

# Shibli National College



**AZAMGARH**

**(A Minority Institution)**

## About Us

- We provide quality Education with international standards to our students.
- Teaching with intent to produce a superior expert in the field.



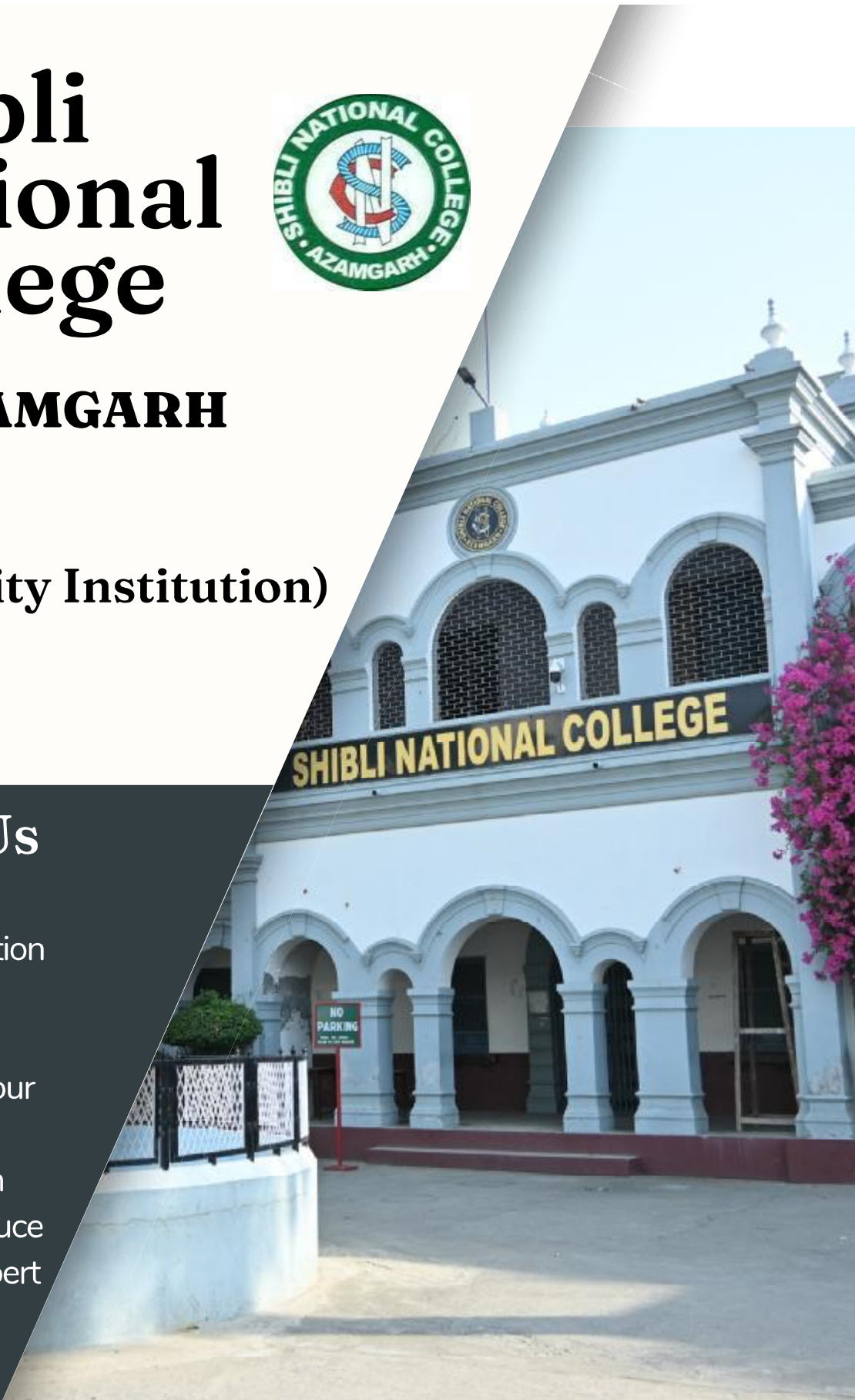
**+91-9506676843**



**shiblipgcollege@gmail.com**



**<http://shiblicollege.ac.in/>**



# INTRODUCTION

**Shibli National College**, a premier seat of learning in UP was **founded in 1883** by the great oriental scholar, savant Islamic historian and educationist, **Allama Shibli Nomani** who realized that the economic and educational backwardness of his community could not be mitigated unless new methods of cultural progress were evolved. To arrest the rapid economic and socio-cultural decline of the community it was necessary to arm it modern education along with its traditional culture. He thought it prudent to combine the best elements of the culture of the east with the science and new vistas of knowledge developed in the west. He established this school to gradually achieve these goals. The school established by him gradually grew in stature by relentless efforts of his disciples and successors.

