## مقاله نويسى كـ ليـ قواعد و ضوابط


相 - -


- العانب،




 پا


- 


 كتاب66وال:



كغمون 6 والد:

آذا كتابيات بي انزارج:

برّ آمذ (Online Sources):

http://myrin.ursinus.edu/help/resrch_guides/cit_style_chicago.htm

## فهرست

|  |  | تحقيق و تنقيد |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | عارفنو*ابى |  |
| r | سِّارت | 'رّيمّاحها |
| $0 \angle$ |  |  |
| 41 | ارشيُمورنا |  |
| 11 | صاكُّارم |  |
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شاعرى: تجزيه و مطالعه

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اتشا مثل

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rLa


اردو فكشن: بازيافت

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| r $\mu \mu$ | \% |
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| $r<0$ | -0. |



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كـ
كمر6مثو
ابن الوقت: ثشانّ شاذت كتْتّيل

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\text { بنياد جلد ^، } 1 \text { باء r }
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| r9a | كُمكـلمان. |
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| rra |  |
| res | طابهصميّ |
| त4/ | كُونوير |

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& \text { فسانئ عجائب : ابعر الطيعيإتّ مطالح }
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> عالمى ادب

| $r<9$ | ايمّ |
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| M99 | خالرابين |




> رابرطى كِمُور ا
> اجم بال


انگَريزى مقالات
Confessions: Abd al-Majid Daryabadi's
Autobiographical Account of his Spiritual Basit Bilal Koshul / Ahmed Journey

## Afzaal

Muqaddama-i Hukama Singh: A Persian
Transcript of the Sikh Era
Kanwal Khalid

## اداريه










بـب





زيرْظ户


 بلاضن

























 ها




هـ

ع عارف نوشابىى

## پاكستانى كتب خانون مي تركى مخطوطات

(I)
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6




 پ.















حـون ايـن بـنـده چــنـدى در تـحصيل علم تركى درد سرى كشيدم ...... اگر از تشتّت زمانه و توزّع دوران زمانى جمعيّت خــاطـر پـريشـان دسـت مـى دهــ، خواهم كردن بـه زبـان فـارسـى شـرح مـحـاكـمة الـلغتين تركى كه تصنيف مير نظام





 بريـن دعـوا شـاهـد بـى گـمان ...... و جون وارد

 وارد بـودنـد، و ميرزا كاظم سوداگر به تحقيقات لنات تركـى

 دوست تر داشته جمع مى نمودم ـــا روزى محبوب القلوب

تركى تصنيف مير مذكور به نظرم رسيد و ول را فرج




 رميـده ...... چـنـان چهـ زبان زد خاص و و عام شد كه "بر محمد







 تيمورى و از حضرت بابر بادشاه تاريخ [توزورك بان بابرى] و و فقه


 احـدى را از اولاد نبايـر آنـحضرت بهره الى از از لهجهٔ تركى
 از احــاد واسباط آن خاندانم، نصيبى از زبان تركى برده ام ام











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ب"











#  

كند توا rول-
تُجم: تُك زبان سلطنتِ ،نُوتّان كى ها بَ



 (II)

وثطم خط ثها لركَرى كتب ظانو

 تقيت هن



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { تركـى زبـان چـابك سـلطنت هندوستان است، از ايامى كه } \\
& \text { تركـى از السـنـه ايـن خــاندان سُست گرديده، سلطنت هند } \\
& \text { ضعف پسنديده - } \\
& \text { مــلك هــنـد اسـت ســخـت اسپ حـرُون } \\
& \text { غيـــر چــــابك بُـــوَد ز حـــــــم بـــروت }
\end{aligned}
$$




إكتأذ كتب













:
Eleazar Birnbaum, "Turkish manuscripts cataloguing since 1960 and manuscripts still uncatalogued, Part 3: U. S. S. R., Iran, Afghanistan, Arab lands (except Palestine), Israel and Palestine, India and Pakistan, China", Journal of American Oriental Society, Vol.103, No. 4 (Oct-Dec.1983): p 691-707.


Muhammad Suheyl 'Umar, "PAKISTAN" in World Survey of Islamic
$\overline{\bar{D}} \quad$ Manuscripts, Geoffrey Roper (General Editor), London, Vol.II. (1993):
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p. 449-559.
b.

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ج

A Glimpse into the Common Literary Heritage of Pakistan, Iran \& Turkey











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$\frac{6}{6}$
6
6 الظها










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& \text { بنياد جلد ^، } 1 \text { باء } \\
& \text { ب- }
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(IV)




 $\frac{6}{6}$



خطيب رحانَ، ‘برالحْپٍ، فهرست كتب موجوده خانتاه تونسه شريف، ضلع

رشير امر، فقيـر سيـد جـالال الـدين وقف لابور كى عجائب كهر لابّور كو

رشير امر، مـفـصـل فهرست نـخطوطات و نادر مطبوعات، جلد اول",رثتّل بر

ظهورالرّن امر، فهـرسـت مـخطوطات كتب خانه جى معين الدين (لا ،ور،
نيرمطوع )
بنياد جلد ^، كا باء

عارفنوشابى، فهـرسـت نسـخـه هـاى خـطـى فـارسـى انجمن ترقى اردو،

$$
\text { كرایی (اسلام آباء، } 19 \wedge \text { اء) }
$$

عارن نوثابى، فههرسـت نسـخــه هـاى خـطى فارسى موزهُ ملى پاكستان،
كرایی (اسلام آباء، 19^1ء)

لائبريرى، لابيور (لا لور،، 194r،)

 -

مزْوک،احم، فهـرسـت سشتـرك نسخه باى خطى فارسى پاكستان (اسلام


A Glimpse into the Common Literary Heritage of نوّ ف، اليى الـ
) Pakistan, Iran and Turkey
 اسلام آبا,


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& \text { ثيثن لا }
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& \text { جامعحرشيم }
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تونسثريف، ضلع وُيه غازى خان
نانًاهلاهبريك
جامثورو، سند

***


كایֶ

.كَثيّن الديّن روم؛
پثباب پبك لابْريك

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& \text { عمردر لا:بْريك }
\end{aligned}
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(V)

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اربعين، هنظوم


انتخاب فرسنگَ مؤيد الفضالادن لغت التركى

انتخاب كلام بيرم خان


صغ

انشـاع تركى

تحفء حسام(مثظوم)

11اهص/ Q

تحفئ وببى

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ترجمهٔ ترغيب الصلوة



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& \text { تذكرة الاوليا }
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ترجمهٔ خلاصة المفاخر فى مناقب شيخ عبدالقادر/ فتح الباب فى مناقب
قطب الاقطاب
ثبات العاجزين
ابالسنّت ع باب بّتثتقول ب-
rطل:





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& \text { حاشئُ دلايل الخيرات } \\
& \text { ولالي اليزرات }
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& \text { حيرت الابرار }
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& \text { 6. Ristega çekti neçe dürr-i yetim }
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& \text { ديوان بابر }
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& \text { ديوان تركى } \\
& \text { نابعلوم }
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& \text { ديوان حشمت }
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& \text { _ت ترينات السا البنى }
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& \text { ديوان زاغ توطا }
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ديوان على شير نوابی

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ra كتابت

ديوان قل خواجه احمد؟

بنياد جلد ^، كا باء







تـمـت الكتاب بعون الملك الوباب هذا نسخه متبر كه شريفه افضل
الـصـلحا و اكمل البلغا حضرت شيخ المشايخ خواجه احمد يسوى
نور هرقده .......-


r*- جوت ديوان نفعى آفندى

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آغاز: الحمد لله رفع السموات بلا عماد و خفض الارض-

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& \text { " } \\
& \text { رساله در علم سيراث } \\
& \text { مرنف نامعلوم- }
\end{aligned}
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سبعه سيّاره،ثظوم

ككَ كُّن
آغز:



3 ثخ بحر الغرائب

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { شرح تحفءٔ شابدى } \\
& \text { ثرح: لطّ }
\end{aligned}
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شمع انجمن يا نصاب حَسن


فربنگَ تركى به فارسى

بنياد جلد ^، ـا باء




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\begin{aligned}
& \text { مُمثبت ب- } \\
& \text { فربنگَ تركى به فارسى }
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،نمروتّان بي منصب وار ثاتا



 فربنگَ تركى به فارسى ازنض الشذانـ





فربنگَ تركى به فارسى


ra_صaran

قصص الانبيا

تزجم نوا ب\%
$\frac{G}{E}$
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ITا

گلشن خرد،"مظوم





ليلى و دسجنون
ازغضول بغراوكا


هشُوى خير آباد

مثنوى صيقل
ثا

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مثنوى مذبّى -طط:


مثنوى مذنبیى هطل:
ب انج اله
بوبو انجام

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> رشثوى مذّبىى مطل:
> براتظان ٪ ٪

> Yaratkan barçani Hallak-i ma'bud,
> Özin bildirge kevneyn kildi mevcud

> ?
> $\frac{G}{E}$
> منظومات تر كى

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& \text { مثنوى سشرب }
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## * سعادت سعيد

## سر سيد احمد خان كى قومى خدمات كا جوبر



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احان ربڭك-









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لِ بإثش
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انوو ن الن كَ ياركو اِ
 مندرنج











اور يمعلا قـمسلمانو

 آَّثن كَ

 كَ مرزا غالب







يانت از انقا




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اور بيانات ن غنجاب ع علملانو
تیليم ك افاويت كاحاح












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## مآخذ






بنياد جلد 1، 14・ヶ
＊الد محمود سنجرانى

## واجد على شاه كى ايكـ كمياب مثنوى：درياه تعشّق





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بنياد جلد 1، 16 14




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بنياد جلد ^، 16 • 1 ب















 سب عروثن شثل ميا



















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اليح جبيرثا



















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* ارشد محمود ناشاد


## اردو ميى تثنيه كا وجود

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 كَّ




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 م




الف: ثتانْ زانو









بنياد جلد ه، باء باء



أُرو


أن كَ برابر نًا رنى -مولوى وبرانٌ اس ضمن بي رقّ ط از بّب:


A
سير انث كَ لـانَ بصيرت 6













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& \text { زإبن }
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 اررحز










بذياد جـد


مولوى وبراكت:



${ }^{\circ}-2$
مولوى فٌّ يُخان جالنرمرى:

A $\quad$.

چرُيْـرفاعلىان:

واكرُ ابواليثصميّق:





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واكزثوثكتبزوارى:


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## عصمت جاويي:


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بنياد جلد A، 14•r

كج ان 6 با قامه انرداج لتا ب-








اقتبا كو واوين بيل ركنا קْورى بـ

زوبّن:
والديّن:

واوين:
واريّ:
حنينُّريمّن:
خوْيّ:

نيمرّن: نام

قوّهن:

كونّن:




لزات پي تثنيّ 6 اندراج:
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& \text { ج اسْم؟ } \\
& \text { حواله جات }
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## مـآذ


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$E$

ـ قواعدِ أردو ـ لا ابور: لا الورا اكئُن،، ن نـ



## تاريخ ادب اردو (انگريزى) مصنفه على جواد زيدى كا تحقيقى و تتقيدى جائزه

T


كّل بيثش جارى رتا بـا


 اردو كَ تُ جلدوب








:

I have highlighted important trends and movements, which
characterise the various phases of its development.'
اتى


كتا


 $-$



ونوابات ك تگت بيانكيا ب:

1- Modern Indian Languages, 2- Western Hindi Dialects,
3- The Many Names of Urdu, 4- Literary Traditions,

5-Forms of Urdu Poetry




 كهت بِ:



「


1- An Outline History of English Literature. (W. H.
Hudson)
2- A Short History of English Literature. (E. Deguis)
3- A Short History of English Literature. (B. Ifor Evans)
4- A Short History of English Literature. (Deguis and Cazamian)
.


بو ب

1- Amir Khusrau, 2- Rekhtah, 3- Transfer of Tradition






 نازل كنا


1- Official Language, 2- Earliest Dakhani Work, 3- Three
Main Phases, 4-Sab-Ras, 5-In Gujarat, 6-Vali, 7-
Post-Vali period, 8- Prose









بنياد جلد A، 14•r






 ا.





1-Braj Bhasha, 2-Rapprochement, 3- In Shahjahanabad,
4- Lexicons, 5-Afzal Jhanjhanavi


1- Quli Qutub Shah, 2- Fayez, 3- Abru and Hatim,
4- Masnavi and Marsiah, 5- Shahr Ashoub


















1- New Centre at Avadh, 2- Mirza Mazhar Jan-e- Janan,
3-Sauda, 4- Dard, 5-Mir, 6- Mir-Hasan, 7- Soz,
8- Masnavis, 9- Prose, 10- Dastan, 11- Criticism and
Stylised prose










بالاشعرا

 Schools
$\lambda$

$\frac{2}{E}$
 نز




1-Insha, 2-Mus-hafi, 3-Rangin, 4-Ju'rat
ارورشا










1- Nasikh, 2- Atash, 3- Shah Nasir







New Marsiah ;كركيا با ب:

1- Mir Anis, 2- Mirza Dabir



 ثيلا ن تًا ورو

بنياد جلد ^،











1- Zauq, 2- Momin, 3-Zafar, 4- Ghalib, 5- Masnavi







Emergence of Prose"

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { بنياد جلد ^، باء } 16 \\
& \text { توان ت بّب: }
\end{aligned}
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1- Rajab Ali Beg Suroor, 2- Bostan-e- Kheyal


 ק





1-Fort William College, 2-Delhi College, 3-Lucknow
Translation Bureau





 " "Journalism" كِّ:

1- Printing Press, 2-First Journal


1- Dagh, 2- Munir, 3- Amir

1- War of Independence, 2- Journalist Patriots




 جذ!


 جبيرثا


 "Literature of Freedom"

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苃

1-Syed Ahmad Khan, 2- Purposive criticism,
3- Mohammad Husain 'Azad, 4- Hali, 5- Shibli No'mani


 روايتّ اسلوبك كالّ بـ جام جه حـ آثار الصناديد




"Novel and Drama"


1- Nazir Ahmad, 2- Sarshar, 3- Sharar, 4- Sajjad Husain,
5- Ruswa, 6- Drama, 7- Agha Hashr Kashmiri



 191ه ) (









1- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, 2- Maulana Muhammad
Ali, 3- Khwaja Hasan Nizami






1- Niaz Fatehpuri, 2- Abdul Haq, 3-Masood Hasan Rizvi,
4- Syed Mohiuddin Ahmed, 5- Kalimuddin Ahmed



 ك ڭث





 كوان بُّ ليا با








1- Muhammad Husain Azad, 2-Hali, 3- Akbar Allahabadi,
4- Brij Narain Chakbast











كى جمّ ووتر شا





روانوى گّيك 6










بهنف ن ـن روانوى








1-Shaad Azimabadi, 2-Hasrat Mohani, 3-Yagana, 4- Geet

 نتّبكيا ب-
 ارا

 "The Progressive Upsurge" "男 ,

1- Majnoon Gorakhpuri, 2- Ale Ahmad Suroor,
3- Ehtesham Husain, 4- Mumtaz Husain, 5- New Trends in Criticism, 6-Gopi Chand Narang, 7- Shamsur Rahman

Faruqi






1- Faiz, 2- Majaz, 3- Makhdum Mohiuddin, 4-Ali Sardar
Jafri, 5- Jan Nisar Akhtar, 6- Sahir Ludhianvi, 7- Kaifi
Azmi, 8-Halqah-e-Arbab-e-Zauq, 9- Noon Meem Rashid,

10- The Unattached






1- Khalilur Rahman Azmi, 2- Nazish




1- Prem Chand, 2- Krishan Chander, 3- Saadat Hasan
Munto, 4- Rajender Singh Bedi, 5- Ismat Chughtai, 6- Aziz
Ahmad, 7- Qurratulain Hyder, 8- Modern Novels





1- Before Avadh Punch, 2- Age of Avadh Punch, 3- Prose
Humour, 4- Rashid Ahmad Siddiqui, 4- Patras Bukhari


بنياد جلد ^، اء باء



"and Literary Miscellany




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His She'r-ul-Ajam in four volumes will remain a
monumental work on the principles of criticism. ${ }^{\mu}$ a



In his last collection Talkhabah-e-Shirin, he gives some of
his best pieces. "Abhi to Main Javan Hoon" and "Jag Soze
'Ishq Jag" retain their freshness even after decades. ${ }^{\mu \wedge}$




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& \text { بنياد جلد ه، } 1 \text { باء } 1 \text { r }
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& \text { جاكتّ ب }
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He has four collections of poems Naqsh-e-Faryadi,
Dast-e-Saba, Zindan Namah and Dast-e-Tah-e-Sang.'r ${ }^{\text {Ir }}$

$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}$
 انگا
E





اب جن



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& \text { ثابت توتا }
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 This must have been during Shah Gulshan's last visit to Delhi around 1707.
اكر ولى كَ تارتُ وفات




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بنياد جلد ^، rer 16



ع




$\bar{i}$
اخْ ثيرانذ 6 سال وفات


Amir Khusrau (1253/54-1325) was born in Delhi and not at Patiala in the district of Etah as believed earlier.




اتزپر

 ?جم6 ع"تقلق The District and States Gazetteers of the Punjab يّ مندرج زبل
بّارت ورنج؟:

It's the headquarter of the southern tehsil of Gurgaon district. ${ }^{\Delta \mu}$






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& \text { 生 }
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The oldest extant original dastan in the north is
Qissah-e-Mehr-Afroz-o-Dilbar by Isawikhan Khan written
in 1709 Vikrami era which would correspond to 1647.


;كركيا جاتًا جب








He (Dabir) was senior to Anis.


تياثّ ورفات
r
مصنف ذصغّ


 "يلما
The Mahasin is the first major critical work on an important poet (Ghalib). ${ }^{\text {Tr }}$


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ك مr

He (Hali) returned to Dehli to get a berth in Dehli College.

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& \text { "44. }{ }^{44}
\end{aligned}
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The recent discovery and publication of a full Kulliyat of Syed Fazle Ali Afzal (1664-1734) a Jagirdar of

Bahadurgarh, brings forward another claimant to seniority.
He had compiled his first divan in 1688-1689.






