

ABUL FATAH - A COMMENTATOR OF "AL-QANOON"

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ABSTRACT

The Commentator of "Al-Qanoon" (Canon of Avicenna) Abul Fatah known as "Maseehuddin" also was a native of Gilan. He migrated to India during Akbar's period (1556-1605 A.D.). The emperor honoured him by conferring Sadarat of Delhi, Malwa and Gujarat and bestowed upon him the title of Hasht Sadi. His commentary on the Canon is known as 'Fatahi', in which he explained various problems elaborately. He was well versed in anatomy and connoisseur of Prose and Poetry. He had made a good change in Huble-Buble and he was the first who had made the inhaling of smoke less harmful. He died on 20th June, 1589 A.D.

Maseehuddin, a well known commentator of Al-Qanoon (Canon of Avicenna), who became famous with his Kunniat "Abul Fatah", was born in Lahjan (dist. Gilan). The word Gilani was added with his name in accordance with the name of his native place, Gilan. His father HK. Abdul Razzaq had four sons. i.e., (1) HK. Abul Fatah (2) HK. Humam (3) HK. Nooruddin (4) HK. Lutfullah¹. All of them were very famous physicians. During the year 974 Hijri (1566 A.D.) Shah Tahmasp, the ruler of Iran had attacked Gilan and confined Khan Ahmad, the ruler of subdued province. This compelled HK. Abul Fatah and his brothers migrated to India². Abul Fatah came here with his brothers in about 1567 AD (974 AH) during the period of emperor Akbar (1556 - 1605 A.D.) All of them were well cultured and knew the trend of the time. As Abul

Fatah was very intelligent and wise³, the emperor had very high regard for him³. Akbar often utilised his service to know the actual nature and character of those who had cheap popularity among the public. Abul Fatah gained a high position in Akbar's court within a short period. The emperor honoured him by conferring upon him Sadarat (Presidency) of Delhi, Malwa and Gujarat¹. The emperor also bestowed on him the title of Hasht Sadi (escort of 800 horse men)⁴. Abul Fatah's abilities and knowledge were praised by literary critics also. The Commentary written by him on the canon of Avicenna is known as "Fatahi", in which he explained elaborately the various problems discussed in the text. It covers about four hundred and fifty pages⁵. He wrote an other commentary on Qanooncha⁵. Which is also a medical book but researchers gave more impor-

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tance to "Fathi". The names of two more books compiled by him i.e., Qyasia and Chaar Bagh are found in history books. It is also said that in addition to the above he was the author of some other books which are unknown today. He was well versed in anatomy. In literary field he was great connoisseur of prose and poetry. He patronized two great poets, Urfi and Zahuri of this time. Zahuri got rewards from Akbar and Urif got access to the court of Khan Khanan. Abul Fatah took part in two military expeditions which were taken to check the inroad of Afgans. Abul Fatah was the same who had made a good change in Huble-Buble (Huqqa). It is said

that in 15th century A.D. smoking of Tobacco had been started in England. It was introduced in India during Akbar's period. The emperor's courtiers had started to use tobacco through a smoking pipe. Even Akbar had some puffs of it. On suggestions of Abul Fatah the method of smoking was changed. First time the smoke of tobacco was made to pass through a small receptacle of water. Thus by the intelligence of the Hakim the inhaling of the smoke became less harmful¹.

Abul Fatah died on 20th June, 1589 A.D., during the emperor's progress from Kashmir to Kabul at the place Dhantur and was buried at the shrine of Baba Hasan Abdal.

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सारांश

अल-खानून का टीकाकार - अबलु फतेह

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अविसेन्ना के ग्रन्थ अल-खानून के टीकाकार अबुल फतेह का दूसरा नाम मसीहोद्दीन था । वह गीलान का मूल निवासी था और अकबर के शासनकाल में भारत आया था । अल-खानून पर इसके द्वारा लिखित टीका "फतेही" के नाम से जानी जाती है जिसमें अबुल फतेह ने विभिन्न विषयों की बहुत विस्तार से व्याख्या की है । इसका 1589 ईसवी में देहान्त हो गया ।