It rose to a Degree College standard in the tumultuous days of 1946 by untiring efforts of late Janab Basheer Ahmad Siddiqui. The succeeding principal, Janab Shaukat Sultan, worked relentlessly for the development of the college. Due to his sincere efforts the college became one of the first colleges to be accorded the post-graduate status by the Gorakhpur University in 1970.

At present by the grace of God and painstaking efforts of its management and successive Principals as well as staff, it has not only grown enormously in size but has also earned great reputation far and wide. The college, in all its activities, is surcharged with national feelings, lofty ideals, values and principles dear to the late Allama. **The college aims at fostering the spirit of tolerance, understanding and brotherhood among various communities inhabiting this vast subcontinent.** It attempts to inculcate an ability of free thinking, clear understanding and broad mindedness among its students. Its ambience is eco-friendly and free from any sectarian, primordial and parochial feelings which thwart the passage to nation building. The college through its various examinations aims to impart its students a self-disciplined life with an ability to become ideal citizens of the nation.

It **runs courses** for **M.Sc.** (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology) **M.A.** (English, Geography, History, Hindi, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology and Urdu), **M. Com., B.Sc., B.A., B. Com., LL.B. and B.Ed.** of Maharaja Suhel Dev State University (MSDSU) Azamgarh. The college also offers Courses in Computer Science and Distance Education. From the session 2018-2019 the college got approval from university to run post-graduate courses in History, Education, Military Science, Arabic and Law, under-graduate courses in Biotechnology, Home Science, Industrial Chemistry and Statistics, Microbiology, Biochemistry and Geology. From the academic session 2019-20 college got approval to run the under-graduate professional courses like BBA and BCA. As the Maharaja Suhel Dev State University, Azamgarh started functioning from April 2022; the affiliation of colleges of district Azamgarh and Mau have been transferred to MSDSU, Azamgarh.

# **LIST OF AUTHORITIES**

1. **Chancellor:** Smt. Anandi Ben Patel
2. **Vice-Chancellor:** Prof. Pradeep Kumar Sharma
3. **President:** Mr. Abu Saad Shamsi
4. **Manager :** Mr. Athar Rasheed Khan
5. **Principal:** Prof. Afsar Ali

## Allama Shibli Nomani



**Shibli Nomani** (4th June 1857 to 18th November 1914) was an Islamic scholar, poet, philosopher, historian, educational thinker, author, orator, reformer and critic of orientalist from Indian subcontinent during the British Raj. He is regarded as the father of Urdu historiography. He was also proficient in Arabic and Persian languages. Shibli was associated with two influential movements in the region, the Aligarh and the Nadwa movements. As a supporter of the Deobandi school, he believed that English language and European sciences should be incorporated into the education system. His synthesis of past and modern ideas contributed significantly to Islamic literature produced in Urdu between 1910 and 1935. Shibli established the Darul Musannefin Shibli Academy in 1914 to promote Islamic scholarship and also founded the Shibli National College in 1883. Although he collected much material on the life of Prophet Muhammad, he could only complete the first two volumes of the planned work, *Sirat al-Nabi*. His disciple, Sulaiman Nadvi, added to this material and wrote the remaining five volumes after Shibli's death.

## **In the Middle East**

He taught Persian and Arabic languages at Aligarh for sixteen years, where he met Thomas Arnold and other British scholars from whom he learned first-hand modern Western ideas and thoughts. He travelled with Thomas Arnold in 1892 to the Ottoman Empire including Syria, Turkey and Egypt and other locations in the Middle East and got direct and practical experience of their societies. In Istanbul, he received a medal from Sultan Abdul Hamid. His scholarship influenced Thomas Arnold on one hand, and on the other he was influenced by Thomas Arnold to a great extent, and this explains the modern touch in his ideas. In Cairo, he met noted Islamic scholar Muhammad Abduh (1849-1905).

## **In Hyderabad and Lucknow**

After the death of Sir Syed Ahmed in 1898, he left Aligarh University and became an advisor in the Education Department of Hyderabad State. He initiated many reforms in the Hyderabad education system. From his policy, the Osmania University of Hyderabad adopted Urdu as the medium of instruction. Before that, no other university of India had adopted any vernacular language as the medium of instruction in higher studies. In 1905, he left Hyderabad and went to Lucknow as principal and driving force of the Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama, a madrasa founded by the Nadwat tul-'Uloom. He introduced reforms in the school's teaching and curriculum. He stayed at the school for five years but the orthodox class of scholars became hostile towards him, and he had to leave Lucknow to settle in the area around his hometown, Azamgarh in 1913.

