

---

# Mughal Arcadia Persian Literature In An Indian Cou

---

Culture of Encounters

Amir Khusraw

“A” History of Persian Language and Literature at the Mughal Court

The Market in Poetry in the Persian World

Persian Poetry at the Indian Frontier

A History of Persian Literature in Modern Times (A.D. 1500-1924)

A History of Persian Language and Literature at the Mughal Court Part I

A Brief History of Persian Literature During Sultanate and Mughal Period

DIOCLES, On Burning Mirrors

Translating Wisdom

A History of Persian Language & Literature at the Mughal Court

Fiction as History

Three Centuries of Travel Writing by Muslim Women

The Cambridge History of Travel Writing

The Eastern Frontier

The Mughal Empire from Jahangir to Shah Jahan

Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge

Esoteric Images: Decoding the Late Herat School of Painting

Writing Self, Writing Empire

Comparing the Literatures

Persian Authorship and Canonicity in Late Mughal Delhi

Arabs in the Early Islamic Empire

What China and India Once Were

The Listeners

Information and the Public Sphere

A Companion to the Global Renaissance

Hidden Histories of Pakistan  
The Mughals of India  
Writing History in the Medieval Islamic World  
Mughal Arcadia  
The Ramayana of Hamida Banu Begum  
Radical Equality  
The Politics of the Female Body in Contemporary Turkey  
What Is Islam?  
India in the Persian World of Letters  
Islam, Modernity and a New Millennium  
Letters from India  
Islamic Central Asia  
Empress: The Astonishing Reign of Nur Jahan  
Dictionary of Indo-Persian Literature

*Mughal Arcadia Persian Literature In  
An Indian Cou*

Downloaded from [intra.itu.edu.tr](http://intra.itu.edu.tr) by guest

---

## **CHOI SIERRA**

---

**Culture of Encounters** Abhinav Publications

This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 International licence. It is free to read at Oxford Scholarship Online and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations. This book traces the development of philology (the study of literary language) in the Persian tradition in India, concentrating on its socio-political ramifications. The most influential Indo-Persian philologist of the eighteenth-century was Sirāj al-Dīn 'Alī Khān, (d. 1756), whose pen-name was Ārzū. Besides being a respected poet, Ārzū was a

rigorous theoretician of language whose Intellectual legacy was side-lined by colonialism. His conception of language accounted for literary innovation and historical change in part to theorize the tāzah-go'ī [literally, fresh-speaking] movement in Persian literary culture. Although later scholarship has tended to frame this debate in anachronistically nationalist terms (Iranian native-speakers versus Indian imitators), the primary sources show that contemporary concerns had less to do with geography than with the question of how to assess innovative fresh-speaking poetry, a situation analogous to the Quarrel of the Ancients and the Moderns in early modern Europe. Ārzū used historical reasoning to argue that as a cosmopolitan language Persian could not be the property of one nation or be subject to one narrow kind of interpretation. Ārzū also shaped attitudes about reokhtah, the

Persianized form of vernacular poetry that would later be renamed and reconceptualized as Urdu, helping the vernacular to gain acceptance in elite literary circles in northern India. This study puts to rest the persistent misconception that Indians started writing the vernacular because they were ashamed of their poor grasp of Persian at the twilight of the Mughal Empire.

Amir Khusraw Stanford University Press

Writing in the eighteenth century, the Persian-language litterateurs of late Mughal Delhi were aware that they could no longer take for granted the relations of Persian with Islamic imperial power, relations that had enabled Persian literary life to flourish in India since the tenth century C.E. Persian Authorship and Canonicity in Late Mughal Delhi situates the diverse textual projects of 'Abd al-Qādir "Bīdil" and his students within the context of politically threatened but poetically prestigious Delhi, exploring the writers' use of the Perso-Arabic and Hindavi literary canons to fashion their authorship. Breaking with the tendency to categorize and characterize Persian literature according to the dynasty in power, this book argues for the indirectness and complexity of the relations between poetics and politics. Among its original contributions is an interpretation of Bīdil's Sufi adaptation of a Braj-Avadhī tale of utopian Hindu kingship, a novel hypothesis on the historicism of Sirāj al-Dīn 'Alī Khān "Ārzū"'s oeuvre and a study of how Bīndrāban Dās "Khvushgū" entwined the contrasting models of authorship in Bīdil and Ārzū to formulate his voice as a Sufi historian of the Persian poetic tradition. The first book-length work in English on 'Abd al-Qādir "Bīdil" and his circle of Persian literati, this is a valuable resource for students and scholars of both South Asian and Iranian studies,

as well as Persian literature and Sufism.

"A" History of Persian Language and Literature at the Mughal Court Oxford University Press

An anthology of primary documents for the study of Central Asian history. It illustrates important aspects of the social, political, and economic history of Islamic Central Asia. It covers the period from the 7th-century Arab conquests to the 19th-century Russian colonial era and provides insights into the history and significance of the region.

