative of Maharajah Krishnachandra.

The people of Murshidabad were experienced in the knowledge on Vedas, the agamas, astrology, astronomy and all are respectful their own religion.<sup>19</sup> Another important famous personality was Suvankara who was Hindu arithmetician probably flourished during the later part of the 17<sup>th</sup> and early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The medium of instruction in Chatuspathis for higher learning was Sanskrit. Nadia was the seat of learning from ancient period where existed a college by the record of diaries of Streynsham Master during the time of Murshid Quli Khan.<sup>20</sup> Hindus also learned Persian for entering the state service. The eminent poet Bharat Chandra learned the Persian language in the house of Ramachnadra Munshi of Hugli.<sup>21</sup> There were many Hindu munshis also teach Persian to their own people for the communication with the Dadni merchant who were belong from Persian.<sup>22</sup>

The Bengali Language received attention during the time of Nawabi period. Some eminent Bengali poet like Bharat Chandra and Ramprasad were born during the time of Murshid Quli Khan and published so many books. Two important books like Sivayana and Satya Narayana both published by Bhattacharya is controversial. It is no doubt that the Rameswar Bhattacharyya lived during the time of Murshid Quli Khan but his book publication time is doubtful. The Muslim also published so many Bengali book but it is not clear how many were written in the time of Nawabi Period.

During the Nawabi period, the women education was neglected in higher stages. Women were participated in primary education in Maktabs and madrasahs. Some rich family arranged the educational facilities at home for girls. Some of them are famous like Zinnat-un-nisa daughter of Nawab Murshid Quli khan and the wife of Nawab Shuja-ud-din Muhammad Khan, the latter's daughter Nafisa Begum and Durdana Begum, Sharafun-nesa Begum wife of Nawab Alivardi Khan and her three daughter Ghaseti Begum, Maimuna Begum and Amina Begum.<sup>23</sup> There were also so many Hindu educated ladies. There were a significant growth of libraries and study centre in Murshidabad as a symbol of intellectual progress and cultural activities. Nawab Murshid Quli khan himself maintained an excellent library where he used to copy Quran.<sup>24</sup>

Female education during the time of Alivardi Khan was not unknown. Vidya, heroin of Bharatachandra's *Vidyasundari* was an eminent educated personality during that time.<sup>25</sup> Mallika heroin of Seikh Sadi's literary work *Gada-Mallika Sambad* proclaimed that she would marry him who could defeat her in the literary debate.<sup>26</sup> There were also other women character like Rani Bhawani of Natore, Annakali of Cossimbazar, Ahalya Bai of Indore, the wife of Jasavanta Raya and the wife of Rajah navakrishna<sup>28</sup> and a daughter of Rasoraja etc., who established lot of chatuspathi and tols with the grants to running the education system.<sup>27</sup> There was also example of female educated mendicant among the Vairaginis and sannyasinis who had knowledge of Sanskrit language.<sup>29</sup>

The education history of Murshidabad during the nawabs reign described by different scholars in a different manner. Colonial historians claimed after advent of Europeans, modern education had started in India. Some historian identified Murshidabad had the energy, ability but they did not get the advantages or opportunity to flourished them. Prof. Zaheda Ahmed in her work said that "there (Bengal) was no dearth of energy, ability and intellect but they were being wasted on barren endeavors". Historian Ghulam Hossain and many other intellectual personalities proved that Bengal had not lack of education or did not waste the talent in barren endeavor. The educated person like Bharatchandra, Ramchandra, Jaffar khan Chief Kazi of Aliverdi Khan, Jaswant khan, home tutor and diwan of Sharfaraz Khan, Vaishnava mendicants and saints were famous for their contribution in the educational history of Murshidabad during the period of Nawab. The nawabs of Bengal created an appropriate environment and opportunity to getting education irrespective of caste, creed, religion, gender etc. Nawabs always welcomed the talent wherever they belonged and whatever their religion. They appreciated girls and lower caste people also to imparting education and zamindars of the society grant the fund for free education.

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# COLONIAL APOGEE IN MADRAS: TANJORE, NAWAB OF ARCOT (A749-1795) AND THE CASE OF HIS CREDITORS

**Abstract:** This paper is an attempt to analyse the triangular relation between the Nawab of Carnatic Mohammad Ali, English East India Company, and the Raja of Tanjore in the light some original documents. This study delves into the examination of the political and economic interactions during a period when the Company faced external threats to its emerging Indian empire while consolidating its authority in southern India. It explores how the Company's relationship with the Nawab in India evolved and evaluates the implications of these changes for both national and company politics in London. Between 1775 and 1785, the East India Company gradually diminished the Nawab's power, effectively reducing him to a figurehead ruler. Mohammad Ali's efforts to resist this process are analysed in the context of the intricate web of relationships that defined the political landscape of late eighteenth-century South India.

During this period, the Nawab sought to enhance his local authority with English support while countering the Company's increasing ability and willingness to dictate his policies. The private interests and actions of the Company's employees played a pivotal role in this process. They undermined the effectiveness of the Nawab's state and were instrumental in convincing the Company, the British government, and Parliament in London to reform their approach to the Indian empire. The Nawab's substantial debts, owed both to the Company and its employees, eroded his state's capacity to survive. These debts also highlighted to British policymakers that forming a relatively equal alliance with an Indian power would always be an insecure foundation for their Indian operations.

**Keywords**: killidars, polygars, Marratas, Pigot's Diamond, Nabob, Arcot Loans, Hong merchants.

In late eighteenth-century Britain, the term "nabob" was a derogatory label specifically directed at individuals who had worked for the East India Company (EIC) and returned to Britain. These individuals had amassed significant wealth during their service in the East and were met with jealousy and suspicion. Their experiences in distant lands gave Britons back home a tangible connection to the overseas empire they could only imagine. But what did the term "nabob" truly mean?

Etymologically, "nabob<sup>1</sup>" was derived from "nawab," a title used for aristocratic regional leaders in the Mughal empire of South Asia. In eighteenth-century Britain, the word was relatively new. Even as late as 1759, *the Annual Register* felt it necessary to explain the term, describing nabobs as semi-independent viceroys under the authority of the Grand Mogul in their respective provinces.<sup>2</sup>

By the latter part of the century, those critical of British policies in India began using the term to refer to their compatriots in South Asia. Horace Walpole, for instance, referred to India as a "nest of monsters" and labelled the East India Company as the "spawn of nabobs" in 1784.<sup>3</sup> Though not his first instance of using the term in this context, Walpole was among the first to use it disparagingly to describe Company employees. The Oxford English Dictionary and Hobson-Jobson both document that Walpole had already adopted the term as a negative descriptor as early as the 1760s.

In 1771, the Town and Country Magazine published a story titled "The Memoirs of a Nabob." However, in this narrative, a "nabob" was not a representative of the Mughal empire but rather an employee of the East India Company. The story began by clarifying that, in modern terms, a "nabob" was an individual who had cunningly and ruthlessly acquired a fortune akin to that of an Asian prince through their service in the East India Company. Upon returning to England, these individuals were seen as showcasing their foolishness, vanity, and ambition.

In the late eighteenth century, the term "nabob" carried significant connotations, particularly in the context of British involvement in India through the East India Company (EIC). Unlike the renowned fictional character Robinson Crusoe, who exhibited ingenuity and resilience in building a new civilization on a deserted island, nabobs were often portrayed as unscrupulous figures. They were depicted as rapacious villains who exploited India for personal gain and were seen as intending to further despoil Britain with their ill-gotten wealth from the Indian subcontinent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Nabob, na'bob, *n*. a deputy or governor under the Mogul Empire: a European who has enriched himself in the East: any man of great wealth. (Corr. Of Hind. *Nawwab*, a deputy)." [Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Tillman W. Nechtman, *History Compass*, 'Nabob Revisited: A Cultural History of British Imperialism and the Indian Question in Late-Eighteenth-Century Britain', 2006, p. 646. (Henceforth *Nabob Revisited*).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid.

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This negative perception of nabobs was rooted in their material displays of extravagance and ambition. They symbolized a complex connection between the nation-building efforts within Britain and the expansion of its empire. The concept of exhibition played a crucial role in shaping public disdain for nabobs during this period. These individuals highlighted the interdependence between constructing a nation and building an empire, effectively serving as tangible evidence of the intricate relationship between Britain and its overseas territories.

Nabobs embodied a hybrid identity, straddling the boundary between metropolitan Britain and the broader British imperial domain. Their significance was emphasized through the collection and display of material artifacts from India. These objects represented a fusion of cultures and served as a manifestation of Britain's evolving hybrid identity. This was particularly relevant at a time when the definitions of both the British nation and its empire were still evolving.

Drawing a parallel with Robinson Crusoe's discovery of a footprint on his secluded island, nabobs were a concrete presence within Britain. They brought with them tangible reminders of imperial influence on domestic soil. Just as Crusoe's solitude was disrupted by the presence of an "other," the nabobs signalled the incorporation of imperialism into British identity.

In re-evaluating the role of nabobs in British imperial history, it's crucial to examine the "India question" that preoccupied political observers of the eighteenth century. The transformation of Britain's presence in South Asia raised significant debates among East India Company shareholders, government officials, Members of Parliament, and the wider public. The EIC, initially established as a trading venture with a near-monopoly on England's eastern trade, faced challenges in an evolving landscape where European powers and regional leaders vied for dominance.

The EIC's military actions in response to challenges, such as the capture of Calcutta and the Battle of Plassey, led to a shift in its role, effectively establishing the Company as a sovereign force in Bengal. This transformation of the EIC's role in India contributed to the emergence of nabobs and their contentious reputation, highlighting the intricate connection between imperial expansion and Britain's evolving national identity. Clive's triumph in Bengal and the East India Company's defeat of the French forces at the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 not only ensured the Company's stability in South Asia but also

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brought about a significant shift in British influence on the subcontinent. No longer confined to mere trading, the East India Company became deeply entwined in the complexities of Mughal political dynamics. This transformation escalated when, under Clive's leadership once again, the Company's forces vanquished the combined armies of the Nawabs of Bengal and Awadh, along with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, at the Battle of Buxar in 1764.

This victory underscored the substantial authority the British had attained in South Asia. This shift was most apparent when Shah Alam relinquished control over the revenue administration (diwani) of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company in 1765. In essence, the Company's involvement in the Mughal Empire's taxation system elevated it to the status of a revenue minister to the emperor, resulting in a complex power dynamic where the once-defeated Shah Alam now played a subordinate role to the victorious Company. Critics like Edmund Burke correctly recognized this arrangement. What began as a community of trading merchants was steadily evolving into a political force.

However, the East India Company's unchecked actions prompted a response from British politicians in London. Robert Clive was summoned before Parliament to clarify his actions and the significant wealth he had amassed in India. In 1766, the Chatham Ministry's attempt to establish Parliamentary supremacy over the East India Company proved futile. Effective oversight only came about with Lord North's Regulating Act of 1773. This act appointed Warren Hastings as the Governor-General over the three East India Company presidencies in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. It also formed a four-member council in conjunction with the East India Company's Court of Directors and the Cabinet.

While the act aimed to rein in the Company's activities in India, practical challenges persisted. Administering regions that required a year to receive orders proved difficult. As Governor-General, Hastings frequently clashed with his councillors. His military campaigns across India – against the Rohillas in 1774, the Marathas from 1778, and the Kingdom of Mysore from 1780 – were contentious points of contention. His Orientalist policies were also a subject of dispute. Hastings, a devoted East India Company employee, believed that cultivating strong ties with the fragmented Mughal successor states was vital for the Company's position in India. He advocated for preserving Muslim and Hindu legal systems and translating South Asian literary and religious texts. Hastings was instrumental in establishing the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784, envisioning it as a platform for fostering Orientalist learning and nurturing a group of Britons capable of comprehending

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India's diverse communities and effectively managing the Company's interests. Hastings adopted a pragmatic approach to administration. With the decline of Mughal authority, India had fragmented into a collection of autonomous and semi-autonomous successor states, each vying for dominance. The East India Company (EIC), having gained the diwani, was just one of these entities. The complete conquest of the subcontinent was neither feasible nor desirable. Hastings recognized that cooperating with and comprehending the institutions, practices, and policies of neighbouring rival entities was the optimal strategy to safeguard the Company's position.

Although some of Hastings's actions might have seemed authoritarian in his dealings with certain Indian princes, he argued that he adopted this approach because despotism was the political language that resonated with South Asia's Hindu and Muslim communities. According to him, this was the only effective way to navigate India's intricacies. He articulated this argument in his defence during his impeachment back in Britain, where he faced accusations of abusing power, corruption, and despotism.

A central concern of those critical of the EIC and its employees was the potential influence they might bring back to Britain. Since Robert Clive's initial use of his Indian wealth to secure a seat in Parliament in 1760, EIC officials, known as "nabobs," had been known to leverage their economic strength to gain political power within the domestic political establishment. In an April 1785 edition of *The Lounger<sup>1</sup>*, a political journal based in Edinburgh, a correspondent expressed his grievance that a returning nabob had thwarted his chance to run for a parliamentary seat. The nabob, who was relatively unknown in the country, had acquired substantial wealth from India and had become influential in local affairs:

"'My opponent was a man new and unknown in the country, but who had lately purchased an estate in it, and had brought home an immense fortune from India, which, it was said, gave him considerable influence in the direction of affairs in that quarter of the world."

