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JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, NEW DELHI
IN COLLABORATION WITH
CENTRE OF PERSIAN AND CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES, SIL&CS, JNU
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DARA SHUKOH RESEARCH FOUNDATION (DSRF)
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**TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
DARA SHUKOH: CULTURAL PLURALISM & RELIGIOUS
SYNCRETISM**

**PROFILE OF THE PAPER
PRESENTERS & ABSTRACTS**

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Mughal court's cultural dynamics, marking a distinctive era of syncretic philosophy and art. This article examines it well and briefly.



Dr. Urinova Nilufar Mukhammadovna is a Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences and Acting Professor at Ferghana State University. With extensive experience in pedagogy, she has supervised doctoral dissertations, conducted international webinars, and authored multiple monographs and textbooks. She is a member of various professional councils and actively participates in academic conferences and research projects.

Dara Shikoh's Influence in Medieval Indian Culture and Literature

Dara Shikoh is authored five books in Persian and translated Upanishads and Bhagvad Gita in Persian. The Mughal prince who contributed greatly to the religious learning and mystic thought of India was Dara Shikoh, a great grandson of Akbar and Shah Jahan's eldest son, though he failed to ascend the throne due to the machinations of his ruthless and shrewd rival Aurangzeb. He was a Sufi minded man from his youth and formally became a disciple of the great Sufi of his time Mulla Shah Badakhshi who was the disciple of the renowned Sufi Mian Mir. Dara Shikoh met Mulla Badakhshi in Lahore in 1635 at the age of 20 during Shah Jahan's stay in Lahore. He was influenced by the mystic thoughts of Miyan Mir who was then alive. Dara Shikoh wanted to be his disciple but Mian Mir soon died. Since he extensively studied Sufi and mystic thought, in course of his study, he came across pundits and Sannyasis with whom he discussed mystic issues. This was the time he heard about Upanishads, Gita and other religious scriptures of Hinduism. He studied Upanishads and Gita with the help of Pandits. He also had discussions with the Pandits of Kabir Panth and this caused a major turn in Dara Shikoh's religious thought. Article briefly examines is life, torments, influence of Indian culture and inherited literature that even valuable in today's world.



Dr. Nilufar Khodjaeva Bekmuratovna serves as the Head of the Higher School of South Asian Languages and Literature at Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies. Her research focuses primarily on translation theory, as well as Hindi language and literature, contributing significantly to the academic discourse in these fields. In recognition of her exemplary work, Dr. Khodjaeva was awarded the Vishv Hindi Samman by the Government of India in 2023, underscoring her dedication to the promotion of Hindi culture and language. Additionally, in 2024, she received the Hindi Sadhak Samman from Hindi Sahitya Bharti, further acknowledging her unwavering commitment and efforts to enhance the appreciation of Hindi literature.

Dara Shikoh's Contribution to Translation Theory and Practice

This article focuses on Dara Shikoh, the son of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, who created a unique bridge between Sanskrit and Persian literature through his translation work. As a scholar, writer, and translator, Dara Shikoh translated significant texts such as the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita into Persian, elevating philosophical and cultural knowledge in India to new heights. His book Sire-i-Akbar, which includes the translation of the Upanishads, is considered a symbol of deep spiritual dialogue rather than mere linguistic conversion. Dara Shikoh believed that the knowledge within the Upanishads aligns with Islamic principles of Tawhid (monotheism), and he sought to establish commonalities between Hindu and Islamic thought. His translation work became a symbol of religious and cultural tolerance, paving the way for dialogue and harmony among scholars from different traditions. Dara Shikoh's ideas are still relevant today, emphasizing the importance of tolerance and respect for diverse cultures and perspectives. His life inspires us to connect through the exchange of knowledge and culture, urging us to embrace his ideals of unity and tolerance in our contemporary society.



Dr. Naraliev Shahlo Jamalovna is the Head of the International Department at Jumabek Tashenev University in Kazakhstan. Born on April 4, 1973, in Uzbekistan, she holds a PhD in Educational Sciences. She has received numerous prestigious awards, including the Gold Public Medal of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan "Birlik" (2019) and multiple "Certificate of Honor" awards from the Ministry of Education and Science of Kazakhstan. Shahlo is the author of several educational programs and textbooks, as well as over 80 scientific articles published in national and international journals. Her contributions to education include the development of bachelor's and master's degree programs in Uzbek language and literature.

Study Of Dara Shikoh's Works in Kazakhstan Universities