

Dobru me  
posifme

Alimnail  
genel...  
24.08.14  
82168

Abdul Hai Habibi  
1910-1984

Alama Habibi Born in a family of scholars and men of letters, Abdul Hai Habibi, from his early childhood, took a keen interest in literature and history and embarked on a career of self-education from an early age even though his father died when he was only 5 years old. By the time he was 15 he had mastered the Arabic language and had divulged himself in Dari (Persian) and Pashto literature. During his early life Habibi travelled to different parts of the country in search of old books and manuscripts. This search led to the finding of the manuscripts, Memoirs of Saints in Helmand province and The Hidden Treasure written by Mohammad Hotak in 1728 in the city of Kandahar.

The Hidden Treasure hands down to posterity Pashto poetry of a thousand years and illustrates the work of eloquent Pashto poets and poetesses. In his quest Habibi not only found ancient manuscripts but he also learned about the language, culture and traditions of the people resulting in the writing of over a hundred books and a plethora of papers and articles on the literature, linguistics, etymology, grammar, historical geography and history of the people of Afghanistan. A prolific writer, Habibi's works are multi-faceted and he undertook the deciphering of ancient inscriptions in Greek, Kharoshti, Armani, Pahlavi, Avestan, Sanskrit and Arabic scripts.

Professor Habibi continued with his quest for knowledge throughout his life and prior to his death he wrote a treatise on the Shahnama of Firdowsi, written during the 10th century. This booklet entitled, Discovery of the Shahnama Before the Mongol Period, is a description of an ancient copy of the Shahnama written in 1217, and stored in the National Library in Florence, Italy, may be the oldest available copy of the book.

#### Family and Birth

Mullah Babarr Musakhel Kakar's family resided in the Bamezo street of Kandahar city during the reign of king Ahmad Shah Baba. Mullah Babarr, who was from the Musakhel clan of Upper Zhobe, came to Kandahar around 1737. He was a famous teacher, a revered scholar of Islamic studies and a profound intellectual. From historical documents it is evident that his son, Mullah Faizullah, was a scholar in the court of King Ahmad Shah and was a teacher of Shah Wali, the prime minister of the court. He wrote scholarly works in Pashto, Dari and Arabic and was a poet and astute writer. He authored a textbook for his son, Habibullah, wrote a book on Piety and the Tahqeq-al-Tawbah (Research on Repentance) booklet in Arabic. An exemplary sample of his Pashto poetry is in our possession.

Maulawi Habibullah, son of Mullah Faizullah Akhundzada, was known in scholarly circles as the Kandahari intellectual. He studied in Afghanistan, India and Iran and was a scholar in sciences as well as a literary figure. He wrote books on religious sciences, ethics, philosophy, logic, geometry, mathematics, and astronomy in Pashto, Dari and Arabic. He left behind several outstanding works in the Arabic language. He died in 1846 in the city of Kandahar.

His son, Maulawi Abdul Rahim Akhundzada, was also a revered scholar and was the teacher of prince Abdullah, son of King Amir Sher Ali Khan. In 1880 when Amir Abdul Rahman conquered Kandahar he executed Maulawi Abdul Rahim in the Kerqa mosque with his sword. His son, Abdul Haq, was an earnest scholar in his own right.

Professor Habibi was born in this learned family and was named Abdul Hai. He is the son of Mullah Abdul Haq and was born on Thursday 28 April, 1910. The early death of his father left Habibi to grow under the care of his mother.

#### Education

Like other members of his family Habibi was absorbed in his studies from an early age. His education started in the mosques of Kandahar city. Afghanistan attained its independence from Britain in 1919 and it was during this period that schools were established in different parts of the country. Habibi joined the Shalamar primary school and at the age of 11 and at 15 was accepted as a teacher in the same primary school in Kandahar.

Yezar gindendy'  
30.08.14 / s. terkeq

082168