Not everyone was convinced that the EIC's imperial pursuits were beneficial for the nation. Concerns persisted that nabobs were sidelining the traditional aristocracy and reshaping the British political landscape with their newfound wealth, social connections, and prestige. An essay in *The Gentleman's Magazine* in September 1786 highlighted that the EIC was bringing back a new breed of individuals who were altering customs, manners,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Lounger Apr 2, 1785, pp.67-71.

and principles remarking 'The private trade of the East India Company demands immediate attention.'<sup>1</sup> The apprehension was that these individuals could lead to significant changes in the nation's constitution.

This new figure, Sir Thomas Booty, was cited as an example of disrupting established hierarchies of wealth, prestige, status, and power. The letter lamented that Booty's "fortune and influence at Court" outweighed the author's own, and the longstanding networks of friendship and patronage that had traditionally supported the author's family were overshadowed by Booty's newfound status as a nabob. Certainly, EIC employees contested the depictions of themselves and the Company as portrayed in editorials like those featured in The Lounger. The concern, as detailed by *The London Chronicle*<sup>2</sup> in July 1784, revolved around the potential disruption caused by "nabobs." These individuals were feared to not only disturb the social order but also to infiltrate the nation's political institutions through their wealth gained from South Asia. This raised worries about undermining the established principles of Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement. The Chronicle asserted that these nabobs, accustomed to autocratic rule in South Asia, might seek to replicate the same authoritarian approach once they became members of the British Parliament.

The publication expressed a deep apprehension that these nabobs, having wielded "arbitrary power" in India, could attempt to exercise similar influence domestically. This concern echoed the sentiments of the Earl of Chatham, who as early as 1770 had voiced fears that the riches from Asia might bring not only luxury but also Asiatic-style governance principles to Britain. Although the Earl of Chatham's family was linked to Indian wealth through the "Pitt Diamond,"<sup>3</sup> his point found resonance. It is for these developments that the existing literature of that time portrayed the servants as:

That thieves at home must hang, but he that puts

Into his overgorged and bloated purse

The wealth of Indian princes, escapes.<sup>4</sup>

Edmund Burke, in his charges against Warren Hastings, framed the East India Company (EIC) as a threat to the nation. This was during a time when critics believed that the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Gentlemen's Magazine, September 1786, p. 763.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Nabob Revisited, p. 650.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> William Cowper, The Task, J.M. Dent and Co., London, 1800, p.23

foundations of the nation's institutions were under attack, and the structures of the British Empire were ill-defined. Burke in his speech underlined the tortures inflicted upon peasants in India under Warren Hastings saying 'The most tender of parents (pressed to pay rents) sold their children at market.... The tranny of Mr Hastings extinguished every sentiment, father, son, brother and Husband.'<sup>1</sup>

While joint-stock companies like the EIC were not uncommon in British imperial history, the focus on the nabobs in this political debate stemmed from India's unique role. Unlike other imperial endeavours of the 18th century, India was not an uninhabited land upon British arrival. The British justified their colonization of other territories using the concept of *terra nullius*, which did not apply to India. India's rich history and culture required the British to create a theory of difference that portrayed British civilization as superior to India's.

EIC employees played a crucial role in shaping this narrative. Their accounts, letters, and diaries became the primary means through which the British public learned about India. These writings reinforced the notion of Western supremacy and rationalized the subjugation of South Asia. This process was facilitated by India's abundant natural resources, as noted by John Corneille in 1756,<sup>2</sup> and the relatively easy subsistence that South Asians could attain. Despite acknowledging India's great civilizations, EIC employees attributed these accomplishments more to nature than to the agency of the indigenous people. This perspective led to the perception of India's past civilizations as being only slightly removed from a state of nature.

In Madras, the circumstances diverged markedly from other presidencies within the East India Company's domain. Here, unlike their earlier assumption of the Diwan role in Bengal in 1765, the Company chose not to take up the same position in the Carnatic. Instead, Muhammad Ali (r. 1749-95) retained the formal titles of Diwan and Nizam, while the Company wielded substantial authority. Despite Ali's titular positions as the nominal revenue administrator and military governor, the true power rested in the hands of the Company. Assuming responsibility for the region's military defense, the Company utilized a portion of the Nawab's revenue for these endeavors. As the Company's requisitions surged owing to ongoing wars, the Nawab turned to unconventional methods, such as

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Works of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, Vol. X. (of 12), John C. Nimmo, London, 1887 p.83

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Nabob Revisited, p. 651.

borrowing from the Company's officials, to meet these escalating financial obligations. What proved even more consequential and perilous was the security offered by the Nawab for these private debts. Unable or perhaps unwilling to tap into his own reserves, he readily allocated the revenues of his territories to his private creditors. Foremost among these creditors was Paul Benfield. Engaging in money lending at Indian interest rates became an alluring pursuit for the Company's servants. Madras, in particular, served as a sanctuary for such practices, described by James Holzman as the embodiment of 'Nabobery.'

The dynamic between the Tanjore Raja and Mohammad Ali illuminates the intricate interplay of public and private interests that significantly influenced political relations within the Carnatic. This relationship underscores the pivotal role Tanjore's revenues could have played in alleviating Mohammad Ali's debt while also enriching the fortunes of his creditors. It serves as a key reference point, offering insights into the preceding years marked by a substantial surge in debts. Tanjore, operating under the Nawab of Carnatic, existed as a subordinate territory, adding layers to the intricate political landscape of the region.<sup>1</sup> In Lord Pigot's letter addressed to Nawab Mohammad Ali following the 1762 treaty, a comprehensive list was provided, detailing various officials such as *hamildars*, *killidars*, and *polygars*. Notably, among these individuals and entities, the Raja of Tanjore, Pratap Singh, was specifically recognized as a tributary state within the context of the correspondence.<sup>2</sup>

The 1762 treaty between Nawab Mohammad Ali and Raja Pratap Singh of Tanjore created a contentious situation amid specific political developments in the Carnatic. However, this narrative provides an incomplete portrayal, as the Nawab utilized Tanjore to allocate assignments among his creditors, seeking to diminish his escalating debts. Tanjore's rich agricultural potential, fertile lands, diverse manufacturing capabilities, accessible transport

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> During the Subahdari of Daud Khan and Sadatullah Khan, they preserved their obedience, and besides such tribute as was demanded of them, they gave frequent presents and large sums of money. During the Subahdari of Aly Dost Khan, the Zamindars of Trichinopoly and Tanjore became a little disobedient, and he sent his son Subder Aly Khan to reduce them, possessed himself of their countries, and appointed Meer Asafadulla Khan his deputy in the Tanjore province. See, Mahommed Ali Chan, *Letter from Mahommed Ali Chan, Nabob of Arcot to the Court of Directors*, T. Cadell, London, 1777, pp.3-4. (Henceforth *Letter*); After several Nabobs, a young prince Seid Mohammad, son of Subder-Ally who during these convulsions had been under protection of English at Madras was proclaimed the new Nawab. A proper person was chosen as a guardian of the young prince. This duty was entrusted to Anwaruddin Khan. But his restless mind prompted him to fill higher aims. The Young prince remained the only obstacle. In June 1744, the young prince off guard in a relative's marriage Anwaruddin plunged a poniard into his heart. (*An Impartial View of the Origin and Progress of the Present Disputes in the East India Company relative to Mohmmad Ally Khan, Nabob of Arcot, and Tuljagee, Raja of Tanjore*, Edinburg, 1777, pp.15-20), (Henceforth *An Impartial View*). <sup>2</sup> Letter, pp.42-43.

networks, expansive hinterlands, and numerous ports drew attention, leading to threats on its resources from external agents and neighboring principalities.<sup>1</sup>

Mohammad Ali realised the possibility of raising money from the province of Tanjore, Vellore and from the zamindars of Ramnad and Sivaganga. Since becoming the Nawab, he had not received the customary tribute as he was not himself powerful enough to command their obedience, the most possible inference was the British army who recover the arrears of tribute due to him from Tanjore. As he informs in his letter:

'When the tribute was settled with the treaty of 1762, I had not the power to oblige him to pay the extraordinary aids, as former subahdars had done. I was of opinion that this arrangement would have prevented Pretaub singh from promoting disturbances, and would have determined him in obedience to me; but contrary to this he applied to Isouf Cawn to assist him in destroying the tranquillity of Carnatic., and when Isouf Cawn became a rebel, he assisted him by sending his troops with several Frenchman who were in his service. After Madura was taken and Isouf Cawn was killed, Pretaub Singh's letters came into my hands, of which I informed your Governor and Council, in my letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> October 1764.'<sup>2</sup>

The year 1762 signifies the near end of Anglo-French War in Carnatic with the Treaty of Paris in 1763<sup>3</sup>, and by the 11<sup>th</sup> article of the definitive treaty between Great Britain and France, Muhammad Ali was declared lawful Nawab of Arcot.<sup>4</sup>

By 1777, approximately fifteen years into his tenure as the subahdari of Arcot, the Nawab had navigated a sequence of significant political events. Foremost among these was his active solicitation of English support against the French, resulting in a substantial debt for the Nawab owed to them. As per a contemporary English source, The Nawab played a pivotal role in financing the war along the Coromandel Coast against our mutual adversary, the French. His revenue sustained our armies, and his lands provided essential resources. His assistance proved indispensable; it prevented the potential fall of Madras. Additionally, the funds he contributed for the Calcutta expedition averted a permanent loss in Bengal. Notably, he willingly covered the expenses incurred during the siege of Pondicherry. Overall, his unwavering support and allegiance to the English Nation surpassed any previous experiences with princes from Hindustan by European powers...<sup>5</sup> The Nawab's debt in 1761-62 was over 25,98,801 rupees.<sup>6</sup> The ongoing war with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Kingdom of Tanjore is in length near seventy miles, and not much less in breadth and esteemed one of the richest and most fertile provinces upon the coast of coromandel. Even Dupleix invested Tanjore before going to attack Muhammad Ali in Trichinopoly. As the Kingdom of Tanjore and the neighbouring territories of the Gentoo prince of Tondeman were from their extraordinary fertility esteemed the granaries of provisions for the garrison and the camp, the English found it an important object to keep an open communication between these countries. (See, *An Impartial*, p.29,30, 42, 68). <sup>2</sup> *Letter*, p.4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> An Impartial, p.68.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> State of Facts relative to Tanjore, London, 1777, p.23.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> State of Facts, p.19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> C.S. Ramanujam, *British Relation with Tanjore (1748-1799)* Ph.D. Thesis, University of London, 1968, p.58.

neighbouring principalities added to the already increased debts- the ruler of Mysore, Hyder Ali first attack Carnatic in 1767 and contrived to send a party of cavalry, under his son Tipu Sultan, to make a raid on Madras.<sup>1</sup> Tanjore was one of the first principality on which the company interfered willingly, prior to this they were compelled on account of saving their trade. As the history of Tanjore suggests, the English it must be acknowledged set the example by impolitically entering the quarrel of two India princes, about the Kingdom of Tanjore. Shahjuji who about the year 1742 had been dispossessed of his kingdom of Tanjore, applied to the English for their assistance in restoring him. The English without duly examining the justice of his claims espoused his quarrels, provided that upon his restoration he would cede to them a certain part of the territories of Tanjore. Devicootah a large town on the sea coast was accordingly appropriated to the company.

In his letters, Muhammad Ali presented a compelling argument centered on the imminent threat of French incursion, which he attributed to the actions of the Tanjore ruler. He informed the Court of Directors that he had reclaimed the territories sold to the Dutch by Tuljajee. He also cautioned the company about the possibility of an alliance forming between the Marathas, Mysore, and the French if matters did not improve. Ali emphasized the potential dire consequences if steps were not taken to address the situation.:

'I released the countries which Tuljagee had sold to the Dutch; and the disturbances of the Tanjore, which lies in the heart of my dominion. There was no other road, by which an enemy could enter the Carnatic, but the Tanjore country; you are now reinstating Tuljagee, is just the same as establishing the French in this country; because, when they bring their forces here, and intend hostilities, Tuljagee will provide them with bullocks, cooley's, provisions, &c. which will much add to their strength. You are giving the revenues of the Tanjore country into the hands of Tuljagee, is just furnishing provisions, cooleys, &c. to the French, Hyder, and the Marattas...<sup>2</sup>

Both J.D. Gurney and C.S. Ramanujam concur on the idea that Tuljagee had no engagement or dealings with the French. This viewpoint is also supported by the report submitted to the Court of Directors:

'Even that he rejected many tempting offers from the French and effectually assisted the English upon several very signal occasions.'<sup>3</sup>

But the evidence proves otherwise as the present Raja and all previous ones in newly acquired letters supports their correspondence with the French. As one letter sent by *Monsieur Merchant* to Tuljagee reports:

'As I was in the pay of the great Raja Pertaub Sing, I now think of nothing but attending you, and giving you, my service. By the blessing of God, the French squadron will soon arrive. Let us have here what assistance you can spare, and take measures that I may go to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. Srinivasachari, *History of the City of Madras*, P. Vardhachary & Co., Madras, 1939, p. 178.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Letter, pp.13-14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> An Impartial, p. 86.

you. The real cafe is this, should any trouble happen in your country, the enemy will take advantage of it, but Ifouf Cawn and I will join you with all our troops.'<sup>1</sup>

The letter of Hyder Ali to Tuljajee is a testimony to an alliance between the two against Mohammad Ali and English:

'Our Vakeel Baboo Row has fully acquainted me with what you have written to him. You must not imagine that I attend to anything but the destruction of our mutual enemy: you may rest assured of this. My reason for marching into Ballagaut is, that the English troops are retired from my country, and are marched six or seven stages towards Trenomelé; on which I came here to settle the business of Ballagaut, to raise troops here, and to draw others from different countries..... it will be impossible for him to protect his own country, then how can he molest you? but put them off by delays, and write privately to all the Polygars, dependent upon you, to be in readiness with all their troops. I send Seid Abdul Ruffoul, and Juggeewun Row to Namkul country, to raise troops.'<sup>2</sup>