## **Ideology**

Nomani and Syed Ahmed wished for the welfare of Muslims, and wanted to have Western thinking and style come along with it. However, Sir Syed wanted to save the Muslims from the wrath of the British rulers after their active participation in the War of Independence of 1857, called the "Sepoy Mutiny" of 1857 by the British colonialist rulers, whereas, Shibli wanted to make them self-reliant and self-respecting by regaining their lost heritage and tradition.

## **Demise**

In August 1914 Allama Shibli Nomani went to Allahabad after hearing the news of his elder brother's illness. Two weeks later his brother died. He then moved to Azamgarh where he developed the basic concept of Darul Musannefin. He passed on 18 November 1914.

## College at a Glance

Shibli National College has its long and cherished record of dedicated service to the cause of advancement of education in society and has definitely carved out a niche for itself in the history of education in India. The College offers undergraduate and post graduate programs in arts, science and commerce faculties and research leading to the award of Ph.D. degree from MSDSU, Azamgarh. It also offers courses in professional fields of Law, Education, Computer Application and Business administration.

Shibli National College is committed to pursuit of excellence in higher education, character building, all round development of personality and responsible citizenship. The college aims to enable their students to prepare for lifelong learning by nurturing independent thinking and to sharpen students' abilities and help them gain depth in their chosen area of study to achieve academic excellence. The vision of college is to be recognized as a premier educational institution that practices quality teaching, encourages creativity and research while inspiring values and providing an environment for the holistic development of students into valuable citizens of the country.

### **Vision:**

- (طلب العلم فريضة) Acquiring knowledge is obligatory.
- To preserve, and disseminate knowledge by achieving the highest level of excellence at par with the best institutions in the world.
- To equip our students with not just skills but also inculcate in them with the human values that they should carry with themselves for their own and for the society at large.
- To provide affordable quality education, while equipping students with knowledge and skills in their chosen stream, inculcate values, identify hidden talents.

### **Mission:**

- To promote and advance the cause of higher education through innovative teaching methods and research in such branches of knowledge as Shibli National College can continue to develop core competencies for the evolving needs of India. Especially the marginalized communities.
- To provide opportunities for higher education in such branches of knowledge as may be deemed appropriate primarily at the undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral levels, fully consistent with the concept and vision of Shibli National College.
- To implement mechanisms in education and research at par with international standards.
- To inculcate moral values and work ethics in students to become responsible citizens.

## PHOTO GALLERY



Shibli National College Campus



Principal Office: Prof. Afsar Ali



Guest House



Kaifi Azmi Girls Hostel





Library Building



Law Department



Smart Classroom



Computer Lab



Yoga Day



Shibli Day Celebration

# COURSES OFFERED

## GRADUATION LEVEL COURSES

<b>Professional Courses Offered</b>	<b>Intake</b>
Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)	90
Bachelor of Computer Application (BCA)	90
LLB	300
Bachelor of Arts (BA)	1809

### **Faculty of Language**

1. Arabic
2. English
3. Hindi
4. Persian
5. Sanskrit
6. Urdu

### **Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

1. Geography
2. Geology
3. Education
4. Economics
5. Mil. Science
6. Home Science
7. Pol. Science
8. Psychology
9. Philosophy
10. Sociology
11. Physical Education

<b>Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.)</b>	<b>480</b>
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## **Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.)**

880

### **Maths Groups**

1. Mathematics
2. Physics
3. Chemistry
4. Computer Science
5. Industrial Chemistry
6. Statistics

### **Bio Group**

1. Botany
2. Chemistry
3. Zoology
4. Biotechnology
5. Microbiology
6. Geology
7. Micro Biology
8. Industrial Chemistry

## **POST GRADUATE LEVEL COURSES**

### **ARTS FACULTY**

- |               |    |
|---------------|----|
| 1. Arabic     | 60 |
| 2. Economics  | 60 |
| 3. Education  | 40 |
| 4. English    | 60 |
| 5. Geography  | 40 |
| 6. Hindi      | 60 |
| 7. History    | 60 |
| 8. Philosophy | 60 |

9. Political Science	60
10. Sociology	60
11. Urdu	60
12. Psychology	40
13. Military Science	40

#### **SCIENCE FACULTY**

1. Botany	40
2. Chemistry	40
3. Mathematics	60
4. Physics	40
5. Zoology	40

#### **COMMERCE FACULTY**

1. M.Com.	60
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#### **LAW FACULTY**

1. LLM	20
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# Instructions for Online Registration and Submission of Entrance Test Application Form of 1st Semester U.G. and P.G. Candidates

## Step-1 Register on Portal

- Candidates applying for admission to the college will register on the admission portal link “**Online Admission**” available on the official website of the college ([www.shiblicollge.ac.in](http://www.shiblicollge.ac.in)) to get their login ID & password.
- Select the desired Course **Semester I** from ‘Under Graduate/Post Graduate’ and click on **Proceed** button.
- Thereafter, fill First Name, Middle Name, Last Name, Father’s Name, Gender, Category, sMobile Number, Email ID & Re-enter Email ID in respective fields and click on **Register** button.

