

GLOSSARY

This is a glossary of select important terms that have appeared in this Dissertation. All words are Perso-Arabic unless otherwise indicated. The system of transliteration used in this Glossary follows, with slight modifications, the system employed by (i) Maulavi Ferojuddin Firozyl Lugat (Urdu Dictionary), (ii) N.S.Daniel (The Concise Oxford English-Arabic Dictionary), and (iii) Ann K.S.Lambton (Persian Vocabulary), etc.

- Ahl-i-bihisht** : Literally, "People of Heaven" - a phrase used by Sufis to describe themselves.
(अहले बिहिश्त)
- Ahl-i-dunya** : Literally, "People of the World" - a phrase used by some Sufis to describe the lay population.
(अहल-ई-दुनिया)
- Alim (आलीम)** : A scholar in the Islamic Sciences relating to the Qur'an theology and jurisprudence. A member of the Ulema class.
- Ashura-khana** : The building in which Shias set up the bier and banners used in their Ashura ceremony (Ashura - the tenth day of the month of Muharram, when Shias and other Sunni Muslims commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Hussain).
(अशुर खाना)
- Badi Dargah** : The Dargah of Sarvar Maqdam in Kandhar (a local name).
(बडी दर्गा)
- Bai'at (बै'त)** : A vow of spiritual allegiance to a 'Pir', usually accompanied by a simple ceremony. The vow bound the follower to the Pir as a 'Murid' and, in a formal sense, inducted him into the institutional structure of Sufism.
- Baqa (बका)** : Abiding eternally in God.

- Barakat** (बरकत) : Blessing, holiness. The spiritual power inherent in a saint giving him his charisma, transferrable after his death to his tomb and to his descendants.
- Ba-shar** (ब-शर) : Orthodox, conforming to Islamic Law.
- Bi-khudi** (बेखुदी): Senseless rapture.
- Bi-shar** (बि-शर) : Unorthodox, not conforming to Islamic Law.
- Chilla** (छिल्ला) : A forty day period of solitary seclusion, spent in fasting and prayer.
- Dargah** (दर्गाह) : Literally, 'court', a tomb of a Sufi, which in Kandhar was typically a structure of stone and bricks, with a dome.
- Darwish** (दरविश): Any Sufi, as used in Persian sources. When anglicized to 'dervish', however, the word carries the more restricted connotation of the Sufi who stresses ecstasy over knowledge, even at the risk of violating Islamic Law.
- Fana** (फना) : 'Passing away', or absorption of the individual self into the Divine.
- Faqir** (फकीर) : (a) a Muslim mendicant who wanders about subsisting on alms; (b) a term used by Kandhar Sufis of all types when referring to themselves, doubtless, because the word literally means 'a poor man' and poverty was held as an ideal by even the most worldly Sufis; (c) a term including those persons of the lower classes or the lumpen proletariat, who are informally attached to a Sufi Dargah and compose its outer circle of musicians, jugglers, monkey trainers, flagellants, beggars, petty traders, etc.

(6)

- Farman (फरमान):** A written command issued by the Court and bearing the royal seal.
- Fatiha (फातिहा) :** (a) the opening chapter of the Qur'an, which consists of the fundamental prayer of Islam; (b) any prayer offered up in the name of saints, and hence, frequently associated with Dargahs.
- Fiqh (फिक्ह) :** Religious jurisprudence, Islamic Law codified.
- Fatwa (फतवा) :** A formal statement of authoritative opinion on a point of 'Shari'a' by a juriconsult known as 'Mufti'.
- Ghazal (गजल) :** A stylized form of poem found in Arabic, Persian and Urdu verse.
- Ghazi (गाझी) :** A frontier warrior, taking part in raids in the Holy War, Prophet.
- Gosha-nishin (गोशानशी) :** A recluse, "one who sits in a corner".
- Hadis (हदीस) :** Traditional sayings or deeds of the Prophet Muhammad, based on the authority of chain of transmitters.
- Haji (हाजी) :** Pilgrimage to Mecca, one of the five fundamental duties of all Muslims.
- Hal (हाल) :** A 'state' of spiritual exhilaration.
- Haqiqat (हकीकत):** (a) truth, reality, (b) the third stage on the Chishti Path.
- Ilm (इल्म) :** Knowledge, especially the revealed or esoteric knowledge that the non-Sufi laity is capable of acquiring and which Sufis must acquire before moving to the higher stages of the Path.



