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**Development of Islamic Mysticism in the Indian Subcontinent  
An Exploration of Some Prominent Mystical Discourses**

**Keywords:** Sufism, Sufi Literature, *Malfuzat*, *Sama*, Sufi-Sultan Relationship

### **Findings**

The present research is based on some of the prominent mystical discourses of the 13th -14th centuries. South Asian Sufi authors produced a plethora of literature based on their characteristics these Sufi texts have been categorized into *malfuzat* (Sufi discourses), *tazkirat* (hagiography) and *maktubat* (letters). The present research comprises 6 chapters that cover the vast range of *malfuzat*. In the introductory chapter, emphasis has been given to the review of the literature and understanding of the basic aspect of the *malfuzat* and Sufism of the 13th-14th centuries. The second chapter deals with *Fuwaid-ul-Fuad* and *Khair-ul-Majalis* and highlights the relationship between Sultan and Sufi from the *malfuzat* perspective. It seems as the Chishti Sufis provided legitimacy to the Sultan and depicted them as benevolent and pious. The third chapter reopens the debate related to the spurious *malfuzat*. As scholars discarded some *malfuzat* as spurious. However, in this research, it has been discovered that these *malfuzat* are equally important to understand the basic aspect of Sufism. The fourth chapter explores regional *malfuzat* like *Khwan-i-Pur Nimat* and *Madin-ul-Maani*. These *malfuzat* were related to the Shaikh Sharafuddin Yahya Maneri and significant for understanding the various aspect of regional Sufism. The Fifth chapter deals with *malfuzat* like *Qiwam-ul-Aqaid*. It was a hybrid *malfuzat* that covers the features of both *malfuzat* and *tazkirat*. The last chapter concludes the major findings of the research.