

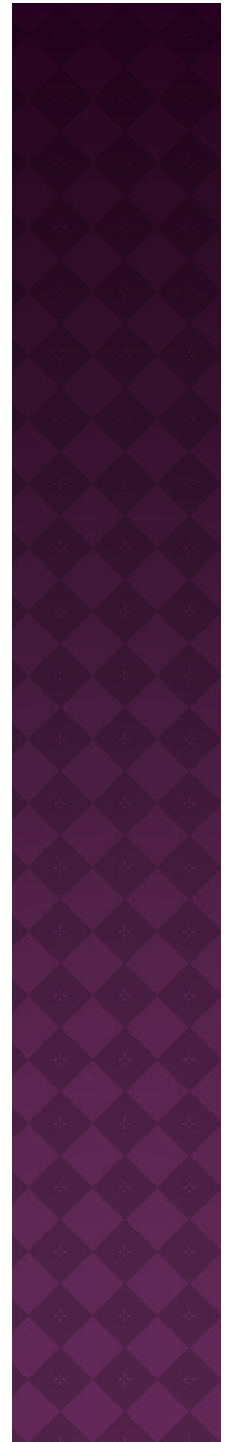
SUFISM AND ITS IMPACT ON BIHAR (PART-1)

M.A.(HISTORY) SEM-2 PAPER CC:7

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INTRODUCTION

The word Sufi originated from Arabic word *Shafa*, which means piousness i.e., the person who is spiritually as well as morally can be considered as Sufi. The word Sufi was not famous during the time of Prophet Muhammad but it became famous worldwide during the second *Hijri* century with the rise of Abbasid Caliphate. Sufism was mainly the path adopted by Prophet Muhammad on his practical life as per the lessons of Quran. According to which a person sheds all his materialistic greed and tension and devotes himself to God. Sufism worked as a bridge between Hindu and Muslim religion. Though it got famous as a religion in 9th century. The two main aims of Sufism was-spiritual prosperity and welfare of people.



INTRODUCTION

India, Sufism adopted many native Indian concepts such as yogic postures, music and dance. Sufism found adherents among both Muslims and Hindus.

- ◉ There were two broad Sufi orders:

(1) *Bashara* – Those who obeyed Islamic laws.

(2) *Beshara* – Those who were more liberal.

- ◉ There were **twelve silsilas or orders under the *Bashara*. The most important ones were Chisti, Suhrawardi, etc.**

The *Beshara* was also called ‘mast kalandar’. They comprised of wandering monks who were also called Baba. They did not leave any written accounts.

IMPORTANT SILSILAS

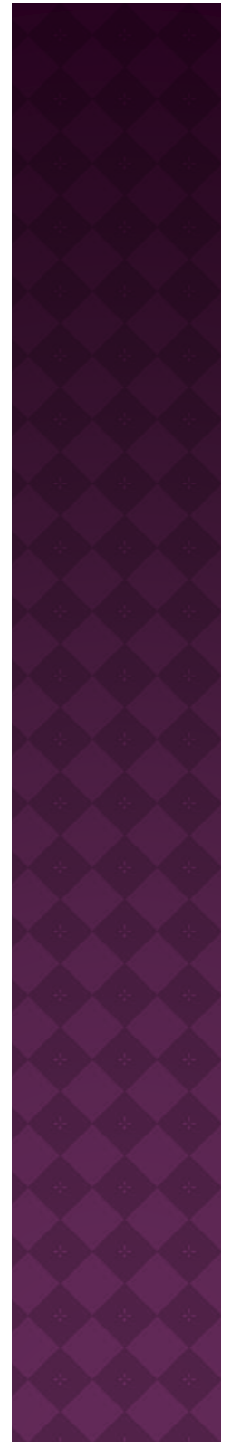
(1) Chistiya

(2) Qadiri

(3) Suharvardi

(4) Naqshbandi

(5) Firdausia



SUFI TERMS

- ◉ Sufi, Pir, Murshid – Saint
- ◉ Murid – Followers
- ◉ Khanqah – Place where Sufis lived, hospices
- ◉ Khalifa – Disciples
- ◉ Zikr – Recitation of God's name
- ◉ Tauba – Repentance
- ◉ Fanaa – Spiritual merging with the Almighty
- ◉ Urs – Death anniversary
- ◉ Sama – Musical gathering

(To be continued)