 طن


范






وتت اورلتج




No Separate Schools ك زيرغوان لكهت ب! :

I have tried to survey the literary scene in its entirety because there was neither a break from the past nor divergence of movement in opposite directions to justify localised treatment. Those who established the new literary centre at Lucknow were the giants of the old Dehli centre. ${ }^{1 / 2}$

بنياد جلد ^، ـاء اء







بكات

₹











بنياد جلد ^، 1 ا باء

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Even so, the divan of poets, great and small, are full of
formal mystic and ethical verses that give us the language of the missionary and not his worth. ${ }^{49}$










 ٪ورج بان صاحب تع جو شا


بنياد جلد ^،










The literary trends are too diffused and diversified to be compressed into water-tight compartments of a specific school.
هيقت يـ

ولى















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بنياد جلد ^، اء باء





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42








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،و ـو كمد بَب:

Another version is that Munshi Dia Narain Nigam (editor of Zamana) himself did the job of destroying the printed copies without allowing the police to intervene. ${ }^{\angle \mu}$

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& \text { اس وو }
\end{aligned}
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مصنف ن نبض








 آكرج اكتفاكيا ب-




 ثأزارگّ ک






His language shows phased evolution. ${ }^{\angle \Delta}$
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- $\sum_{6}$ 芴

In Ali Namah, he deals with the life story of his patron
king and reminds the reader, as Ehtesham Husain points
out, of Prithviraj Rasau and similar other longer folk
narratives of valour and courage. ${ }^{\angle 4}$






 $\angle$ $-4$



اتخ>اعكيا


زار رينا نا مناسب ؟-

ك ك (t)









كهِ پِ اكثظا كيا ب؛

There is Sham (pun) also, but that is not all. ${ }^{\wedge}$ •




Emotion was rather at a discount and verbal artistry and
flights of fancy, once popular with the decadent Persian poets like Saib and Shaukat Bukhari, held greater appeal for the new generation of poets throughout the sub-continent.





そ. ₹
prose could now boast of Sauda and Insha.



 وونو




The period produced Nazir Akbarabadi and Shah Nasir of
Dehli as well, who practised what was now almost a universal trend. ${ }^{\wedge 1}$



As the straight line developments were promoting a tradition with slight doses of experimentation a major literary event occured. ...Wali Muhammad Nazir

Akbarabadi (1740-1830) represents a totally different tradition. ${ }^{\text {Ar }}$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { روايت }
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& \text { ناقرانثور ئيرواض }
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It is the first opera and the first full length play. $\wedge^{\mu}$

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& \text { ! }
\end{aligned}
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He experimented and deviated, revolted against the rigidity
of form, as in his Urdu qasidahs, carved a new trait as in
بنياد جلد ^، ـ ا • rr
his belles letters and played a historical role in building a bridge to cross over to the new, without creating a void between the old and the Modern. ${ }^{\wedge{ }^{\boldsymbol{r}}}$
a beautiful woman;
the most beautiful woman in a particular place
belles-lettres
studies or writings on the subject of literature or art, contrasted with those on technical or scientific subjects
غ الب




...... who began his onslaught on Urdu criticism with ......
alarmist fling that ghazal was a barbaric genre. ${ }^{\wedge \boldsymbol{Y}}$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { كَم الديّن احم ذنز }
\end{aligned}
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In the twentieth century Urdu produced great writers like
BIJNORI who developed an independent outlook and an

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& \text { adult approach. }{ }^{\wedge \Lambda}
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& \text { ㅊㅊ ان شثالو }
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& -\frac{2}{4} \text { 希 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Later researches have dug out inaccuracies in the works of
Shibli, Azad and Karimmuddin. Among them Mahmud
Shirani and Abdul Hays are noted scholars but our pioneers should not be run down on that score. ${ }^{9 \cdot}$




**




He was opposed to Muslims joining the Congress and
canvassed special rights for the betterment of the economic
lot of Muslims. This drift provided a contrast to his earlier advocacy of the similarity of national aspirations without distinction of creed and it is insinuated that the change
came over him after his visit to London.












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& \text { ק }
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& \text { علاح ريّن يّن منا }
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& \text { ? }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { صن天 }
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He left the school without doing his matriculation. ${ }^{9 \Delta}$

His short history ... is compiled for the non-Urdu knowing readers.




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\begin{aligned}
& \text { كَ } 94 \text {, } 94 \\
& \text { مغ } \\
& \text { "تحلت كِمت بِي : }
\end{aligned}
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& \text {. }
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Muhammad Ali Siddiqui and Jamil Jalibi, now settled in Karachi are India's present to Pakistan's literary criticism.

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& \text { حم حلقُ ارباب }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { توان ", }
\end{aligned}
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It (Urdu) is used in Pakistan and much excellent literature
has emerged. ${ }^{99}$
ان التزاف ك باوبور مدنف ن نا


 New انوول ن"; Generation Poets











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بنيـاد جلد ^، ـاء باء

كو برإِا گیا -

Literature of " وبرايا کیا - ${ }_{6}^{2}$ Freedom



さ


Research and Literary" مصنفّن كامْ زكركيا
"Miscellany
 مصنف


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L- اينأ،صنهـ



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& \text { - اه الها - الهأ، }
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& \text { The District and States Gazetteers of the Punjab (India), Vol. IV, (Lahore: Research }
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& \text { ?rr? ? } \\
& \text { اليضاً - - اله }
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|  | اكَّكّلاك، | -L" |
|  | - كل جوارزيرى، | - -6 |
|  | ايغأ، | - 24 |
|  | عبرانّ، نصرتى، | -LL |
|  |  | - ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
|  | -rı0 |  |
|  |  | - 49 |
|  |  | - ${ }^{-}$ |
|  | إينأ، | - ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | إيناً، | -Nr |
| $\overline{\text { ² }}$ | اينّأ، | - $\sim^{\mu}$ |
| $さ$ | إينأ، | - $\sim_{\text {c }}$ |
| $E$ | Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p. 128. | - $\wedge$ |
| 5 | - على جوارزيى، | -N4 |
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|  |  | -^9 |
|  |  | -9• |
|  |  | -91 |
|  | 6. | -ar |
|  |  | -9r |
|  | عك بوارزيكى، | -ar |
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|  |  | -92 |
|  | ايناً | -91 |
|  |  | -99 |

## مـخذ

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& \text {, ركُّ، ن ن- }
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& \text { ترورى، ببرالتارر -جديد اردو شاءرى -حيردآبا, وكن، }
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- $99 \times 1$ - $1 \wedge$


 $\qquad$




 رزاءوير - The Life and Works of Amir Khusrau_ لا:ور:



The District and States Gazetteers of the Punjab (India). Vol. IV. Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan, 1979.

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

رفاقت على شابد

## اردو كا صححافتى ادب: تعريف، تشكيل، روايت

ا-تريف



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أرباورصافت



 ₹






















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 - عخارج يّي





























 ليم ميقاتّ يا periodical








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پّ منغ اورتارق:






بنياد جلد ^، با باء







 شاگر ،وو ت ارُبِ زوت وثوقَ
 اَربك ر.


نا Hicky's Bengal Gazette or the Calcutta General Advertiser



 اخبارنو ليَ 6 ابيس مانج اور








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خرونال اورُّكان :






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 مـرقّعئ تـهذيب ، نـخزن الفوائد، نيّرِاعظم، مظهرالعجائـب، دِهرِ نِيم رُوز، تيرهوي
 ساسرى‘ چودهويى صدى، إِنتخابِ لا جواب، پنجهٔ فولاد، ذوالقرنين، لِسـان الصِّدق‘
الـهلال ؛بمدرد، بّم دمـاب

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& \text { تيثّت اضتّارك }
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را بح -خاه وهنا م هو يا زبان وبيان اورشثولات-

اييس أور ثطلو ويكيم - جب أرورصافت













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كُمر تارتخا اور روايت :






 رجوع كيا با ستك ب



昷


 إِ كَ زبان اور أَلوب اتنا رُّهِ



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 سيد الاخبار پّU




،وظَ تول گَ-







بنياد جلد ه، 1 1•r

 رَّيرك خطاب والقاب عط او







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 معيار اورمقرارك انرازهكيا جا سكتّا ب-




















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| (اليضأ، | -16 |
| - ايضأ، | - |
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"A Three Day World Urdu Conference on '200 Years of Urdu Journalism: Past, Present and Prospect', from 5 to 7 February 2016 at New Dehli."
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اليزأ،
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الها - الهاوصابرى، تـاريخ صحافت أُردو ،جلراول،



- طامر -







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* محمد خاور نوازش
 الفاظ :لسانى وحدت كـ پـهلو
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 (Tucker
..... it is almost unanimously admitted by philologists that, however large a borrowing of foreign vocables may take place, there is no satisfactory evidence that foreign grammar is ever borrowed to any appreciable extent by a truly live and spoken language. The utmost that can be affected grammatically by the influence of one language

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بنياد جلد ^، 14`r،
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upon another is to assist in breaking down the unessential elements of an old system. The language so influencing does not go on to impose its own grammar, or, if it does so, it is only within a narrow social or literary sphere of conscious imitation and artificiality, which leaves little or no trace upon that which we have defined as the real language of a people. ${ }^{r}$









اكر أروو اور تنزى 6


 گزر

(Morphology)





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家 ک كامول،



: با عبا

苑








ـ اكَن اور رلما ـ, ركهن ,ئيره

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ساون ويّه-



البتزلمونث استعال rوتا ب-

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"ونش التحال كوتا بـ










بنياد جلد ^، 1 ا باء

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بنياد جلد ه، 14 1 اء
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ان كَواعرى ودت كانمايلِثبت

 و, جلول" "يكهة كتاب



 وا نيرى بيـ





















 اسم اور اتم هنت عـ بعض










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بنياد جلد ^، باء
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أروو اور ثنفى كَ وحت









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ايك بار، ووبار، ،بربا وينيه-
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- أضا






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تنرى لنظول ع آيّى لالـ اور خال
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هلا حظ كري :






 والان، والار، ورخت، ورست، ورغاست، وتخظ، وُول، وُهارس، وُهال، وُهب، وُكوب، وُصيط،









بنياد جلد ^،
نز آتّ با











وبرالتار رلوى لهـت بي:



وُاكمّ عبرالورو, لكهِ بي :



















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 كرـن كخلاف






 19＾」




































 ك












 ٪ House Divided: The Origin and Development of Hindi/Hindavi

Deliberate Sanskritization of the language is wrong, first and foremost, for the same reason that deliberate Persianization was; it is not backed up by the natural, living speech of the people. Persian and Arabic words and their derivatives have, in the past eight centuries or more, come to be an organic part of speech of the Hindi community. Therefore any attempt for whatever reason to discard them would not only impoverish the language but also make it artificial - in the same way as the rejection of Sanskrit words and their derivatives impoverishes modern

Urdu and makes it artificial. ${ }^{1 \omega}$




















تيراياريما :يون ب-


ير < نيب بيّ آت ع










 " يّ نـ نا




".
كرن نـ ارجنجو اراـ



اسلم
".



استحال
?
$\frac{E}{E}$







يسنرلطّ
وهبإوريثيا
يـثنا



بيلورُّى آثّا كون
چّنا صت ع كِ فاكَه مند بـ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { «}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بيخَّصورت نظاره } \\
& \text { وه ونمصون } \\
& \text { بيرشتخ تو بهت كزور نكا }
\end{aligned}
$$




 پبا





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "ي نِّ }
\end{aligned}
$$












بنياد جلد ^، ـا باء
, يتا

غثنكى كق كنيب ،rقّ ب-



re
「م پٌ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$

ز





$$
\text { نق نا تمام } 6 \text { اظهبر: }
$$

 ستنقّل 6 اظظهرا:


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تنز كصورت يّ اضانت ع عـا }
\end{aligned}
$$

بنياد جلد ه، 14 1 •r


عالو



شنض
اتم كـاته:
6 مكو برثزطهظر بـ-


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - ! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text { اتماورثمير كا }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { منمر+ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } \\
& \text { تَيزىنّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {, بيراستنعالات: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { جا }
\end{aligned}
$$

بنياد جلد ه، 1 باء
شإب 之

جا"کراب-















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\begin{aligned}
& \text {... }
\end{aligned}
$$






















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\begin{aligned}
& \text { عالت ؛ِ }
\end{aligned}
$$





 بثپ بیل

(linear)





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { جَ }
\end{aligned}
$$


ايك اور جلم, بكيّي:
















 جـ ام يـ




بنياد جلد ^، اء باء




 سارارات وه







 "يرىا





 ,وون
 ؤو







-A House Divided: The Origin and Development of Hindi/Hindavi _ (Amrit Rai) راعُ، امرت

شمس الرحمن فاروقى *

## فيض صـاحب كى بممه گير مقبوليت



الپّ







 , راصل يـ بح














بَ




















بنياد جلد ه،
.



ت *

حرفِ ت


’
:

(Naomi Lazard)






پ.










شي









 كَّ




保




 "
رثِّ
م


 يز.







بنياد جلد ^، 1 باء






?

"

نالب


ك


بارهث كَ

6 ك
يِ, آگی



 .



 كَ كَ كَ


 كَّ كَ عَ




 جن ج我










?











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\begin{aligned}
& \text { چ چإن }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { جام }
\end{aligned}
$$




جُ ون
解 : . كرك L


 رو"ثن شبير



چإن
















 ;

, بإلثم


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均











原

















 شٌ
شب نو

















 طالو

味

共










،
interprets life for (أرنلد
 (sustains us)



 ذ模

مُّ


ا رشكِ الم

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { l إِ }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { يبَ }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ت }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { رِ يار "م }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { تو ثيروّن بيك: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { جا ن } 6 \text { نامكن } 6 \text { م يول كرانجام } \\
& \text { اليا نَين } \\
& \text { گز }
\end{aligned}
$$





, ون الم


هم
،

骨


مثشك
"

كيا كو چ

كي

夸

? ?




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\begin{aligned}
& \text { بنياد جلد ه، ،10اء }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 荤 } \\
& \text { كَبِ زيـت ز }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زوْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { كون ايا ن } \\
& \text { نت }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& ?
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { i } \\
& \frac{5}{c}
\end{aligned}
$$

حواله جات

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { " }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - اليضً، }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ه - الياًا ص } \\
& \text { - - اليناً }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text {-rores }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { الا }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اليضاً }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كرليتا با }
\end{aligned}
$$

 -rr



$$
\text { r الضاً، } 1
$$










-     - rr

مآ






## جديد اردو غزل ميى بندى زبان كـ اثرات: ايكـ جائزه

3

أق 6





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予







「





بنياد جلد ه، 1 باء 1
 كَ زبا






 3
5
5
6
$E$











 بن كر وا چجنا چֶ




 روايت عنا





طور پٍ
 ,يا- بـ غَك فارى


















آل احـرّرور عـطاقّ:





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ا- } \\
& \text { ان انقال و } \\
& \text { ק }
\end{aligned}
$$



 قواعر ع-طا.تّ بِّ







 "
 آنا





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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ا } \\
& \text { " }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {, }
\end{aligned}
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ب.




ب ب با
 ， الـ

 צا⿰亻⿱⺊口：
نارى كَ ；

 باكّ

بئُ ثهُ
 إنٍ ج
离




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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ¢ }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ز }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { رورار \&بت بك }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$





بنياد جلد ه، 1 باء

ز.
M- ب

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { غ غ } \\
& \text { اوپ } \\
& \text {,يا- وr اليّن ية. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { شیاشعار ريكيم: } \\
& \text { با }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { K K } \\
& \text { چرَّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زْ }
\end{aligned}
$$







 E

「"乏







$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { آل احمترورلمعة بي: }
\end{aligned}
$$







بنياد جلد ه، باء باء









.
$\stackrel{7}{7}$

ب-















之ان



 ج





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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ؟- بـ } \\
& \text { سرا"باگثن }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ارورثّ } \\
& \text { F f }
\end{aligned}
$$

كَ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { جا }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ت }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كَ }
\end{aligned}
$$









$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { آنكه جنا }
\end{aligned}
$$




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "جوگّ"، ان كَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$

اننْاليا
بـ، بثاً:
$\vec{R}$
زنه
كيون , وت

گُ


ريّ اب انی
هِ
خر


اك اك رو
آك پ

پوّا

ن


اكي






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { وُاكمْ ُمُمْ }
\end{aligned}
$$



















## حواله جات







 - - -















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\begin{aligned}
& \text { * -r }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - ايضأ، } \quad \text { - MI } \\
& \text { ظ-rr }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Frr -rr }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text {-r M } \\
& \text { L }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - الينا } \\
& \text { - اليناً } \\
& \text { ايناً }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مـاخذ }
\end{aligned}
$$








 $\qquad$


 $\qquad$




















بنياد جلد ^، با باء

## احتشام على*

شــريـاتِ اختر الايـــان : عصرى شعور اور بيانيـ كا تناعل

筑
 "自
 \%

 6


 $-\div$
,
 ذر


 צ'


送 عي

 ك





بنياد جلد ^، بـ


:




初

 إك وهدك ,
 , بتا بِّ

, "








ذن اكـ وور آت



 "











中 الج





























 ,
 ج











$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\boldsymbol{N}}$











بإن كَ پيـ


, كيمّ وي










.




بنياد جلد ^، 1 باء




خرازينث (Gérard Genette) •



त
G
F
E
$E$


ع طور پَاینا اوراك كراتا




جب
اور بٌ
بإزاروك كَرى، افزاتزى


پ. اي



 （grotesque images）
层
















$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E } \\
& \text { " } \\
& \text { مركّ } \\
& \text { \% } \\
& \text { " }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\stackrel{R}{0}
$$



共






 ٪




بنياد جلد 1، 14－1



（ب）كا ها


户


共
r r

！ِ！
忨

r－




$$
؟_{<}
$$


يُغن اكِ التبإ ب؟








之 (open ended)

 بَ ,












[^0]
## سيد وارث شـاه كا پانجابى ترجمه قصيده بُرده شريف: تعارف، تجزيه اور تقابلى مطالعه

## R





















 كيا كَا ب-










$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اور كتّاب ع بور بو }
\end{aligned}
$$

سير وارث ن قصيده برده شريف اور قصه بير رانجها كَتصنيف ز زطان ان اشعار

ياران


$\geq$


E
$E$












يارال < بابج



 ليك حتيتت ي




 غزرا وقالكّت بِّ:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زاكيبك ابيك لا زوال ; }
\end{aligned}
$$

بنياد جلد ^، 4 باء

هيزان ، قرطـاسِ سكندرى، طب اكبر ، انواع،صـرِِ بهائى ، صرٍِ
-مير، حيرت الفقه ، فتاوى بربنه ، رازقِ بارى، ،واحد بارى ، خالق بارى ،




...



c
点




 برخروار ^، وه هِل ثنجالِ شا








$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حسّن جحز ى "ا }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اليميركن غيانـنى- } \\
& \text { تيمهربرهثيف: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { r }{ }^{11}
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { با }
\end{aligned}
$$






٪! صاليّن اور ام لوگو





 لق


 معجم البلدان، جلداول،صغ





 الو عبرال山وّبالشّث


بنياد جلد ه، 1 1•r






ا


اور ار








$$
<_{6}
$$
















$$
\begin{aligned}
& q \\
& E \\
& E
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
<
$$





هن










موضوع ا فصل اول تثنيب r r r r ه 4
 ^
 - •











تفسيرات قرآنى ، قصيده برده شريف ،احسن القصص اور بير وارث شاهط






Yْ





6 بنجابّ تجمهك
;كر بـ:
$91409 / 01+\angle 1$



طفظ برْورار را.
وارث شاه
ياريمُنى

قصيده برده
قصيده برده
قصيده برده

sinarlatro.
\&
ancer lomar


جان
هُمْيكس عالم
مُمْ
مُمثاهو ريّن



قصيده برده
قصيده برده
قصيده برده
قصيده برده
قصيده برده
قصيده برده



?

