

**Name of the Scholar : Sultan Ahmed**  
**Name of the Supervisor : Prof. Mohammad Iqbal**  
**Department : Persian**  
**Title of Thesis : Contribution of Badaun to the Development of Indo-Persian Literature.**

### **ABSTRACT**

My present work "Contribution of Badaun to the Development of Indo-Persian literature" comprises of six comprehensive chapters. These are as under:

The first chapter deals with a brief description of the ancient history of Badaun.

The second chapter deals with the history of Badaun after the advent of Muslims in India.

The third chapter deals with the socio-political condition of Badaun during Sultanate, Lodi and Mughal period.

The fourth chapter deals with a brief survey of Persian literature in India with special reference to Badaun.

The fifth chapter deals with Badaun as a centre of Sufi's, saints and scholars.

The sixth chapter deals with Badaun as a center of education, literature and history. This chapter is also divided in to three sub-chapters i.e. (i) Renowned prose writers and Malfuz writers, (ii) Great poets and their poetry and (iii) Renowned historians and their works.

The first chapter throws light on brief historical information and accounts of ancient Badaun, covering the Vedic period, the period of Mahabharata, the period of Budha, the ancient period, and the Rajput period, which is a very important source to know about the history of ancient India. During these periods many famous kings and emperors of ancient India like king Yayati, King Yadu, King Sahastrabahan, emperor Chandra Gupta Mourya, and emperor Bharat ruled in Badaun. During Rajpur period and at the time king Muhi Pal, Muslims appeared in Badaun with the soldiers of Mahmud Ghaznawi.

The second chapter is very much important in historical point of view to know about the history of the advent Muslims in Badaun. In this chapter, I have given a brief description of the accounts of the Muslim religious personalities and soldiers who came to Badaun. The account of Hazrat Meeranji, and reconciliation of King Chandra Pal with Sultan Mahmud Ghazna and the advent of Hazrat Syed Sa'lar Ma'sud Ghazi for the purpose of imparting Islam and holy war is described in this chapter.

The third chapter is the most important part to know about the socio-political condition and Islamic civilization in Badaun during various periods like, Sultanate, Lodhi

and Mughal and also the advent of Sufi's, Saints, Scholars and learned men. During these periods, Badaun became one of the most important places of their administration and it became in limelight. The emperors of Delhi always appointed well qualified and faithful personalities as a governor of the province and later on, for some of them, the governorship of Badaun became a staircase of Delhi. Among them the most famous rulers of Badaun were Qutub Uddin Aibak, Shamuiddin Iltutmish, Ruknuiddin Firoz, Izzuddin Muhammad Salari, Taj Uddin Sanjar Katlu Khan, Izzuddin Balban, Muluk Dinar etc. During that period, they established many Islamic educational institutions, Mosques, Eidgah, Khanqah and many Sufi-saints and scholars came to Badaun. As a result Badaun became a great center of Islamic education, culture and civilization.

In the fourth chapter is a brief survey of the development of Persian language and literature and the contributions of the great Persian poets, writers, historians and scholar of India with special reference to Badaun, which covers the period from the initiation of Muslim rule till the downfall of Mughal rule.

The description of the fifth chapter is about the account of Sufi's and Saints and their role to nourish Islamic culture and civilization in Badaun. The most notable Sufi-saints among them were Hazrat Maulana Syed Yahiya Madani, Hazrat Khwaja Syed Izzuddin Ahmad Yamini, Hazrat Maulana Siraj Uddin Tirmizi, Hazrat Khwaja Syed Ali Bukhari, Hazrat Syed Sharaf Uddin, Hazrat Qazi Daniyal Qatri, Hazrat Khwaja Syed Arab Bukhari, Sultan-al-Arifin Hazrat Khwaja Hasan Sheikh Shahi, Hazrat Khwaja Syed Ahmad Bukhari, Sheikh Ahmad Badauni, Hazrat Maulana Alauddin Usuli, Hazrat Haji Jamal Multani, Hazrat Badaruddin Sheikh Abu Bakr Mue-tab, Sheikh Ahmad Mashooq , Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, Hazrat Amir Hasan, Hazrat Shihab Uddin Mehmara, Hazrat Zia Uddin Nakhshabi and Hazrat Mulla Abdul Qadir Badauni etc.

The literary contributions and achievements of great Sufi-saint's, scholars, writers and poets of Badaun is described in the sixth chapter. This chapter is divided into three sections and the first section contains about the life and works of Persian prose writers. In this section, I have described about the life and prose works of Zia Uddin Nakhshabi, Amir Hasan Sijzi and Abdul Qadir Badauni.

The second section of this chapter deals with the great Persian poets of Badaun. Here I have given the life and accounts of great Persian poets like Shihab Uddin Mehmara, Zia Uddin Nakshabi, Amir Hasan Sijzi, Nawab Zahirulla Khan Badauni and Fani Badauni.

The section three of this chapter contains the important historical work produced in Badaun. In this connection, the Muntakhabut Tawarikh of Mulla Abdul Qadir Badauni is counted as the greatest historical work of India produced during the time of Mughal, covering the period from the days of the Ghaznavids down to the fortieth regnal year of the Akbar.