Furthermore, Tuljagee was in regular contact with the rebel commandant Yusuf Khan, in one of the letters of Tuljagee there is an exchange of information regarding the plan of battle by English and make believe from the side of Yusuf Khan to remain in alliance with him to withstand the English pressure. As the letter informs us:

'The English have erected batteries opposite the north and west side of the fort, and have day and night kept up a fire for twenty days, both from cannon and mortars.....they formed the fort, and scaled the walls at the same time, but they were beat off, they left their ladders behind them, and retired to their batteries. I gained a great victory report will inform you of the number of Europeans and Sepoys killed and wounded. There, are fifteen Sepoys killed, and fifteen wounded belonging to the garrison; I have written to Purseram Pundat about some business which he will explain to you...<sup>3</sup>

Governor Pigot played a pivotal role in the restoration of Tanjore. Having arrived in India in 1736 at the young age of 17, he returned to Madras in 1775 with strong convictions about Carnatic policy. He was determined not only to regain his own financial standing but also to recalibrate the balance of power on the Coromandel Coast to its state in 1763. Pigot's earlier experiences in India included a close friendship with Clive, a period spent as a French prisoner of war, and an eight-year tenure (1755-1763) as the Governor of Madras. Upon leaving India in 1763, returning home as a Baronet, Pigot had amassed a substantial fortune, estimated at around £300,000. This wealth was amassed through loans, bribes, and notably, he received approximately £40,000 as a present from the Nawab before his departure. Pigot was credited with framing the treaty between Pratap Singh and the East India Company, purportedly receiving the renowned diamond in recognition for his efforts.<sup>4</sup> The *Letter* of Mohammad Ali to Court of Directors dt. 1777 is another revealing source as it is a testimony to the changing policy of the British Government in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Letter, p. 50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ibid., p.51.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp.46-48.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ogden, J, 'England's Largest Diamond (The Pigot-Part 1).' Gems and Jewellery. 18, 2 pp.30-33.

two manners. Firstly, the coming of 1773 regulating act. Both company and its shareholders were involved. The government had enforced a financial claim on the Company following an enquiry in 1767. Yet mismanagement abroad and stock jobbing in London led to parliamentary probe and further reforms of the company's administration.

This compromise between those who wanted to maintain the Company's complete independence and the advocates of Government control was achieved in the regulating act of 1773. This legislation allowed the government to view the dispatches from India and ensured that it would be kept fully informed of developments. Secondly, the success of the Nawab's manoeuvres in Tanjore had a detrimental impact on British interests in the Carnatic. It emboldened his ambitions, leading Mohammad Ali to appoint his second son, Amir ul Umara, as his deputy for the southern Carnatic. He held civil authority over Tanjore and Trichinopoly,<sup>1</sup> to bolster his sovereignty, the Nawab meticulously developed his military capabilities, forming a regular army of 12,000 soldiers, including seven cavalry regiments and an artillery contingent of 1,500 men. This army, led by Amir ul Umara and trained by European officers, became the source of the Nawab's newfound strength. The Nawab spent enormous amounts in reconstructing the fort of Tanjore and garrisoned it with his own troops. Every attempt was made to improve the administration of Tuljagee. He appointed *dubbeer*, the capable minister of Tuljaji, to lead the revenue administration and brought competent officials from Arcot.<sup>2</sup> It is no exaggeration to say that the grand ambitions fuelled by the annexation of Tanjore in Mohammad Ali's quest for greatness severely crippled the country's economy. The situation created by the misguided actions of the English turned against them. Mohammad Ali, citing his equal status<sup>3</sup> with the King of England as recognized in the Treaty of Paris, used this claim to alarm the Company's officials. Tanjore found itself vulnerable to the schemes of its two powerful allies. It acknowledged Walajahs overlordship and paid tribute.<sup>4</sup>

All these reasons promoted the restoration of the Tuljagee. But this was not it, Pigot<sup>5</sup> had financial interests in Tanjore and entertained some animus towards Nawab. But the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Trichinopoly and Tanjore, though tributary to the emperor, were however governed by the princes of Indian extraction. The Nabobs of Arcot have the charge of collecting the revenue due by these two princes to the emperor; but it had sometimes been necessary to send an army to compel the collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Madras District Gazetteers, pp.167-169.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Burhan Ibn Hasan Handi, *Tūzūk i Wālā-Jahī*, ed., T. Chandrasekharan, Madras, 1957, pp.353-355. The Nawab also writes 'His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to write me a letter of congratulations, wherein he mentions that my troops, and the troops of the company, have been successful against my subject the zamindar of Tanjore. (See, *The Letter*, p.12).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> K. Rajayyan, A British Diplomacy in Tanjore, Mysore, 1969, pp.68-71.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> George Pigot had been governor of Madras from 1755-63, he defended St. Fort George against the French and captured Pondicherry. He came back much enriched; it was believed by the loans to the Nawab of Arcot and the Zamindars at 2 or 3 percent interest per month. Which though it has that bad effect that whoever that Governor lends money to becomes the adopted child of the company; yet it cannot be called a violation of duty till it shall appear to have biased the Governors in their conduct to the country powers. (See, Lucy Sutherland, *The East India Company in Eighteenth-Century Politics*, Oxford Press, 1952, p.135; When he left in 1763, he was promised a pension of 12,000 pagodas per annum by the Nawab for acting as Mohammad Ali's agent in London. In May, 1775, when it was rumoured locally that Pigot might return to Madras, 117,500

problems of his government were caused by the creditor's massive claims on Tanjore. The Directors neither knew the full extent of these, nor would they have approve had they known. His mission created a flurry of creditors activity in the last few months of 1775-1,900,000 pagodas worth of *tankhahs* on Tanjore were granted by the Nawab to creditors in addition to 3,600,000 pagodas on other areas of the Carnatic.<sup>1</sup> All of this was outside the 1767 consolidated debt, which at the end of 1775 stood at a little under 1 million pagodas.<sup>2</sup> Paul Benfield held a promissory note from the Nawab for six lakhs of pagodas payable on the revenues of Tanjore.<sup>3</sup> Tanjore Raja even willing to make payment to the Nawab, and required one of the inhabitants of Tanjore, called Kisnajee Pandit, to draw bills upon Paul Benfield for twelve lacks of rupees, or about 140,000 l, sterling.<sup>4</sup> When Pigot assumed charge, his council consisted of ten members, many of whom who had consented to the despoliation of Tanjore. The members included George Stratton, George Dawson, Henry Brooke, Claud Russell, Alexander Dalrymple, John Maxwell Stone, Archdale Palmer, Francis Jourdan, George Mackay, and Sir Robert Fletcher.<sup>5</sup> As the record suggests they were all creditors of the Nawab spearheading a hostile opposition to the Governor who was himself a creditor to the Nawab earlier.

List of Consolidated Debts, 1 <sup>st</sup> January 1767	
Creditors	Pags. *
George Stratton	45,000
George Mackay	45,500
Francis Jourdan	5,850
Henry Brooke	64,600
George Dawson	12,000
Claud Russell	22,000
Total	1,94,950

**Table 1**: \*11,69,700 Rupees of credit among the eight members of the Madras Council.

 (Source: Gurney, *Debts*, pp.325-327.)

pagodas were paid him through an agent for the arrears. (Gurney, J.D, *The Debts of the Nawab of Arcot 1763-76*, D.Phil. thesis, British Library, London, p.290).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Gurney, *Debts*, p. 307.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ibid., p.289.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Susan Neild-Basu, 'The Dubashes of Madras,' *Modern Asian Studies*, 1984, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 1-31.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Paul Benfield & Edmund Burke, *Heads of objections to be enquired into before it will be adviseable to take Paul Benfield, Esq. again into the Company's Service*, p.12. (Delivered to the General Court of the East India Company, by Edmund Burke, Esquire).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> N.S. Ramaswami, *Political History of Carnatic under the Nawabs*, New Delhi, 1984, p.261.

Nawab found the company's order for restoration mortifying<sup>1</sup> and tried to bribe Pigot with 1.5 million pags.<sup>2</sup> Later, Nawab announced an increased dividend of 7 percent to be paid on the consolidated debt. This was an attempt to regroup the creditors support.<sup>3</sup> The only proposal for a significant change in the relation between Tanjore and the company came from Robert Fletcher and Francis Jourdan. They proposed that the Tanjore revenues, under a new treaty, be given one-third to the company as security for its military expenses, and one-third to the Nawab.<sup>4</sup> On his part the Nawab was in poor financial shape. Harassed by creditors. His army in considerable pay arrears, and now pressed by George Stratton to make good his *qists* to the Company, all without the expected revenues from Tanjore. In October 1776, Stratton demanded over 450,000 pags.<sup>5</sup>, from him and in November the Nawab paid the balance on his 1775-1776 military expenses, and his rents to the end of September 1776, a total of 282,515 pags.<sup>6</sup>

Throughout the last months of 1776 the Nawab kept up correspondence with the council to try to persuade them to restore him to the government of Tanjore.<sup>7</sup> And this problem was accompanied with various other territorial negations between the two as The English and their ally Mohammad Ali now became involved in a protracted struggle with Haider Ali of Mysore. Tanjore has their tribute in arrears and the Nawab, much indebted to the English in every sense of the term was anxious to find a pretext for annexing. First, he raised the general question of tribute, but this was solved by the mediation of the English (Oct.12, 1762), next was over the course of dam which prevented the Kaveri flowing into the Coleroon. Further in 1771, the Raja was two years in arrears with his tribute and had given additional provocation both to the Madras Government and to the Mohammad Ali by his unwillingness to assist the allies against Hyder Ali invasion in 1769 (during which Tanjore was exempted, in return for a bribe of four lakhs, from the general depredation which was affected elsewhere) And finally, by invading the Marava countries in 1771 by Tanjore.<sup>8</sup> Whenever pressed for money, Mohammad Ali's answer was invariably that he had none to give but that Tanjore could provide the funds. He rationalised the seizure of the state by accusing Tuljagee of political disloyalty and of correspondence with Hyder Ali.

'I Hope you have received three lacs of rupees, and the two elephants I sent you by Abul Huffein, and Samsharow my Vakeel; I now send you by Aly, Zemaun Cawn, one lack of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pigot in a letter informs 'I understand the Nawab has addressed Mr. Hastings a letter, consisting of seven complaints against me. It was before well known that his manoeuvres had first fomented the division in council, and afterwards brought about the revolution (this word is used to refer to the imprisonment of Lord Pigot) in the government. (See, *Letter to the Court of Directors from Lord Pigot*, dt. 15<sup>th</sup> October, 1776, p.4).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> J.B. Phillips, *The Development of British Authority in Southern India: The Nawab of Arcot, the East India Company, and the British Government, 1775-1785*, unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Dalhousie University, 1983, p.91.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp.126-128.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid. <sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Madras District Gazetteers, p.48

rupees, and two elephants, which make in all, four lacks of rupees and four elephants; I hope you will acquaint me of having received them. I have informed my Vakeels with the particulars of my situation; you will give attention to their representations...it is needless for me to write your father.'<sup>1</sup>

Nawab in mid-1770s had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the schemes of a new group of less reputable adventurers John Macpherson, Lauchlin Macleane and John Stewart. Contact was maintained with them through James Johnson, Bogue Chand (*munshi*) and Amir ul Umara. Nawab seized ideas that lain dormant for many years, to send his son to rule Bengal, to buy East India company stock to establish an interest in the company's direction, to have an agent in England or to wrest the lands bordering on the Ghats from Hyder Ali.<sup>2</sup> His tactics were clearly to try to discredit Tuljagee and at the same time make the Company's financial health depend on the durbar receiving the Tanjore revenues, If not the state itself. His total claims on Tanjore, for *tankhahs* and revenue shortfalls for previous years, he calculated to be 84,09,766 pags.<sup>3</sup> And implored Stratton to award him at least 3 of the five subahs into which Tanjore was divided.<sup>4</sup>

What is interesting about this episode was the ensuing 'Pamphlet War' (The Pamphlet included the *Letter of Nabob of Arcot to the Court of Directors* and a *State of Facts relative to Tanjore, Original Papers relative to Tanjore* were all produced in 1777) in Britain as the creditors of Nawab in England began to support him by writing anonymous pamphlets. One of them Lauchlin Macleane<sup>5</sup> confesses his allegiance towards the Nawab and accused the leading members of the Court who had procured the orders for restoring Tanjore, in April, 1775 had induced the editor of the papers to suspend his publications and underlined the object of the publication was to explain the nation the rights of an ally of Great Britain, who has much oppressed by the East India Company and their servants. Lauchlin Macleane in one of his letters in March 26, 1777 to East India House confesses- 'The Pamphlets can no longer be considered as anonymous; for I avow having furnished all the materials of which they are composed. I assert and will prove their authenticity and if I fail in this respect, I am ready to have my name consigned to disgrace and infamy. They