سير وارث ثاه ح خّج كى انزاريت:



"





اس وا







ا ا
.

رون
(6)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (.) } \\
& \text { (.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (نام مثنى) }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ثايه، }
\end{aligned}
$$



(ا-يركاب)
;
ايم لئ انج تيريا اكهيا نون نير و!
(
ثين تيـ رت غثو رورن، ارن ور الم بـ
! !-u




"


(94~0)















（سيروارشثاه）



كي
（طانظ．بغزرار）
（غام مثن）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (で }
\end{aligned}
$$

بنياد جلد ^، 4 باء

(

پた




سيّ وارثشاه كـيبال
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$
جال ول يا, پا






جـ پ:


(11rv)

(II~~)
(

之ـ








$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (يتراغ }
\end{aligned}
$$


كيون كر سروا ونيا ول كوَّ طجت مند ن آنى
.
( IrL $\mathcal{U}^{0}$ )



,
.

$\overrightarrow{\vec{n}} \quad$ (INM)


خوبصوت استتعال كيا بَكْ










 كطرّ
أِّ


ا آپ






 :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ح户 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (آبٌّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

ـيا




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { نا }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { طا حغت بيوّ بن تير نابيل تكيح كونً! }
\end{aligned}
$$

(طنظ: بغورار)


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بنياد جلد ^، } 1 \text { باء }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ! } \\
& \text { (سير وارثشاه) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اـ } \\
& \text { تٌ } \\
& \text { ( مُوْ } \\
& \text { اـ }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { وتت بهيبت تيب بابيون كون كرـ ولدارى } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { اكرم الخلوت! بيا وت كون وُيندا كم پناه! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( (انظُمُمصارت ويّل) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (اسير عاب) }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الـ كَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { ج }
\end{aligned}
$$









فــروع8هـ مــن بــديـع الــخـط فــى الــــــــم

نال ثلم جو 6تب كمدا گك عوלً صلا
(سيروارثشه)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ان وزذت } \\
& \text { ز多 }
\end{aligned}
$$

(ثُرْيْنَالديّن)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text { واطــرب الــيـــس حـــادى الـعيـــس بــالـنغـم }
\end{aligned}
$$



(سيّ وارشڤاه)




(مُرْياض الديّن)


جب تُكل



!! :

ج,

ويّن كم




يا

```
ب+
```

ربا رحت كر بنـ






ثفير ربطا

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ثان پّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ارنُ ج }
\end{aligned}
$$





هـ - الئأَّ


－－ ذ















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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - 「ムへースくくび }
\end{aligned}
$$

حيّ امر





 تصنيف41اهـ











زإن،












ب-ب- \%

范

苂







$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اردهچ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## مـآخذ

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 $-51994$
 إثى،تيمال山ّ(متب) شرح قصيده برده شريف ـ لا:ور: كتثب وانيال، ن نـ
＊ذيشان دانش

##  تناظر ميى

受





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 ，
范「厓

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ك) كُّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { سوالات يّل جن } 6 \text { اجحال جوابت تِي }
\end{aligned}
$$


年
? ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ع ع ع }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ثالَّ ،وا، وه كِه }
\end{aligned}
$$



 ربـ


بنياد جلد ^، 4 باء




اقرار س گمكنبتقّق-
 توان ع تخت



E:

 ( *سا



 \%

پسا شا






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\begin{aligned}
& \text { r ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text {; }
\end{aligned}
$$


"ي بيان كر ت بِّ:

² جيهـ




وا

1, ثقال






ب
$\frac{7}{7}$
$\frac{C}{E}$
ب
ب
اب واصف لِ واصف كى كى






 ** r









وبر ملدا تان .كه كِهِدا، ول وا عهُلْ ن كِمِيا



; ;



بنياد جلد ه، 1 1•r




$\frac{7}{D}$
$C$
$C$
$C$
$C$
$C$
$C$
$C$
$C$

 -



 بلا ابج








احد

(0 Hetu)

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$

(



(واصف لى واصف)
$\frac{7}{1}$





 ثاوى
مُمْيمبر او




پ艹





بَّبات


اته تياركيا ب-


بِّك كراظهارِ خيال كيا بَ:





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\begin{aligned}
& \text { وه* }
\end{aligned}
$$

واصف









كوب كى عاتبت بي ثالّ ب) -

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ¢ }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 「" }
\end{aligned}
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.
نبتك ان النا5 يّ بيان كيا ب:

كيّ
" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$;





## حواشى و حواله جات


لابور-

E:
$\stackrel{C}{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{E}$

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& \text {-r }
\end{aligned}
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& \text {-INL }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { الـ ايناً، }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { - } \\
& -1 \\
& \text {-r }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { •اـ }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { r| }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - ايناً، } \\
& \text { ايزأ، }
\end{aligned}
$$

## مآخذ



 $\qquad$







* نجيبه عارف


## فكشن كى سياسى و سماجى جهات كا مطالعه

$$
\ddagger
$$





 اول بكحت بي-

 اور شا
 كيون «وگّى



اررو ن.






年

























 كرو



 .

























بنياد جلد ^، 1 ا باء









$\vec{k}$











،و جا













 آتاب-









 ,


 .
 عـ آث:



ك จقيت 6


















## حواشى و حواله جات








- $(5+1 / 2$







طيب، طام - لابور ديى اردو افسانغ كى روايت -يّي آبا: :ثل بيلثرز، هاهاء-


## برقى مآخذ



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { : - }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {-r }
\end{aligned}
$$

## منظوكِ چند غير مدوّن خطوط

$\ddagger$














خلم





 گَ







品

 رَّ
 آنتا



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\begin{aligned}
& \text {, }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ? }
\end{aligned}
$$
















「-4






بنياد جلد ^، 1 ا باء



،



ع خطوطكوز تو تِ ليكن وه


5
5
5



ثال كر لِيت تو بابت ها










ثيّ (















تَيتن أن 6






 مُمَبر ال山ّان
r









 ك ك

قجرو كَهاظت







亿和
ؤير
「ひひ
لا لا
艮化
 6 إيْنة
 كـ كَ













بنياد جلد ^، 16 • 1


 ;





 كَ










(1)
:نا ثإبامر بالوى

> [ جورك سمهواء]





 ج








 "







ثراب"نْن ثيول

(r)

?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { جنابثر تّبلم ! }
\end{aligned}
$$




 ?

ا-سنیو كر افسانغ
r- دهوال - افـانو 6 روترا .كموء
r-



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { يازيك } \\
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$



## ( $\mu$ )

بنام ابيُيثم اهروز لا ابور
ج

امـروز 6ط

\#

ب؟ بن يل يثندرنج

ك模
 .-.....
\#"
آپ.

6لر
(r)

بنام ونّار الديّ احم آرز,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{1 \cdot} \text { [ } \\
& \text { أردو آدب لا وور } \\
& \text { آرزو صاحب }
\end{aligned}
$$


 .


 اليل اليل اييـكوكيرا سلام

> نسار

سعاوت ${ }^{\text {سنمؤو }}$
(a)

بنام هـير روزنامه آفاق لا ،ور
جنابكرم !

 " "


معلوات از وز " rوطـ
(4)

بنام مدير روز نامد آفاق لا:يور
זٓت عَكِّ بٌ:


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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ج! باب }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [ } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text { روز } \\
& \text { جنابكُم! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { |اجْلاَّاهواء }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بنياد جلد ه، 14•r }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (سطارت دّن نمُو) } \\
& \text { (L) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { جناب ث!ب صاحب! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6 } \\
& \text { سعارت "ن نثمو }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( })
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ثابصاحب! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كَم احرثجاع صادب، }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text {; ; } \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { خا } \\
& \text { سعارت "تن } \\
& \text { aror tact }
\end{aligned}
$$

Hall Road
Lahore
عسرك صاحب السلام عبيم!
تنتر توولb-
صفيمسلام عنركة بـ

ناكسار
سعاوت ${ }^{\text {سنمؤو }}$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حواشى و حوالله جات }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& -4
\end{aligned}
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$-\underset{\sim}{2}$





קر
-ا- .
اراركـطز






 اوارت سنجال حِ




## مـآخ






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\begin{aligned}
& \text { روزنا }
\end{aligned}
$$

عبد التدير

## مصر كا منظو


 6 6-
















تِّي 「






















 انكرى بیل -
نمؤك ك كنما بـ:














تقـت


كريل-


压 "











بنياد جلد ه، 1 باء 1


محافنت كَ ونيا ـع وابستح بوگيا_-M^


 $\vec{R}$ ,

























 $r$ - -6




عقلى وقلبى (ميرى عتّ اور يرا ول)، منتهى الحب (كبت كَ انبّا)، البنات والصيف (لرّكيال اور






والشـــر الأبيض (كنوارى لوكّ اورسفيـ بال)، الـــراقصة والسيـاسى (رقاصـ اور سياست وان) )،



احان

 نا








 , ئيرهنايال بّل











 إِلْ ظا

















ب-" "




 اس كَ بوى غات






وونو لمهاريو





,وونو





بنياد جلد ه، 1 باء

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { لو لمتا } \\
& \text { "بَ } \\
& \text { ع شتخ كَ }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \frac{7}{4}
\end{aligned}
$$

 ڤاه وه ا


 $\Delta r^{r}-\cos ^{2}$


 Dr
 "", كثّث"، "





 ك






 زْ بֶا







共路











 أَ أَ

روزو
ارونيبكا


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\end{aligned}
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انق
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بنياد جلد ^، بـ














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,

 ت范



احانان .





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جا 2؟ هوضوع سنت نى ؤراًا



ط




حواله جات

Leslie Flemming and Tahira Naqvi, The Life And Works of Saadat Hassan Manto
(Lahore: Vanguard Books Ltd., 1985), p 30.
-10_1r

Muhammad Akhtar Qureshi, Image of Woman in Manto's Writings, M. A. Thesis, -r
Department of Psychology, Univeristy of the Punjab, Lahore, 1965, p 51.


University of the Punjab, Gazette Notifications, Metric result 1928, 1929, 1930,

## 1931 and 1934.


Leslie Flemming and Tahira Naqvi, The Life And Works of Saadat Hassan Manto, p 30. -^


Leslie Flemming and Tahira Naqvi, The
Life And Works of Saadat Hassan Manto, p 30.


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 - Nr - اr




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\begin{aligned}
& \text { | * }
\end{aligned}
$$

اليوم، ن ن)، ص^؛ ا امية البا التوح، احسان عبد القدوس يتذ كرصrrr-
هr- ؤاوتز يل، احسان عبد القدوس عاشق الحرية،صاMـ

$$
\text { اليضاً، } \quad \text {-ra }
$$

حسن دنتو(دراسة مقارنة فى حقل القصة القصيرة)، صها|ـ
rror مrووزڭ، احسان عبد القدوس بين الاغتيال السياسى والشغب الجنسى،ص4سا_
بنياد جلد ^، باء 16

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|  | －${ }^{\text {－}}$ |
| سعارتحّ | －${ }^{1}$ |
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| －194－1na |  |
|  | －${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
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|  | －49 |
| －－ | － 4 |
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استتال كئ-
 ، نتّو (دراسة مقارنة فى حقل القصة التصيرة)-

## مـآخذ






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\begin{aligned}
& \text { الابيارى، }
\end{aligned}
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 $\qquad$

- سيدة فى خدستك -قارم: واراخبار اليوم، ن ن - $\qquad$
 $\qquad$
- زوجات ضائعات ـقاءرم: وار اخبار اليوم، ،ن ن- $\qquad$
 $\qquad$
 $\qquad$
 $\qquad$

ـ النساء لهن أسنان بيضاء_قارمه: واراخبار اليوءّل ن-

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


$\qquad$



 -



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 $\qquad$
- $\qquad$
. $\qquad$
- $\qquad$




Flemming, Leslie and Tahira Naqvi. The Life And Works of Saadat Hassan Manto. Lahore: Vanguard Books Ltd., 1985.

Qureshi, Muhammad Akhtar. Image of Woman in Manto's Writings. M. A. Thesis, Department of Psychology. University of the Punjab, Lahore, 1965.

## ابن الوقت : ثنافتى شناخت كى تشكيل

R




 تهَيل 工采 F6(differentiation)

 - اكي شاْ



 ابج





 بإِ-










بنياد جلد ^، بـ
远




见in
 (authenticity) ; زا

 ,
 (inevitabilities) , كُ" وبنا 6.
 -ber

2




















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5



 + محاون








 (representation)

 ب- ان اوا










 زبا

















 , يتا بح إوجو, كز ،و















,
 الونا














اس حـ اوْ كَ راحـ






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& 7 \\
& 5 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
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(native)

 ك وه' , $: \int_{c}$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { اراو ا }
\end{aligned}
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 وr: 6

 اज لـِ
 , الأل ع با



 "إُ
 ر, 19







با


ثارپ ت~
قيت كَ بنيا شارپ


















 , نغبَ للايا بَ








 (6)



和





بنياد جلد ^، 4 باء
 بَ

















ك










ثناذت شازى 6 يُّ
 ! آنا ب- يكال








 سلمانو

بنياد جلد ^، 4 باء
ر"م وروانج







?
رزلّ
 ".




 ثوپ "ي"






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& \text { ني، ، بقال ، }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{r r e}
\end{aligned}
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ش¿نْ









[狍



Henry Stewart Reid, Report on Indigenous Education and Vernacular Schools, in Agra,

Aligarh, Bareli, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Mianpuri, Mathura, Shahjahanpur, for 1850-51 (Agra: Secundra Orphan Press, 1852);
J. Charles Williams, The Report on the Census of Oudh, Vol. 1, General Report (Lucknow: Oudh Government Press, 1869).



Reid, Henry Stewart. Report on Indigenous Education and Vernacular Schools, in Agra,
Aligarh, Bareli, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Mianpuri, Mathura, Shahjahanpur, for 1850-51. Agra: Secundra Orphan Press, 1852.

Williams, J. Charles. The Report on the Census of Oudh, Vol. 1, General Report. Lucknow:
Oudh Government Press, 1869.

* محمد سلمان بهثى

هِّالعـى وى لابـور مـركز كا اردو دُراما: تاريخ اور تقابلى






 ما ما
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 نرات انبامْ





乏












 اليب



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 「 }
\end{aligned}
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 Electrical Company لاعور اور ب"














بنياد جلد ^، 1 1 •r






















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 ك ك , ك ,


 ?

范






 ي ي بي





























 جب كـر كا
















U United Plays


























خاه مقام ماصل كر ن يّ ناطمربا-


 , رثنـ"



































All those connected with our TV should keep in mind that entertainment is not the objective but a means. The objectives must be educative, but if they are put on the TV without the basic element of entertainment they will be
ineffective. And entertainment requires some freedom of treatment. Increasingly our TV takes entertainment. More and more viewers are turning away from it which is a pity because there is precious little out side the TV to divert them from pursuits which could actually be socially harmful. ${ }^{14}$

 , ? ?







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\begin{aligned}
& \text { بايت كر, }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { هوا⿴⿱冂一⿱一一 }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 15_范: }
\end{aligned}
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 "Television Special Production" ?
而























?






وور








 " آرزو‘"اونر "تصور 6" 6


 جهاكَّ كَ"


اثشاق احم ط "















.
 كَ














- टو






 マ
 جوبئى نق




 "Tipu Sultan






 چروَرامولكوز

Pakistan Television Corporation's decision to purchase programmes prepared by the private sector has been widely hailed. Following the implementation of this decision PTV has embarked upon a new era as a private sector has started supplementing the people. ${ }^{\text {rr }}$
پط
بذيـاد جلد ^، ـ ا ا ب r

To some the only reason for STN's overwhelming popularity is its publicity campaigns and its success in presenting its programmes in a much better way than they really are. Its approach is much more professional than PTV's as it is run by the people who know how to attract the viewers and advertisers, publicize their serials and hire the services of best possible people in every field. ...... After "Chand Grehan" STN has not telecast a standard Urdu serial or series but they still succeed in getting a lot of advertisement every time as they are backed up by very well planned publicity campaigns. ${ }^{\mu \mu}$










 .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بنياد جلد ^، ـ، ا باء }
\end{aligned}
$$

"Parosi" and "Din" cannot be compared as they are entirely different types of plays. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of Din, at least it is an attempt to depict our society, and the writer has something to say; On the other hand, Parosi is not only without a theme but also without any proper planning behind it. ${ }^{r /}$

ك STN



















 .




 انهو







$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { وپ夫 } \\
& \text { second line directors }
\end{aligned}
$$











انبار تع, بكر كرَيما
....
和言







 ", ",وث"، شاهr


بنيـاد جلد ^، ـ، باء
















 " "
 جيورَ
















"....
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 ز少 اس إت





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奖



هِ
ك



 الها




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 اور نْ بَ الن كَ



 نثا















## حواشى و حوالله جات




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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (r آ- }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 倍 }
\end{aligned}
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> https:/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_televisio_stations_in_Pa kistan. 11 November _ra
> 2015.
> 范

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مـآخذ }
\end{aligned}
$$

دى پاكستان نائمز (هزْبر 1991ه) -
رونام~ امروز (جون••19^)

> برقى ماخذ
> https:/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_televisio_stations_in_Pakistan.

