

DEPARTMENT OF ARABIC

قسم اللغة العربية وآدابها، جامعة غور بنغا، مالده، بنغال الغربية

University of Gour Banga



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Ref. No:

Date: 15/03/2017

Invitation for One Day National Seminar on "Indian Contribution to the Arabic Literature"

To

Mr./Dr./Prof.....

Department:

University/College:.....

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Alumni association, Department of Arabic, UGB going to organize a National seminar on "Indian Contribution to Arabic Literature" in collaboration with Department of Arabic, UGB on 8th April, 2017.

Therefore, you are earnestly requested to send an *abstract* (maximum 200 words) & the *full paper* in *Arabic/English* only, latest by 30 March, 2017 & 5 April, 2017 respectively to the mail address mentioned at the end. Late entries will not be entertained. A concept note and sub themes are enclosed for your ready reference to choose a relevant topic of the seminar.

- Due to paucity of funds, No TA/DA & other allowances will be provided to the participants.
- The Seminar Organizing Committee is unable to provide accommodation to the participants. However, assistance will be provided to find adequate hotel accommodation on prior request.
- In case of presentation made by joint authors, each of them should get registered separately.
- Lunch will be provided to the participants on the seminar day only.
- Registration Fee: Rs. 500/-

Important dates:

Abstract Submission Deadline: 30/03/2017

Notification of Accepted Abstracts: 31/04/2017

Full Paper Submission Deadline: 05/04/2017

All Communications relate to this Seminar only to: arabic.ugb@gmail.com


Dr. Md. Najmul Haque
Coordinator, Dept. of Arabic, UGB

Concept Note

India has been one of the most well-known non-Arab states where Arabic language grew and developed through the different periods; despite the fact it had never been an official language. A thorough study of Indian history suggests that India's first substantial contact with the Arabic language came when the Arab Muslims settled in the western Indian province of Sind. Subsequently, the Arabic language continued to flourish further under the patronage of the Mughal rulers in India. In the Islamic epochs, the usage of Arabic was liturgical. But after the independence of India, non-sacred Arabic gained momentum. Departments of Arabic have been established in many central and state universities considering the demand of the language in different government as well as private sectors in today's globalized world. This paper has made an attempt to analyze the processes and extent of development of Arabic in India since its arrival, indicating career prospects in the days to come.

Arabic language had reached India in the seventh century as a sacred language of the religion of Islam which was mainly studied and used by Muslims only. It developed and flourished under the patronage of Muslim rulers during Mughal rule in India. Previously, the usage of Arabic was liturgical. But after the independence of India, more precisely, after liberalization of the Indian economy, non-sacred usage of Arabic gained momentum. So, the Indian Government paid considerable attention towards the study and research of Arabic language by including it in the universities as a foreign language. By the inception of 21st century, the demand of Arabic language has increased manifold augmenting career prospects in various fields in the days to come.

During these past fourteen centuries of the existence of Islam in India, Indians not only studied and memorized Arabic texts but also authored some of the most authentic and respected texts in Arabic and Islamic studies. Indian scholars took great care and pain during the last two centuries to serve Hadith, teaching, compiling, explaining and commenting on this vast treasure. Darul 'Ulum Nadwatul Ulama at Lucknow (established 1894) emphasised on Arabic language and this remains its distinguishing point to this day. Most of the Arabic works authored in India are on religious themes but there are also works on philology, poetry, philosophy, history, travel, biography, *belle-lettres*, medicine and mathematics, etc.

After Independence in 1947, free India was quick to gauge the importance of Arabic language as a bridge to connect with the Arab world spanning from the Gulf to the Atlantic which had great geopolitical and commercial relevance for India. As a result, new Arabic departments were opened in dozens of universities and hundreds of colleges across India. Cultural exchange with the Arab countries has been encouraged, a cultural and literary Arabic journal, *Thaqafat'ul-Hind* is published since 1957 by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations in addition to a number of Arabic magazines and newsletters published by Indian missions in the Arab world. In addition to this, dozens of Arabic magazines are published by various Muslim organisations and madrasahs in India, some of which, like *Al-Ba'th al-Islami*, have a high reputation. Arabic books are also regularly published in India. These are mostly of religious texts, but also include works on poetry, literature and history etc.

العناوين المقترحة

- أعلام الشعراء في الهند
- أعلام الكتاب في الهند
- خصائص النثر العربي في الهند
- خصائص الشعر العربي في الهند
- المؤلفات الهامة لعلماء الهند
- إسهامات الهنود في علم الحديث
- إسهامات الهنود في علم التفسير
- إسهامات الهنود في السيرة النبوية
- إسهامات الهنود في المديح النبوي
- إسهامات الهنود في أدب الأطفال
- إسهامات الهنود في فن المقامة
- أهم المراكز في الهند لتعليم اللغة العربية
- إسهامات الهنود في الصحافة العربية
- اللغة العربية في الهند: مشاكل وحلول

وأي موضوع آخر يتعلق بعنوان الندوة.