- Imam (हाजी)** : (a) a leader of the public prayers at a mosque; (b) among Shias, one of the spiritual, and temporal leaders of Islam after the death of the Prophet.
- In'am (इनाम)** : A grant of tax-free land given by the government in perpetuity to an individual or an institution.
- Jihad (जिहाद)** : A Sufi's inward or spiritual struggle against the temptations of this world.
- Kalima (कलिमा)** : The Muslim confession of faith, "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his Prophet".
- Karamat (करामत)**: A miracle believed to have been performed by a Sufi.
- Khalifa (खलिफा)**: One who receives the 'Khilafat' from a 'Pir' and is thereby permitted to induct others into the Order. A Pir frequently had one or several Khalifas.
- Khanagah** : The humble structure in which a 'Pir' taught his disciples,
Khanaqah : frequently his own house.
(खनगाह)
- Khatib (खतिब)** : A Preacher, a reader of the prayers in the Mosque.
- Khilafat** : Literally, "successorship", permission granted by a 'Pir' to
(खिलाफत) one of his disciples to go out and induct others in the name of the Order.
- Khilafat-nama** : The "Letter of Succession" that formalized the granting of
(खिलाफत-नामा) a Khilafat.
- Khirqah (खिर्का)** : The patched frock worn by Sufis, often passed from a Pir to a Khalifa to symbolize the latter's legitimate succession.

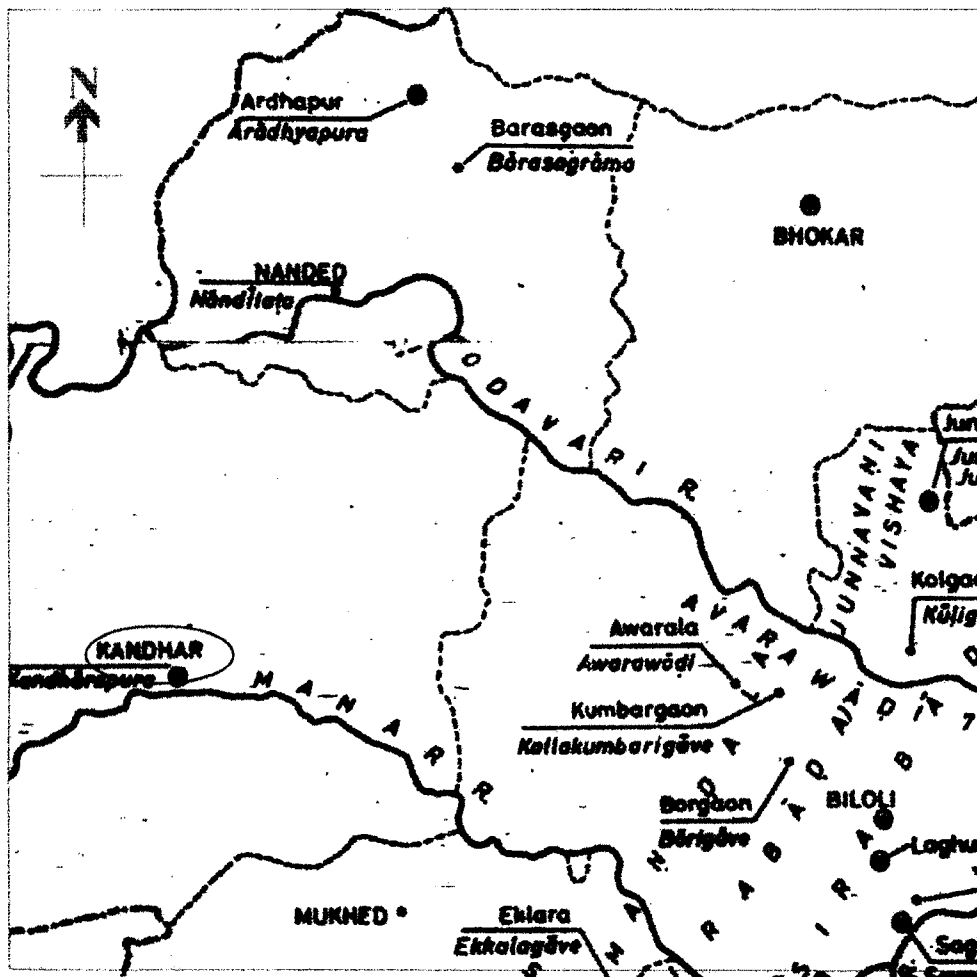
- Khutba (खुत्बा) :** (a) the Friday sermon in which the secular ruler's name was mentioned and prayed for, (b) in Friday prayers in Mosque.
- Khwaja (ख्वाजा):** A title of respect for any man of distinction, especially a deceased saint.
- Langar-khana (लंगरखाना) :** An almshouse (literally, 'anchor-house), where food and alms were distributed to the poor; some were operated by the Kandhar Dargah body and some others were attached to a Sufi Dargah and were operated by its attendants.
- Madarasa (मदरसा) :** A school for teaching Islamic sciences, frequently connected with Mosques.
- Mihrab (मिहराब):** A recess in the wall of a Mosque, to indicate the 'Qibla' (direction to Mecca).
- Majzub (मज्जुब) :** Literally, 'attracted' (a) a Sufi drawn immediately to God without his own effort or guidance, (b) a Sufi willing to risk social disapprobation in order to attain states of ecstatic rapture.
- Malfuzat = Malfuz:** Literally, 'words' - the saying of a 'Pir' as collected and recorded by one of his disciples.
- Maqam (मकाम) :** A station on the Sufi Path, differing from 'Hal' (state) in that it can be attained through the Sufi's own efforts, while the latter is God-given.
- Maqam-i-Qurb (मकाम-ई-कुर्ब) :** Literally, the 'place of nearness' - the goal of the Chishti Sufi. It signifies the place either of companionship with God or of unit with God, depending on the Sufi.