محمد رفيت الاسلام

## فسانئ عجائب: ما بعد الطبيعياتى مطالعه







 (



 كي گُـ،

?









 ك بدر لكم بـب:












르










ان اللهّهلى كل شي قدير-^م

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { آياتط } 6 \text { ساراليا }
\end{aligned}
$$


 "-




تنا

ز.






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تو كلت على الله- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { رب لا تذرنى فرداً و انت خير الو ارثين-9 } \\
& \text { رب هب لى من لدنك ولياً }
\end{aligned}
$$

بنياد جلد ه، 4 باء

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كى ذ }
\end{aligned}
$$








ستفل اور نمومعلمم
「 「 「






آرز,








 آ











,



 :
?
 جن:كري:










,
حـ














之 , ال ثڭ


بنياد جلد ه، 14 باء




اكثا كرو
-قّ





ع








 كا تيروا

طابعرالطبيانً

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { كو < }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حو الله جات و حواشیى }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { ا- نـي } \\
& \text {-Irye ? }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { الاـ الياً، }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { 19-19 اينأ، 190اـ } \\
& \text { - ايضاً، }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text {-rr -rr }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - اليأ، } 19 \text { - ras } \\
& \text { - ايناً، - M4 }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ايضأ، }
\end{aligned}
$$

مـآخذ










ط طابره صديقه
افتـخـار جــالـب اور اردو افسـانـ كى نـــى لسـانى تشكيلات
 ,



 . $-\leftarrow$
ا




زبابن آزاراناسلوبرانُّيما



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { كعافـانِ" }
\end{aligned}
$$



بزار بوكر ٪\%





-




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\begin{aligned}
& \text { كـإِّ }
\end{aligned}
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بنياد جلد ^، 4 باء



 اورثخف .



$\frac{?}{7}$











ن اش





"ب








 انظّر بالب





 كَ اورا






















 وُا لن كَ وشث كرظّ بـ




















 ربڭ之

الشٌ والد ـع رلم























 ك جانب زين رَّمكا


















بنياد جلد ^، r*
". حصـ بنالا- افتُّ ر جالب
 انث
 مصاحب







 نیازی برق ڤٌ

كرع




ثابت كرنا چا






















 يـ





























 ,












بنياد جلد ^، 1 باء 1

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { \% }
\end{aligned}
$$





$\stackrel{3}{7}$
"


































 اور مركمبت اورجن كـبني يبّمب ناكمل اور اوورا


زنُک،






















 الپّبإ د

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为





بنياد جلد ^، r*


 -

علاهم افقِل

 مسلرّ گومتّا وكطا كِا

 اسماق) ونت





 い.

















 الیّ
 انْ بايان كيا گيا

-     - 












 شَ
اورنجاتكُ ولا سكت تِ-




 ٪ \% هِ
 ربَ بيال
















 ك وا



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حواشى و حواله جات }
\end{aligned}
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- Yr - - 4 U



بنياد جلد＾، باء 16



 L Platonicus Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis


 －







 بابَئ⿰亻⿱丶⿻工二又 ز，









بنياد جلد ^، ، ا • اء






## ماخذ


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 $\qquad$ , "—" $\qquad$


- Yr-aY : $\qquad$



## انتظار حسين كـ دو ناياب اردو اسثيج ذُرامر

Nhas


 .











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The Travels and Adventures of the Turkish Admiral Sidi Ali

بنياد جلد ^، 14 •r
Reis in India, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Persia, during the years -(ヶ1^99) ،1553-1556; Translated from the Turkish, with Notes -( $\varsigma 19 \cdot 4)$ ) Western Culture in Eastern Lands $\quad-4$

كتّب مغربى تمد ن مشرقى ممالك نيي (Western Culture in Eastern Lands)












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L (Robert C. Whittemore) رابر (theologian)
"Iqbal's Panentheism"

(Orleans

 الR -Review of Metaphysics, 9 (4) (1955): 681-699.




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## حواشى وحوالله جات (مصـفت) <br>  ا- الن




Hartshorne and Reese, Philosophers Speak of God (Chicago,1953), p 294-97.

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M. M. Sharif, "Iqbal's Conception of God" in Iqbal as a Thinker (Lahore, 1944), p 107-12.
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Bashir Ahmad Dar, A Study in Iqbal's Philosophy (Lahore, 1944), p. 397-98.

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Charles Hartshorne, Man's Vision of God and the Logic of Theism (Willett, Clark \&
Company, 1941, reprint Hamden: Archon, 1964).











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Ishrat Hassan Anwar, Metaphysics of Iqbal (Lahore: 1944) p. 19.





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## حواشى و حواله جات(مترجم)





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1. An Introduction to Psychology,
2. Outlines of Psychology,
3. Principles of Physiological Psychology,
4. Lecture on Human Ethical Systems and Animal Psychology.


5. Metaphysics in Three Books,
6. Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion,
7. Microcosmus.







8. The Principles of Psychology,
9. Pragmatism,
10. The Meaning of Truth.
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11. Process and Reality,
12. Science and the Modern World,
13. Principia Mathematica.













14. The Brightest Lights of Silver Age,
15. The Meaning of History,
16. The Russian Idea,
17. Christianity and Class War,
18. Dream and Reality,
19. Slavery and Freeodm.




20. The Ways of Knowing or the Methods of Philosophy,
21. Great Visions of Philosophy,
22. The Ways of Things: A Philosophy of Knowledge, Nature and Value,
23. Belief Unbound, a Promethean Religion for the Modern World.


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## TRANSLITERATION GUIDE

Except proper nouns, the entire Urdu text is transliterated. This transliteration guide is a modified version of AUS [Annual of Urdu Studies 2007]

Vowels:

| a [e.g. jab جب] as in rub | $\overline{\mathrm{i}}$ [e.g. nīm $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ ] as in meet |
| :---: | :---: |
| à [e.g. rāt رات] as in barn | o [e.g. bol بول] as in roll |
| e [e.g. shehr $\sim_{6}^{*}$ ] as in set |  |
| $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$ [e.g. sē $\leftharpoonup$ ] as in say | ū [e.g. khūn ${ }^{\text {che }}$ ] as in moon |
| i [e.g. dil J ] as in sit | ai [e.g. hai $\iota_{\leftarrow}$ ] as in bat |
| au [e.g. mauj كور] as in haul |  |

Consonants with English equivalents:

| b [Urdu bē ب] as in bat | sh [Urdu shīn ${ }^{+}$] as in shut |
| :---: | :---: |
| p [Urdu pē ¢] as in put | ṣ [Urdu suād ${ }^{\bullet}$ ] as in sun |
| ṭ [Urdu țē e] as in ten | $\underline{\underline{z}}$ [Urdu zuād ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ] as in zebra |
| ¢ [Urdu sie ث] as in sun | $\hat{\mathrm{z}}$ [Urdu zo' ${ }^{\text {e }} \mathfrak{5}$ ] as in zebra |
| j [Urdu jīm e] as in jar | f[Urdu fē̄ ] as in fit |
|  | k [Urdu kāf $¢$ ] as in kite |
| ḥ [Urdu hē 乙] as in hat | g [Urdu gāf ${ }^{\text {/'] }}$ as in give |
| d [Urdu dāl , ] as in then | 1 [Urdu lām ل] as in let |
| ḍ [Urdu ḍāl ${ }^{\text {g ] }}$ as in den | m [Urdu mīm ¢ ] as in map |
| z [Urdu zāl; ] as in zebra | n [Urdu nūn $ن$ ] as in net |
| r [Urdu rē ${ }^{\text {] }}$ ] as in run | ṅ [Urdu nūn-ghunnā $\cup$ ] as in sing |
| z [Urdu zē ${ }^{\text {j ] }}$ ] as in zebra | v [Urdu vā'o, ] as in veil |
| y [ [Urdu ẏē $\dot{\text { j] }}$ ] as in you | h [Urdu hē ${ }_{\text {o }}$ ] as in hat |
| s [Urdu sīn $\quad$ ] as in sun | y [Urdu yȩ̄b] as in you |

Consonants without English equivalents:

| t [Urdu tē ت] |  |
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| kh [Urdu khēi ] |  |
| $\underline{r}$ [Urdu rēe $\dagger$ ] |  |
| $\underline{\mathrm{t}}$ [Urdu to'ē b] |  |
| ' [Urdu 'ain E ] | rhb [Urdu rhēe 0 ] |
| gh [Urdu ghain $\dot{\mathscr{E}}$ ] |  |
| q [Urdu qāf 3 ] | kh [Urdu khēe ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ] |
| bhb [Urdu bhie $\propto_{\text {c }}$ ] | gh [Urdu ghē $\bar{\delta}^{\bar{\prime}}$ ] |
| ph [Urdu phē $\Phi_{\%}$ ] | lh [Urdu lhēe ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ] |
| thl [Urdu thēe $0^{\circ}$ ] | mh [Urdu mhē $\mathrm{\sigma}^{\text {] }}$ ] |
|  | nh [Urdu nhē $\dot{\sim}$ ] |

1. Letter vā'o [, ] of conjunction [meaning 'and'] is written as ( $-\mathrm{o}-$ ).
2. Izafat [for compound words] is indicated as ( $-i$ ).
3. Letter hamza [, ] is transliterated as elevated comma (') followed by the letter/s representing the vowel it carries. However, when letter alif [ I ] appears at the beginning of a word it will be represented only by the letter representing the vowel it carries.
4. Article [ ل ] is transliterated as (al-) whether followed by a moon or a sun letter.
5. ' $h$ ' at the end of a word is written only when pronounced in Urdu. e.g. it is written in 'gunah' and not in 'zinda'

Names of all authors are spelt as written by the authors themselves. All proper nouns are spelt as used/written commonly.

Basit Bilal Koshul * Ahmed Afzaal **

## Confessions: Abd al-Majid Daryabadi's Autobiographical Account of his Spiritual Journey

Abd al-Majid Daryabadi (1892-1977) was an Indian Muslim scholar who was active in political, academic, literary, and religious circles during a career that spanned more than six decades. He published his first article at the age of nine and had a book published in English shortly after he graduated from college. (The book-titled The Psychology of Leadership-was published in 1915 by T. Fisher Unwin, a well-known British academic publisher.) In addition to publishing in both Urdu and English newspapers, periodicals, and journals on a regular basis, Daryabadi penned one of the best-known Urdu tafāsīr of the 20th century-Tafsīr-i Mājidī. Around 1928, he developed a deep personal relationship with Shaykh Ashraf Ali Thanavi, a celebrated Muslim scholar and leader. Taking Shaykh Thanavi as mentor was the culminating point of Daryabadi's two-decade long spiritual journey. The milestones on this journey are described in detail in his autobiography-ir. The relevant excerpt is translated below. ${ }^{1}$

## Chapter 29

The Beginnings of Atheism
I was born in a religious family and was brought up in a religious environment. My mother and elder sister were regular in their tahajjud prayers. ${ }^{2}$ My respected father was regular in fulfilling his ritual obligations and was a very devoted believer in general; my elder brother was neither irreligious nor one to
abandon his daily prayers. In addition to the practice of religion, religious learning was also quite prominent in my extended family. My paternal grandfather was a muftī and a faqīh, qualified to issue religious rulings, and I had been hearing of the scholarly and religious exploits of my maternal grandfather since the very beginning. Under the influence of my paternal uncle, I had adopted the attire of a typical clergyman even when I was still a child-complete with an ankle-length robe, a colorful tasbịh, and a tan turban. My reading interests too were focused largely on religious books. I had a maulvī ṣăḥib as my private tutor at home and a hāj $\bar{\imath} \underset{c}{\text { suạhib }}$ as my Arabic teacher in school, and it was the company of these two individuals that significantly shaped my early life.

- By the time I reached the 7th or 8th class, at the age of 12-13 years, I had pretty much become a full-fledged mullā. By reading everything that I could get my hands on, and often borrowing other writers' ideas, I even started composing entire essays of my own in response to Hindu, Christian, and Deist polemicists. I also recall that, during those years, I used to revere Maulana Abd al-Hayy Farangi-Mahalli as India's foremost Islamic scholar, and even as the mujaddid, though it had already been quarter of a century since his death. ${ }^{3}$ I was also influenced by the polemical writings of Maulana Muhammad Ali Mungeri and Maulana Sanā’ullah Amritsari ${ }^{4}$ that were aimed at refuting the arguments favoured by Christian missionaries and Arya Samaj preachers. ${ }^{5}$

My interest in religious debates and polemics became even more pronounced after I reached 9th class. As I became acquainted with the writings Maulana Shibli Nu'mani-such as Al-Kalām and Risā’il-my interests shifted towards philosophy and theology. ${ }^{6}$ Instead of refuting the Arya Samaj or the Christians, I now became more interested in refuting atheists and materialists. At that time, I was still diligent in performing my ritual obligations, including congregational prayers and fasting.

It was in this very state of strong faith and religious
fervour that I passed my 10th class exams from Sitapur High School at the age of 16 and moved to Lucknow where I enrolled in Canning College in July 1908. Before college started, I chanced upon a book in English at the home of one of my relatives. The book was quite bulky. Being the proverbial bookworm from the very beginning, I had this irresistible urge to read everything that I came across. Once I got my hands on this book I began to read it voraciously. What happened next is hard to put into words. As I read the book, a new world of rational thought progressively opened up in front of my eyes. The universe of my previous beliefs and norms was turned upside down. The book was not about religion, nor did it seem to repudiate Islam or attack religion in any overt fashion. It was titled The Elements of Social Science and dealt with social norms and customs. The author's name was missing from this edition and in the place of a name only the professional qualification of the author was noted, indicating that he was a medical doctor. In later editions, the name of Dr. Drysdale appeared and it also became known that he was a fanatical atheist in his day. ${ }^{7}$ This was not so much a book as a minefilled tunnel. It was an attack on those moral restrictions and prohibitions that religion considers to be self-evident truths and upon which it bases its various injunctions-i.e., modesty and chastity. The book undermined these very fundamental moral values. It claimed that the sexual urge is a physiological demand of the body, and that to repress this demand and postpone its fulfillment until one is married is not only pointless but also exceedingly harmful to one's health and detrimental to the process of natural, physical growth. Consequently, one should disregard all such restrictions and prohibitions and trample underfoot all the artificially concocted rules of religion and ethics.

That was just one of the many topics discussed in this book. Along the same lines, the book hammered away at every moral value that has always been held in high esteem by religion and ethics. I came across Malthus' notions of
population control and contraception for the first time in this book. The tone of the writing was without a doubt forceful and convincing. How could a naïve adolescent, 16 years of age, keep his fragile little boat of faith and morality afloat in this raging tempest, especially when the claims and arguments of the book were in complete accord with libidinal urges?

All the strength that I had gathered for the defence and propagation of Islam could not withstand such a massive assault. Seeds of doubt and suspicion were sown in my heart against religion and morality. I said to myself: What sort of mirage have I been chasing up till now? Those beliefs that I had accepted as part and parcel of my faith based solely on blind following [of tradition]-how weak, feeble, and hollow they turned out to be in the light of rationality and critical analysis! This was the reaction in my heart and mind after completing the book. The beauty of propaganda is that it doesn't have to carry out a frontal attack; rather, what destabilizes the fortress is relentless shelling around the perimeters-causing so much confusion among its defenders that they become inclined to willingly surrender.

Around the same time that the seeds of this suspicion and doubt were being sown, I came across a multi-volume collection (each volume a book in itself) titled International Library of Famous Literature in the Library of Lucknow. This book was also not about religion but rather about literature and rhetoric; the best pieces of literature from across the world had been compiled in this collection. ${ }^{8}$ Islam and the Qur' $\overline{\text { an }}$ are mentioned in one of the volumes-even if it is not in positive terms, the presentation is not in especially degrading or negative terms either. But in this same volume there was a fullpage image of "the founder of Islam." Under the image there was an apparently authoritative reference claiming that this was a picture of a certain painting. In other words, the picture was presented as being accurate and authentic in every respect. The picture depicts an Arab, wearing a cloak and a turban, with a bow in his hand, a quiver full of arrows across his chest, and a
sword slung across his back. Instead of showing gentleness, the face was contorted by rage. Taken together-I seek refuge in Allah-the picture was that of some savage and fearsome chief of a Bedouin tribe. If, God forbid, I were to come across such an image today, my instinctive response would be:

I seek God's forgiveness - this figment of someone's imagination lacks even the flimsiest of connection with reality; the hadīis literature contains a detailed description of the Prophet's blessed face and everyday dress, while this caricature concocted by some devil bears no resemblance with the person it claims to depict.
But when I originally saw the picture I did not have that awareness. As a result, a heavy blow came down hard on both my heart and my mind. Upon seeing the picture an inner voice said:

Good heavens! I have been the victim of a massive fraud; all the tales of mercy and forgiveness, charity and leniency have turned out to be false-the reality of the matter has only now dawned upon me.
A mind that was already in awe of all things Western wasn't capable of entertaining the possibility that the picture itself was fictitious. From my viewpoint, it wasn't even conceivable that anything said by a Westerner could be wrong. I was convinced that reality had to be exactly what was depicted in that picture.

There you have it—a citadel erected after years of hard work came crashing down in a very short time. This happened not as a result of losing some debate with an Arya Samaj Hindu, a Christian missionary, or some other enemy of Islam. Forget about having any faith in the Blessed Prophet as the Messenger of Allah, I couldn't even imagine him as a great or noble human being! The enormous gift of Islam and faith had turned into a barren wasteland of apostasy.

This part of my autobiography deserves careful reading and reflection by every Muslim because of the lessons and insights it offers. A boy-rather a young adult-raised and
educated in a deeply religious environment was overpowered by the devil's very first or second assault. There are many doors that lead to misguidance, and there are many paths that the devil can use for that purpose. Under such conditions, how could I maintain regularity in performing my obligatory daily prayers? Initially, I started to become somewhat irregular; then irregularity became the norm. I began to skip a prayer here and there; then the skipping started to add up, until I reached a point where I stopped praying altogether and gave up entirely such things as ablution, Qur'ān recitation, and fasting. In the beginning, the fear of and deference to my father kept me attached to ritual obligations-but for how long? Whenever I 으 would go home to Sitapur from Lucknow, I would slip away _ from him whenever the time for prayer approached, or I would pretend to be sleeping. The most delicate issue was the Friday congregational prayers. At first my late father would try desperately to wake me up so that he could take me with him to the masjid; seeing that I-the miserable wretch-was not going to get up for prayer and that time was running out, he would leave me in my pathetic state and depart for prayers. What went through his heart and mind during these episodes? Who can tell today?