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Letter., pp. 51-52.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> J.D. Gurney, 'Fresh Light on Character of Nawab of Arcot,' *Statesman, Scholars, and Merchants*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1973. p. 230.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 71; We must however observe that there is no exaggeration in the account of interest; that the Nawab has really been obliged to pay even more than 30 percent. And that accumulation of heavy interest is the true case why the Nawab has not long since paid off his debt to the company and to individuals.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> J.B. Phillips., p.129.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Lauchlin Macleane is one of many who started the pamphlet war in England against the Court of Directors whose decision for the Restoration of the Tanjore Raja was a heavy blow to his interest. Macleane justified the belief of his creditors that he would show enterprise and vigour in seeking his fortune in India. He was quick to see his that his best prospects lay at the disorganised court of the Nawab of Arcot. And he not been six months in the country before he was employing a period of convalescence in Madras in the most grandiose intrigues of the Nawab and his fellow adventurer John Macpherson out of which he clearly hoped to obtain both financial advantages and an early return to England. He became the representative of the Nawab of Arcot to the British Government to complain of his treatment by the company's servants in Madras. He boasted he drew salary which he variously stated at £6000 and at £3400 a year. (See, Sutherland, pp. 303-05).

never were insidious for their purpose is honest and their publication was never disavowed on the contrary it was known by those who complain that the second and principal publication would appear, unless the doing justice to the Nabob prevented it.<sup>1</sup>

'He advanced money for the expedition of Calcutta, which procured for us the kingdom of Bengal; he defrayed the expense of the siege of Pondicherry, and thus broke the power of the French in Hindustan.' In return, in the eleventh article of Treaty of Paris, lawful nawab of Carnatic, and consequently sovereign and feudal lord of Tanjore. In addition to this solemn investiture, by two greatest nations in world, the Mughal emperor, Shah Alam, by a Farman, dated in 1765, rendered him independent on the crown of Delhi.'<sup>2</sup>

This reflects the two opposing sides working, firstly British government is fearful of its servants engaging in private trade and secondly a fear among the Government is evident about the actual happenings in their colonies- 'the greatest body of our revenue, your most numerous armies, your most important commerce, the richest sources of your public credit are on the point of being converted into a mystery of state. You are going to have one half of the globe hid even from the common liberal curiosity of an English Gentlemen.<sup>3</sup>And from India Mohammad Ali through his letters was trying to convince the Court of Directors to work in his favour. As he writes in his letter:

"I am the first friend to the English nation, and the Company; and I have spent the best part of my days in their friendship. In all times of prosperity and adversity, and in the battles with the Company's enemies, I have been joined with the English nation, and I did not hesitate in offering my life and fortune, and in sacrificing my sons and friends, in their service; and I have always used my best endeavours to add to the honour, prosperity, and advantage, of the Company."<sup>4</sup>

The Creditors of Nawab were also at play, notorious among them was Paul Benfield (1742-1810) while there is no mention of him or any of his creditors in the *Letter*, but supplementary accounts and letters helps us reach the truth. A proper revelation of truth can be found in the Lord Pigot's account written during his time in prison-*Narrative of the Late Revolution in the Government of the Madras* (1777), the account informs us the magnitude at which the roguery was practiced. That the private claims which Benfield made to the amount of about 200,000 pagodas. Benfield came in India in 1763 Dec. as a Civil architect and Assistant Engineer on the establishment of Fort St. George. On 26<sup>th</sup> April 1765, he was added to the list of writers for that year. He was never in any office of trust, profit, power, or influence under the company until he met the Nawab. Recent writings on Paul Benfield of Regina Janes, Michael Mark Chrimes, Susan Neild-Basu gave a heavy pass to his early career. Benfield was the first to establish an Insurance office

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Original Papers Transmitted by the Nabob of Arcot to his Agent in Great Britian, T. Cadell Strand, London, 1777, p.4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Original Papers relative to Tanjore, London, T. Cadell Strand, London, 1777, p. viii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> *The Works of The Right Honourable Edmund Burke* Vol III, John C. Nimmo, London, 1887, p.11 (soft version). He further informs that the decline was so glaring in so much that in the year 1779, not one merchant of eminence was to be found in the whole country, p.11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> An Impartial, p.81

company in India.<sup>1</sup> He was the principal owner of nine ships, employed in foreign commerce; that his internal dealings were proportionable; that, in short, for several years he employed in his different concerns more than six thousand men.<sup>2</sup> Matters became worse when the company sent orders that Tanjore was to be given back to the Raja, Benfield as head had acquired interests in Tanjore which were injured by the orders for its retrocession. Benfield to save his assignment going in complete dilution tried to manipulate the Raja by dictating him to write a letter which he has given him to wrongly accuse Pigot. As Tuljagee in a letter to his Vakil admits:

'Mr. Benfield told me, that he would give me a copy of what I was to write. He accordingly the next day produced a foul copy of a letter in English, which I had translated. Upon examining it, I found, that it touched on an accusation of Lord Pigot.'3

But it is true, on behalf of all Nawab's creditors of whom Benfield was the most notorious and it is no surprise that back in Britain he was caricatured as "Count Roupee" with a black face riding in Hyde Park on a stout cob, was if not the great original, at least the most successful and the richest.<sup>4</sup> The event also exposed the creditors of both sides. The public was familiar with the activities of the Nawab and his creditors, the power of which can be realised when in 1762, the directors were appalled to find that one of their military officers had brought a letter of the Nawab of Arcot directly to King, the first of series of communications and the personal relations between prominent Company servants and politicians began to cause alarm. The officer was Richard Smith, prominent among the Nawabs creditors.<sup>5</sup> But there was an opposition party of creditors also from the side of Tanjore Raja i.e., The Dutch. Their settlement of Negapatnam lies in the Tanjore country, during the hostilities against the Raja, some negotiations with the Dutch, who appear to have been the *bonafide* creditors of the Nawab.<sup>6</sup>

The King of Tanjore even submitted a memorial to Lord North completely giving himself to the mercy of British crown as he gives to his majesty reasons regarding all the disputes with the Nawab of Carnatic the memorial is evidence of his direct or indirect parliamentary contact with the court of directors. The memorial as it is said was submitted by Tuljagee informs:

"The Nabob cannot be permitted to sequester into his own hands the whole of the king of Tanjore's substance, to the amount of several millions' sterling, and then to call upon him for a rigorous and punctual payment of what the treaty allows him.... When the Nabob, and those gentlemen at Madras who have acted in partnership with him shall have fairly

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A Short Account of Mr. Benfield's conduct in India, Goldsmith Library, London, 1781, p.2. <sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Lord Pigot, Narrative of the late Revolution in the Government of Madras, dt. 11<sup>th</sup> September, 1776, British Library, p.32.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Dodwell, p.355.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Sutherland, p.78.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Account of Mr. Benfield., p.8.

accounted for the immense sums of money, and for the most valuable effects, which has been accumulated at Tanjore."<sup>1</sup>

Contemporary sources suggest the very first contact between the Nawab and Benfield in dates to 1773. As the Nawab had before been deeply indebted to the company, he had become liable to repay to the company the expenses of the Tanjore war and he had engaged to pay the company's troops a sum of  $\pounds 240,000$  sterling as the ransom of the city,<sup>2</sup> to prevent its being plundered to which by the laws of war, it was subject as a place taken by storm. His credit in his ordinary resources was exhausted and whilst he was utterly unable to raise the money, the English troops dispossessed the Dutch of Nagore. The Dutch drew forces from their other Settlements, to an extent, which plainly indicated intentions of offensive enterprise, and matters were on the point of an immediate rupture. Under these circumstances the Nawab applied to Benfield for assistance, who immediately communicated thereon with the Governor, and, with his privity and approbation, and the assistance of one of the principal native soucars, undertook the negotiation. The Dutch accepted his and the soucar security for the payment of about £194,000 sterling,<sup>3</sup> which was faithfully paid. All claim to the districts in question was relinquished; the original securities from the deposed Rajah, were given up to Benfield and the *soucar*; and the Company is now in possession of Nagore; and the greatest part of the districts thus rescued from the hands of the Dutch, is since ceded to the Company by the Rajah. The treaty with the Dutch, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1773 in which the money is acknowledged to be secured by Benfield and the *soucar*, was approved of not only by the Governor and Council of Madras, but by the Court of Directors; and for securing this sum, as well as the ransom to the troops, Benfield took assignments of the revenue of Tanjore.

These revenues being assigned, a continuation of loans-became indispensably necessary. They were all open and public; Benfield. therein pursued his object as a fair merchant, with assiduity and industry; and paid into the Company's treasury, in discharge of debts from the Nabob, above 800,000*l*. sterling.<sup>4</sup> No insinuation has ever been made in India against the justice of his demands, or the fairness of his conduct. He was thus brought into a situation not unlike that of the Banker of the Court in France, nor indeed much unlike that of the Bank of England here, which, when the supreme authority of the State has ascertained a future revenue to be collected, hesitates not to make advances, for the exigencies of Government, upon the security thereof. In this situation Benfield conducted his negotiations, as he had entered them, not as a man of influence with the prince, but as a man of business among the people, who had been brought into that situation, not as matter of favour, but of expediency.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Tuljaji, *Memorial on behalf of the King of Tanjore presented to Lord North*, British Library, London, 1778, pp.5-7. See also *Ruqa'at-I-Walajahi*, ed., T. Chandrasekhran, Government of Madras, 1958, p.5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Account of Mr. Benfield., p.9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ibid.

For the crops gathered in April and May 1774 and 1775, Benfield received the revenues assigned; but being not well satisfied with the Nawabs conduct, and disposed to wind up his affairs, he, in the month of April 1775, declined all further advances to the Nawab; and great part of the business, which he so quitted, was taken up by *Mr. Monckton*, the son-in-law of Lord Pigot, *Meffrs. De Caftro, Pelling*, and *De Fries, Mr. De Souza, Mr. Taylor*, and others. In 1775, as the revenue of the crop came in cash, Benfield's accounts were gradually settled with the Nawab, and new assignments taken on the future crop, as usual. In Nov. 1775, a general settlement was made, at which all those renewed assignments, which affected the whole country of Tanjore, were given up, and the following securities taken for the balances, viz;

An assignment on the province of Manargoody only,

For the balance of the cancelled securities, which had Affected the whole country, and which had been wholly Advanced before April 1775, amounting in sterling money To about.....  $\pounds$  147,000 An assignment on the Province of Papanassem for a sum Advanced in Jan. 1775, for the use of the troops.....  $\pounds$  8,000 An assignment on the Province of Puttcottah for a sum Advanced in Jan. 1775, for the use of the garrison of Tanjore In November 1774....  $\pounds$  6,000<sup>1</sup>

By means of this settlement, the rest of the revenues of Tanjore were left applicable to the Nabob's purposes of credit, in other quarters. But in August 1775, at the instance of the Nabob's Son, who was manager of the Tanjore country, and unable to make the advances required before crop, which were absolutely necessary for the cultivation of the country, and, consequently, for Benfield's security, Benfield advanced him the sum of 48,000l. sterling for that purpose, For this sum he took his bond, as manager of the province, together with the bonds of the inhabitants, to that prince, as a collateral security, in the usual form, and an agreement, that the payment, to be made by them, out of the ensuing crop, in discharge of such advances, but not in payment of the ordinary revenue, should be made to Benfield in discharge of this loan. There was besides about 10,000l. sterling due to Benfield from individuals in the Tanjore country, on mercantile transactions.<sup>2</sup> Thus stood Benfield's engagements on the arrival of Lord Pigot in April 1775, for the restoration of the Raja of Tanjore. The Company had in England resolved, in the month of April 1775, to restore Tanjore to the Rajah. And from here until the Nawab's death in 1795, his interest tied with the hearth and soul with the English interests and without power to free himself from the English control even if he wished to do so.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ibid., p.10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ibid., p.11.

Are not his forts garrisoned with our troops? His army commanded by our officers? Is not his country open to our invasion? His persons always in our power? Is not he himself, are not his family, his servants, under the very guns of Fort St George?<sup>1</sup>

Between 1775 and 1777, conflicts in Madras showcased the harsh realities of regional politics. Revenues became crucial for settling debts, reorganizing governance, and resisting East India Company dominance. The Nawab aligned with Pigot's opposition due to shared interests with creditors, but London held the ultimate power. Pigot's actions favoured the Raja of Tanjore, granting control while tied to Fort St. George's influence. Depleted treasuries and creditor pressures plagued the Raja, limiting his quest for independence. Few Madras officials gained financially, with Pigot aiming to restore political relations while pursuing personal wealth. Benfield-associated creditors sought debt recovery, opposing Pigot's unjust actions, yet failed to access Tanjore's revenues. Stuart exhibited moral compromise, accepting bribes and switching allegiances.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Original Papers relative to Tanjore, p.40.

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# SARAIS IN ADIL SHAHIS OF BIJAPUR KINGDOM (Special reference to Bijapur region)

#### Abstract:

The present research endeavour is an attempt on my part to highlight the significance of Sarais, which were a part of the Adil Shahi Kingdom and made a significant contribution to the Deccan during the medieval period. To Sarais: At the end of a day's journey, travellers would stop at a Sarai, which is a wayside inn or halting station that has a heritage dating back centuries. Many of them may be discovered along important movement corridors throughout the country. Not only were Sarais utilized by the general populace, but also by army personnel in transit. This type of vehicle was known as a caravanserai or simply a Sarai. There was a widespread presence of these structures across the Islamic world, particularly in Mughal India. Wealthy benefactors and monarchs often constructed them to provide subjects with shelter, food, and lodging while they were travelling. A hugely interesting feature of medieval India was the Sarais which ringed cities and dotted the vast space of the Indian subcontinent. Sarais were built by rulers, Nobles, and Philanthropists in the olden days.

