

CHAPTER 41

PERSIAN

Doctoral Theses

01. NADEEM AHMAD

Critical Edition of Monis-ul-Arvah with Necessary Annotations.

Supervisor : Prof. Aleem Ashraf Khan

Th25466

Contents

1. Bar-rasi mukhtasari dar barah adbiyat matsufah dar daurah taimooryaan-e-Hind
2. Ahwal-o-asar jahan-e-Ara Begum 3. Tasheeh inteqadi moonas al-arwah ba
hawashi lazim 4. Natija-e-gairi.

02. NAIK (SafiMohd)

Critical Edition of Ruqaat-e-Munir Lahori with Necessary Annotations.

Supervisor : Prof. Chander Shekhar and Dr. Mehtab Jahan

Th25465

Abstract (Not Verified)

I, Safi MohdNaik have worked on the research topic entitled "A Critical Edition of Ruqaat e MunirLohori with Necessary Annotations" under the supervision of Professor ChanderShekhar and Dr Mehtab Jahan. The research is based on the critical edition of a manuscript 'Ruqaat-eMunir' which include the letters by AbulBarkatMunir Lahori.Shah Jahan's period (1627-1666 A.D) is known as the golden age of the medieval Indian history. He used to give rewards to poets, scholars and respects to elders. There were many Madarsas and educational institutions of Persian language and literature and the masterpiece of prose and poetry and some major literary and cultural works came into exist. Munir Lahori also flourished in the same reign and contributed some eminent works to Indo Persian literature.The Ruqaat e Munir is very importat as for as literary significance is concerned. Munir Lahori reveals human feelings in the most of his ruqaat.To conclude, Munir Lahori has written important and useful notes in his letters. Sometimes he writes in the grief of the beloved's separation and somewhere he utters golden words and expressions in the praise of his friends. In his writings, he seems to be a great admirar of natural beauty and has full of aesthetic sense. Munir was much intrested in poetry also and he likes the style of ancient poets and on the other hand he criticized the style and ezaggerated metaphors of the Iranian poets. In this manuscript of letters, he can be seen praising the great poets of classical Persian literature such as Rudaki, Unsuri, SaadiShirazi, Munuchehri and others. Therefore, Munir talks more about literary aspects rather than historical events.

Contents

1. Khulasa mukhtasari az adbiyat insha dar daurah Shahjahan 2. Ahwal-o-asar Abu al-barkaat Muneer Lahauri 3. Tasheeh inteqadi-eraqat Abu al-Barkat Muneer Lahauri 4. NateejahGeeri.

03. NIGAR

Ahmad Mehmoud as Realist Writer : A Critical Analysis.

Supervisor : Prof. Rajinder Kumar

Th25467*Abstract*
(Not Verified)

My research topic is "Ahmad Mehmoud as a realist writer : A Critical Analysis". Ahmad Mehmoud is an Iranian novelist of 19th and 20th Century that have significant works in both novel and short stories. His real name was Ahmad Ata. He was born in 1931 in Ahvaz (Iran). In his youth, he worked as a day labourer, driver, construction worker and suffering imprisonment for leftist political views and oppositionist activities, because he was also a communist. Ahmad Mehmoud had a realist style of writing and was essentially a technical author. He was also a member of "Kanoon-e-Nevisandegan-e-iran" and his first story appeared inomid-e-iran magazine, and in 1959, Ahmad Mehmoud began publishing collections of stories with Mul (The Paramour) his last book won the "Golshiri's Book Prize" in 2001 and garnered much acclaim. In memory of his brother who died in the Iran-Iraq War, he wrote "The scorched Earth". Ahmad Mehmoud died of respiratory failure in Tehran at the age of 71 in 2002. He was a novelist but, he is known as a realist writer of Iran. Realist authors chose to depict everyday and banal activities and experiences, instead of using a romanticized or similarly stylized presentation. Realism is a movement in literature was based on "object reality" and focused on showing everyday a quotidian activities and life, primarily among the middle or lower-class society, without romantic idealization or dramatization. Realism is a technique in the literature, it also denotes a particular kind of subject matter, especially the representation of middle-class life. Ahmad Mehmoud is of stylist novelists that have significant work in both novel and short story, localism and creating stories with political and social themes are characters of his works. He wrote 6 Novels and a short stories collections. My research consists of textual analysis of Ahmad Mehmoud's work in the context of Realism. Furthermore, I have discussed his style of writing, in particular in the context of realism. The dominant point of view is omniscient narrative in Mehmoud work and characterization in his stories formed through actions and words of the characters in the story. The stories' plots due to the realistic nature of the work, formed on the basis of logical and casual relationship. I have analysed and critic of all works of Ahmad Mehmoud and divided the thesis in one preface and four chapters.

Contents

1. Khulasai az adbiyat realism europai-o-Iranidar Quran nauzdaham-o-bestam 2. Auzai ijtemai-o-farhangi-o-siyasidar Zaman Ahmad Mehmood 3. Ahwal-o-asar Ahmad Mehmood 4. Tehleelinteqadi dastan haikotah-o-rumonhai Ahmad Mehmood dar Zaminah realism.

04. WANI (Mohammad Ibrahim)

Critical Edition of Safinat-ul-Auliya of Dara Shikon Qaderi with Necessary Annotations.

Supervisor : Prof. Aleem Ashraf Khan

Th 25536*Abstract*
(Not Verified)

Thesis titled as "A CRITICAL EDITION OF SAFINAT-UL-AULIYA OF DARA SHIKOH QADERI WITH NECESSARY ANNOTATIONS" consist of total 427 printed pages excluding cover and certificate pages. The entire work has been divided into four chapters. Thesis starts with the introduction of the book and the reason which lead Dara Shikoh to write this books. The research work carried on the book so far has been discussed in detail and the importance of the critical edition of this book has been also highlighted. Almost all the manuscripts of the book have also been discussed. The research

methodology and the Chapterization and the word of thanks are the part of the introductory portion of the thesis. In the first chapter of the thesis socio political and the literary conditions of the Indian in 16th and 17th century has been discussed.. Second chapter is based on the life and of Prince Dara Shikoh and his literary works. Third chapter consists of the main text of the book Safinat-ul-Auliya with its critical editing. The editing of the book is based on the three manuscripts and the variations have been given in the footnotes. The fourth chapter is the conclusion and the entire research work has been concluded in this chapter. The fourth and the last chapter is followed by the bibliography and indexing of Personalities, Places and books.

Contents

1. Auza siyasi-o-ijtemaie-o-adbi Hind dar Quran shanzidaham-o-hafdaham milady
2. Ahwal-o-asarshahzada Mohammad darashikoh Qadri
3. Tasheeh matan safeena al-aulia
4. Tasheeh matan safeena al-aulia
5. Natija-e-gairi.