**Note: Applicants must provide their personal valid E-Mail ID & Mobile No.**

- After clicking on Register button, entered Mobile number/Email ID will be verified through One Time Password (OTP). Once the verification is done you will be registered for online Application for Admission and Login details will be sent on your registered Mobile No. & Email ID.

## Step-2 Login to Apply

- To login, fill your Registration No., Password and CAPTCHA in the respective fields and click on **Login** button.

*In case you have forgotten your password, click on **Forgot Password?** link and submit your Registration No. after which your New Password will be sent on your registered Mobile No. & Email ID.*

## Step-3 Submit Entrance Test Fee

- After successful Login, you will be redirected to **Instructions** page. **Click on Continue button after reading the instructions carefully.** Thereafter, you will be redirected to submit the Entrance Test Fee online.
- Select mode of payment i.e., Debit Card/Credit Card/Net Banking and click on **Proceed to Pay Online** button to submit the fee.
- Once the fee is paid, you will be redirected to fill further application details.

#### **Step-4 Submit Personal Information**

- After successful Entrance Test Fee Payment, you will be redirected to **Personal Information** page.
- Fill your details like Aadhaar No., Date of Birth, Mother's Name, Occupation of Father/Guardian, Religion, Sub-caste, Caste Certificate No., Nationality, Minority Status, Hostel Required (for Girls only), Student Type (Internal/External), Domicile, Blood Group, Whether Belongs to Urban/Rural Area, Vaccination Status from given options & Is Family Income below Rs. 2 Lacs? And click on **Save & Continue** button.
- Thereafter, details will be submitted and you will be redirected to next step.

#### **Step-5 Submit Address & Contact Details**

- After successful submission of Personal Information, you will be redirected to **Address & Contact Details** page.
- Fill your details like Alternative Mobile No., Name & Local Address of Parent/Guardian, Correspondence Address & Permanent Address and click on **Save & Continue** button.
- Thereafter, details will be submitted and you will be redirected to next step.

#### **Step-6 Submit Other Details**

- After successful submission of Address & Contact Details, you will be redirected to **Other Details** page.
- Fill your details like Sports Quota, NCC Certificates, Sub Category, Are you the son/daughter of teacher/employee of this college? Bank Name, Name of Account Holder, Account No. and IFSC Code and click on **Save & Continue** button.
- Thereafter, details will be submitted and you will be redirected to next step.

#### **Step-7 Submit Academic Qualification Details**

- After successful submission of Other Details, you will be redirected to **Academic Qualification** page.
- Fill your details like Roll No., Passing Year, Board/University, Name of College, Maximum Marks and Obtained Marks & Whether Passed with Compartment? of High School, Intermediate and Graduation (if applicable) in respective fields. Along with, select Subject List.



**Selection of Faculty Stream & Subject Combination for UG 1<sup>st</sup> Semester  
(Major Subjects, Minor Subjects, Vocational Subject & Compulsory Subject)**

- Candidates will select the course programme they wish to register for, namely, B.A./B.Sc./B.Com.
- Candidates will select the faculty stream, namely, SCIENCE/ARTS/COMMERCE from which they can **choose the first two Major Subjects**. This faculty stream of two major subjects will be called their **OWN** stream
- **The third Major Subject** can be selected either from **own stream** or from the **other remaining streams**

**Commerce Faculty Stream**

- **Candidates of Commerce Faculty Stream will select all the following three compulsory papers as their Major Papers:**
  - Business Organization
  - Business Statistics
  - Business Communication

**Minor Subject: Select any THREE in the order of preference. Only ONE will be allotted.**

- Arabic
- Computer Science
- Economics
- Mathematics
- Mil. Science
- Persian
- Philosophy
- Psychology
- Sanskrit

**Vocational Subject: Any ONE may be opted.**

- Basic of Computer Application
  - Yoga
  - Basic Cosmetology
  - Sewing Technology
  - Surface Ornamental Technology (Embroidery)
- } Only for girls

### **Compulsory Subject**

Food & Nutrition

### **Science Faculty Stream (B.Sc. Maths/Bio)**

- Candidates of Science Faculty Stream (B.Sc. Maths/Bio) will select any **THREE subjects** in the order of preference as their Major subjects:

#### **B.Sc. (Maths)**

- Chemistry
- Computer Science
- Industrial Chemistry
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Statistics

**Minor Subject: Select any THREE in the order of preference. Only ONE will be allotted.**

- Arabic
- Economics
- Education
- Geography
- Home Science (Girls only)
- Mil. Science
- Persian
- Philosophy
- Psychology
- Sanskrit

**Vocational Subject: Any ONE may be opted.**

- Basic of Computer Application
  - Yoga
  - Basic Cosmetology
  - Sewing Technology
  - Surface Ornamental Technology (Embroidery)
- } Only for girls

### **Compulsory Subject**

Food & Nutrition

## **B.Sc. (Bio)**

- Biochemistry
- Biotechnology
- Botany
- Chemistry
- Geology
- Industrial Chemistry
- Microbiology
- Zoology

**Minor Subject:** Select any **THREE** in the order of preference. Only **ONE** will be allotted.

- Arabic
- Economics
- Education
- Geography
- Home Science (Girls only)
- Mil. Science
- Persian
- Philosophy
- Psychology
- Sanskrit

**Vocational Subject: Any ONE may be opted.**

- Basic of Computer Application
  - Yoga
  - Basic Cosmetology
  - Sewing Technology
  - Surface Ornamental Technology (Embroidery)
- } Only for girls

**Compulsory Subject**

- Food & Nutrition

## **Arts Faculty Stream**

- Candidates of Arts Faculty Stream will select **ONE** of the following streams from which they will choose their first **TWO Major Subjects** in the order of preference. This stream will be called their **OWN stream**

## **Language Stream**

- Arabic
- English
- Hindi
- Persian
- Sanskrit
- Urdu

### **Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences Stream**

- Economics
- Education
- Geography
- Home Science (Only for girls)
- History
- Mil. Science
- Philosophy
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Sociology

**NOTE: Candidates of Arts Faculty Stream will choose their third Major Subject either from their own stream (from which they have selected their first two Major Subjects) or from the other stream of Arts faculty, in the order of preference:**

### **Minor Subject:**

If all **THREE Major subjects** are from Language Stream then the candidate will be considered from Language Stream and select any **THREE** in the order of preference. Only **ONE** will be allotted.

- Biotechnology
- Computer Science
- Economics
- Education
- Geography
- Geology
- Home Science (Only for girls)
- History
- Mathematics
- Microbiology
- Mil. Science

- Philosophy
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Sociology
- Statistics

If all **THREE** Major subjects are **from Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences Stream** then the candidate will be considered from Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences Stream and select any **THREE** in the order of preference. Only **ONE** will be allotted.

- Arabic
- Biotechnology
- Computer Science
- English
- Geology
- Hindi
- Mathematics
- Microbiology
- Persian
- Sanskrit
- Statistics
- Urdu

If **THREE Major** subjects are from **mixed** Stream (Language Stream and Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences Stream) then the candidate will select any **THREE** in the order of preference. Only **ONE** will be allotted.

**Vocational Subject: Any ONE may be opted.**

- Basic of Computer Application
  - Yoga
  - Basic Cosmetology
  - Sewing Technology
  - Surface Ornamental Technology (Embroidery)
- } Only for girls

**Compulsory Subject**

Food & Nutrition

- Click on **Save & Continue** button. Thereafter, details will be submitted and you will be redirected to next step.

**Step-8 Upload Documents**

- After successful submission of Academic Details, you will be redirected to **Upload Documents** page.
- Upload Photograph, Signature, Thumb Impression (Right Thumb for Girls & Left Thumb for Boys), High School Mark sheet, Intermediate Mark sheet, Graduation Mark sheet (if applicable) & Post Graduation Mark sheet (if applicable), in JPG/JPEG format whose size should not exceed 400 KB each and click on **Save & Continue** button.
- Thereafter, details will be submitted and you will be redirected to next step.

### **Step-9 Review & Final Submission of Application**

- After successfully uploading the documents you will be redirected to **Review Application** Page. You can do the changes in the Application Form, if required. Thereafter, select the Declaration **Check Box** and click on **Submit** button for final submission.
- You can download the submitted application by clicking on **Download Application Form** button and can download the Payment Receipt by clicking on **Download Receipt** button which will appear after final submission of application.