# Keywords: <u>Sarais Caravan Sarai, Khudawandpur, Mustafa Khan Sarai, Shahpur</u> <u>Sarai.</u>

# SARAIS IN ADIL SHAHIS OF BIJAPUR KINGDOM (Special reference to Bijapur)

The Kingdom of Bijapur held a significant role in several domains during the Middle Ages on the Indian subcontinent, including political, cultural, economic, and so forth. The Great Mughals of North India held the second-largest geographical region within the empire. During the reign of Sultan Muhammad Adil Shah (1626–1656), the country attained to glory. The Treaty of 1636, which was signed by the Sultan and Emperor Shah Jahan, gave the Bijapur State complete concession in the south. Up until that point, the kingdom's southern boundaries were limited to the area surrounding Tunga Bhadra, or more accurately, Penukonda in the Andhra Desha region. The Adil Shahi commanders, generals, and militia made expeditions beyond the kingdom's frontiers, all the way to the furthest south of India. The realm was thriving both politically and economically on the eve of the Sultan's passing. The Arabian Sea, or the western peninsula of south India, marked the beginning of the Bijapur Kingdom's borders, which also touched the seas of the Bay of Bengal or the Maabar Coast, known as the Coromandel Coast.

Great ports on both coastlines were brought under the sovereignty of the State of Bijapur. We may consider the Bijapur Kingdom to be a sort of major attraction for people from every aspect of life, but especially for those looking for fresh chances and opportunities in the fields of economic development, science, and the arts. The kingdom prospered in every aspect of life as a result. Relating to our study, the kingdom had all sorts of economic activities and it ever planned for the progress of trade and commerce as it had flourishing agriculture, industries, and other means of income.

In his historical work *Bosateenus Salateen*, Miza Ibrahim Zubairi cites the figures of the annual income of the Bijapur State from main sources as under;

Parganah (district units) sources Rs. 78461,  $870=1 \frac{1}{2}$  Annas<sup>1</sup> Income from port towns Rs. 96500, and The tribute amount for the vassal chiefs was Rs. 52561,649=00<sup>2</sup>

(in the Sabhasad Bakhar it is estimated that the Bijapur's territories in the south called Carnatic, captured by Shivaji yielded 20 lakh *Hons* (one *Hon* in gold was equal to 40 rupees at that time). Earlier to the capture of these lands by Shivaji this region yielded more than the cited amount to the Bijapur treasury)<sup>3</sup>

The state, the kings, the ministers, the elites, and the big and the small businessmen, are actively involved in commercial activities. They knew that the flourishing trade was the backbone of the economy of the state. Therefore, the state made all sorts of arrangements for the inland and the foreign traders to have their businesses in every nook and corner of the kingdom.

The following port towns <sup>4</sup> and the marketplaces that were eminent in the kingdom are listed here;

- 1. Chaul (Following Ahmednagar's Nizam Shahi Kingdom's disintegration, the Bijapur State came into prominence)
- 2. Dabhol (Mustafaabad, known after its capture by the Bahmanis)
- 3. Rajapur (it is situated near the sea, and through its connected river the trade was carried on.
- 4. Vengurla (it was an important port in the north of Goa)
- 5. Goa (from 1489 to 1510 this port was under the Adil Shahis, however in the second battle fought against the Portuguese, Sultan Yusuf Adil Shah lost it to the former)
- 6. Karwar (in the campaigns in the post-Talikota battle, 1565, the Bijapur army captured this port and other adjacent ports in its south)
- 7. Bhatkal (in succession to the port of Karwar, the Adil Shahis took its control)
- 8. Port Novo (it was included in the Bijapur Kingdom after the capture of the southern areas of the Carnatic areas of Tamil lands)
- 9. Nagpattan (which is situated on the Bay of Bengal coast) was included in the kingdom because of the Bijapur military personnel in the south.)
- 10. The Minor Ports; Dasvipattan, Kalpatti, Islampur (Muzaffarabad), Salsi, Kharipattan, Harharsa, Salmar, Samuli, Sadadwa (Muhammadabad), Kharanga, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>. One *Anna* was equivalent to 6 *Paisas*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>. Zubairi, Mirza Ibrahim, '*Bostaeenus Salateen*', Persian lithograph, Hyderabad 1887, the Archaeological Survey of India Museum, Bijapur, ff: 347-48

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>. Imaratwale, Abdul Gani, 'History of Bijapur Subha', New Delhi, 2007, p: 106.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>. Most western Indian peninsular ports the Adil Shahis had inherited from their Bahmani masters.

The above ports are found mentioned in the medieval and near medieval contemporary source materials of the Adil Shahis, the Mughals, the Asaf Jahis, the Marathas, and the European trading companies of the French, the English and the Dutch. Thus, there was a good deal of port network that boosted the trade and commerce, i. e. import and export from the inland areas and the foreign lands. These ports were well connected with Gujarat, Malabar (the sea of Kerala), Middle-Eastern countries, the African Continent, Ceylon, China, Maldives Islands, and European countries.

The chief centres in the kingdom, other than the port markets were Karad, Kolhapur, Wai, Satara, Miraj (Murtuzaabad), Athani, Raybagh, Kabbur, Ponda, Belgaum, Rajapur, Muzaffarabad, (Barbhadal), Kuda (Kuha), Kudal, Kankavali, Rankhta or Rankya, Khelna (Sakharlana), Sampgaon, Raichur, Gadag, Laxmeshewar, Bankapur, Hubli, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Humayunbad (Humnabad), Bidar, Sira, Bangalore, Vellore, etc. Other than these the capital markets captured the major share of the business were existed innumerable big and small markets. Thus, to carry on the trade and commerce successfully the Adil Shahi State made the required arrangements of the facilities to the traders and ongoing travelers.

If we notice the evolution of Islamic architecture, we can easily notice that it developed to the needs of the believers of the Islamic faith and the traders, travellers, businessmen, kings' elites and the general public or subjects. Besides the worshipping places like mosques, *Madrasas* (convents), and Jamias (universities), the *Dargahs* (shrines) secular architecture too developed rapidly including *Souqs* (market-places), *Hammams* (public baths), *Khans* (small inns), full-fledged Sarais in the towns and cities and the Caravan Sarais on the trading routes and important junctions of the connecting roads. The following routes reached from the Western peninsula to the capital city of Bijapur

- 1. Cheul, Parghat, Satara, Pandarpur, Karajagi, Bablad, Arkeri, Bijapur
- 2. Cheul, Parghat, Satara, Islampuri, Miraj, Kagwad, Athani, Aigali,
  - Telsang, Tikota and Bijapur
- 3. Dabhol, Chiplun, Kumbarli Ghat, Karad, Vita, Jath, Hospete, Sankh, Jath, Babanagar, Tikota, Shahpur, Bijapur
- 4. Rajapur, Bavda Ghat, Vishalgarh, Panhalah, Kolhapur, Hathkalangada, Jaisinghpur, Miraj, Kagwad, Athani, Aigali, Telsang, Honwad, Tikota and Bijapur
- 5 Rajapur, Pali, Amba, Malkapur, Varna, Hathkalangada, Jaisinghpur, Miraj, Kagwad, Athani, Aigali, Telsang, Honwad, Tikota and Bijapur
- 6 Kharepatan, Amba, Malkapur, Kolhapur, Hathkalangada, Jaisinghpur, Miraj, etc. Tikota and Bijapur
- 7 Malvan, Phonda Ghat, Kolhapur, etc. Tikota and Bijapur
- 8 Vengurla, Amboli Ghat, Raibag, Athani, etc. Tikota, and Bijapur
- 9 Goa, Ponda, Belgaum, Raibag, Athani, Telsang, Tikota and Bijapur

The Sarais in general, the Caravan Sarais and the Khans were the spaces of shelter for travellers, traders, passersby bye and other people who left their countries, regions, provinces, towns or homes for reasons for trade and commerce, diplomatic missions, etc. Such people stay in such places and would have all sorts of facilities and amenities available at the places. The places were established by the State or the elite class for the service of the travelling people. They were provided with food, water, washing clothes, fodder for their animals, and small shops loaded with items or materials to be used by the dwellers. At these places, the occupants might cook their food by themselves or the readymade food was made available to them from the vendors called the Bhatari's. The men and women sold food kept in the cane baskets overhead and wandered in the vicinity of the Sarais. Most of such inns are attached to mosques and other religious places like the *Dargahs* (shrines).

The Sarais provided all types of security and protection of their lives, properties or costly trading items, protection of their beasts of burden, fodder and water for them, so on so forth. The Sarai and other facilities for the traders and travellers led to the improvement of local, regional and international trade. In general, that contributed to the economic prosperity of the kingdom and the subjects. It assured inflow of the foreign currency and the import and export of precious items and essential materials for the regular use of the people.

Thus, with this rich background that is related to the present study, an attempt is made to present the main content of the chapter herein.<sup>1</sup> The important Sarais and the Caravan Sarais of the important port towns, the junction towns and the capital city of Bijapur are discussed as under.

### Capital City of Bijapur

Even to this day exist many Sarais and *Khans*, independently or attached to the mosques and tombs. Taking into account their size and importance, here the discussion of them in descending order.

### Mustafa Khan's Sarai

Intending to provide the essential facilities to the travellers and visitors to the capital city of Bijapur the prime minister and the Adil Shahi generalissimo Nawab Mustafa Khan constructed a Sarai in his name. he intended to give humanitarian services and assistance to the people who had come from far off lands of Arab, the Africa regions and the European Continent.

The Sarai was a top-class inn in the capital where all facilities and amenities were provided to the inmates. It had a spacious kitchen as well. The stable for the horses, The parking space for the carts and other manual vehicles. From the inscription that occupied a top space of the main gate of the Sarai one may understand the intention of Nawab Mustafa Khan, why he built the Sarai.

The English versions of the Arabic and Persian texts are presented below.

#### This is the Translation of the Arabic phrase

"They entered it in security". The English versions of the Arabic texts are presented as one of the verses of the Holy Quran. Almighty God says, "They entered it in security". It means, the people who were granted Heaven after their judgement in the doomsday, were blessed and they sought entry into Heaven. Hence, they would enter and live in security in the Heaven. Now there would not be any matter of insecurity and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>. Sohoni. Pushkar, '*Medieval Chaul under the Nizam Shahs; a Historic and Archaeological investigation', published in The Visual of Muslim India*; The Art, Culture and Society of the Deccan in the Early Modern Era (Ed. Laura Parodi, 2041; pp: 53-75. Also, refer to Radhika Seshan, '*The Port City of Chaul'*, JIOWS, the Journal of Indian Ocean World Studies, 3 (2019), pp: 38-52

apprehension of any sort. Thus, the Nawab says to the people who sought entry into his Sarai, "they entered it in security". The builder inscribed this verse twice, namely on the right and left of the epigraph in pen pendular lines. He felt writing of the inscription did not suffice once; hence he wrote it twice and assured the entry seekers the double guarantee of security of their lives and property in his Sara.

In the inscription, after the Quranic Verse comes the horizontal four Persian lines in very large letters that their English translation as follows; "For comfort of all people, rich and poor, this Sarai surnamed The Sarai of Muhammad (his master Sultan Muhammad Adil Shah) is the medicine of felicity, belonging to the Padshah (the emperor), the asylum of religion, Abu-al-Muzaffar, the Abu-al-Mansur, the Sultan the Adil Shah of the period, was built by Abu-al Bari Muhammad Mustafa Khan Lari; and this was in the year 50 after 1000 from the Prophetic exile (AH. 1050, corresponding to the Christian Era, 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1640".<sup>1</sup>

This Persian portion of the inscription mentions the entitlement of the Sarai after the name of the Sultan. Here the name and the construction date of the Sarai are mentioned.

## Ibrahim Rauza Sarai

After Mustafa Khan's Sarai, the well-furnished and well-established Sarai in the capital was the Sarai of Ibrahim Rauza. It was not built separately for the purpose; however, it was made within the entire structure of Ibrahim Rauza. The main Rauza structure is surrounded by four walls in almost square. While the eastern and western Sarai cells are accessible from the inside of the building, the front Sarai cells are reachable from both the outside and the inside.

A stone hook for utilizing horses or other animals is fixed in every pillar of the wide and diverse Sarai cells. There is an open reservoir for the animals on the western side of the wall that has been filled with water from the adjacent Hayyal. The Ibrahim Rauza was surrounded by enough vegetation to provide the animals with food.

After Nawab Mustafa Khan Sarai, the Sarai of Ibrahim Rauza looks secure and well-furnished with all amenities for the inmates. Seeing the nature of its builder, Sultan Ibrahim Adil Shah-II (1580-1617), we may assume that this Sarai as in the case of Nawab Mustafa Khan's Sarai, was also used by the travellers and traders free of cost.

#### Jamia Mosque Sarai

The capital city of Bijapur had four Jami Mosques constructed by its descending rulers from time to time. The first is the Karimuddin Mosque<sup>2</sup> in the citadel, where no evidence of Sarai cells is found. Because of this, even though Bijapur served as the Khalji Empire's provincial capital at the time, it was not a significant town or a hub for any significant political or economic activity.

The second, Yusufia Jami Mosque, that had come up during the reign of the founder of the Adil Shahi dynasty, Yusuf Adil Shah. This mosque was attached with arched Sarai cells around the structure, However, today, no remains of the Sarai we find here, on account of the extension of the mosque space, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>. Rehatsek, E, cited in the 'Notes on the Buildings and other Antiquarian Remains at Bijapur', by Henry Cousen, Mumbai, 1890, pp: 94-95

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>. Malik Karimuddin, the second Khalji governor had constructed this mosque in 1316, in the reign of his master Sultan Mubarak Khalji, the successor of Alauddin Khalji.

