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Abstract

In Indian sub-continent during regime of Muslim ear, Persian was official language which directly influences then existing political and economic parameters. Aristocratic India families learned Persian from Muslims in turn Muslim learnt Hindi and vernacular language, which evolved a new culture. It also become sources cultural understanding which stand formation of new culture and civilization. Indian culture was mostly influenced by sofism, who were divergent form Politician, they confederated love humanity irrespective of caste, creed, colour and religion. The Muslim rule brought revolution in life system of Hindus, they realized that it is religion of equality, peace, brotherhood and prevail no destination.

They consider their culture and social system prestigious and unparallel, they merged into Persian language.

During sultans regime, literature and art tissue its height destinations. Although, their indigenous/mother tongue was Turkish still opted chance to the Persian language to flourish in their nation. Their literature relations pawed way for writers, poets and historian illumination their carbine and capabilities through which booklets stand foundation which were worthless.

India was ruled by different dynasties in distant tenure but after Ludhi dynasty, Mughal regime emerged as Gold Era/period in the development of Persian language. They rule approximately over the period 315 hundred year and in the history the same of rulers like Bahar, Hemmoun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb are considered sovereign and supreme. Their contribution is written in golden ink. And further literature relation they are regarded by the Persian the 2nd court of pursued it.

As for as Persian language and literature in Kashmir is concerned and Islamic propagation in Kashmir is concerned, in Indian subcontinent Muslim power expansion and integration and fraternity of Hindu rulers pursed it.

It is unjustified to lay down the contribution of the merchants and traders of central Asia who indeed and propagated Islam and culture in Kashmir.

In Kashmir, as the Sanskrit scholars in Kashmir made it a Sanskrit institution similarly the Muslim Scholars emerged it an esteemed institution of Persian. The first Muslim sultan

of Kashmir was Sultan Sadar-Ud-Din, during his reign the spreading of Islam was at its apex. The title and the credit of its crown nation goes to Bul Bul Shah.

After the death of Sultan Sadar-Ud-Din, the political controversy and its outjoints started, about which Prem Nath Bazaz quotes,

“Sultan Sadar-Ud-Din died in 1322 AD leaving behind him his widow and a son Haider. Now a significant event occurred in the history of Kashmir. Kota Rani did not allow Haider to be proclaimed the successor to Sultan Sadar-Ud-Din. She married Udyanadeva and made him the king. The Islam suffered reverse and the Hindus regained the sovereignty over Kashmir”.

Shah Mir by his patriotism and intelligence he became popular and dean among mass and became the second Muslim Sultan of Kashmir. There by the rule of Shah Mir dynasty got established, the dynasty was not superior in patriotism and Muslim than the former. But unfortunately, they could not sustain for a longer period. Prem Nath Bazaz interprets about them out of four political conditions.

“The period is notable for chaks succeeded shah Miris and ruled over Kashmir for thirty one religious fanaticism, wanton years from 1555-1586, barbarity insecurity and ethlessness, the victims mostly being the Sunni Muslims. Excepting Hussain Shah Chak, all other king of this dynasty were hoors and heartless men who simply loved to inflict pain and torture”.

After shah Mir, the Kingship went into the hands of checks but they lack the ruling tactieres and capabilities. Very soon they were deprived from their kingdom to rule rather the Kingdom was curbed into rein of Bravery. The event of 1586 when Mughals established their rule in the subcontinent is outline the Encyclopedia of Kashmir.

“Bahar sent his spays to Kashmir in 1494 AD but they appear on the pages of Kashmir’s history as meteors who flash across the darkness of the night are gone, Mirza Haider of Auritapa and Sikander Khan of Kashghar (1532 AD) are also said to have invaded Kashmir but could not secure a footing Humayan also tried his luck but did not succeed. At last the throne of Kashmir lapsed to Akbar in 1586 AD”.