### **Step-10 Course Fee Submission after Entrance Test, Declaration of Merit List & Admission Confirmation**

#### **Note:**

1. No changes will be allowed after Final Submission of form; hence Students are advised to make required changes while reviewing the application.
2. Candidates, at the time of counseling, must come along with all documents in original for document verification; Signed Printout of Entrance Test Application Form, all Mark sheets & all Certificates (if applicable for Freedom Fighter/Sports/N.C.C./N.S.S./Differently able Persons/Caste – Category SC / ST / OBC / EWS etc.).
3. Hostel will be allotted subject to availability of room.
4. Final decision on Allotment of Minor Subject will be taken by the Admission Committee of the college.
5. In case of any Technical Assistance regarding this Application you can contact our Helpline Number: 9506676843  
9506676835  
9506676842

Between 09:30 AM to 04:30 PM (on working days)

## Darul Mussanefin

Considered the pivotal 'Figure of Consequence' of Urdu language and literature, Shibli Nomani is that self-made personality who kept the flame of oriental art and sciences kindled in the tempestuous storm of western influence. – Aftab Ahmad Siddiqui.

Earlier at Nadwa, he had wanted to establish *Darul Musannefin* or the *House of Writers* but he could not do this at that time. He bequeathed his bungalow and mango orchard and motivated the members of his clan and relatives to do the same and had succeeded. He wrote letters to his disciples and other eminent persons and sought their co-operation.

Darul Musannefin Shibli Academy was conceived by Maulana Shibli Nomani and established by his disciples headed by Maulana Hamiduddin Farahi on November 21, 1914, three days after his death with the following objectives:

- To nurture and sustain a body of scholarly authors.
- To provide a congenial environment for scholars to create, compile and translate literary works of high scholastic and historical value.
- To undertake printing and publication of the literary works of the Academy.



Darul Musannefin Shibli Academy Main Building

It aimed at effectively meeting increasing intellectual and ideological challenges faced by the Muslim community of the sub-continent after the collapse of their political authority and its replacement by the British power.

Over the period of more than nine decades the Academy had eminently succeeded in meeting these objectives. Inspired by Allama Shibli's personal example and his legacy of well-researched and highly scholarly works, the scholars of the Academy continued to create scholarly works in the fields of Islamic history and literature. The Academy had so far published more than 250 books including such significant works as Siratun Nabi and Al Faruq. These books by the virtue of their rigorous standards of research are widely acclaimed and continue to be used as reference works. Besides these books of exceptional value, the Academy had maintained an unbroken tradition of publication of its renowned Urdu monthly journal 'Maarif' in uninterrupted circulation since July 1916. The Academy had nurtured a rare environment of single minded and selfless devotion to academic pursuits. (Source: <https://shibliacademy.org/>)



## About Azamgarh

Azamgarh is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is the headquarters of Azamgarh division, which consists of Ballia, Mau and Azamgarh districts. Azamgarh is situated on the bank of Tamsa River (Tons). It is located 268 km (167 mi) east of the state capital Lucknow and 809 km from national capital, Delhi.

Azamgarh, one of the easternmost districts (a district in Purvanchal sub-region) of Uttar Pradesh, once formed a part of the ancient Kosala kingdom, except its north-eastern part, Azamgarh is known as the land of the sage Durvasa whose ashram was located in Phulpur tehsil, near the confluence of Tamsa and Majhuee rivers, 6 kilometres north of the Phulpur.

The district is named after its headquarters town, Azamgarh, which was founded in 1665 by Azam, son of Vikramajit. Vikramajit was a descendant of Gautam Rajputs of Mehnagar in Pargana Nizamabad who had embraced the faith of Islam. He had a Muslim wife who bore him two sons, Azam and Azmat. While Azam gave his name to the town of Azamgarh, and the fort, Azmat constructed the fort and settled the bazaar of Azmatgarh pargana Sagri.<sup>[4]</sup> After the attack of Chabile Ram, Azmat Khan fled northwards followed by the interior forces. He attempted to cross the Ghaghra into Gorakhpur, but the people on the other side opposed his landing, and he was either shot in mid stream or drowned in attempting to escape by swimming.

In 1688 A.D. during Azmat's lifetime, his eldest son Ekram took part in the management of the state, and after Azam's death he was perhaps left in possession together with Mohhabat, another son. The remaining two sons were taken away and for a time detained as hostages for their brothers' 'good behaviour'. The successor of Ekram finally confirmed the title of his family to the Zamindari. Ekram left no heirs and was succeeded by Iradat, son of Mohhabat. But the real ruler all along had been Mohhabat, and after Ekram's death, he continued to rule in his son's name.