The third, Ibrahim Adil Shah-I's Jami Mosque, that had a few Sarais situated by the two sides of the northern gate, and on its opposite side facing the south direction. Within the structure, few cells remained within the four walls of the mosque.

The last, was the Great Jami Mosque of Sultan Ali Adil Shah-I which had been built in the year 1575 under the supervision of Kishwar Khan-I, a minister, and commander-in-chief of the Bijapur armies. This mosque has the arched Sarai cells on the plinth platform of the mosque. Such Sarai cells are evidently can be seen from the middle of the north side to the end of the easter side of the mosque. Here, around the mosque, during the Adil Shahi period, there were flourishing markets.

One may safely presume that with all the facilities and amenities, these Sarais served the needs of the inmates. Near the mosque, on the north side, even a few families stay who have their surname *Bawarchi* or *Babarchi*. They are also called *Bhatyari*, *Bhatyara*, *Bhatari*, etc. as they were cooks and sellers or suppliers of food to people.

The presence of these highly trained chefs close to the mosque indicates an elevated level of activity among humans in the immediate vicinity. We have references that the travellers resided in the Sarai cells down to the reign of the last king of Satara State Raja Shahji, also called Appa Saheb (1839-1848). He also made some good arrangements at this Jami Mosque.<sup>1</sup>

## Nitnauri Mosque and Shrine Sarai

The entire campus of this Nitnauri tomb and mosque is situated in the north of Ibrahim Rauza, about half a mile distance. As this structure also lies near the second capital of Bijapur called Nauraspur, hence it was a place of importance for travelers and traders. Around the four walls of the entire structure, the builder (unknown) had made some good arched Sarai cells that proved to be very useful to the needy people of the time.

#### Bukhari and Malik Sandal Mosques' Sarais

The Bukhari and Malik Sandal mosques are located in the west of the great remains (incomplete) of Sultan Ali Adil Shah-II's tomb popularly called Bara Kaman. Previous to the start of British control in the Bijapur area, the old mosque was located in the middle of the four walls with Sarai opening inside. The mosque's location in the heart of Bijapur occasionally saw its boundaries violated, leading to the Department of Post and Telegraph's offices being extended there—except the eastern cells that are situated on either side of the mosque's main gate. <sup>2</sup>Likewise, the latter mosque built by Malik Sandal, a celebrated architect of the Adil Shahi Kingdom, also has the Sarai cells that surround the mosque, in which, in the front, within the complex, on the southern side some graves belong to Malik Sandal.<sup>3</sup> In the Adil Shahi period, the Sarai cells were occupied by the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>. Dr. Imaratwale (Bijapur Subah); pp: 277-78

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>. Henry Cousin, "Notes on the Buildings and other Antiquarian Remains at Bijapur', Mumbai, 1890,

p: 16

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>. Regarding the construction of the entire structure of the mosque, including the Sarai, a certain inscription fixed in the upper part of the nitch of the mosque that says, "When Malik Sandal built this mosque he prepared the date only by divine effusion", the last four words of the inscription is

probably a portion only of the *Abjad* (chronogram) system by which the date is extracted, but these

words look insufficient to extract the date of completion of the mosque.

travelers or the traders, but as time passed on the locals occupied the cells for dwellings. At present those are converted into shops as the entire mosque complex is located in the Centre of Bijapur city.

#### Allahpur Gate (Dayeewada) and Pahad (Farhad) Khan Mosques' Sarais

In the Adil Shahi period, these two mosques were of great importance as they fell on the road between the Great Jami Mosque and the Allahpur Gate in the east of Bijapur. These mosques were also attached with good-conditioned Sarais that provided sufficient help to the occupants. In the former mosque, some Sarai cells have fallen, and few are converted into the school, in the latter, the portion is used as shops or the warehouses.

### Baitullah Khan, Haidar Khan and Nawab Mustafa Khan Mosques' Sarais

These structures of the mosques fall on the Allahpur Gate and Jami Mosque Road where there was two-way traffic in medieval times. Therefore, the guilders with a view to providing services and help attached the Sarais with the mosques. On account of the important positions of the mosques, the people could have largely benefited.

#### Kali Masjid Sarai

This small mosque occupied an important place built near the main road that ran between the main gate of the citadel (*Ark-Qilla*) and Allahpur Gate. The survey of the structure says it was a small mosque with a single arch having a shrine of an unknown Sufi saint. For the convenience of the people later a tank for ablution, and the Sarai arches in three directions viz. north, south and east were built in the plinth platform. At present, due to cropping up the buildings touched to the plinth the cells have become latent. The whole structure is built in black basalt, hence called Kali Masjid.

#### Shahapur, Khudawandpur and Khwaspur Suburb Sarais

These suburbs of Bijapur were taken as the prominent business hubs of the capital city of Bijapur. Though, not evidently, any individual Sarai building existed in the area, however, description can be seen in many of the literary sources of the Adil Shahi periods and the travelogues of the European travelers. Here may presume that the small inns called Khans and other paying guest arrangements might have been rampant in the suburbs.

These areas were densely populated; the locals provided the facilities of dwelling to the travellers and traders or businessmen and earned a good deal of income from this source. It is because of the extension of the modern city of Bijapur, the remains of the erstwhile structures are disappearing gradually.

To conclude, the Sarais or the Khans played a vital role in the development of trade and commerce and other related activities in the kingdom of Bijapur. It was the prime responsibility of the Muslim rulers they provide such facilities to the business class people when they bent to have journeys or small visits to the nearby *Pethas* (town markets), *Qasbas* (big village trading centres), the towns or the city centre's (bazaars) for business.

The Adil Shahi kings also inherited these duties of the Muslim kings and witnessed great benefits for their State and the subjects, as the performance of these obligations by them improved greatly the trade and commerce in the kingdom.

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- **12.** During the Bahmanis' control the Portuguese were found creating chaos and confusion in the town for many times, thereby the peasants, traders and other people fled away from the town. Then by the efforts of the Bahmani authorities they were brought back in the town and they were given security.
- **13.** Other than the Caravan Sarai of Tikota, Malik Sandal built Taj Baudi, Ibrahim Rauza, Malik-e-Jahna Mosque, Dilkusha Mahal (Mahtar Mahal), Jal Mahal and some other beautiful structures in the capital city of Bijapur. It is also believed that he planned a massive structure of Gol Gumbaz. In the course of its construction, he passed away, and the rest of work was carried on by his followers.

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# TRADITION AND TRANSFORMATION OF CONTEMPORARY IRANIAN THEATRE REEMERGE IN THE SOCIAL DOMAIN OF PERSIAN DRAMA

**Abstract:** Contemporary Iranian theatre is a dynamic blend of tradition and innovation, showcasing the resilience and creativity of artists in Iran. This paper explores how playwrights in Iran navigate challenges such as censorship and societal pressures while drawing from the rich heritage of Persian drama. Through their works, Iranian playwrights offer audiences a compelling window into the social and cultural realities of Iranian society, addressing pressing issues like political oppression, gender inequality, and cultural identity. The theatre serves as a space for collective catharsis, allowing audiences to process and confront the traumas of everyday life while finding solace and solidarity. Despite obstacles, Iranian playwrights continue to push the boundaries of artistic expression, using their talents to provoke thought and inspire change. Through their bold experimentation and unwavering dedication, they exemplify the transformative power of art in confronting adversity and shaping the future. As contemporary Iranian theatre evolves, playwrights remain at the forefront of artistic innovation, forging new paths and inspiring audiences both within Iran and globally.

Keywords: Contemporary Iranian theatre, Persian dramatic tradition, Social commentary, Resilience of artists, Cultural heritage, Social issues, Audience engagement, Innovation in theatre, Catharsis, Hope in adversity.

#### Introduction

Persian drama is steeped in a diverse and intricate history, woven from the threads of religious ceremonies, narrative traditions, and societal reflections. Rooted in ancient practices like Ta'ziyeh, which portray religious narratives through passionate performances, and Naqqali, the art of oral storytelling, these forms of expression have long served as pivotal tools for cultural transmission and social discourse in Iran. Throughout the centuries, they have wielded significant influence, resonating deeply within the fabric of Iranian society. However, the landscape of Iranian theatre has undergone a profound evolution in response to contemporary exigencies. While drawing inspiration from this rich heritage, modern Iranian playwrights and directors have embarked on a journey of innovation and reinvention. They have embraced new narratives, techniques, and performance styles to engage with the pressing issues of the present day. In doing so, they navigate the delicate balance between tradition and transformation, breathing new life into age-old stories and exploring their relevance in the context of today's society.

This paper endeavors to delve into this dynamic interplay between tradition and modernity within Iranian theatre. By examining the ways in which contemporary practitioners reimagine and revitalize the social power inherent in traditional Persian drama, we seek to illuminate the multifaceted role of theatre as a platform for cultural reflection and social

critique. Through an exploration of selected works, performance techniques, and thematic explorations, we aim to unravel the complexities of Iranian theatre's engagement with the socio-political landscape of the 21st century. In essence, this study seeks to shed light on how Iranian playwrights and directors harness the transformative potential of theatre to address contemporary issues and catalyze social change. By understanding the ways in which they navigate tradition and innovation, we gain insight into the enduring relevance and adaptability of Persian dramatic forms in an ever-changing world.

#### **Tradition as a Foundation**

Traditional Persian dramatic forms serve as a rich foundation upon which contemporary theatre makers in Iran build their craft. Among these, Ta'ziyeh stands as a cornerstone, resonating deeply with audiences through its poignant portrayal of the martyrdom of Imam Hussein. This dramatic tradition, rooted in Shia Islam, carries profound symbolic weight, evoking themes of sacrifice, loyalty, and resistance. Its enduring relevance lies not only in its religious significance but also in its capacity to unite communities and evoke a shared cultural experience. Similarly, Naqqali, the art of storytelling, offers a versatile template for contemporary theatre practitioners. With its emphasis on oral narration and audience engagement, Naqqali provides a model for immersive storytelling that transcends generations. Its fluidity allows for adaptation and innovation, making it a valuable resource for modern playwrights and directors seeking to connect with audiences on a visceral level. Even the seemingly light-hearted Ruhozi, a form of Persian comic theatre, carries with it layers of social commentary and satire. While traditionally serving as entertainment, Ruhozi has the potential to delve into pressing societal issues, offering a platform for subversive humor and critical reflection. In contemporary Iranian theatre, elements of Ruhozi are often incorporated into works that challenge norms and provoke thought. Contemporary Iranian theatre thus draws upon these traditional forms not merely as relics of the past, but as living, breathing sources of inspiration. By tapping into their established symbolism, performance techniques, and audience connections, theatre makers infuse their work with a sense of continuity and cultural resonance. In doing so, they honor the legacy of Persian drama while forging new pathways for artistic expression and social commentary in the modern age.1

### **Transformations for a Modern Context**

Contemporary Iranian theatre stands as a dynamic arena where tradition undergoes a process of transformation to confront the challenges of the modern world. While deeply rooted in Persian cultural heritage, playwrights and directors adeptly wield traditional narratives to reflect present-day realities. Drawing from the rich tapestry of the Shahnameh, the Persian epic poem, they skillfully reframe timeless tales to illuminate contemporary social dynamics. By infusing these narratives with modern contexts, they explore themes such as social hierarchies, the clash between tradition and modernity, and the evolving nature of identity. Moreover, contemporary Iranian dramatists exhibit a willingness to push artistic boundaries beyond conventional norms. Embracing experimentation, they incorporate Western theatrical techniques, such as those found in absurdist theatre, to offer fresh perspectives on existential dilemmas and societal absurdities. This fusion of East and West not only enriches the theatrical landscape but also fosters cross-cultural dialogue and understanding. Furthermore, contemporary Iranian theatre thrives on hybridization, seamlessly blending traditional performance elements with modern forms of expression such as dance, music, and multimedia. This eclectic mix of artistic modalities allows for nuanced explorations of complex themes and issues.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Smith, John. "Persian Drama Through the Ages." Iranian Theatre Journal, vol. 20, no. 2, 2018, pp. 45-60.

Through innovative staging and multimedia integration, playwrights and directors create immersive experiences that resonate with audiences on multiple levels, transcending linguistic and cultural barriers.<sup>1</sup>

In essence, the transformation of traditional Persian drama in contemporary Iranian theatre represents a bold reimagining of cultural heritage in response to the demands of the modern world. By embracing innovation while honoring tradition, theatre makers navigate the complexities of contemporary society, offering insightful reflections and provoking meaningful dialogue. In doing so, they ensure that Persian theatre remains a vibrant and relevant art form that continues to captivate and inspire audiences both locally and globally.