- Ma'rifat** : (a) Mystic or esoteric knowledge, as opposed to 'Ilm',
(मरिफत) (b) the fourth stage on the Chishti Path.
- Math (Sanskrit)** : The hospice at which ascetics generally congregate and
(मठ) study under the direction of a Guru. Kandhar has Hindu, Jain and Lingayat Maths.
- Mujahid** : One who struggles against the temptations of this world,
(मुजाहिद) a Sufi.
- Murid (मुरीद)** : A novice or a pupil of a 'Pir'. A Murid would have received a Bai'at inducting him into the Order, but he is not given the right to initiate other followers, as is the Khalifa.
- Murshid** : A spiritual guide. The term can refer to the master of a
(मुरशिद) Khanaqah, or the Pir, with emphasis more on the master as instructor than as mediator with God.
- Nafs (नफस्)** : The lower self, the animal spirit 'soul'.
- Naql (नवल)** : A written or oral tradition about the life, and especially the miracles, of a Sufi.
- Nazr or Nazar** : Any present or offering given by an inferior to a superior.
(नझ या नजर) At the Dargahs, this refers to the gifts of flowers, coins, sweets, etc., given as votive offerings by male and female devotees to the Sajjada-nishin.
- Pir (पीर)** : Literally, 'elder', the master Sufi of a hospice, the teacher of the Sufi Way.
- Pirzada (पीरजादा)**: The son, or any familial descendant, of a Pir.
- Qazi (काझी)** : A Muslim judge, appointed by the Government to enforce Islamic Law.

- Rah (रह)** : The Path, or Way, of the Sufi's spiritual journey.
- Rahamtullah Alai:** 'May Peace be upon him', a proclamation to be made after
(रहमतुल्लाह अलाई) uttering the name of a Sufi Saint.
- Raqs (रक्स)** : Dancing, especially when used to induce a state of spiritual
ecstasy.
- Ruh (रुह)** : The Higher Self, the human spirit or soul.
- Sajjada-nishin** : The successor to the leadership of Khanaqah or a Dargah.
(सज्जादा-नशीन) Literally, 'one who sits upon the prayer carpet'.
- Sallallahu-alai-wasallayri:** 'May God bless him and his household', a
proclamation to be made after uttering the name of the
Prophet.
- Salik (सालीक)** : A traveller on the way, hence a Sufi.
- Sama (समा)** : Musical sessions held by Sufis, with the object of inducing
a state of spiritual ecstasy.
- Saiyid (सय्यीद)** : Anyone professing blood descent from the family of the
Prophet Muhammad.
- Shaikh (शेख)** : (a) a title of respect given to various Sufis, or to elderly
Muslims in general, (b) a Muslim professing Arab descent.
- Shari'at (शरीयत):** The law of God, the revealed and canonized body of Islamic
Law.
- Sijda (सिज्दा)** : Prostration performed either in worship or in respect.
- Silsila (सिलसिला):** Literally, 'chain'; a term denoting all Sufis living or deceased
who are linked together by a common spiritual descent from
a single founder.