When I look back upon these events and think about what that pious, God-fearing man went through because of my rebellion, I feel like crawling into a hole in the ground on account of feeling ashamed at my wretchedness. But at a time when I was bent upon open rebellion against God and His Prophet, what possible deference could I have extended to my poor father!

It must be noted that even during that period my study of religious texts was not insignificant, but it proved to be entirely inadequate in the face of the raging tsunami of Western atheism. The laws of nature are operative throughout the majestic expanse of the universe, and the Almighty Creator does not make any exceptions or give any special favours to anyone or anything-not even His revealed religion, not even

His masājid, not even His Qur'ān, not even His Ka‘ba, and not even His own Prophet. The capacity to cut, slice, and chop that He has bestowed upon the blade of a sword remains equally effective regardless of the object that has been placed in front of it-whether it's the pages of the Holy Scripture, the pulpit of a masjid, the walls and gates of the Ka'ba, the head of a saint or sage, or the blessed body of a noble prophet.

Do not come in front of a sword without a shield,
The sword cannot but cut down what is in front of it.

## Chapter 30

## Atheism and Apostasy

While in college, I gave particular attention to logic and philosophy. Logic was part of the college curriculum, but I had started studying it even during High School when it wasn't a required subject. When I was in 9th class at Sitapur High School, my elder brother was in college in Lucknow. Once, when he came home for summer vacation, he brought one of his textbooks with him: it was Stock's Logic. ${ }^{9}$ I got hold of the book and started reading, though I understood only bits and pieces of it. I also read his earlier essays on the logic of major and minor premises. ${ }^{10}$ In college, I finally got the opportunity to fully satiate my thirst for the study of logic. In addition to the required course readings, I began to borrow and read books on logic from the college library on a regular basis. I was such a voracious reader that I went through Mill's difficult and bulky A System of Logic, even though it was more of a book of philosophy than it was of logic. ${ }^{11}$ I also began to study philosophy as such-especially that branch of philosophy that came under the heading of "psychology." Even though hardly anyone would believe it today, psychology in those days was not a branch of science but of philosophy, and it was divided into a number of subfields; in addition to individual psychology, there were additional subfields like social psychology, abnormal psychology, etc. There was no shortage of atheistic and semi-atheistic thinkers writing in English. I consciously searched for and diligently read the works of such
thinkers; [John Stuart] Mill [1806-1858] was on the top of the list. My heart and mind were deeply influenced by skeptical ideas as I went through the writings of [David] Hume [17111776] and [Herbert] Spencer [1820-1903]. Some of these writers were actually scientists but were counted among atheistic philosophers. I also paid homage to the dogmatic proponents of atheism-including Britain's Charles Bradlaugh, ${ }^{12}$ Germany's Büchner, ${ }^{13}$ and America's Ingersoll. ${ }^{14}$

It goes without saying that studying this literature only nourished my skepticism and strengthened my atheism. However, the writings of these atheists and semi-atheists were not nearly as significant in turning me away from Islam and moving me towards manifest apostasy as were those scientific books on psychology that were penned by the experts in the field. On the surface, these latter writings had nothing to do with religion-they appeared to neither reject nor affirm religion in any noticeable way-but a deadly poison still ran through the lines of these apparently objective and harmless textbooks.

For example, a man named Dr. Maudsley authored two voluminous books which gained wide acclaim, Mental Psychology and Mental Pathology. ${ }^{15}$ In this second book, as he was discussing mental diseases and psychological disturbances, this miserable wretch offered, apparently out of nowhere, the revelatory experience of Muhammad (peace be upon him) as an example. Mentioning the Blessed Prophet by name, ${ }^{16}$ he wrote that it was entirely possible for an individual suffering from epilepsy to leave a great legacy in the world. The foundations of my faith had already been hollowed out; after hearing about the research done and results attained by "the experts in the field"-these miserable wretches-any remaining traces of faith quickly vanished. In short, my atheism and apostasy had now reached their full maturation.

If your faith is dear to you, please read these lines very, very carefully-for God's sake. Pause here for a bit and think about the consequences that are awaiting your beloved children
whom you're pushing into that raging fire which goes by the name of "modern education."

During Intermediate, ${ }^{17}$ when my tendency towards irreligion and disbelief was becoming more and more pronounced, I came across the catalogue of London's Rationalist Press Association. ${ }^{18}$ This was nothing less than a dream come true! In promoting the rationalist school of thought, all of these books argued for the negation of religion and the promotion of atheism. Even though the main focus of their attack was Christianity, no religion was safe from their debunking criticism. Each book could be bought for a trifling amount. Such affordability was surprising even in those days of low prices. At first, I would borrow these books from others; as my addiction and craving increased, I became a dues-paying member of the Association and accumulated a notable collection of its publications. I started calling myself a "rationalist" and felt proud in doing so. How gratified I felt every time I looked at the mini-library I had assembled! There was no branch of the Rationalist Press Association in India; I would send the dues on a regular basis to London and paid for a subscription to its flagship bi-monthly publication "The Literary Guide and Rationalist Review." Gradually, I began to feel embarrassed at being associated with the term "Islam." When I had to fill out the form to register for annual exams, under religious affiliation I wrote "Rationalist," instead of "Muslim."

In mental, intellectual, and rational terms I had now become completely Westernized-a brown ṣāḥib. My interaction with Muslims naturally decreased and I stopped attending Islamic functions and festivities altogether. The one saving grace was that my personal and social links with family members and relatives remained intact. Around the same time, I observed one of my classmates who had completely cut himself off from his family and had adopted the cultural, social, and behavioral norms of Hinduism to such a degree that he was completely assimilated into that tradition. In contrast, I
remained Muslim in my outward appearance, eating habits, and everyday manners. In fact, it could be said that to a certain extent I remained Muslim in my emotional life as well, albeit as an "Enlightened Muslim"-but at that time who among the young generation of Muslims was not an Enlightened Muslim? Thank God that the roots of my attachment to the Muslim community were not severed. A commitment to Muslim nationhood is itself a great blessing, second only to the religion of Islam itself-and no one should belittle it as lacking in real value. It was only later in life that I became conscious of the immense worth of this blessing. There was nothing exceptional about the extent to which I wore Western clothing-other $\pm$ Muslims did that too. I went to the movies as often as was the norm among Muslims. The one thing I did not do was drink alcohol-even though I repeatedly made the intention to try it. But even if I had tasted alcohol, it would not have been anything totally out of the ordinary.

The point is that I did not do anything which would have led to outright ostracism by my family and relatives, or a social boycott by some segment of the Muslim community. The most important blessing was that I never said anything which would've offended Muslim sensitivities. I made it a point to keep all conversations within the bounds of academic discussion and remained strictly focused on the issues themselves. Whenever I did critique, it was always in relation to beliefs and ideas; I never criticized or attacked any particular person.

There is a funny story related to my emotional attachment to Islam that is worth narrating. Whenever a nonMuslim would raise objections against Islam, I never ever felt the urge to affirm him in his criticism-to say nothing of supporting his position. In spite of my complete apostasy, I always felt an inner urge to offer a rejoinder to the criticism of Islam by a non-Muslim. In October 1911, there was a large conference of Christians, in which one of the participants was a famous anti-Muslim polemicist named Zwemer, who had come
from Bahrain to attend the conference and whose notoriety preceded him. ${ }^{19}$ I was studying for my B.A. at that time and had completely rejected Islamic beliefs and doctrines. Upon hearing of Zwemer's arrival, my friend Maulvi Abd al-Bari Nadavi and I went to meet him as soon as the first chance availed itself. Zwemer received us warmly but as was his habit he began to raise objections against Islam. As hard as it is to believe-but you have to believe me-just as my friend started to respond to the objections in Arabic, I began to respond to them in English. Zwemer never got the slightest hint that I had become totally disillusioned with Islam and had become an apostate. After all, I was not in the least influenced by any Christian priest or any Arya Samaj missionary or anyone who declared themselves to be an enemy of Islam. All that I was influenced by came from Islam's hidden enemies-those individuals who claim to be objective and unbiased in their knowledge and expertise and in their sophisticated research programs, but who-either deliberately or inadvertentlywould inject poison in the student's mind. A naïve and uninformed reader, failing to maintain his defensive faculties at high alert, could not but eventually become their hapless prey. Since I was convinced of the greatness and wisdom of Western thinkers, and since my mind had already surrendered to them intellectually, every single thing that they said or did appeared to me as if it were above all suspicion and beyond all doubt.

As I have noted elsewhere in this book, from March 1910 until the end of that year, Maulana Shibli Nu'mani's book Al-Kalām was extensively discussed and critiqued in the periodical "Al-Nāzิir." The critique of the book was merely a pretense, however. The attacks were actually aimed at the fundamental beliefs and doctrines of religion, such as the reality of God, prophethood, revelation, and life hereafter. While this critique did not seal my materialism, it did provide a certificate of authenticity for my agnosticism and skepticism.

My father (may his soul rest in peace) passed away in November 1912 in Makkah while performing Hajj. My turning
away from religiosity had caused him profound sadness and heartache, and he had taken me to every notable religious figure he could think of in the hope that I would repent and reform. Later on, I learned from a relative who was with him during Hajj that he had grabbed on to the covers of the Ka'ba and prayed from the bottom of his heart for the guidance and return of his son. How was it possible for the sincere prayer of a true person of faith to not be answered sooner or later? Why would the Almighty Creator-the one who answered the prayers of Prophet Jacob (peace by upon him) for the return of his son after making him weep without end-not respond to the supplication of this individual, Abd al-Qadir, who was both a member of the ummah of Muḥammad (peace be upon him) and also a descendent of Prophet Jacob (peace be upon him)? ${ }^{20}$

## Chapter 31

## Light at the End of the Tunnel

The period of atheism and apostasy lasted for a decade-from 1909 or a little earlier until the final quarter of 1918. Now that a long time has passed since that ten-year period came to an end, it seems if it were only a fleeting moment. But create a mental image of the period of atheism when it was not something in "past" but very much in the "present," something that was actually occurring-and occurring with great force and intensity. I seek refuge in Allāh!! How protracted did it appear at the time-it was as if this period would never come to an end so long as I was alive. This was the sense that I had, and it was also the sense of those around me-friends and enemies, supporters and opponentseveryone. (The only exceptions were a handful of perceptive individuals who recognized that my atheism was temporary.)

It was in August of 1918 that I moved back from Hyderabad to Lucknow. There, I began reading the works of religious and semi-religious philosophers out of sheer interest and curiosity. After quickly going through the works of Europeans like [Arthur] Schopenhauer [1788-1860], the first major thinker I came across was the Chinese sage, Confucius.

Whatever else one may say about Confucius' teachings, his ideas, like those of Schopenhauer, were not at all purely materialistic. The ethical dimension was so dominant in his thought that its outer edges touched the borders of spirituality, and he did seem to have an inclination towards the unseen realm of reality. This was my first encounter with the work of a philosopher or sage whose point of view was characterized by something other than pure materialism. This encounter further stimulated my curiosity. One of my college classmates, Dr. Muhammad Hafiz Sayyid, was most helpful in pointing me in the direction of Buddhism, Jainism, and theosophy. In this way, God-the Most Wise-continued to provide the means for guidance and inner cultivation that were appropriate to my condition, and He did so not just at every stage but at every step of the way.

After reading an important and profound book on Buddhism, I realized that, far from being some hodgepodge of superstitions, Buddhism actually contained many deep truths and insights about human ego and spirit. Next, I started to delve into theosophical literature. (For obvious reasons, all of this study was in English.) Theosophy can be considered another name for Hindu mysticism or Hindu mystical philosophy-the entire focus is on the spirit and its various states, with some similarity with elements of the occult sciences [that are familiar to Muslims]. Mrs. Annie Besant [1847-1933], who had converted from Christianity to Hinduism, was the animating spirit as well as the leading advocate and missionary of this movement. Dr. Bhagavan Das [1869-1958], a philosopher and mystic from Banaras, was another important figure in this regard; he was among the best expositors and interpreters of Hindu mysticism and philosophy. I read many of the writings of these two thinkers and learned a great deal from them. I went through the writings of Tilak of Maharashtra ${ }^{21}$ and Aurobindo Ghose [1872-1950] of Bengal/Northern India as well. Around the same time, I studied every English translation of Sri Krishna’s Bhagavad Gita that I
could find. ${ }^{22}$ This text turned out to be a most amazing eyeopener for me, as it brought to light an entirely new spiritual universe-a universe above and beyond the material worldinto my field of awareness. I also read many of the writings by [Mohandas Karamchand] Gandhi [1869-1948] during this period. Gandhi was able to offer a spiritual interpretation of, and confer spiritual meaning on, every minor or major event that occurred in the material world-an approach that left [a positive] imprint on my heart and mind.

As a result of 18-24 months of continuous, focused study during 1919-20, the idol of Western and materialist philosophy that had been enthroned in my mind was shattered to bits. I could now see that the final word and the decisive interpretation of the mysteries of the universe could not be the ones provided by Western materialists. On the contrary, I realized that one could find in this world many different interpretations and theories about the universe-all of them quite coherent, and each more appealing than the previous one. I also realized that the world of the spirit was not a world of fantasy and superstition worthy of ridicule and cursory dismissal, but rather a real, actual world of fact that must be approached with great respect. If the profundity of insight along with the scope of inquiry and attention to detail were the criteria by which a text was to be judged, then the teachings of Buddha and Sri Krishna were not just on par with those of Mill and Spencer, but were actually far superior to them in many respects. In comparison to the teachings of these towering sages, the writings of Western intellectuals began to appear shallow and mediocre.

The spiritual teachings mentioned above were quite remote from Islam; nonetheless, they allowed an entirely new perspective to come into focus with respect to life's big questions and the mysteries of the universe. As a result, the grand edifice erected on the foundations of materialism, skepticism, and agnosticism through years of painstaking work came crashing to the ground. My heart came to accept the
reality of a spiritual universe in addition to-and far transcending - the world of matter. I understood that what was felt, mirrored, and observed by the physical senses wasn't all that was real, that underneath its depths and beyond its heights there was an entire "realm of the unseen"-'alam al-ghaibthat existed in its own right.

Indeed, there is profound wisdom and significance in the fact that the Qur'ān explicitly identifies [the capacity for having] faith in the unseen-imān bi al-ghaib-as the defining characteristic of faith. A person must begin by attaining faith in the reality of the "unseen"-for this is the necessary prerequisite for subsequently acquiring any knowledge of its different elements and details. The typical mullā may not recognize the real value of this particular stage [in a person's journey], but the fact is that my affirmation of a spiritual world constituted the first major "clear victory"-fath-i mubīn-of faith over and against the combined forces of atheism and skepticism.

This stage of my journey had barely begun when the first volume of Sīrat al-Nabī (The Life of the Prophet) by Maulānā Shiblī came off the press. It was enough for me that the book was authored by Shiblī, for I would have eagerly devoured anything written by him regardless of the subject matter. I opened the book and did not take a break until I had read it from cover to cover. Right there was the real cause of my disenchantment! The biggest obstacle that had caused my soul to stumble and fall had to do precisely with the blessed life of the Prophet (peace be upon him). It was nothing other than the biography and personality of the Prophet that had been the main target of criticism by Orientalists and other Western scholars, particularly regarding his participation in wars and battles. These bigots had convinced me through all sorts of machinations that the Noble Prophet was-I seek refuge in Allāh—nothing but a ruthless conqueror. Through this book, Maulānā Shiblī (may Allāh shower His mercy on his grave) had put healing ointment on precisely this wound and
administered medicine to cure exactly this pain. By the time I reached the book's end, the image of the Blessed Prophet that emerged in my mind was that of a great reformer of nation and community and a most merciful and munificent leader-a person who engaged in fighting and violence only as an absolutely last resort after he had been left with no other option. Today, most Muslims would think that the image of the Prophet as a generous reformer and a kind ruler does not do full justice to his exalted status, and for this reason they would probably judge Maulanā Shiblī's work as lacking in value. But if people really wish to know the true worth of this book, they should ask the person whose heart was-I seek refuge in 이 Allah-full of hatred and revulsion for the Noble Prophet! I _ will never forget the immense debt I owe to Shiblī's book. After all, whatever opinion Muslims may have of Abū Tālib, the fact of the matter is that he belonged to an entirely different category than the evil wretches named Abū Lahab and Abū Jahl.

Thus far I have been describing the role of different books and authors who paved the way for my journey back to Islam. It would now be worthwhile to mention the names of those individuals who helped me during this stage. A question will naturally arise in the reader's mind that, even though I maintained good relations with my Muslim friends and relatives, why did most of them keep quiet-why didn't they fulfill their obligation of sincere council and advice, either publicly or privately? Part of the answer lies in run-of-the-mill oblivion, apathy, inertia, and excessive tolerance. Secondly, many individuals did try as best as they could, but I was not the type of person who would give them the time of the day. A famous maulvī ṣāhib from Farangi Mahal in Lucknow, a distinguished Shaikh of tarī̀qa from Uttar Pradesh, a wellknown Sufi from Delhi-all of them tried to persuade me in their own way but none of them was able to win me over:

No matter how much medicine and treatment I received / The disease went on spreading and I did not regain health.
If I have to name the individuals whose sincere and sagacious attempts, often carried out in a quiet and unpretentious manner, proved most effective in changing the direction of my life, then it would be the two men mentioned below.

The first of these was Akbar Allāhabādī [1846-1921], the celebrated master of witty and satirical poetry. He never allowed even the whiff of contentious argumentation or debate into our conversations, nor did he ever preach, admonish, or moralize. Every now and then, however, he would make a comment in his usual sweet and jovial manner that would penetrate deep into my heart, while also expanding my mind to create room for the acceptance of truth. One day he said to me:

Well mister, you studied Arabic in college-so are you still in touch with it? It's important to cultivate the knowledge of language, whichever it might be.
I replied:
I didn't have free time to continue my study of Arabic.
He said:
It doesn't have to be anything arduous or time consuming. Even the Europeans acknowledge the

That's just one example of how tactful he was in fulfilling his duty of tablīgh.

The second person who was successful in making me re-think my views was the renowned leader of nation and community, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar [1878-1931]. His was a forceful personality, and the affection between the two of us was deep. Sometimes he would employ humour; at other times, he would thunder with passion, or entreat with his tears. Through letters and in person, whenever he got a chance he would counsel me to return to Islam.