### Education

Azamgarh has a number of educational institutions ranging from basic educational institutions to the higher institution. There are a number of ITIs, Polytechnics, Nursing Schools, and medical college. Notable institutions include:

- Azamgarh State University, established in 2019
- Government Medical College and Super Facility Hospital, Azamgarh is a state medical college located at Chakrapanpur, Azamgarh.
- Rajkiya Engineering College, Azamgarh is a government engineering college and a constituent college of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University (formerly Uttar Pradesh Technical University).
- Shibli National College offers graduate, postgraduate courses and research opportunities in Azamgarh. Its well-known institution established in 1883 by Shibli Nomani, an Islamic scholar from Indian subcontinent during British Raj.



Collectorate office, Azamgarh



Maharaja Suhel Dev State University, Azamgarh



Railway station, Azamgarh



Government Medical College and Super Facility Hospital, Azamgarh

## Literacy

The average literacy rate of Azamgarh town in 2011 was 70.93%, compared to 56.95% in 2001. Male and female literacy were 81.34% and 60.91% respectively. For the 2001 census, In Azamgarh district, the corresponding figures were 71.04% and 43.40%.

## Notable people

This list is only for people from Azamgarh itself, for those from elsewhere in the district please see [Azamgarh district](#).

[Azmi](#) is a common toponymic surname among Indian Muslims from Azamgarh.

- [Shibli Nomani](#) (1857–1914) Indian Islamic scholar, historian, educationist and social reformer.
- [Ayodhya Prasad Upadhyay](#) (1865–1947), Indian writer, essayist, scholar, poet in Hindi.
- [Iqbal Suhail](#) (1884–1955), Indian Urdu poet.
- [Habib al-Rahman al-'Azmi](#) (1901-1992), Indian Islamic scholar of hadith and fiqh.
- [Kaifi Azmi](#) (1919–2002) was an Indian Urdu poet, husband of [Shaukat Azmi](#) and father of [Shabana Azmi](#).
- [Khaleel-Ur-Rehman Azmi](#) (1927–1978), Indian Urdu poet and literary critic.
- [Mirza Aslam Beg](#) (born 1931), former Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan.
- [Saeed-ur-Rahman Azmi Nadvi](#) (born 1934), Indian Islamic scholar.
- [Shakeel Azmi](#) (born 1971), Indian Urdu lyricist and poet.
- [Prem Chand Pandey](#), Indian scientist, founder-director [National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research](#).
- [Frank F Islam](#), American entrepreneur, civic leader and writer. General Trustee of the Board of Trustees of the [John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts](#) in 2013

In Azamgarh, the eastern-most district of Uttar Pradesh lies Nizamabad, famed for its lustrous black pottery. It is a major contributor to the region's finances, even though agriculture is the mainstay of the people here. The mica-rich clay from the local ponds of Nizamabad is ideal for the pottery practiced here, and it was granted the Geographical Indicator (GI) tag in 2015. It is also covered by the government's One District, One Product (ODOP) initiative.

It is believed that black pottery took root in Nizamabad due to a qazi's efforts during the rule of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. The qazi brought the art and craft of black pottery from Kutch, Gujarat, where it was first developed. Once the local Nizamabadi artisans made the craft their own, the pottery became highly prized and recognised as endemic to the region.

## Black Is Beautiful

Currently, about 200 artisans are involved in making a variety of products of black pottery, a labour-intensive task. The potters procure the clay during the summer months and store it in their homes for use throughout the year. The product goes through several repeated processes to emerge in its glorious dark avatar.

Once the product is taken off the potter's wheel, it is sun-dried for several days, and then a layer of mustard oil is applied to strengthen it, and to create lustre. A second round on the potter's wheel ensures removal, via scraping, of any anomalies in the shape, etc. Then, the women of the household get together, and using a fine needle, carve the patterns on the dried clay, which is once again slathered in mustard oil, and loaded into the kiln to be fired again.

The pottery's color is primarily due to the purposefully created oxygen-free conditions of the kiln. The presence of oxygen will turn the clay red; therefore, the potters ensure that the kilns are air-tight in order to achieve the desired results. A fuel-intensive method, which involves baking the clay pieces for about 15 days in the furnace or kiln or, aawan, as it is locally called, produces about 300 pieces. The application of lacquer enhances the lustre of the black pottery while it is still hot from the kiln. Lastly, silvery paint made of crushed lead, zinc, and mercury is used to fill in the grooves of the patterns.

### **A Light on the Darkness**

Nowadays, the artisans of the Nizamabad black pottery have also resorted to making the usual red terracotta items to boost their financial situation. Due to malpractices in the supply chain leading to the lack and high expense of raw materials, especially clay and silvery paint ingredients, many artisans find alternate employment routes or altogether abandon the craft of black pottery. What is a potter without clay and a fiery kiln? However, renewed efforts, in the form of resources and raw materials, training of additional and previously non-artisan communities, roping in of online retailers, et al., by the government, and the local NGOs may return some hope to the artisans, who have had this craft handed down to them through generations of expert craftspeople.