*The Market in Poetry in the Persian World* Edinburgh University Press

This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book.

**Persian Poetry at the Indian Frontier** Oxford University Press, USA

Mughal rulers were legendary connoisseurs of the arts, whose patronage attracted poets, artists, and scholars from all parts of the world. Sunil Sharma explores the rise and decline of Persian court poetry in India and the invention of an enduring idea of a literary paradise, perfectly exemplified by the valley of Kashmir.

A History of Persian Literature in Modern Times (A.D. 1500-1924)

Indiana University Press

In the 'encyclopaedic' fourteenth century, Arabic chronicles produced in Mamluk cities bore textual witness to both recent and bygone history, including that of the Fatimids (969–1171CE). For in two centuries of rule over Egypt and North Africa, the Isma'ili Fatimids had left few self-generated historiographical records. Instead, it fell to Ayyubid and Mamluk historians to represent the dynasty to posterity. This monograph sets out to explain how later historians preserved, interpreted and re-organised earlier textual sources. Mamluk historians engaged in a sophisticated archival practice within historiography, rather than uncritically reproducing earlier reports. In a new diplomatic edition, translation and analysis of Mamluk historian Ibn al-Furat's account of late Fatimid rule in *The History of Dynasties and Kings*, a widely known but barely copied universal chronicle of Islamic history, Fozia Bora traces the survival of historiographical narratives from Fatimid Egypt. Through Ibn al-Furat's text, Bora demonstrates archivality as the heuristic key to Mamluk historical writing. This book is essential for all scholars working on the written culture and history of the medieval Islamic world, and paves the way for a more nuanced reading of pre-modern Arabic chronicles and of the epistemic environment in which they were produced.

*A History of Persian Language and Literature at the Mughal Court Part I* Cambridge University Press

One Of The Earliest Persian Poets In India, Masud Sad Remains An Important And Influential Poet Across India, Pakistan And Iran. In This First Substantial Critical Study Of The Poets Life And Works, The Author Weaves A Rich Tapestry That Includes Literary

Anecdotes, History And Poetry.

**A Brief History of Persian Literature During Sultanate and Mughal Period** John Wiley & Sons

Lakshadweep, A Group Of Coral Islands In The Arabian Sea Off The Malabar Coast, Is A Centrally Administered Territory Consisting Of Three Distinct Units -- Laccadive, Minicoy, And Amindivi. Amini Is The Largest Island Of The Amindivi Unit. The Islanders Have Three Caste-Like Groups- The Aristocratic Koya, The Sea - Faring Malmi, And The Praedial Slaves Melacheri - Consisting Of The Descendants Of Migrants From The Mainland. This Island Society Exhibits A Unique Blend Of Matrilineal Principles And Islamic Regulations. This Can Be Seen In Their Institutions Of Taravad, Karanavan, And Duo-Local Marriage On The One Hand, And In The Observance Of Islamic Prescriptions In Regard To The Performance Of Duties By Fathers And Husbands On Occasions Like Birth, Circumcisions, Marriage And Divorce, And In The Operation Of The Laws Of Property And Inheritance On The Other. The Historical And Socio-Economic Processes Through Which Their Social Structure Evolved, The Constraints Under Which It Functions Today, The Struggle Of The Melacheri To Shake Off The Yoke Of The Koya, The Role Of Islam, And The Impact Of Government Sponsored Programmes Form The Subject Matter Of This Fascinating Study. A Part From Describing An Unusual Form Of Social Organization, This Book Presents A Significant Microscopic Picture Of The Processes Of Change In The Island Society.

DIOCLES, On Burning Mirrors Bloomsbury Publishing

This publication would not have been what it is without the help of many institutions and people, which I acknowledge most

gratefully. I thank the Central Library and Documentation Center, Iran, and its director, Mr. Iraj Afshar, for permission to publish photographs of that part of ms. 392 of the Shrine Library, Meshhed, containing Diocles' treatise. I also thank the authorities of the Shrine Library, and especially Mr. Ahmad GolchTn-Ma'anT, for their cooperation in providing photographs of the manuscript. Mr. GolchTn Ma'anT also sent me, most generously, a copy of his catalogue of the astronomical and mathematical manuscripts of the Shrine Library. I am grateful to the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin, and the Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Leid'en, for providing me with microfilms of manuscripts I wished to consult, and to the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan, for granting me access to its manuscripts. The text pages in Arabic script and the Index of Technical Terms were set by a computer-assisted phototypesetting system, using computer programs developed at the University of Washington and a high-speed image-generation phototypesetting device. A continuous stream of text on punched cards was fed through the Katib formatting program, which broke up the text into lines and pages and arranged the section numbers and apparatus on each page. Output from Katib was fed through the compositor program Hattat to create a magnetic tape for use on the VideoComp phototypesetter.