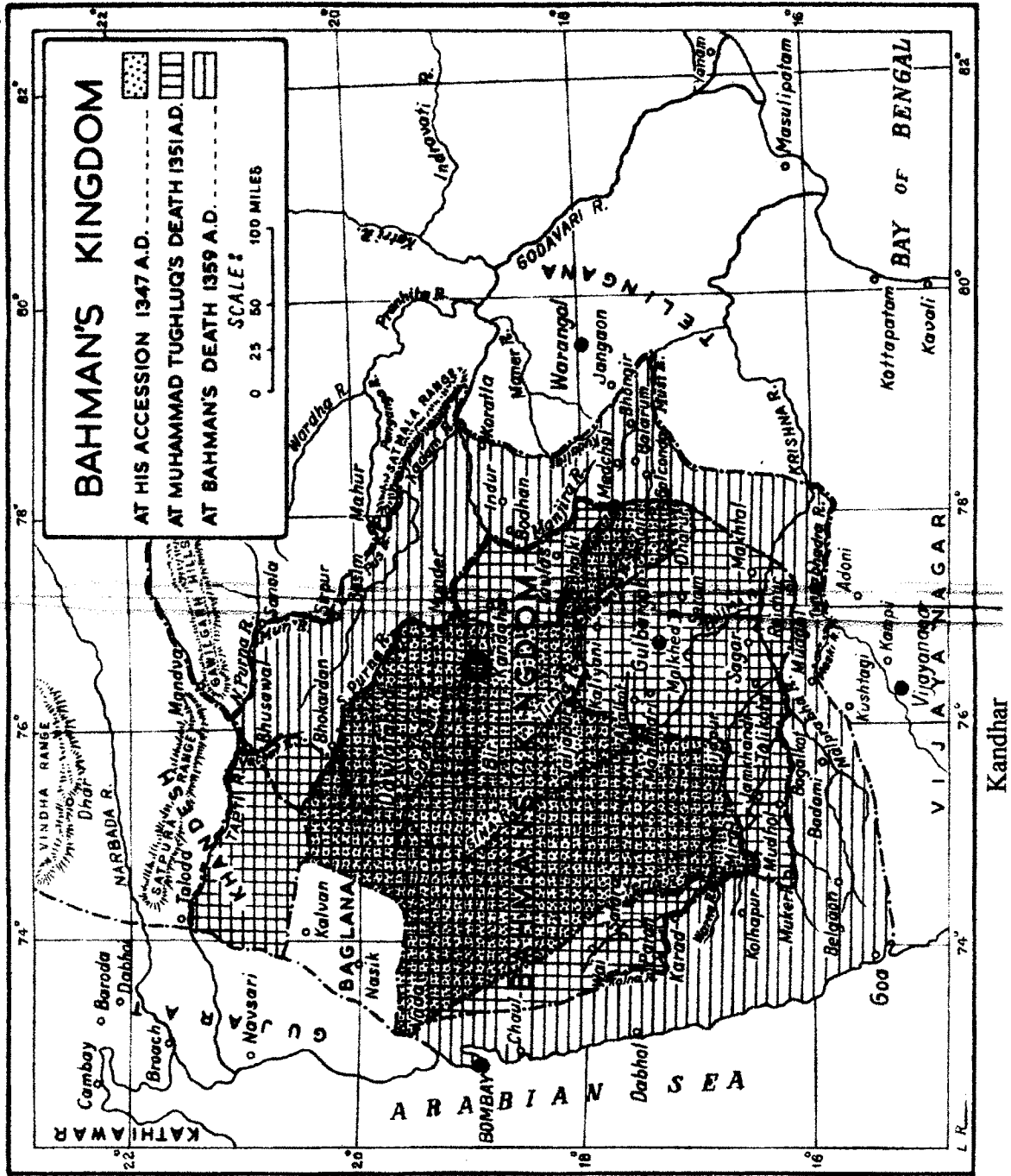
- Sufi (सुफी)** : A Muslim mystic, more especially a member of a religious order (Tariqa).
- Talib (तालीब)** : One who seeks, pursues or inquires, hence, a Sufi.
- Ta'ifa (तैफा)** : (a) a people, tribe, company, band or group,
(b) the collection of common devotees affiliated with a Sufi,.
- Tariqa (तरीका)** : (a) a Road, Path or Way, (b) the system or doctrine associated with particular Sufis or a School of Sufis.
- Tasawwuf (तसवुफ)**: Mysticism, equivalent to the English 'Sufism' (in Arabic).
- Tauhid (तौहीद)** : The doctrine of Divine Unity, the culmination of the Sufi Path, at which God is perceived as without qualities or attributes.
- Tawiz (ताविज)** : (a) any gift given by a Pir to a Murid, originally a written 'Zikr' for the follower to memorize; (b) an amulet or charm given by a Pirzada to the followers at a Dargah.
- Tazkira/Tazkirat**: Literally, 'mentionings', a collection of biographical (तझक़िरा/तझक़िरात) accounts, compiled from both written and oral traditions.
- Urs (Urus)** : Literally, 'marriage with God' - the festival commemorating (उरुस) the death anniversary of a 'Pir', normally, the most important festival at a Dargah.
- Zikr (Dikra)** : The mentioning of God, sometimes in combination with (झक्र) other ritual activities or spiritual exercises, with the aim of bringing the Sufi closer to God.
- Uuju (Uuzu)** : The custom of washing hands and feet and face before (उजू/उझू) offering the Namaz.
- Waqf = Awqaf** : An endowment casually of landed property established for (ववफ) pious purposes.