I had complete confidence in the intellect, intelligence, knowledge, and sincerity of both of these individuals, which is why I never felt irritated or annoyed by any of the advice they gave me. For their part, both men earned heavenly reward for the sincere concern they showed for my well-being.

After these two individuals of considerable stature, the third person worthy of mention is my friend Maulvi Abd alBari Nadavi-who, at the time of this writing (in July 1967), is widely known as Maulana Shah Abd al-Bari, the khalīfa (successor) of Shaikh Thhānavī. His influence, ever so gentle and quiet, was always for the better. And here I almost forgot to mention a fourth name, that of a non-Muslim-Bhagavan Das of Banaras, who was a philosopher and mystic of high acclaim. He too played an important role in leading me out of the dark pit of materialism and into the light of spirituality. In addition to benefitting from his writings, I also had the opportunity to meet with him often.

I had developed an inclination towards taṣavvuf after studying the Bhagavad Gita. As a result, I was no longer scandalized by the narratives concerning the extraordinary deeds-karamāt- of ṣūfì saints or by the spiritual teachings recorded in their malfûzzāt. Instead of being repelled by such topics, I now started enjoying them. As a result, I ended up reading a considerable number of books on taṣavvuf in both Persian and Urdu. Among those who influenced me at the time, the name of Haji Waris Ali Shah [1819-1905], a widely known

ṣūfì sage from Dewa, is particularly worth mentioning. With great reverence and devotion, I studied his malfūzzāt and listened to the stories of his various karamāt and supernatural exploits-khavāriq-that were quite popular at the time. I did all of this, even though I had not yet become a conscious Muslim.

Towards the end of 1919, I happened to come across a six-volume set of the Maṡnavī by Maulana [Jalal al-Din] Rumi. This particular set, published in Kanpur, was most attractive because of its bold typesetting and beautiful printing. It was in the possession of one of my relatives, Sayyid Mumtaz Ahmad Bansvi Lukhnavi. I felt a strong desire to read the Masinavī, and the dear relative agreed to start loaning me one volume at a time. All I had to do was start reading, and it felt as if someone had cast a spell on me. Even if I wanted to put the book down, I found that the book wouldn't let go of me! My Persian was weak and I couldn't make any sense of hundreds-probably thousands-of couplets. Nonetheless, I was so completely taken over by the text that I could not stop myself from reading it-I was experiencing the euphoric intoxication of someone hit by Cupid's arrow. I neglected eating and sleeping; all I wanted to do was lock my door and read the Maśnav̄ in complete seclusion. Every now and then tears would flow, and sometimes I would let lose a scream of ecstasy. The quality of the annotations provided in the margins was incrediblehaving been penned by "our revered spiritual guide." These comments were brief, no more than a few words for each couplet, yet they succeeded brilliantly in extracting the essence of each couplet. I learned later on that the author of these annotations was none other than Haji Imdādullah Muhājir Makkī [1817-1899].

I can't recall how long it took me to finish reading the entire Masinavī, but what I do recall is the profound gratitude I felt for my dear relative who had let me borrow the books, for he was the means through which this priceless blessing had reached me. Without any debate or argumentation, all doubt
and suspicion withered away from my heart. I couldn't wait to declare my faith in the composer of the Masinavi ; it was as if the poet who had written this wonderful poem-I seek refuge in Allāh-was my God and my Prophet and my everything. Clearly, I was not yet a Muslim by any stretch of the imagination. At the same time, however, my heart had thoroughly distanced itself from kufr and had denounced skepticism and atheism.

During this period, I read many Persian books on Sufism, such as Mantiq al-Tair by Attar and Nafḥāt al-Uns by Jami. ${ }^{23}$ I also became fascinated with the paranormal and the supernatural, and would listen with reverent devotion to the marvellous stories of ṣūfì saints and their extraordinary feats. One of my cousins, Shaikh Na‘īm al- Zamān, came to stay with us; he turned out to be a living library of ṣūfì hagiographies whose company further intensified my interest. I started visiting ṣūfĩ shrines and attending ṣūfĭ festivals both within and outside Lucknow. I seek refuge in Allah - but for a while I actually believed that Haji Waris Ali Shah was an omnipresent and omniscient being! Overall, however, my alienation from Islam was shrinking day by day, and every step was bringing me closer and closer to Islam-even though the road along which I was travelling passed through the veneration of saints and their tombs.

## Chapter 32

## The Return to Islam

Due to the changes in my inner attitude, as discussed above, I found myself moving slowly but steadily towards Islam. I had become more than fifty percent Muslim when, in October 1920, I happened to stay at the home of one of my relatives-Justice Nāẑir Yar Jang-in Aurangabad, during a journey to [Hyderabad] Deccan. In his library, I happened to come across the English translation and commentary of the Qur'ān written by Muḥammad 'Alī Lāhorī, a member of the Ahmadiyya movement. ${ }^{24}$ I eagerly took it out of the cabinet and started reading it. The more I read-all praise belongs to

Allah-the more my faith increased. Given my Westernized mindset at the time, the exact same meanings and explanations that I found to be banal and ineffective when I read them in Urdu now seemed to have a powerful impact on me as I encountered them in English. This may or may not have been the result of my mind playing tricks on me; either way, in my case at least this turned out to be the real fact of the matter. After reading this English rendering of the Qur'ān, I scrutinized my heart and discovered that I was, indeed, a Muslim-having uttered the shahāda with a clear conscience and without any hesitation, self-deception, or reservation. May Allāh grant this Muḥammad 'Alī paradise at every turn. I do not want to get into the debate about whether his beliefs about Mirẓā Ghulām Aḥmad were right or wrong, for the one thing I cannot deny is my personal experience. He was the one who put the final nail in the coffin of my atheism and apostasy.

The Islam which I had abandoned furtively and ever so gradually, by the grace of Allah I returned to that very Islam in the same gradual, step-by-step manner. Just as it is difficult to give a precise date and time for the beginning of my departure from Islam, it is not at all easy to provide the exact date and time for my return. Nonetheless, I can say that my journey back to Islam reached its culmination in October 1920. I went astray as a result of intellectual inquiry and study, which also turned out to be-all praise belongs to Allah-the means through which I was guided. As a result of my own journey, I personally experienced the verity of Akbar Allahabadi's line "as education changes, so will the hearts." The impact of living persons was relatively minor vis-à-vis the twists and turns of my journey. ${ }^{25}$

Hindu philosophy and folk mysticism served as a bridge between kufr and $\bar{l} m \bar{a} n$. This suggestion is particularly noteworthy for those austere and puritanical individuals who throw a fit at the very mention of Hindu philosophy and who equate it categorically with infidelity and misguidance. In fact, that same Hindu philosophy can be very easily turned into a
source of guidance. Nor should such people allow themselves to be so blinded by their religious zeal that they totally dismiss the contributions made by Shiblī Nu'mānī and Muḥammad 'Alī Lāhorī for the propagation of Islam. I for one have personally benefitted from the helping hand of both these authors. Even the work of Justice Sayyid Amīr 'Alī [1849-1928]—author of The Spirit of Islam [1891]-should not be belittled, even though the poor soul probably considered the Qur'ān to be the speech of the Prophet.

The main takeaway of my journey is this: The sort of intellectual state I was in would not have allowed me to consider the writings of sages like Shaikh Thanavi as worthy of my attention, let alone study them diligently. In fact, their sermons and admonitions would have affected me in a way that was the exact opposite of the one intended. The food may be nourishing and of the finest quality, but if it doesn't agree with the condition of the patient's stomach, it is bound to cause more harm than good.

There can be no doubt that by this time I was blessed with the riches of faith. However, I was still stumbling around in the world of folk religion and monastic taṣavvuf, regularly visiting sufi shrines and participating in sufi festivals. One day I would pay homage at the shrine of Ajmēr, ${ }^{26}$ the next day at the tomb of Khavaja Bakhtiyar Kaki. ${ }^{27}$ I was a regular pilgrim at the various shrines within Lucknow (such as Shah Mina and Sufi Abd al-Rahman) as well as those in nearby towns such as Rudauli, ${ }^{28}$ Bansa, ${ }^{29}$ and Dewa. ${ }^{30}$ I became especially fond of Delhi's Niz̄ām al-Din Auliyā ${ }^{-31}$ and, as a result, became a regular guest of Khavaja Hasan Niẑami [1873-1955] for a long time.

At the beginning of 1921, I left Lucknow and moved to Daryabad. For two consecutive years in Daryabad, I sponsored the annual festival in honour of my [earliest known] ancestor, Makhdūm Ābkash Daryabadi, with great fanfare, including qavvāl̄ gatherings. Early next year, I got hold of several ecstatic poems composed by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
in praise of the Prophet (peace be upon him). I had them performed by qavvāls, along with some of my own odes that I composed in the same metre. It so happened that numerous qavvāls had arrived in Daryabad, one of the most prominent being the late Afzal Qavvāl. Attending qavvāl̄̄ sessions became virtually a part of my daily routine, and over time I even began to shed tears while listening to mystical songs. I vividly recall the first time I wept uncontrollably-it was when I heard Jämī's famous ode that begins with the following couplet:

Walk, once more reveal your stately beauty, Make dizzy the heads of devotees full of love for you
My eyes would well up with tears whenever I heard the blessed name of Allāh's Messenger (peace be upon him). On several occasions, I saw in my dreams saints and sages who had passed away, as well as those who were still living.

This stage lasted for two-and-a-half to three years. It was probably around September 1923 that I was blessed with the opportunity to study the Maktūbāt [letters] of Mujaddid Sirhindi. ${ }^{32}$ I got hold of a nine-volume set published in Amritsar. ${ }^{33}$ This edition was impressive in every waybeautiful script clearly printed on high quality paper, along with annotations in the margins-just like the Kanpur edition of the Masinavi. This text had more or less the same effect on me as Rūmī's Maśnavī had had three or four years earlierwith one major difference. The Masinavī had given birth to the intoxication of spiritual ecstasy, which I experienced as something akin to the heat of passion. As a result, I had so far been aimlessly wandering hither and thither, giving myself over to every saint-whether dead or alive-whom I happened to come across. Now, through reading the Maktūbāt, I found the solid path of following the sharí ${ }^{‘} a$. The desired end became clearly established-the attainment of God's pleasure-and the means of attaining that end became obvious as well-obeying the Prophetic injunctions. As long as I am alive, I will not
forget the blessings and favours that were bestowed upon me by means of the Masinavī and the Maktūbāt. Whatever guidance I received, I must acknowledge that, in the final analysis, it came about as the fruit of my study of these two texts-and this was despite the fact that the study took place without the help of a teacher, and that it remained to a large extent superficial and cursory due to my deficient capacity and competence.

It was at this point that I began my study of core religious texts. The little bit of Arabic that I had learned in college finally paid off. I embarked upon the study of tafsir, $h a d \bar{l} \stackrel{s}{s}$, fiqh, and kalām with great interest and diligence, often relying upon Urdu translations. By the grace of Allāh, the majority of the key texts in each of these areas had already been translated into Urdu. I got my hands on a number of Urdu and Persian translations of the Qur'ān, and I carefully went through all of them one by one. Then I turned to the classical commentaries on the Qur'ān, and read al-Kashshāf [by Imām al-Zamakhsharī] and [its condensed and revised version by Imām] al-Baizā̄ $\bar{\imath} \bar{l}$, as well as others. Studying everything in all the available collections of hadīs wasn't a realistic goal, but I did read those sections of the Sahah al-Sitta that appealed to my taste. Similarly, I went through those parts of the wellknown and frequently referenced works on fiqh that I considered relevant, studying them with the help of translations and marginal annotations. I quickly learned to make use of any book that I could find on Qur'ānic terminology, had $\bar{s} \dot{s}$ terminology, and figh terminology. I had always been a compulsive reader, and this "disease" of mine proved pretty useful at this stage too, as I devoured page after page of these texts with varying degrees of understanding.

There was a venerable elder in Lucknow, Maulvi Abd al-Ahad Kasmandvi (d. 1929)-in appearance government bureaucrat but a man of deep intuition and insight in reality. I enjoyed his company very much, for I could be mischievous around him, and even a little stubborn. Outside Barabanki there
was another well-respected elder, Maulvi Ābid Husain Fatehpuri (d. 1927)-a learned person, meticulous follower of the shar ${ }^{\imath} \bar{i} a$, and a man of high spiritual station. I learned from both men to the extent of my own capacity. By far the greatest benefit that I received in terms of faith came from the company of Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (d. 1931). In appearance, he was neither a mystic, nor a scholar, nor a reformer. In reality, he was a spiritual heavyweight, raging in front of faith. A deep love for the Prophet and an intimate attachment to the Qur'ān dominated his everyday existence. If any life was breathed into my own faith, it was through the blessings of his company. I met him frequently from the end of 1923 to the end of 1930, mostly in Lucknow and Delhi but also in Bombay, Aligarh, and other places. Each meeting provided spiritual nourishment to my moribund faith. My first meeting with Maulanā Husain Ahmad ${ }^{34}$ had already occurred in Kanpur in December 1925 in relation to the Khilāfat Committee. Afterwards other such opportunities presented themselves in Deoband, Lucknow, Saharanpur, and in Daryabad itself. It was because of his generosity of spirit that in July 1927 I was able to gain access to Shaikh [Ashraf Ali] Thanavi. I cannot describe in words the incredible benefits-religious, spiritual, and moral-that I received through my association with Shaikh Thanavi. One of his students was Haji Muḥammad Shafí‘ Bijnauri (d. December 11, 1951 or Zu al-Hijja 8, 1370); he was so kind and affectionate towards me that for all practical purposes he appeared to be one of my closest relatives. May Allāh grant all of these righteous souls the loftiest of stations. Other than offering heartfelt prayers for these elders, what else can a worthless commoner and sinner like me do to repay them for the blessed favours they bestowed on me.

## Notes and References

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1 'Abd al-Mājid Daryābādī, $\bar{A} p$ Bīt $\bar{\imath}$ (Karachi: Majlis-i Nashrīyāt Islām, 1996), p 233-259.

The reference to the supererogatory night vigil—tahajjud-implies that the elders in the household maintained a higher level of ritual piety than is pursued by most people.
Abd al-Hayy Farangi-Maḥalli (1848-1886) was a well-known scholar and teacher of religious sciences, especially hadīs and fiqh. He belonged to a prominent and influential family of religious scholars from the Lucknow neighbourhood of Farangi Mahal-so named because the estate once belonged to a French merchant before it was bestowed on the family by Emperor Aurangzēb in 1695. One of the distinguished scholars of this family was Mulla Niẑam al-Din Ahmad (d. 1748), who helped standardize what became the dominant system of Islamic education in South Asia, viz., Dars-i Niẑāmī. For details, see Francis Robinson. The 'Ulama of Farangi Mahall and Islamic Culture in South Asia (London: C. Hurst \& Co. Publishers Ltd., 2001). The term mujaddid means "one who renews (religion)." It is widely believed, on the basis of a hadī́s, that a renewer of religion appears at the beginning of every Islamic century.
Muhammad Ali Mungēri (1846-1927) was one of the founders of Nadvat al-'Ulamā as well as its first rector; in order to resist the influence of Christian missionaries, he issued a newspaper, published several books, and established an orphanage for Muslim children. Sanā’ullah Amritsari (1868-1948) was an antimissionary debater and author of several polemical works on Christianity.
The Arya Samaj movement was founded by Swami Dayananda in 1875 as a missionary form of Hinduism. Starting in early twentieth-century, the movement began a campaign-known as Shuddhi-for bringing Indian Muslims and Christians back into Hinduism.
Shibli Nu'mani (1857-1914) was a widely influential poet, historiographer, and man of letters.
The original title of the book was Physical, Sexual, and Natural Religion (first edition 1854), by George R. Drysdale (1825-1904),
a British physician. In earlier editions, the author was identified only as "A Graduate of Medicine" due to the controversial nature of the book's subject matter.
The International Library of Famous Literature: Selections from the World's Great Writers, Ancient, Medieval, and Modern, with Biographical and Explanatory Notes and Critical Essays was edited by Richard Garnett, Leon Vallée, Alois Brandl, and Donald G. Mitchell, and published in 1898-99 in London and New York (20 volumes).
Logic by St. George Joseph Stock (1903).
This is probably a reference to Stock's Deductive Logic (1888).
A System of Logic: Ratiocinative and Inductive by John Stuart Mill (1843).