*Translating Wisdom* Orient Blackswan

This book studies an important icon of medieval South Asian culture, Indian courtier, poet, musician and Sufi, Amir Khusraw (1253-1325), chiefly remembered for his poetry in Persian and Hindi, today an integral part of the performative qawwali tradition.

**A History of Persian Language & Literature at the Mughal**

**Court** Routledge

A Finalist for the 2018 Los Angeles Times Book Prize in History Four centuries ago, a Muslim woman ruled an empire. When it came to hunting, she was a master shot. As a dress designer, few could compare. An ingenious architect, she innovated the use of marble in her parents' mausoleum on the banks of the Yamuna River that inspired her stepson's Taj Mahal. And she was both celebrated and reviled for her political acumen and diplomatic skill, which rivaled those of her female counterparts in Europe and beyond. In 1611, thirty-four-year-old Nur Jahan, daughter of a Persian noble and widow of a subversive official, became the twentieth and most cherished wife of the Emperor Jahangir. While other wives were secluded behind walls, Nur ruled the vast Mughal Empire alongside her husband, and governed in his stead as his health failed and his attentions wandered from matters of state. An astute politician and devoted partner, Nur led troops into battle to free Jahangir when he was imprisoned by one of his own officers. She signed and issued imperial orders, and coins of the realm bore her name. Acclaimed historian Ruby Lal uncovers the rich life and world of Nur Jahan, rescuing this dazzling figure from patriarchal and Orientalist clichés of romance and intrigue, and giving new insight into the lives of women and girls in the Mughal Empire, even where scholars claim there are no sources. Nur's confident assertion of authority and talent is revelatory. In *Empress*, she finally receives her due in a deeply researched and evocative biography that awakens us to a fascinating history.

*Fiction as History* John Wiley & Sons

As the world becomes increasingly globalised Islam faces some important choices. Does it seek to "modernise" in line with the

cultures in which it is practised, or does it retain its traditions even if they are at odds with the surrounding society? This book utilizes a critical rationalist viewpoint to illuminate many of the hotly contended issues in modern Islam, and to offer a fresh analysis. A variety of issues within Islam are discussed in this book including, Muslims and modernity; Islam, Christianity and Judaism; approaches to the understanding of the Quran; Muslim identity and civil society; doctrinal certainty and violent radicalism. In each case, the author makes use of Karl Popper's theory of critical rationalism to uncover new aspects of these issues and to challenge post-modern, relativist, literalist and justificationist readings of Islam. This is a unique perspective on contemporary Islam and as such will be of significant interest to scholars of Religious Studies, Islamic Studies and the Philosophy of Religion.

### **Three Centuries of Travel Writing by Muslim Women**

Columbia University Press

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the

preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

*The Cambridge History of Travel Writing* Univ of California Press

Bernard Cohn's interest in the construction of Empire as an intellectual and cultural phenomenon has set the agenda for the academic study of modern Indian culture for over two decades. His earlier publications have shown how dramatic British innovations in India, including revenue and legal systems, led to fundamental structural changes in Indian social relations. This collection of his writings in the last fifteen years discusses areas in which the colonial impact has generally been overlooked. The essays form a multifaceted exploration of the ways in which the British discovery, collection, and codification of information about Indian society contributed to colonial cultural hegemony and political control. Cohn argues that the British Orientalists' study of Indian languages was important to the colonial project of control and command. He also asserts that an arena of colonial power that seemed most benign and most susceptible to indigenous influences--mostly law--in fact became responsible for the institutional reactivation of peculiarly British notions about how to regulate a colonial society made up of "others." He shows how the very Orientalist imagination that led to brilliant antiquarian collections, archaeological finds, and photographic forays were in fact forms of constructing an India that could be better packaged, inferiorized, and ruled. A final essay on cloth suggests how clothes have been part of the history of both colonialism and anticolonialism.

*The Eastern Frontier* Silvana Editoriale

A free ebook version of this title is available through Luminos,

University of California Press's new open access publishing program for monographs. Visit [www.luminosoa.org](http://www.luminosoa.org) to learn more. *Writing Self, Writing Empire* examines the life, career, and writings of the Mughal state secretary, or munshi, Chandar Bhan "Brahman" (d. c.1670), one of the great Indo-Persian poets and prose stylists of early modern South Asia. Chandar Bhan's life spanned the reigns of four different emperors, Akbar (1556-1605), Jahangir (1605-1627), Shah Jahan (1628-1658), and Aurangzeb 'Alamgir (1658-1707), the last of the "Great Mughals" whose courts dominated the culture and politics of the subcontinent at the height of the empire's power, territorial reach, and global influence. As a high-caste Hindu who worked for a series of Muslim monarchs and other officials, forming powerful friendships along the way, Chandar Bhan's experience bears vivid testimony to the pluralistic atmosphere of the Mughal court, particularly during the reign of Shah Jahan, the celebrated builder of the Taj Mahal. But his widely circulated and emulated works also touch on a range of topics central to our understanding of the court's literary, mystical, administrative, and ethical cultures, while his letters and autobiographical writings provide tantalizing examples of early modern Indo-Persian modes of self-fashioning. Chandar Bhan's oeuvre is a valuable window onto a crucial, though surprisingly neglected, period of Mughal cultural and political history.