Location of Kandhar Town in Nanded District



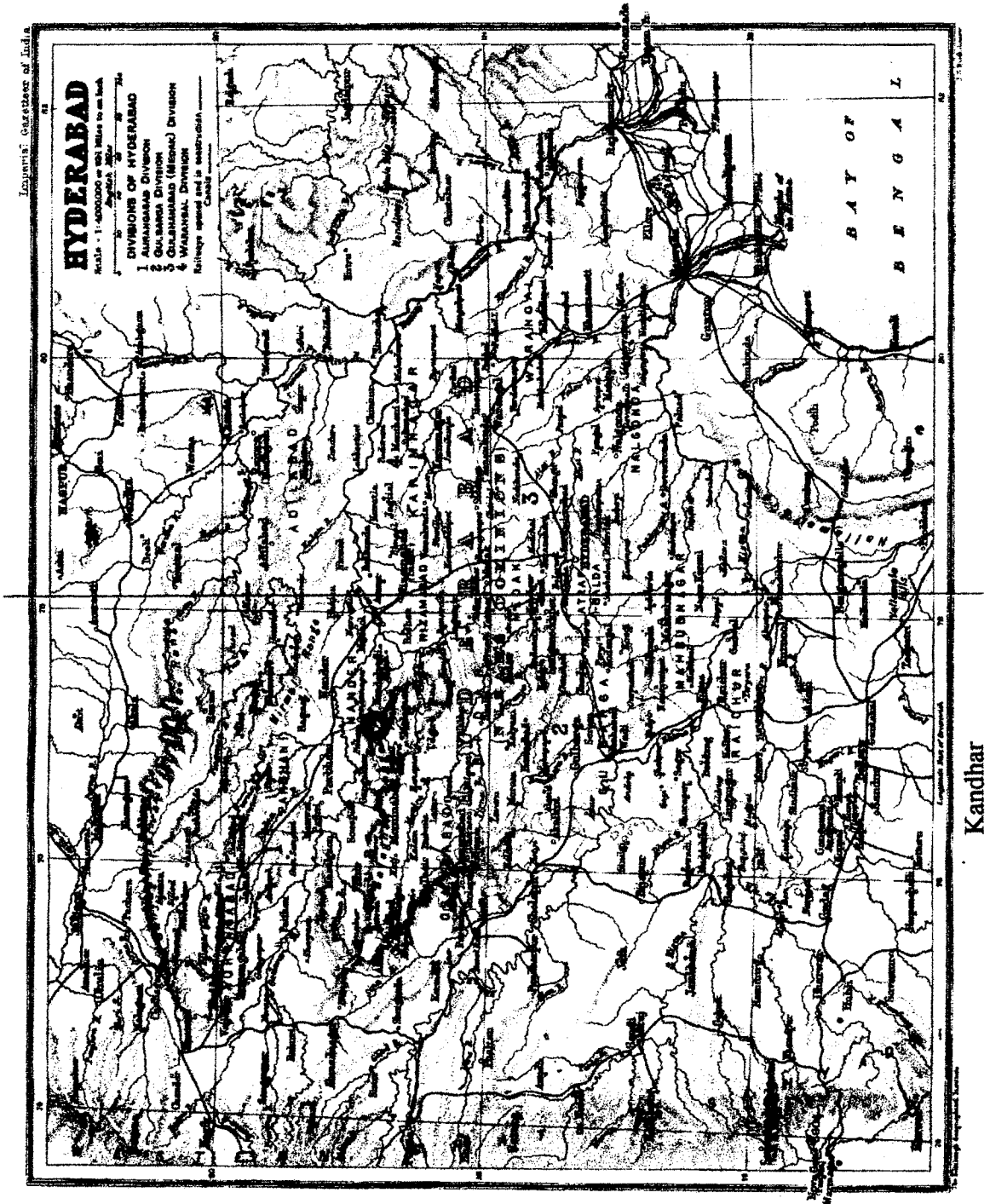
Map 1

Location of Kandhar Town in Bahman's Kingdom