Charles Bradlaugh (1833-186) was a British activist and author who wrote numerous books attacking Christianity and promoting atheism; he founded the National Secular Society in 1866.
Ludwig Büchner (1824-1899) was a German philosopher and physician, famous for his advocacy of scientific materialism; he founded the German Freethinkers League in 1881. Büchner's most important work was Kraft und Stoff (1855), translated into English as Force and Matter (1864).
Robert G. Ingersoll (1833-1899) was an American lawyer and orator, noted for his defence of agnosticism.
Henry Maudsley (1835-1918), British psychiatrist and author of The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind (1867). Revised editions of the book were subsequently published as two separate volumes, The Physiology of Mind (1876) and The Pathology of Mind (1879).
According to the research done by Tehsin Feraqi, Dr. Maudsley does not explicitly mention the Prophet's name. He does describe the mental and physiological state of an individual experiencing "revelation". Please see: Tehsin Feraqi, Abd al-Majid Daryabadi: Aḥāl-o-Ās $\bar{a} r$ (Lahore: Idara Saqafat-i Islamia, 1993), p 49-52.
The first two years of college.
The Rationalist Press Association was founded in London in 1885 to publish books that mainstream publishers didn't want to touch because they considered them to be too anti-religious.
Samuel Marinus Zwemer (1867-1952) was an American missionary and scholar who was nicknamed "the Apostle to Islam." In 1911, Zwemer founded the quarterly journal The Moslem World with the aim of educating American Christians
about Islam and Muslim societies. The journal is still being published under the title The Muslim World by Hartford Seminary. The extent of Daryabadī's atheism can be gauged from the following passage. After telling the reader that twin sons were born in July 1917, he goes on to note:
The first son died almost as soon as he was born. The funeral preparations and the burial itself were done by my relatives: What did I-the committed atheist that I was-have to do with such things? The second son survived childbirth and I named him "Akbar" in honour of Akbar Allahabadi. After reaching the age of 13 months, he too passed away in September 1918. The mother was beside herself in mourning and grief. What words of comfort could I-being the stone-hearted atheist that I was-offer her? I did not take part in the arrangements for the funeral, the burial, or anything of the sort. ( $\overline{A p}$ Bīt $\bar{t}, \mathrm{p} .367$ )
This is probably a reference to Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920). Bhagavad Gita ("Song of the Lord") consists of chapters 25-42 of the sixth book of Mahabharata; its narrative framework is that of a dialogue between Prince Arjuna and his guide Lord Krishna regarding the absoluteness of the imperative to fulfill one's duty.
Farid al-Din Attar (1145-1221) was a Persian ṣūfī poet, best known for his long mystical poem Mantiq al-Tair, translated into English as The Conference of the Birds. 'Abd al-Raḥmān Jāmī (1414-1492) was a prolific scholar, poet, and ṣūfì theologian; his book Nafḥāt al-Uns min Hazrāat al-Quds is a collection of ṣūfì hagiographies.
The Ahmadīyya movement was founded in the Punjab in 1889 by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835-1908). The movement is based on Ghulām Aḥmad's messianic and prophetic claims, including the belief that he represented the fulfillment of various eschatological prophecies. Following the death of Ghulām Aḥmad's first successor in 1914, the movement split into two: the Qādiyānī faction stressed Ghulām Aḥmad's claim to prophethood while the Lāhorī faction held him to be only a renewer of religion, or mujaddid. Muhammad Ali Lahori (1874-1951) was a leading figure of the latter faction; his English translation and commentary of the Qur'ān was first published in 1917.
The following description of Daryabadi's first major publication in English poignantly sums up some of the most important issues concerning the relationship among intellectual curiosity, scholarly inquiry, and a person's inner spiritual-intellectual condition:

In 1913, I penned a long English essay titled "Psychology of Leadership." I had it typed up and sent it to a well-known British monthly "19th Century" to be considered for publication. It was hardly worth being published in this periodical and was returned to me with a cordial note of thanks. I reviewed the essay, expanded it, and turned it into a book. Once again, I sent it to London. Now good fortune smiled upon me and one of the leading publishers of the day, T. Fischer Unwin, agreed to publish it on the condition that the cost of publication be borne by the author. I managed to put together the needed amount and the book was published in London in 1915. After publication, reviews of the book started to appear in the English press-so much so that it was reviewed in The Times Literary Supplement. For me this was nothing less than a priceless treasure and I was puffed up with pride and a sense of self-importance to the bursting point. [...]
As my book was being prepared for publication in English, I began to expand its Urdu version by adding new examples and supporting evidence. The additions were so copious that the length of the Urdu version became twice or two-and-a-half times the length of the English version. Instead of naming it Social Psychology, I chose the title Social Philosophy. If I recall correctly, it was published in 1916 by Anjuman Taraqqi-i Urdū. [...] Strictly speaking, the book was on the topic of psychology, but since this was the period during which my atheism was in its vigorous, youthful stage, it was as if a potent dose of poison was injected into every single line of the book. Taking the approach of the Orientalists as my model, I did not explicitly attack the Qur'ān or the sīra of the Prophet; instead, I offered such explanations and interpretations concerning them that the reader was left with the impression that both of them were completely worthless. After about a year and a half, when I went to Hyderabad as an employee in the Department of Editing and Translation at Osmania University, a great deal of religious controversy surrounded this book, and many fat $\bar{a} v \bar{a}$ were pronounced declaring me a kāfir. Being firmly in the grip of atheism, I went toe-to-toe with my detractors-meting out as much as I absorbed. But when I finally regained my senses after many years and was blessed to re-enter Islam, the first thing I did was to repent and seek refuge in Allāh from this vile book. I publicly expunged this book from the list of my publications. I seek refuge in Allāh from this book and the
other transgressions and sins that I committed during that period of my life. ( $\overline{A p}$ Bìt $\bar{t}, \mathrm{p} .277-8$ )
The "shrine of Ajmēr" refers to the tomb of the mystic-saint Moeen al-Din Chishti (1141-1236), the founder of the Chishti order of Sufism.
Khavaja Sayyid Muḥammad Qutb al-Din Bakhtiyar Kaki (11731235) was a mystic-saint of the Chishti order; his tomb is located near Qutb Mīnār in Delhi.
The tomb of Shaikh Aḥmad Abd al-Haq (a 14th/15th century mystic-saint) is located in Rudauli, a city in the Faizabad district of Utter Pradesh.
The tomb of Abd al-Razzaq Shah, a 17 th/18th century mysticsaint, is located in Bansa, a city in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh.
The tomb of Waris Ali Shah (1819-1905) is located in Dewa, is a city in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh.
Shaikh Khavaja Sayyid Muhammad Nizam al-Din Auliya (12381325) was one of the most famous representatives of the Chishtī order; he is buried in Delhi.
Shaikh Aḥmad Sirhindī (1564-1624), often described as Mujaddid Alf Śānī (the renewer of Islam's second millennium), was a Ḥanafì jurist and a mystic-saint of the Naqshbandī order.
This edition of Shaikh Sirhindi's 124 letters was edited by Maulvi Nur Ahmad Amritsari and published between 1909 and 1916.
Sayyid Husain Ahmad Madani (1879-1957) was a religious scholar and political leader, associated with Dār al-‘Ulūm Deoband and Jam‘īyyat-i 'Ulamā-i Hind.

## Kanwal Khalid *

## Muqaddama-i Hukamā Singht ${ }^{1}$ A Persian Transcript of the Sikh Era

Lahore has been a centre for arts and crafts since ages and many art forms have flourished here. It was a favourite city of almost all the rulers in its known history of two thousand years that brought wealth and prosperity, both to the city and its inhabitants. But its prosperity also proved to be a curse for its citizens because the invaders from the northwest used it as a first stopover before going towards Delhi. The city was looted and plundered innumerable times. After the decline of the Mughals, it became an easy prey for Afghans and other local forces that invaded it so many times that it became hard to keep count. No long term, stable government controlled the region and chaos prevailed during the $17^{\text {th }}$ and $18^{\text {th }}$ centuries.

Ahmad Shah Durrani invaded Lahore but due to unrest in Afghanistan, had to go back. In 1765, Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh of Bhangi Misl took control of the city. Later on Sobha Singh joined them. They divided Lahore into three parts among themselves and began to rule. This Trimurti rule of the city was very difficult and the citizens were miserable. Gujar Singh died in 1791. His son Sahab Singh replaced him. Sobha Singh passed away in 1797 and his son Mahar Singh came into power ${ }^{2}$ and in 1798 Lehna Singh died and his son Chet Singh took over. ${ }^{3}$ These were the circumstances when Shah Zaman, a Durrani ruler of Afghanistan, entered Lahore in 1797 but as his own throne in Afghanistan was in danger, he granted the city to Ranjit Singh.

## Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Ranjit Singh's origin can be traced back to a simple farmer, Daisoo. He was a Jāt (a local cast) who lived in a village named Sukher Check in the district of Majha. Daisoo's wealth described in the native style was that he owned "three ploughs and a well". His son Nodh, became a Sikh and got married to the daughter of Gulab Singh of Mejithia. He died in 1750 and left his son Chert Singh behind who died by the bursting of a matchlock in 1771. Chert Singh had three children; Sehed Singh who died in 1872, Raj Kaur who got married to Sahib Singh of Gujarat, and Maha Singh ${ }^{4}$ who inherited his father's land and got married to Bhag Singh's sister. Bhag Singh was Raja of Jhind.

On $2^{\text {nd }}$ November 1780, in the house of Maha Singh was born the undisputed monarch of the land of the five rivers, that is, Ranjit Singh and was given the name, Budh Singh. In those days his father conquered Rasool Nagar and changed the name of his son from Budh Singh to Ran Jeet Singh, "the one who wins in the battlefield." ${ }^{5}$ How true this name proved to be for the young Ranjit!

Maha Singh died in 1792. He was only 30 years old and Ranjit Singh was a twelve-year-old boy. His father left quite a large territory behind that was managed by his mother who got assistance from the $D \bar{l} v \bar{a} n$ named Lekheo or Lakhpat. Ranjit Singh was a different kind of child who spent his time in warbased exercises. In one of his conversations in the year 1831, he told Captain Wade, Political Assistant in Ludhiana, "When my father died, he left 20,000 rounds of shots which I spent firing at marks." As a result, by the age of 13 , he ended the regency of his mother with the help of his father's maternal uncle, Dal Singh and took over the estate. ${ }^{6}$

From the year 1793, began the career of this shrewd and brave statesman/warrior. In 1799 he attacked Lahore with the help of his mother-in-law Mae Sedda Kower. He faced some resistance but had the cooperation of the citizens of Lahore, particularly Mehar Mohkam Din, the guard of one of
the gates of the city i.e., Lohari Darvāza. This gate was opened for Ranjit Singh on July $1799^{7}$ and he entered Lahore. Chet Singh and Mohar Singh were not brave enough to face the invader so they ran away while Gujjar Singh's son Sahib Singh, the most powerful of them all, was in Gujarat at the time. Ranjit Singh became the undisputed ruler of Lahore. In 1800 he issued a coin ${ }^{8}$ and on $12^{\text {th }}$ April 1801 assumed the title of Maharaja of Lahore and was given the name of Singh Sahib. The government was called Sarkar Khalsa and the court, Darbar Khalsa.

Ranjit Singh began to expand his territories and forty years later when he died, the boundaries of his government were touching Ladakh, Skardu and Tibet from one side and from Khyber Pass to Sulaiman Mountains from the other. The southern side included Shikarpur in Sindh. On the eastern side, he did not go beyond the river Sutlej, due to a peace treaty with the British. ${ }^{9}$

From 1801 to 1839 , Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Lahore. The Maharaja began renovating the city and the project of reconstruction was given to Mian Salah Maimar who doubled the city wall with a ditch in between. All the twelve Darvāzas and two Morīs were reopened. Ranjit Singh brought back peace and tranquillity to the city. The people were happy and prosperous and he was able to keep a balance among his subjects. His court was a galaxy of wise administrators, scholars and great warriors. Highly talented people of every religion were serving him. Wise counsellors like Faqir Aziz alDin, Faqir Noor al-Din and clever generals from Italy and France like Allard and Ventura surrounded him.

## Maharaja Ranjit Singh as a Patron of Arts

A lot has been written about the political as well as social life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Details concerning his Darbar, army, personal life and behaviour have been recorded by different personalities who met him and spent some time with him. W. G. Osborne, William Moorcroft, Emily Eden, Dr. Martin Honigberger, Victor Jacquemont, Baron Charles Hugel,

Henry Lawrence, Leopold von Orlich and many others wrote in detail about the Sikh rulers of the Punjab. Not many provide any information about his interest in arts but a few references do testify his likes and dislikes. Faqeer Waheed al-Din writes:

Painting, for example, flourished under his patronage and a Sikh school of painting came into existence. It was an eclectic school, combining the Mughal method of treating the subject with the vivid colours of Kangra School. ${ }^{10}$
W. G. Archer, while discussing the not 'very flattering looks' of Ranjit Singh, negates this notion:

To such ugliness, Ranjit himself was obviously very sensitive and while we know that by the end of his reign he was sometimes employing painters and even tolerating them in Darbar, there is no evidence that he liked and, or encouraged their activities. ${ }^{11}$
$\underset{\sim}{\infty} \quad$ This misconception is very well corrected by
B. N.

- Gosawamy:

Again the Maharaja's prejudice against portraits of himself, even if it is taken to be literally true, need not to be constructed as prejudice against the art of painting itself. ${ }^{12}$
When we study the accounts of Sohan Lal Suri, the famous diarist of the Sikh Darbār, facts are completely contrary to what Archer wrote. In his memoirs, Suri mentioned the Maharaja's great interest and love for painting. He wrote about important occasions when painters were officially invited to sit in the Darbār or accompany delegations to record the proceedings. They were very well paid by the Maharaja himself. In 1834 Suri writes:

A letter was issued to Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia to construct and repair the vast and extensive Baradari situated eastward towards the portico of the garden of Adinanagar, where the Maharaja met the Captain Sahib (C. M. Wade) once to inspect the parade of the troops and also the other Baradari adjacent, surrounded on all sides with beautiful trees
and a canal that flowed very smoothly and rapidly. It was further remarked that a painter for the purpose of making figures, pictures and marks pleasing to the sight had been sent for and was to be given one rupee a day from the account of the Maharaja. ${ }^{13}$
All these writers were narrating Ranjit Singh's patronizing of the arts but the need was to find concrete evidence of their narrations. There are very few documents that reveal the financial support and care provided for the painters by the Maharaja and other Sikh rulers. ${ }^{14}$ Since very little insight is available about the artists of Lahore, even small bits of information need to be collected and compiled.

Research can reveal some very fascinating materials and one such official record was discovered at the Punjab Archives. It is a document, which consists of letters and details of an inquiry and court proceedings, related to an artist of Lahore, Hukama Singh. According to the records of the Punjab Archives, these documents belonged to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Daftar. ${ }^{15}$

## Muqaddama-i Hukamā Singh (Trial of Hukama Singh)

The patronage of arts under the Sikh rule can be appreciated by a detailed study of this original document, which is coming to light for the first time. Written in Persian, the official language of the Darbār, it is an important proof of the significance of art in the Sikh court.

Papers of the document were tied together and labelled as 'Papers Related Hukama Singh, Royal Painter of Sikh Government, 1839, January to April'. Pages inside consist of three letters comprising very interesting events related to the theft of a book of paintings. The letter written on page one is without any sign or name on it but the tone of the text reveals it is from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Study of the remaining document confirms that this letter was issued from the office of Ranjit Singh and it was addressed to his son Prince Sher Singh.

Letter is dated $8^{\text {th }}$ January 1839 and it says:

Kind and Sincere Person, who has assembled in his personality innumerable virtues,

I got your letter in which you said that the book of paintings has been stolen. My clerk was on leave so I could not write to you any sooner. You have already mentioned that a book of paintings and a gun had been stolen and the thief had sold the book to Quinton. I sent my servant Chandar Singh to buy back the book. That he did. I saw it but did not like it because at many places the pages with the paintings of the Sardārs had been ripped from the book and sold separately. I issued an order that the thief be traced so that he could bring the whole book to you and you could have the stolen paintings repainted from the artist who serves you.
Dated: 25 Poh, Bikrami 1896
The letter reveals that it is an inquiry about a book that was stolen from Sher Singh and later on was recovered successfully but the thief had removed the pages that had the paintings. Now the Maharaja is ordering his son to have the stolen paintings retrieved and repainted. Name of the painter is not mentioned.

The next letter is clearly addressed to Prince Sher Singh and it says:

Honourable Prince, affectionate and kind to friends, Prince Sher Singh, May Live Long,

The meeting that we had, gave me such happiness that I cannot express. May you live long. Colonel Wade Sahib Bahādur has written to me that he had a discussion with you about the book of paintings. Since you are journeying towards Lahore that is why I am writing to you. Colonel Wade Sahib Bahādur had hired a painter Hukama Singh at Ludhiana and had paid him quite a big amount to prepare a book with paintings of all the princes, important Sardārs and courtiers of the Maharaja Sahib. The purpose of such a book was to present it to the Queen when he went to England, so that
people of that country could know about the dresses and lifestyles of the people of this nation. They would also see how tall and beautiful these people are. The book was almost complete when the artist passed away and it was stolen.

Now when the Colonel Sahib came to Lahore, he was informed that the book was with Cortlandt. Colonel Sahib asked for the book. The respectable person, who had the book, said that he was sending it because you asked for it. But he asked a favour and wanted to be informed if you had received the book. Now Colonel Sahib wants you to trace out the real thief.

After the death of Hukama Singh Musavvir, Colonel Wade sold all his belongings and gave the money to your clerk (Munshi) Shadi Lal and asked him to give the money to the artist's family. At the inquiry it was told that they did not receive the money. Now I want you to ask for the money from the above-mentioned clerk and send it to Colonel Sahib so that he would send the money to the relatives of the artist. I hope that you will take some necessary steps and send me a reply at the Tibbi address because that is where I will be.
$8^{\text {th }}$ January 1839
In this letter the name of the artist, Hukama Singh has been mentioned who was hired by Col. Wade. Later part of the document revealed that basically Hukama Singh was Sher Singh's painter.

On the third page it is written:
To Prince Sher Singh, affectionate and kind, who has assembled in his personality innumerable virtues, who displays manners of high esteem, May Live Long,

With lots of thanks you are informed that the book with the paintings has been received through your servant. It was observed that all the best paintings that were on twenty-eight pages, have been ripped off from the book. It was asked from

Cunningham Sahib that the book should be shown to Cortlandt Sahib so that he could look at it. The book was inspected, disliked and it was expressed. You wrote to the respectable person that you owned the book and it should only be given to your servant. This write up by you was due to some misunderstanding on your side. I cannot understand it and I should make it clear that the book was complete before it reached you but later on its best paintings were taken away. Not even a single one of those rare paintings of important Sardārs and the courtiers of Maharaja's court that everyone liked and I was also very impressed by them, is left in that book. That book is useless to me now so I am sending it back through the messenger. Keeping in mind the good relationship that we had in the past, I am asking you to find those stolen paintings for me otherwise I will not be able to continue our relationship. I hope that you will reply to me soon and oblige me to make you happy.
$18^{\text {th }}$ January 1839, Gujranwala
Incredible facts are revealed in these pages where Maharaja Ranjit Singh is showing great concern to retrieve a book with twenty-eight paintings. He has gone even to such a length as scolding Kunvar Sher Singh for his negligence and threatening to discontinue his relationship with his own son.

An important name in these documents is Col. Wade Sahib. Martine Wade was one of the few British functionaries on the Sutlej who by their tact and amiable disposition had won the esteem and affection of the Sikhs. He remained at Ludhiana for 17 years as assistant to agent (1823-27), political assistant (1827-32), and then as political agent (1832-40). Wade balanced the interests of the two States in such a manner that in due course, he became a personal friend of the Maharaja, who valued his advice and counsel on political matters. ${ }^{16}$

Martine Wade advised Ranjit Singh not only about political matters but his opinion on art was also highly valued. On several occasions he is mentioned observing the artwork
produced by the artists of the Sikh court. About one such particular event, Sohan Lal Suri writes:

After this the Sahibs presented themselves before the Maharaja. Bhai Sahibs (Ram Singh and Govind Ram), the Jamadar (Khushal Singh), Raja Kalan, Sardar Jawala Singh, Desa Singh Majithia and Dewan Moti Ram, all joined in talks purporting to enhance the formalities of friendship and unity with the Captain Sahib (C. M. Wade); and the Raja Kalan showed to Captain Sahib an album of pictures, according to the orders of the Maharaja. ${ }^{17}$
We can fairly assume that the album with paintings is the same that was stolen because it was observed and appreciated both by Ranjit Singh and Col. Wade.