[The Mughal Empire from Jahangir to Shah Jahan](#) SUNY Press

A free open access ebook is available upon publication. Learn more at [www.luminosoa.org](http://www.luminosoa.org). During the height of Muslim power in Mughal South Asia, Hindu and Muslim scholars worked collaboratively to translate a large body of Hindu Sanskrit texts

into the Persian language. *Translating Wisdom* reconstructs the intellectual processes and exchanges that underlay these translations. Using as a case study the 1597 Persian rendition of the *Yoga-Vasistha*—an influential Sanskrit philosophical tale whose popularity stretched across the subcontinent—Shankar Nair illustrates how these early modern Muslim and Hindu scholars drew upon their respective religious, philosophical, and literary traditions to forge a common vocabulary through which to understand one another. These scholars thus achieved, Nair argues, a nuanced cultural exchange and interreligious and cross-philosophical dialogue significant not only to South Asia's past but also its present.

[Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge](#) BRILL

'Poetic speech is a pearl, connected to the king's ear.' This statement gestures to words as objects of material value sought by those with power and resources. I provide a sense for the texture of the Persian world by discussing what made poetry precious. By focusing on reports on poets' lives, I illuminate the social scene in which poetry was produced and consumed. The discussion elicits poetry's close connections to political and religious authority, economic exchange, and the articulation of gender. At the broadest level, the study substantiates the interdependency between cultural and material reproduction of society.

**Esoteric Images: Decoding the Late Herat School of Painting** Franklin Classics

Explains the Hindi novel's role in anticipating and creating the story of middle-class modernity and modernization in North India. Vasudha Dalmia offers a panoramic view of the intellectual and

cultural life of North India over a century, from the aftermath of the 1857 uprising to the end of the Nehruvian era. The North's historical cities, rooted in an Indo-Persianate culture, began changing more slowly than the Presidency towns founded by the British. Dalmia takes up eight canonical Hindi novels set in six of these cities—Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Delhi, Lahore, and Lucknow—to trace a literary history of domestic and political cataclysms. Her exploration of the emerging Hindu middle classes, changing personal and professional ambitions, and new notions of married life provides a vivid sense of urban modernity. She argues that the radical social transformations associated with post-1857 urban restructuring, and the political flux resulting from social reform, Gandhian nationalism, communalism, Partition, and the Cold War shaped the realm of the intimate as much as the public sphere. Love and friendship, notions of privacy, attitudes to women's work, and relationships within households are among the book's major themes.

Writing Self, Writing Empire Bloomsbury Publishing

In Turkey, the Justice and Development Party government has introduced new regulations about reproductive rights, and shifted family and gender policies. Women's central role in reproductive and domestic work was swiftly reaffirmed, and abortion and IVF were newly debated. Taking Turkey as the case study, this is the first book to examine the various ways neoliberal modes of governing women's bodies interact with conservative and authoritarian measures. The contributions focus on reproduction, maternity and sexuality, to explore the three main areas of governmental interventions into the female body. Topics for discussion include: the expansion of IVF and egg markets, the privatization of gynaecological and obstetrical care, differential treatment of poor and ethnic minority women's fertility/sexuality, and women's multiple responses to these shifts. While focusing on Turkey, the book presents analytical tools applicable under rising authoritarianisms and conservatism worldwide. Comparing the Literatures Cambridge University Press Paperback reprint. Originally published: 2020.

Best Sellers - Books :

- [Mad Honey: A Novel](#)
- [Oh, The Places You'll Go! By Dr. Seuss](#)
- [Stop Overthinking: 23 Techniques To Relieve Stress, Stop Negative Spirals, Declutter Your Mind, And Focus On The Present \(the Path To Calm\) By Nick Trenton](#)
- [Twisted Games \(twisted, 2\) By Ana Huang](#)
- [Demon Copperhead: A Pulitzer Prize Winner](#)
- [The Psychology Of Money: Timeless Lessons On Wealth, Greed, And Happiness](#)
- [A Letter From Your Teacher: On The First Day Of School](#)
- [Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?](#)



- [Fast Like A Girl: A Woman's Guide To Using The Healing Power Of Fasting To Burn Fat, Boost Energy, And Balance Hormones By Dr. Mindy Pelz](#)
- [It's Not Summer Without You](#)