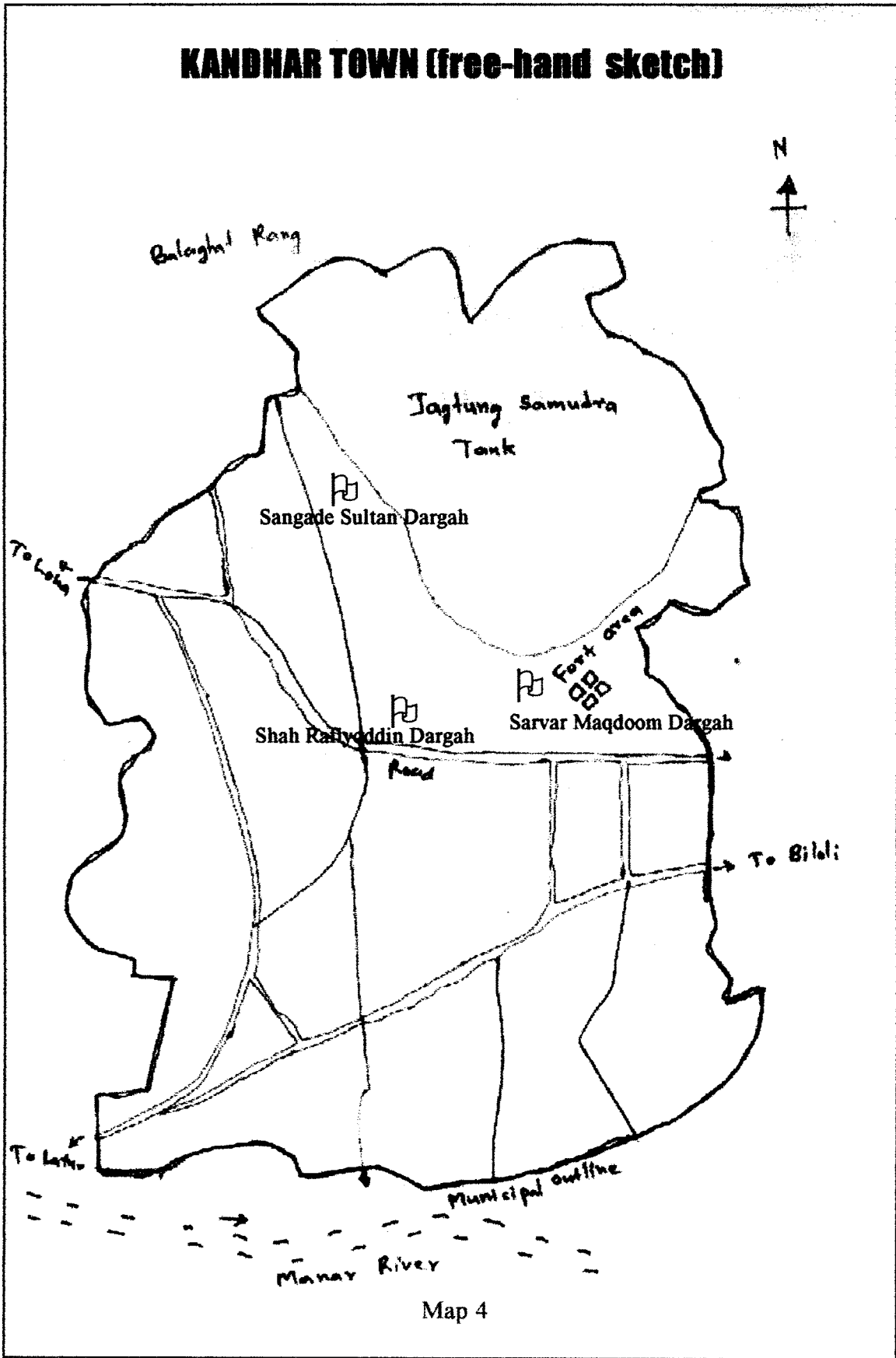
Map 2

Location of Kandhar Town in Hyderabad State



Map 3

KANDHAR TOWN (free-hand sketch)



Map 4