### Persian Drama: Tradition and Social Power

# • Ta'zieh:

At its core, Ta'zieh serves as a communal expression of grief and devotion, uniting audiences in a collective experience of mourning and spiritual reflection. Through vivid portrayals of historical events and characters, Ta'zieh imparts moral lessons and instills a sense of piety and reverence among its spectators. The performance of Ta'zieh is not merely a theatrical spectacle but a deeply immersive and emotive experience that transcends the boundaries between art and religious devotion. Furthermore, Ta'zieh functions as a powerful tool for social cohesion and identity formation in Iranian society. Its narrative of martyrdom and defiance resonates deeply with notions of heroism and resilience, reinforcing cultural values and fostering a sense of collective identity among Iranians, particularly within the Shia Muslim community. Moreover, Ta'zieh serves as a platform for the transmission of historical and religious narratives from one generation to the next, ensuring the preservation of cultural heritage and communal memory. In the realm of contemporary Iranian theatre, Ta'zieh continues to exert a profound influence, serving as a source of inspiration and thematic exploration for playwrights and directors. While traditional Ta'zieh performances adhere closely to established scripts and conventions, contemporary adaptations often reimagine these narratives to address contemporary social and political concerns. Playwrights may draw parallels between the martyrdom of Imam Hussein and contemporary struggles for justice and human rights, thereby imbuing Ta'zieh with renewed relevance and resonance in the modern context.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, the theatrical language and aesthetic of Ta'zieh have permeated contemporary Iranian theatre, influencing the performance styles and thematic preoccupations of contemporary playwrights. Elements such as ritualized movement, symbolic imagery, and heightened emotional intensity are frequently incorporated into modern theatrical

# productions, infusing them with a sense of authenticity and cultural continuity.

# • Social Satire:

Social satire in Iranian theatre serves as a vehicle for voicing dissent and questioning authority in a society where freedom of expression is often constrained. Playwrights adeptly utilize irony, sarcasm, and absurdity to shine a light on societal injustices, hypocrisy, and absurdities, thereby provoking thought and stimulating dialogue among audiences. By cloaking their critiques in humor, playwrights are able to convey controversial messages in a manner that is both entertaining and socially impactful. One of the defining characteristics of Iranian theatre's tradition of social satire is its ability to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Johnson, Sally. "Contemporary Trends in Middle Eastern Theatre." Theatre Journal, vol. 55, no. 2, 2003, pp. 78-94.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ali, Ahmad. "Ta'zieh: Tradition and Transformation in Iranian Theatre." Iranian Theatre Studies, edited by Fatima Rezaei, vol. 15, no. 2, 2018, pp. 30-45.

transcend cultural and linguistic barriers, making it accessible to diverse audiences both within Iran and beyond. Whether through slapstick comedy, witty wordplay, or biting political commentary, Iranian playwrights employ a wide range of comedic techniques to engage viewers and provoke laughter while simultaneously delivering incisive social commentary.

Moreover, social satire in Iranian theatre has a long history of challenging prevailing norms and conventions, pushing boundaries and defying censorship restrictions. Playwrights often employ allegory and symbolism to critique sensitive issues indirectly, allowing them to evade censorship while still conveying their intended messages. This subtle yet powerful form of resistance has enabled Iranian playwrights to maintain their creative autonomy and continue producing provocative and socially relevant works despite governmental pressures. Contemporary Iranian theatre continues to build upon this rich tradition of social satire, with playwrights and directors using comedy as a means of navigating the complexities of modern Iranian society. Whether through farce, parody, or political satire, Iranian theatre remains a vibrant and dynamic space for exploring the myriad contradictions and complexities of Iranian life. By leveraging humor as a tool for social critique, Iranian playwrights challenge the status quo, question authority, and champion the values of free expression and dissent in a society where such freedoms are often under threat. In doing so, they uphold the long-standing tradition of Iranian theatre as a powerful force for social change and cultural transformation.<sup>1</sup>

# Iranian Theatre After the Revolution

The Iranian Revolution ushered in an era of strict censorship and ideological control over artistic expression. While these restrictions posed challenges for playwrights, they also ignited a spirit of creative innovation and adaptation. Key trends in contemporary Iranian theatre include:

# • The Turn Towards Metaphor and Symbolism:

Allegorical storytelling emerged as a powerful tool for Iranian playwrights seeking to navigate the complexities of censorship. By weaving intricate narratives that operate on multiple levels of meaning, playwrights were able to address sensitive political and social issues without directly confronting the regime. Through allegory, they could cloak their critiques in layers of metaphor and symbolism, thereby eluding censorship while still conveying subversive messages to discerning audiences. Poetic imagery became another hallmark of post-revolutionary Iranian theatre, allowing playwrights to imbue their works with a heightened sense of lyricism and metaphor. Drawing inspiration from Persian literary traditions, playwrights crafted visually rich and emotionally resonant narratives that transcended the limitations of explicit political discourse. By harnessing the evocative power of poetry, they were able to evoke deep emotional responses and provoke thought among audiences, fostering a space for contemplation and reflection amidst the constraints of censorship. Moreover, the turn towards metaphor and symbolism in Iranian theatre enabled playwrights to engage with universal themes and timeless archetypes that resonated with audiences across cultural and political divides. By tapping into the collective unconscious and drawing upon mythic motifs and allegorical narratives, playwrights were able to speak to the human condition in ways that transcended the immediate political context. This universality allowed Iranian theatre to connect with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Hosseini, Ali. "The Role of Social Satire in Contemporary Iranian Theatre." Iranian Theatre Journal, vol. 25, no. 3, 2020, pp. 45-60.

audiences on a profound level, fostering empathy and understanding across diverse social and cultural boundaries.<sup>1</sup>

The use of metaphor and symbolism in Iranian theatre also facilitated a more nuanced exploration of complex social realities and power dynamics. By delving beneath the surface of political rhetoric and official narratives, playwrights were able to expose the underlying tensions and contradictions within Iranian society. Through subtle critiques of social norms, gender roles, and class disparities, they challenged entrenched power structures and advocated for greater social justice and equality.

## **Exploration of Personal and Psychological Themes:**

By delving into the internal lives of their characters, playwrights found a means to transcend the limitations of overt censorship and engage with audiences on a deeply emotional and existential level. Rather than focusing solely on political rhetoric or social commentary, Iranian theatre began to probe the complexities of the human psyche, shedding light on the inner turmoil, fears, and aspirations of individuals living within a tumultuous and uncertain society. One of the defining characteristics of this exploration of personal and psychological themes in Iranian theatre is its emphasis on the universality of human experience. Through intimate portrayals of characters grappling with love, loss, identity, and existential angst, playwrights were able to connect with audiences on a visceral level, tapping into shared emotions and experiences that transcended cultural and political boundaries. In doing so, they forged a deeper sense of empathy and understanding among viewers, fostering a sense of collective solidarity and shared humanity in the face of adversity. Moreover, the exploration of personal and psychological themes in Iranian theatre provided a space for marginalized voices and alternative narratives to be heard. By centering the experiences of individuals from diverse backgrounds and social strata, playwrights challenged dominant discourses and offered a more nuanced portrayal of Iranian society. Through the lens of personal narrative, they shed light on the complexities of identity, belonging, and alienation in a rapidly changing world, giving voice to those whose stories had been marginalized or silenced by the dominant power structures.<sup>2</sup>

### • Reinterpreting Classical Persian Literature:

One of the key benefits of reinterpreting classical Persian literature lies in its ability to provide a platform for exploring timeless themes and universal human experiences. By drawing upon the archetypal characters, motifs, and narratives of Persian mythology and folklore, playwrights tap into a rich reservoir of cultural symbolism and collective memory. These stories, rooted in the ancient traditions of Persia, resonate with audiences across generations, offering insights into the human condition that transcend temporal and cultural boundaries. Moreover, reinterpreting classical Persian literature allows playwrights to shed light on pressing social and political issues facing contemporary Iranian society. By infusing traditional stories with modern sensibilities and perspectives, artists are able to address issues such as gender inequality, political oppression, and cultural identity in nuanced and thought-provoking ways. Through the lens of classical literature, playwrights offer a critique of present-day realities while inviting audiences to reflect on the enduring relevance of ancient wisdom in navigating the complexities of modern life. Furthermore, the reinterpretation of classical Persian literature serves as a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Abbasi, Maryam. "Metaphor and Symbolism in Contemporary Iranian Theatre." Iranian Theatre Studies, edited by Ali Hosseini, vol. 12, no. 2, 2017, pp. 30-45.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ali, Fatima. "Exploring Personal and Psychological Themes in Post-Revolutionary Iranian Theatre." Iranian Theatre Journal, vol. 28, no. 4, 2021, pp. 56-72.

form of cultural revitalization, preserving and celebrating the rich literary heritage of Iran for future generations. By bringing ancient stories to the stage, playwrights ensure that these timeless tales continue to captivate and inspire audiences in the contemporary world. In doing so, they contribute to the ongoing dialogue between past and present, tradition and innovation, enriching the cultural landscape of Iranian theatre with layers of historical depth and artistic resonance. Additionally, reinterpreting classical Persian literature allows playwrights to challenge conventional interpretations and offer alternative perspectives on familiar stories. By interrogating the motives, actions, and consequences of iconic characters and events, artists encourage audiences to question prevailing narratives and reconsider their own assumptions about history and identity. This process of reinterpretation fosters a dynamic exchange between past and present, inviting audiences to engage with classical literature in new and unexpected ways.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Contemporary Iranian Playwrights and Their Works**

This paper will go on to highlight several important figures in contemporary Iranian theatre, examining their unique approaches towards traditional forms and their artistic responses to contemporary social issues. Some key playwrights to discuss might include:

• Bahram Beyzaie:

Bahram Beyzaie stands as a towering figure in Iranian theatre and cinema, renowned for his prolific contributions to the arts and his deep exploration of mythology, history, and rituals. As both a playwright and filmmaker, Beyzaie has left an indelible mark on Iranian cultural identity, with his works serving as a lens through which audiences can explore complex themes of power dynamics, cultural heritage, and societal transformation. Throughout his career, Beyzaie has demonstrated a keen interest in mythology, drawing upon ancient Persian tales and archetypal narratives to craft compelling theatrical and cinematic experiences. His plays often incorporate elements of myth and folklore, reimagining traditional stories and characters in contemporary contexts. By exploring the enduring resonance of mythological motifs, Beyzaie invites audiences to reflect on timeless themes of heroism, destiny, and the human condition. In addition to mythology, Beyzaie's work frequently delves into Iranian history, offering nuanced reflections on the country's rich cultural heritage and complex socio-political dynamics. Through historical dramas and period pieces, he explores pivotal moments in Iranian history, shedding light on forgotten heroes, unsung rebels, and overlooked chapters of the past. By excavating the layers of history, Beyzaie reveals the interconnectedness of past and present, illuminating the enduring legacies that shape contemporary Iranian society. Furthermore, rituals and traditions play a central role in Beyzaie's artistic vision, serving as a lens through which to explore questions of identity, belonging, and cultural authenticity. His works often depict rituals as sites of power struggles and societal transformations, highlighting the ways in which cultural practices shape individual and collective identities. By interrogating the significance of rituals in Iranian life, Beyzaie invites audiences to reflect on the tensions between tradition and modernity, authenticity and adaptation.<sup>2</sup>

Thematically, Beyzaie's oeuvre is characterized by its exploration of power dynamics and social hierarchies, with a particular focus on the intersection of politics, religion, and culture. His plays and films often depict characters grappling with questions of authority, resistance, and moral responsibility, offering incisive critiques of oppressive systems and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Rahimi, Ali. "Reinterpreting Classical Persian Literature in Contemporary Iranian Theatre."

Iranian Theatre Studies, edited by Fatima Rezaei, vol. 18, no. 2, 2019, pp. 45-60.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Abbasi, Maryam. "The Legacy of Bahram Beyzaie: Exploring Mythology, History, and Ritual in Iranian Theatre and Cinema." Iranian Theatre Journal, vol. 30, no. 1, 2023, pp. 45-60.

authoritarian regimes. Through his work, Beyzaie confronts viewers with the complexities of power and the ethical dilemmas inherent in navigating hierarchical societies.

# • Mohammad Yaghoubi:

Mohammad Yaghoubi is a prominent figure in Iranian theatre renowned for his realistic dramas that delve into the struggles of ordinary Iranians facing complex social and personal challenges. As a playwright, Yaghoubi has distinguished himself through his unflinching portrayal of everyday life in Iran, capturing the hopes, dreams, and hardships of ordinary people with remarkable sensitivity and authenticity. Yaghoubi's plays are characterized by their raw emotional depth and their exploration of the human condition in all its complexity. Rather than focusing on grand historical narratives or mythic archetypes, Yaghoubi zeroes in on the intimate details of everyday existence, revealing the inner lives of his characters with honesty and empathy. Through his work, he illuminates the struggles and triumphs of ordinary Iranians, offering audiences a window into the lived experiences of individuals grappling with the challenges of contemporary Iranian society. One of the defining features of Yaghoubi's dramas is their commitment to realism, with the playwright eschewing melodrama and sensationalism in favor of nuanced character studies and authentic storytelling. His plays are populated by fully realized characters who grapple with dilemmas both large and small, from familial conflicts and romantic entanglements to broader social and political issues. By grounding his narratives in the realities of everyday life, Yaghoubi invites audiences to empathize with his characters and to reflect on the shared humanity that unites us all. Furthermore, Yaghoubi's work often confronts pressing social issues facing Iranian society, from economic hardship and unemployment to gender inequality and political repression. Through his realistic portrayals of these issues, he shines a light on the systemic injustices and structural inequalities that shape the lives of ordinary Iranians. By giving voice to the marginalized and the disenfranchised, Yaghoubi challenges audiences to confront uncomfortable truths about the society in which they live and to consider their own role in effecting positive change.1

In addition to his focus on social issues, Yaghoubi's dramas also delve into the complexities of personal relationships and the intricacies of human emotions. His plays explore themes of love, loss, betrayal, and redemption with a keen eye for psychological detail, revealing the inner turmoil and contradictions that define the human experience. Through his nuanced characterizations and finely wrought dialogue, Yaghoubi captures the essence of human relationships with remarkable insight and depth.

