

Subject:- PERSIAN

M.A. IInd Semester

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Unit-III

Topic- **Study of Allama Shibli Nomani**

Online Class Materials

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Allama Shibli Nomani

Works

Shibli was inspired by the progress of science and education in the West. He wanted to inspire the Muslims to make similar progress by having recourse to their lost heritage and culture, and warned them against getting lost in Western culture. "Ultimately, the Nadwa gave up its notions of uniting occidental and oriental knowledge and concentrated on Islamic scholarship, and on the dissemination of biographical and historical writing in Urdu. Shibli's own writings set the pattern for the latter." In keeping with this goal, he wrote the following books;

- Sirat-un-Nabi (Life of the Holy Prophet) Shibli Nomani started to write this book but he died in 1914, then his student Sulaiman Nadvi took over the responsibility of finishing it and finally completed this book.
- Sirat an-Nu'man
- Al-Faruq , (a biography of the Caliph Omar Farooq)
- Al-Ma'mun
- Al-Ghazali, (a biography of Imam Al-Ghazali)
- Imam Ibn-e-Tamia (Edited by Mohammad Tanzeel-ul-siddiqi al-husaini)
- Mawlana Rumi (a biography of Mawlana Rumi)
- Aurangzeb Alamgir Par Ek Nazar- a book on the life of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
- Sher-ul-‘Ajam, a history of Persian poetry
- "Ilm-Kalam", a history of Muslim theology
- Safar Nama e Rome-o-Misr-o-Sham - a travelogue of Rome, Egypt, Syria and Turkey along with his scholar companion Thomas Walker Arnold in 1892.

“Lot of injustice has been done to Shibli. While Maulana Aslam Jairajpuri pointed out errors in "Sher-ul-Ajam", it was not mentioned that Shibli was the first to write a biography of Maulana Rumi. Though differences between Sir Syed and Shibli are highlighted, but it has not been pointed out that in spite of Sir Syed's opposition to the writing of "Al-Farooq", Shibli never complained about it. Sir Syed lamented that Shibli's Persian poetry was never tested on its merit and was wrongly associated with his acquaintance with an enlightened intellectual lady of the time Madam Atiya Fyzee. He refuted Shaikh Mohammad Ikram's claim in this regard and subtly highlighted delicacy of Shibli's thought moulded into his Persian poetry"