Another person who is related to this particular stolen book was Colonel Van Cortlandt who spent eight years (181826) in Persia and joined Maharaja Ranjit Singh in Lahore, where he was to serve from 1827 to $1843 .{ }^{18}$

Sher Singh was asked to write to Cunningham Sahib about the book and to show it to Cortlandt. Joseph Davey Cunningham was born in Scotland in 1812 and died in 1851. He was the author of the book History of the Sikhs and an authority in Punjab historiography. His father was the famous Scottish poet and author Allan Cunningham. Cunningham joined the Bengal engineers in 1834 and he was appointed assistant to the political agent on the Sikh frontier in 1837, and occupied several political positions in this area until 1845. ${ }^{19} \mathrm{He}$ was also very closely associated to Darbār Khālsa.

The document reveals that the artist Hukama Singh, who was hired by Col. Wade to complete the album, had died. The matter of the stolen book was not forgotten and Sher Singh was inquired about it. But now another matter had been raised and it was related to the belongings of the deceased painter that were supposed to be given to his family. Later documents reveal the important fact that Hukama Singh was a Lahori artist and his family was residing there. Basically he was working for

Prince Sher Singh but later on Col. Wade took him to Ludhiana to paint for him.

From here on the focus of the inquiry from the stolen book is shifted to the painter of the book, Hukama Singh and his belongings.

The next page of the document is the report of a meeting under the supervision of the Political Agent of Ludhiana, Wade Sahib.

Proceedings Dated on $17^{\text {th }}$ February 1839
After the death of Hukama Singh, who was associated with Prince Sher Singh's Darbār, Munshi Shadi Lal was questioned about his belongings and this investigation was given to the Department of Ludhiana. It has been told that Shadi Lal did not send Hukama Singh's belongings to his family. It has been ordered now that a copy of this order Officer) of Ludhiana to demand the belongings of the painter from Shadi Lal and send them to his family. If he does not come then the Political Agent Sahib should kindly send us a list of the belongings so that we can send all the stuff back to his family.
$17^{\text {th }}$ February 1839
The next page is an application from Shadi Lal dated $20^{\text {th }}$ March 1839.

Got the orders from the Honorary Sir to provide the list and belongings of the painter Hukama Singh and that have I sent the belongings of the deceased to his relatives? With respect it is being informed that all of Hukama Singh's belongings consisted of a horse that was given to him by Prince Sher Singh and it was given back to the Sarkār. Apart from that I paid forty rupees obeying the orders of Colonel Wade, twenty five rupees from the Prince and seventeen rupees from my own pocket that were given to the family of the deceased artist. I have a record for this and most of the servants know
about it. Everybody knows that Hukama Singh neither had property nor any belongings. In fact he had taken money from the Prince in advance. In this situation whatever you will order about the descendants of Hukama Singh and about his belongings, I will obey because you are the master. The painter has been with Colonel Wade Sahib for the last one year and his family is in Lahore. I have no idea about their whereabouts. I am writing it all just to inform your Highness.
Yours obediently, Shadi Lal, Munshi Shahzada Kunvar Sher Singh.
The application has been stamped by the Court of Political Agent Ludhiana.

The following pages are the proceedings of the court hearing that was conducted under the supervision of the Political Agent of Ludhiana.

This year on $1^{\text {st }}$ April 1839, Colonel Wade held a meeting in which it was said that all the belongings of Hukama Singh the painter had been given to Shadi Lal who is a clerk of Prince Sher Singh, so that he could send them to his family which he did not. In this regard Shadi Lal was asked for his statement and an order was issued to the Kotvāl, to provide a list of the belongings. Today an application has come from Shadi Lal as an answer to the order and three lists (of things) of the deceased painter have come from the Kotvāl. On the basis of this it has been ordered that the statement of Shadi Lal along with the three lists (things) attached with an order should be sent to his Honour.
The following is the last paper of the document which has the final order, that was issued from Peshawar because Col. Wade was promoted and appointed as Political Agent in Peshawar in 1839.

Meeting under the supervision of Colonel
Wade, who is appointed in Peshawar.
Dated: $15^{\text {th }}$ April 1839

A letter from the Assistant Political Agent of Ludhiana was received in relation to the lawsuit of Hukama Singh the painter that was sent on $1^{\text {st }}$ April 1839. In this order the assistant (clerk) of Prince Sher Singh, Shadi Lal was directed to send the belongings of the painter to his family. In reply to that an application was received from Shadi Lal in which there were details of the artist's belongings and there was also mention of his loans. Through this application it was known that twenty rupees that were paid to the deceased artist were in the government records. Treasurer Lala Gorsi was investigated and he testified. Seventeen rupees were paid by Lala Shadi Lal himself, and three hundred seven rupees and fourteen annas were of the creditors. You are requested to clear the whole business about the personal belongings and the loans after reading all the documents. After the presentation of the authentic documents and the testimony of the right witnesses, whatever loan will be proven, it should be paid by selling the belongings of the artist.

A copy of this order should be sent to the Assistant Political Agent, along with the belongings of the artist for auction so that they would auction the things and creditors should be paid according to the law of the Government.

The document has been stamped by Court of Political Agent Ludhiana.
Significant facts could be gathered from this document. An artist named Hukama Singh lived in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's period and he belonged to Lahore. He was employed by Kunwar (prince) Sher Singh and he also worked for Colonel Wade Sahib who took him to Ludhiana to finish a book of paintings and it was a routine for artists to travel from one place to another according to the demand of the patron. Hukama Singh went from Lahore to Ludhiana to work for Colonel Wade Sahib.

The letters in the document also show that a book of paintings was considered so important that orders from the Maharaja were issued to retrieve the stolen book whose main value was the paintings inside. Ranjit Singh was personally involved first in the preparation of the book and later his deep concern over the whole matter is revealed through his letters. This was the last year of the Maharaja's life and his health was in a bad condition. He had already suffered three strokes of paralysis in the past four years. But even in those days of great stress and disease, he was alert enough to worry about some stolen paintings that he admired and wanted to send them to London to show how beautiful the men of Punjab were.

Another interesting point is the swift process of judiciary in the $19^{\text {th }}$ century that a whole lawsuit was decided within a few months. Although the results are not in favour of the poor artist because it seems that the Munshīs (clerks) of that era were not only cunning enough to rob the family of the belongings of the artist but he was able to show Hukama Singh in great debt that was to be paid by selling off his things. The pitiable painter had no property and whatever personal belongings he had were to be auctioned by the order of the court to pay his debts.

The presence of such an important document indicates that Lahori artists were an important part of Darbār Khālsa and not only the Maharaja but the princes also employed them. It also gives us a solid proof of Maharja Ranjit Singh's keen interest in arts contrary to the propaganda that he was a man without appreciation of aesthetics. The discovery of the paintings by Hukama Singh is another significant element because it is very rare that we come across the creation of Lahori artists with their name on it.

The present research is a basic overview of this archival document. Given time and resources, I am sure a lot more can be discovered, which will give an immense insight into the arts of Lahore during the Sikh Era.

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1 Originally, it is a Persian document but it has been translated. For the translation of the document, I am grateful to Dr. Moeen Nizami, Persian Department, Oriental College, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

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## Abstracts

## Arif Naushahi <br> Turkish Manuscripts in Pakistani Libraries

The South Asian Islamic civilization was greatly influenced by the Persian, Arabic and to some extent the Turkish languages. Turkish was the mother tongue of the Mughal rulers of India. Although it was never adopted as the court language, interest in its scholarship survived and even to date a large number of Turkish manuscripts remain available in the libraries of the region. This article provides a list of manuscripts in the Turkish language that could be located in different libraries in Pakistan. Thematically these are either texts of literature or Sufism or compiled as course material for learning Turkish.

## Saadat Saeed

## Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Contribution to National Progress

This essay discusses the influence of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's movement. It particularly takes into account the importance that Sir Syed placed on scientific inquiry and his interpretation of religious texts, on later generations of writers and intellectuals as well as its affect on subsequent socio-political developments in the Subcontinent.

## Khalid Mehmood Sanjarani

## Wajid Ali Shah's Rare Maṡnavi in Heidelberg University

A rare edition of Wajid Ali Shah's maṡnavi Daryā-i Ta 'ashshuq is present in the Heidelberg University in Germany. This text was published by the Naval Kishore Press in 1885. This article presents a comparison of the various editions of the masinavi and highlights the motives behind the differences in the original and edited editions. It also presents a concise critique of the masnavi.

## Arshad Mahmood Nashad 'Taṡniya' in the Urdu Language

'Tasniya' or the method of representing nouns in pairs besides the singular and plural forms is derived in Urdu from the Arabic language. However, this has not been formalized as a rule of grammar in Urdu. This article makes a case for this rule to be formalized in Urdu as there are a large number of words used in this form.

## Saima Iram <br> Critical Analysis of A History of Urdu Literature by Ali Jawad Zaidi

This article critically reviews A History of Urdu Literature written in the English language by Ali Jawad Zaidi, published in 1993 by Sahitya Academy, Bombay (Mumbai), India. All thirty two chapters of the book are critically studied. The writer questions the sequence of the chapters and the subtitles as well as the facts presented in the book.

## Rafaqat Ali Shahid

Journalistic Literature in Urdu: Tradition and Development This article takes into account the Urdu newspapers and periodicals of India that went into circulation between 1815 and 1857 and establishes their contribution to literature through the literary material published in them as well as the quality of language employed in their content. The article discusses some well known papers like the Delhi Urdu Akhbar, Syed al-Akhbar and Koh-i Noor, among others.

## M. Khawar Nawazish <br> The Syntax and Morphology of Urdu and Hindi and their Basic Vocabulary: Tracing the Linguistic Unity of the Languages

This essay traces the similarities in the syntax and morphology of the Urdu and Hindi languages. Numerous examples are quoted to support the thesis. It is maintained that, sharing eighty
percent of the vocabulary and most of the rules of syntax and morphology, these languages are similar in their origin and far closer to each other than to Persian in the case of Urdu and Sanskrit in the case of Hindi.

## Shamsur Rahman Faruqi

## Faiz Sahib's Worldwide Popularity

The author here discusses the features of Faiz's poetry that, in his opinion, contribute to the poet's phenomenal popularity. Despite falling short of perfect in its application of craft and delivery of meaning as compared to the likes of Mir and Dard, Faiz's poetry has an inclusive quality that influences and touches the soul of its readers.

## Saima Ali <br> The Influence of the Hindi Language on the Modern Urdu Ghazal

The complexity of the Urdu language can be traced back to its origins where it gradually developed through the interaction between the language of Persian speaking rulers whose Persian, affected with vocabulary from the Arabic (evolving into classical Persian) commingled with local dialects of the Subcontinent to eventually take the form of a new language that acquired several names including Hindi, Dehlavi, etc., as it evolved. In its Sanskritized form it eventually came to be known as Hindi whereas in its more Persianized form it was known as Urdu. This paper studies the use of purely Hindi words in the 'ghazal', the popular poetic genre of Urdu, descended from the tradition of Persian literature.

## Ahtisham Ali <br> The Poetics of Akhtar-ul-Iman: Role of Contemporary Thought and Narrative

Akhtar-ul-Iman is an important contemporary of Rashed, Miraji and Faiz. This article highlights the journey of his contemporary poetic consciousness as influenced by external factors and the
inner complex world of the poet. The article takes into account the entire body of his poetic works, from the first collection published in 1941 to the last, published in 1997.

## Zahid Hassan

Syed Waris Shah's Punjabi Translation of "Qaṣìda Burda Sharīf": Introduction, Analysis and Comparative Study
"Qaṣīda Burda Sharīf", a long poem written originally in Arabic by Imam Muhammad Sharf al-Din Busiri, has been translated into several languages by multiple translators. This article studies the Punjabi translation of the Qaṣīda by Syed Waris Shah, who is better known as the author of the Punjabi epic Heer. The article studies Waris Shah's translation in comparison with other translations in that language and establishes the uniqueness and superiority of Waris Shah's effective and spontaneous expression and his command over the language.

- Zeeshan Danish
$\stackrel{\otimes}{\mathbb{Z}}$ Bharē Bharolē: Poetry of the Punjabi Sufi Tradition
$\stackrel{\pi}{5}$ This article reviews the collection of poems Bharē Bharolē by $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ Wasif Ali Wasif. The poems in the collection are evaluated in the light of the Punjabi Sufi tradition of poetry with its own perception of the Ultimate Truth and its own range of metaphors and linguistic nuances.


## Najeeba Arif

## The Socio-Political Dimension in Fiction

This essay explores the nature of fiction, its popularity in the present age, the socio-political dimension of its themes and the responsibility of the reader who may interpret those themes or use them as a tool to understand the socio-political history of a period.

## Muhammad Saeed

## Some Uncompiled Letters of Manto

Letters have always remained significant in the study and analysis of biographical data and works of renowned literary
figures. Up till now, only about one hundred and fifty of Saadat Hasan Manto's letters have been discovered and published but it is assumed that there would be more. Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi published Manto's letters addressed to him but in spite of his efforts could not manage to retrieve letters from other of his friends and acquaintances, that Qasmi hoped to publish in another volume. This article throws light on the earlier publications of Manto's letters and also presents some uncompiled letters of the author.

## Abdul Qadeer <br> The Manto of Egypt

This essay presents a comparative study of the life and works of Egyptian writer and journalist Ihsan Abdul Quddus and the Pakistani, Urdu fiction writer, Saadat Hasan Manto. Amazing similarities between the lives and circumstances of both the writers as well as striking thematic similarities in their creative works are revealed. Both also lived in the same period except that Quddus lived much longer than Manto.

## Muhammad Naeem

## Ibn al-Vaqt: Construction of Cultural Identity

Identity is a construction of the cultural process of a people, affected by the social milieu in which they interact and define their existence. Literature has an integral role in defining this identity. Characters represented in novels represent the identity defined by the society and vice versa. This essay studies the characters of Nazir Ahmed's Ibn al-Vaqt as juxtaposed against each other to define their own characteristics and through these their identity in roles that reflect the times after the 1857 war of independence in India.

Muhammad Salman Bhatti
Urdu Drama of the PTV Lahore Centre: History and Comparative Study
PTV is the pioneer centre of the TV drama in Pakistan. The article is an overview of the history of the Urdu drama produced
by its Lahore Centre. It also studies the emergence of the private network of channels in the country and the reasons behind the changing production quality of drama presented by PTV since its inception.

## M. Rafiq ul Islam

A Study of the Metaphysical Elements in Fasāna-i ‘ajā $\mathfrak{i} b$
Along with the growth of human civilization was born a quest for the metaphysical dimensions of life and society and its relationship with the universe. Metaphysical elements in literature appear in several shades, from the starkly visible to the mystically subtle. Fasāna-i 'ajā’ib, a dastān (tale, fable) by Rajab Ali Baig Suroor, written in the $19^{\text {th }}$ century, replete with supernatural characters and situations, is studied in this article from this perspective.

## ᄂ Tahira Siddiqa

- Iftikhar Jalib and New Linguistic Formations in the Urdu

صut Short Story
This essay highlights Iftikhar Jalib's views on the importance of introducing new linguistic formations and abandoning the conventional use of language in Urdu poetry and prose. This essay limits itself to the Urdu short stories of Iftikhar Jalib, that apply what the author calls the mythical technique, through which the story is constructed in the light of mythical ideas from the Greek and Hindu traditions as well as stories from the Islamic scripture.

## Muhammad Naveed <br> Two Plays of Intezar Husain

This essay reviews two plays of short story writer and novelist Intezar Husain. These are his lesser known works. The author brings to light the significance of the themes of these plays that highlight the dilemma of the disintegrating value system of the society. It also reviews the characters of the play and the effective use of language by Intezar Husain.


#### Abstract

M. Khalid Fiaz

Aging in an Urban Culture: As Represented in Baudelaire's Poetry Urbanization has brought about progress for the human race at a certain cost. In pursuit of physical comfort the humans end up spiritually deprived, hollow and lonely. Aging in these circumstances becomes a dilemma that is expressed in several of Baudelaire's poems. This article presents a study of some of these poems in the light of this theme.


## Khalid Ameen

Arminius Vambery: A 19 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Century Orientalist
Arminius Vambery was a prominent orientalist of the $19^{\text {th }}$ century whose works hold considerable significance as a study of the history and culture of Central Asia. He displays a sympathetic understanding towards the Muslims of the region but at the same time his writings reflect some degree of religious bias. This article reviews those of his books that have been translated into Urdu.

## Robert C. Whittemore / Translator: Ahmad Bilal Iqbal's Panentheism

This is a first complete translation, along with references and notes, of Whittemore's essay on Iqbal's Panentheism, that was first published in 1955 in Review of Metaphysics from the Tulane University, New Orleans. Whittemore discusses at length Iqbal's idea and concept of the Ultimate Reality, using Iqbal's lectures collected as The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam as his basic source of study.

## Basit Bilal Koshul / Ahmed Afzaal <br> Confessions: Abd al-Majid Daryabadi's Autobiographical Account of his Spiritual Journey <br> This is the translation of an excerpt from the autobiography of Abd al-Majid Daryabadi (1892-1977), an Indian Muslim scholar who was active in political, academic, literary and religious

circles during a career spanning more than six decades. This excerpt highlights the spiritual journey of the scholar as he drifts away from religious ethical beliefs towards materialism, atheism and apostasy and then gradually returns to Islam under the influence of eastern religious philosophy, Rumi's Masnavi and other spiritual and religious texts.

## Kanwal Khalid

## Muqaddama-i Hukamā Singh: A Persian Transcript of the

 Sikh EraThis article is based on an original document discovered in Lahore, that provides an authentic evidence of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's role as a patron of arts. One part of the document consists of letters exchanged between the Maharaja and his son, Kunvar Sher Singh. The other part of the document is a legal correspondence, which is to investigate the theft of a book. The $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ investigation was initiated by the direct orders of the Maharaja. - The document has been translated from Persian.


[^0]:    * زابِد حسن

[^1]:    https://plato.stanford.edu./entries/pantheism/