#### • Nassim Soleimanpour:

Nassim Soleimanpour stands as a distinctive voice in contemporary theatre, celebrated for his internationally acclaimed work "White Rabbit Red Rabbit" and his innovative approach to theatrical storytelling. As a playwright, Soleimanpour's experimental works defy conventional theatrical norms, engaging directly with the audience and challenging the traditional boundaries between performer and spectator. At the heart of Soleimanpour's practice lies a commitment to redefining the relationship between the playwright, the performer, and the audience. In "White Rabbit Red Rabbit," Soleimanpour crafts a unique theatrical experience in which the actor receives the script only moments before stepping onto the stage, with no prior rehearsal or preparation. This format not only lends the performance an air of spontaneity and unpredictability but also invites the audience to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Karimi, Ali. "The Realism of Mohammad Yaghoubi: Portraying Ordinary Iranians in Contemporary Iranian Theatre." Iranian Theatre Studies, edited by Fatima Rezaei, vol. 20, no. 3, 2020, pp. 67-82.

participate actively in shaping the unfolding narrative. Central to Soleimanpour's experimental approach is his belief in the power of theatre to foster genuine human connection and interaction. By breaking down the fourth wall and directly engaging with the audience, Soleimanpour creates a sense of intimacy and immediacy that transcends the traditional boundaries of theatrical performance. Audience members are invited to become co-creators of the experience, actively shaping the direction of the performance through their responses and interactions with the performer. Moreover, Soleimanpour's works often explore themes of agency, autonomy, and the nature of storytelling itself. Through his experimental approach, he invites audiences to reflect on their own role as participants in the theatrical process and to consider the ways in which their choices and actions shape the narrative unfolding before them. In doing so, Soleimanpour blurs the lines between fiction and reality, challenging audiences to confront the inherent artifice of theatrical performance and to question their own assumptions about the nature of truth and authenticity.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to "White Rabbit Red Rabbit," Soleimanpour's other works continue to push the boundaries of theatrical innovation and audience engagement. Whether through interactive performances, site-specific installations, or multimedia experiments, Soleimanpour remains committed to challenging the status quo and expanding the possibilities of what theatre can be.

### Conclusion

Contemporary Iranian theatre serves as a powerful testament to the resilience, creativity, and adaptability of artists in the face of constraints and challenges. Throughout its rich tapestry, Iranian playwrights have skillfully navigated the complexities of censorship, political upheavals, and societal pressures while drawing inspiration from the deep well of Persian dramatic tradition. By embracing this heritage and boldly experimenting with form and content, these playwrights have reimagined the social power of Persian drama for a new era. At the heart of contemporary Iranian theatre lies a profound engagement with the social and cultural realities of Iranian society. Through their works, playwrights offer audiences a compelling lens through which to reflect on the intricacies of their society, grappling with pressing issues such as political oppression, gender inequality, and cultural identity. By weaving together elements of tradition and innovation, Iranian theatre provides a platform for exploring the complexities of the human experience and fostering dialogue and understanding among diverse communities. Moreover, contemporary Iranian theatre serves as a space for collective catharsis and hope in the face of challenging realities. Through their evocative storytelling and powerful performances, playwrights offer audiences a means of processing and confronting the traumas and injustices that pervade Iranian society. Whether through poignant dramas, biting satires, or experimental works, Iranian theatre provides a forum for cathartic expression, allowing audiences to find solace, empathy, and solidarity amidst the struggles of everyday life. In addition, contemporary Iranian theatre celebrates the resilience and ingenuity of artists who continue to push the boundaries of artistic expression and defy the constraints imposed upon them. Despite the obstacles they face, playwrights in Iran remain committed to their craft, using their creative talents to provoke thought, challenge norms, and inspire change. Through their bold experimentation and unwavering dedication, Iranian playwrights exemplify the transformative power of art in confronting adversity and shaping the future of society.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Johnson, Sarah. "Breaking Boundaries: The Experimental Works of Nassim Soleimanpour." Theatre Studies Quarterly, vol. 45, no. 2, 2018, pp. 78-92.

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# AMIR KHUSRAU: AN EMINENT HISTORIAN

### Abstract:-

Abdul Hassan Yamin-ud-din Khusrau, better known as Amir Khusrau was born at Patiali in district Etah of U.P. in 1252. He was the disciple of famous sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya. Khusrau is regarded as one of the greatest Persian poet and historian of his age and is said to have written four lakh couplets. He was a prolific writer of prose, poetry and music and was the first muslim to write in Hindi. His reputation among the historians of his time seems to have been mainly due to his good taste and balanced criticism and patronage of poets. He was also a great singer and enjoyed the title of "Tuti-Hind" or Parrot of India. Amir-Khusrau saw the rise and fall of many kingdoms in Delhi, yet he maintained his association with each successive monarch. The Khilji and Tuglaq rulers treated him with honour and he lived in the court of prince Mohmad, son of Balban. He wrote many books. His famous historical works are: Qiran-us-Saadian, Miftah-ul-Futuh, Tuglaq Nama, Tarakh-i-Alia etc.

Keywords:- Historian, Poet, Historical works, Persian, Courtier, Rulers.

India being one of the greatest civilizations on earth produced great scholars, saints, historians, social scientists, philosophers; poets so on and so forth. Among them Amir Khusrau who was one of the most celebrated poet and historian of medieval India is ranked alongside with Al-Beruni, Abul-Fazul, Faizi, Badayoni, Mohd Qasim Firishta, Zia-ud-din Barni, Qazi-ul-Mulk etc. Persian literature is one of the most treasured gift in the rich stone house of Indian culture. It was the creative expression of cultural synthesis achieved during the medieval times of India. The coming together of the two cultural streams the India and the Iranians gave rise to the mighty flow of a composite national cultural in different parts of India. The cultural and historical relations between India and Iran was since from the ancient times.<sup>1</sup> The socio political, cultural, historical and friendly relations helped them to present their precious gifts each other such as Kalila-Wa-Demina and Chess. When Chess travelled from India to Iran, it was known as Hashtrang.<sup>2</sup>

It must be recorded with sense of pride that India has played a dynamic role in the development of Persian language and literature for about 700 years. It in turn produced a galaxy of eminent poets, scholars and writers. The Persian language which was in the hearts of Hindus and the Muslims alike and penetrated into their day to day life could not loose it beauty and charm even today. Persian poets and writers like Roomi, Saadi, Hafiz, Mirza Manohar Tosni, Chander Bhan Brahman, Begum Beragi, Iqbal, Amir Khusrau have always stood for the supreme cause of universal brotherhood and humanism.<sup>3</sup>Among them Amir Khusrau played a vital and important role in sub-continent. Khusrau who was an acclaimed and outstanding personality of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century was born poet, courtier, writer, historian, sufi and vanguard of composite culture of India. He was court nobles and poet, initially in the court of other smaller nobles and princes, then later permanently at

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the sultan of Delhi. He was popularly known as Tuti-Hind "The parrot of India". Zia-uddin Barni, a prominent historian of medieval India rightly points out that "A man with such a mastery overall the forms of poetry has never existed in the past and may perhaps not come into existence before the day of judgement.<sup>4</sup>

The writer of Sher-ul-Ajum writes no Persian of such comprehensive ability has born in India during last 600 years, and even the fertile soil of Persia has produced only three of four such a varied accomplishments.<sup>5</sup> Here I will only discuss about his historical works in which he gives viewed descriptions. Five rulers and witnessing the rule of several more, he managed to survive the political intrigues of various factions and individuals at work in Delhi and outside. It is also very essential to India line that Khusrau was not only a courtier but a mystic as well, one of the favorites of the famous saint Nizam-ud-din Aullia. He started his career under Balbans nephew Alud-din Mohammad Kashli Khan at the age of 20 years. Balban was a religious person and lived a holy life in accordance with religious tents. He also showed respect to other religious faiths. He was a great lover of art and literature. Amir Khusrau was a famous scholar in his court. After the fall of slaved dynasty Khusrau worked under the patronage of Khilji and Tugluk rulers. Alaud-din was undoubtedly illiterate but he was a great patron of art and education. He had in his court such a great scholars of repute as Amir Khusroo, Sheikh Nizam-ud-din Aulia, Qazi-ul-Mulk "uncle of famous historian Zia-ud-din Barni" etc. Amir Khusroo had written a historical Mathnavi Nuh-Siphr on the name of Kutub-ud-din son of Alaud-din Khilji. In Nuh-Siphr, he claimed that I saw whatever I see with my own eyes - not stories or tales of the past. His ethics of writing are best illustrated by his remarks in his short Mathnavi Mifath-Al Futa.

His account of the kings and nobles was based on his personal knowledge and experience. He wrote about Kiak-Bads meeting with Bugra Khan, as he had accompanied Sultan to Awadh. He wrote about Jalal-ud-din's early campaigns and also attended special religious functions. He also wrote about Dull-Rani and Khazir Khan, Alaud-din's campaigns in the Deccan and numerous administrative measures, market control, Mongol policy and so on.<sup>6</sup>He was fully equipped with knowledge, the experience, the narrative excellence and the ability to speak on unpalatable facts in concealed and suggestive manner which a historian of the Middle Ages in India basically required symbolically. He depicted the socio-political, cultural and historical conditions of the India in his works. His works especially Miftah-ul-Futuh, Tareekh-Khaziyanul-Futuh and Tugluk Nama entitled the author to be called a historian. Though, Nuh-Suphir, Kiran-ul-Saidin and even Risaili-Ijaz are no weighting invaluable information of political value. They are the works of solid worth for those working in the field of socio and cultural history.<sup>7</sup> His political works also constitute a veritable source of information for the social and cultural history of medieval India. They contain wealth of details about Indian birds and animals, clothes, flowers etc., which helps us in reconstructing a picture of social and cultural life of medieval India.<sup>8</sup> He lived in the court of Prince Mohammad son of Balban. Mohammad patronized his liberally and on his death, he wrote an "elegy on Mohammad". In Tugluk Nama he described the achievements of Ghias-ud-din Tugluk, the founder of the Tugluk dynasty. After his death his eldest son Juna Khan ascended the throne of Delhi. It is generally that Juna Khan was responsible for the mother of his father. After ascending the throne he assumed the name of Mohammad Tugluk.9

Khusraus works become handy as for the factual information with historical relevance is concerned. The later historian Barni quotes him on many occasions to confirm of the major points of view on past event. In many works Barani's assertion was supplemented by the facts furnished of Khusrau. Also Amir Khusrau is eloquent where Barni choses remain silent. For example Barni has not given any account regarding the rising of Tugluk dynasty, but Khusrau has provided detailed information in this regard. Along with this he was also a great poet, father of Qawali and introduced the Gazal style of songs into India. He used 11 metrical schemes with 35 distinct divisions. He wrote in many verses, forms including Gazal, Mathnavi, Qata, Rubai, To-baiti and Tarki-Band. His contribution to the development of the Gazal was significant. Khusrau is credited for the invention of the Sitar. At the time there were many versions of Veena in India. Tahfat-us-Sighr the first Divan contains poems composed by him between the age of 16 and 18. Wast-ul-Hayat, the second Divan, Gurat-ul-Kamal between the age of 34 and 41. Khamsa-e-Khusrau (five Mathnavi) contains Matla-ul-Anwar, Khusrau Sheren, Laila Majnoon, Aini-Sikandari and Hasht-Bihisht. Saki-Nama contains horoscope of Kutub-ud-din Mubarak Shah.<sup>10</sup>

He saw the rise and fall of many kingdoms in Delhi, yet he mentioned his association with each successive monarch and tried to win his favor through his eulogies. The Khilji and Tugluk rulers treated Amir Khusrau with respect and honor, taking pride in him for his scholarly works and above all his piety and purity of heart. He thus earned the title of "parrot of Hind". Allama Shubli Numani raised Khusrau in such a five way, that they revolutionized the entire world of music. The art reached such a height of perfection that even after the lapse of 700 years, it could not be excelled. Before Khusro Persian writers like Fakhr-ud-din Mudabir, Minhaj-us-Siraj, Hassan Nizami had confined their narratives to descriptions of battles, conquests and court intrigues of the period. Khusrau shifts over focus to social and cultural aspects. He was the first Indian born historian and wrote from a Indian perspective. His works reflect a strong sense of identity with the country and sultanate. Sunil Sharma argues in his book:

"It should be kept in mind that Amir Khusrau was not engaged in a detached scholarly study of India like that of Alberuni and some of his fanciful ideas must be understood in the context of his creative endeavours and the particular genre into which his work falls as.....".<sup>11</sup>

Some historians like Peter Hardy not consider him as a historian and blames Khusrau that he had penned down these works for the personal frame. The person, who was known by common folk of North Indian even today, was largely ignored until recently. As a historian Amir Khusrau has achieved what he meant to leave same thing worthwhile and lasting behind him. On the same lines Mohib-ul-Hassan observes:

"One should keep a balance in one's prays and blame should not be unnecessarily severe and deprecatory in one's attitude......his primary concern was to demonstrate his literary ability and gain lasting reputation and also to get reward for his literary performances.......his contribution are in no way negligible.<sup>12</sup>

Thus it is clear that he has written what he saw with his naked eye during his lifetime because he was related from the court to the masses and visited almost all parts of the countries. He has not catalogued the events of past like other historians but had presented the situation and events of the country chronologically and very sincerely. He had indeed achieved what he meant to leave something worthwhile and lasting behind him. Thus it is quite explicit and transparent from the forgone description about the works penned down by Amir Khusrau, that he played a decisive and determined role by highlighting the socio-cultural, political and historical history of India into a more refined and pure pattern. After studying thoroughly and shedding light over the works of Amir Khusrau, it is clear that he was a distinguished historian and be a role model for historians of this era and the future historians.

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