## Mubarakpur

Mubarakpur is a well-known town and a municipal board situated in the historical district of Azamgarh (Uttar Pradesh, India). It is just 13 km away from the district hub. It is the oldest town of the district and centuries after centuries, it has an unparalleled repute in the field of handicraft. Historical accounts point that Mubarakpur was a haven for weaving and knitting in 14th century with around 4000 weavers producing high quality silk-sarees.

The name Mubarakpur was coined after a Muslim saint Raja Mubarak Ali Shah visited the town in 15th century. Prior to that, it was known as Qasimabad. The town accommodates the people of every faith while Muslims have always been in majority according to the government records.

In the year 1800, East India Company merged Mubarakpur with the neighboring district of Gorakhpur. After 20 years it became a part of Ghazipur. The name Azamgarh was adopted in 1832 and since then, it remains famous by the same name.

A number of scholars, authors, linguists, poets, and freedom fighters have boosted and further heightened glory of this beautiful place. Maulana Qazi Athar Mubarkpuri, Sekhul Hadith Mufti Abdurahman Muhadis Mubarakpuri, Maulana Shukrullah and Mufti Mhammad Yaseen , etc. can be named as the representatives of this group of great souls.

Mubarakpur is notable for the manufacture of sarees, which are exported.



## Rahul Sankrityayan

Rahul Sankrityayan was born on 9 April, 1893, in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh. Much like his celebrated magnum-opus *Volga se Ganga*, his life was an accumulation of myriad experiences and knowledge, which he penned down for posterity. Rightfully regarded as *Mahapandit*, this great scholar also contributed to the freedom struggle.

Rahul Sankrityayan's religious quest took him on spectacular spiritual journeys. Travelling from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, he embraced Buddhism—a calling he followed till Sri Lanka where he took up the name Rahul Sankrityayan and finally, Socialism.

A polyglot, he was fluent in over two dozen languages of Europe and Asia, and published over 100 works.

While he was lauded for his extensive knowledge in Indology, he was also a celebrated patriot who was imprisoned for his anti-British speeches and writings, multiple times. During the First World War he tried to involve the peasants in the Non-Cooperation Movement. After his return to India in 1938, he launched his political activities in the Chapra city in Saran district, Bihar, by bringing in peasants to the Satyagraha Movement.

For his profound contribution to the intellectual fabric of India, he was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award (1958) and Padma Bhushan title (1963).



## Hariharpur Sangeet Gharana

Hariharpur, a village in Uttar Pradesh's Azamgarh, is the birthplace of the Hariharpur Gharana of music, which has produced legendary vocalists, tabla and sarangi players. Neglect led to the decline of the genre, but efforts are underway to restore its glory. The Indian Trust for Rural Heritage and Development set up the Hariharpur Sangeet Academy a decade ago, and recently, the foundation stone for a music college was laid. The college is expected to be the epicentre of the Hariharpur Sangeet Gharana.

Vocalist Roshan Mishra, who also plays the harmonium, Sahil Mishra on sarangi, Yash Mishra on tabla and Ashish Mishra on cymbals are following in the footsteps of those who came before, laying the foundation of the Hariharpur Gharana (a style) of music at least 300 years ago.

The village has produced legendary classical vocalists and tabla players such as Pt Vasudev Mishra, Pt Munnan Mishra, Pt Rakhai Mishra and Pt Ramsajeevn Mishra and Tabla artists, including Pt Funnan Mishra, Pt Lakkhinarayan Mishra, Pt Manni Lal Mishra and Pt Vishwanath Mishra. The village also nurtured Sarangi artists, including Pt Luru Mishra, Pt Sanwala Mishra, Pt Devi Prasad Mishra Pt Mahesh Prasad Mishra, Pt Shyam Bihari Mishra, Pt Bhairo Prasad Mishra and Pt Rajakeshwar Mishra. But both Hariharpur Gharana and the village itself, where music once flourished, faced neglect, Ashish Mishra added. He credited Azamgarh MP Dinesh Lal Yadav 'Nirahua' for making serious efforts to restore the glory of Hariharpur Gharana.

The annual Azamgarh Festival of the ITRHD showcases not only the artistic pottery and the lovely handloom sarees and dress materials of the heritage villages but also the precious heritage of music from Hariharpur. The two-day Azamgarh Festival presented recently by the ITRHD at the Alliance Francaise, showcased a number of young musicians from this heritage village along with stalwarts like Pt. Rajan-Sajan Mishra on the inaugural evening and Pt. Bholanath Mishra, the next day, who also came originally from Hariharpur.



The Hariharpur gharana Azamgarh festival 2018