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THE OVERVIEW ON THE WORKS PUBLISHED BY MUNSHI NAVAL KISHORE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY IN ALMATY

In the article I am going to make the review on the works published by Munshi Naval Kishore's publishing house in Persian who was a popular publisher, writer and printer founded the popular publishing house named 'Newal Kishore Press and Book Depot' in Laknow, India. Thanks to them, more than 5,000 works in Urdu, Hindi, the Arab and Persian languages have been published. The purpose of this research consists of making the analysis of the publications printed under Munshi Naval Kishore's management, which have reached the territory of Kazakhstan since the 19th and remained in National library of Almaty by today. Namely, I would like to investigate the present condition of these books, how they have remained up to this moment, how their pages, covers, font and registration do look. Besides, I want to show what role except the religious and Sufi works which had a powerful popularity that period anyway, was played by the literature fiction works in the territory of Kazakhstan and how much they were demanded at that time which reflects a practical importance. On the basis of the conducted research, the author comes to light as in all this process the leading role was played by the founder of this publishing house – Munshi Naval Kishore, thanks to whom not only India, but also the whole world was able to get acquainted with the great Persian poets and their works which has made a huge contribution to the development and spiritual education of our country. Within the research, the theoretical method of research and analysis have been applied.

Key words: Publishing house, Munshi Naval Kishore, overview, Indian, printing, publishing, Persian.

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Алматы қаласының ұлттық кітапханасындағы Мунши Навал Кишордың баспасымен жарияланған еңбектеріне шолу

Берілген мақалада парсы тілінде жазылған еңбектерге шолу жасалған. Бұл еңбектер Мунши Навал Кишор баспасында жарияланған. Мунши Навал – танымал публицист, аудармашы, жазушы және Үндістанның қаласы Лакноуда әлемге әйгілі «Newal Kishore Press and Book Depot» баспа үйінің негізін қалаған. Аталмыш баспа үйінде урду, хинди, араб және парсы тілдерінде 5.000-нан астам еңбектер жарияланған. Жұмыстың мақсаты – Мунши Навалдың басқаруымен 19-ғасырларда жарияланып, Қазақстан шекараларына дейін жетіп, күнімізге дейін Алматы қаласының Ұлттық кітапханасында сақталған еңбектеріне талдау жасау. Нақтылай айтқанда, осы кітаптардың қазіргі халін, қалай сақталғанын, беттерінің қалай безендірілгенін зерттегім келеді. Сонымен қатар, ықпалы болған діни және сопылық шығармалардан тыс көркем шығармалардың Қазақстан аумағына қандай ықпалының болғанын және еліміз үшін қандай рөл ойнағанын көрсеткім келеді. Бұл талдау арқылы парсы тілінде жазылған шығармаларды жариялап, тек Үндістанға емес, бүкіл әлемге, соның ішінде Қазақстанға да парсы ақындары мен олардың шығармашылығымен танытқан Мунши Навал Кишордың орны бөлек екені анықталады. Зерттеу барысында теориялық әдіс және анализ (саралау) қолданды.

Түйін сөздер: баспа үйі, Мунши Навал Кишор, шолу, үнді, баспа, жариялау, парсы.

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Обзор работ, опубликованных издательством Мунши Наваля Кишора, в Национальной библиотеке г. Алматы

В данной статье сделан обзор на произведения, написанные на персидском языке и опубликованные издательством Мунши Наваля Кишора, являвшимся популярным

публицистом, переводчиком и писателем и основавшим популярный издательский дом 'Newal Kishore Press and Book Depot' в Лакноу, Индия, которые в свою очередь опубликовали более чем 5,000 работ на урду, хинди, арабском и персидском языках. Цель данного исследования – произвести анализ публикаций, изданных под его руководством в тот период, дошедших до Казахстана и еще с 19 века и по сей день сохранившихся в Национальной библиотеке г. Алматы. А именно я хочу изучить нынешнее состояние этих книг, в каком виде они сохранились по сию пору, как выглядят их страницы, обложки, шрифт и оформление. Помимо этого, мне хотелось бы показать, какую роль помимо религиозных и суфийских произведений, имевших само собой весомую популярность в те времена, играли именно художественные произведения на территории Казахстана и насколько они были востребованы в то время, что отражает практическую значимость для нашей страны. На основе проведенного исследования автором выявляется, как во всем этом процессе ведущую роль сыграл основатель этого издательства – Мунши Навал Кишор, благодаря которому не только Индия, но и весь мир смогли познакомиться с великими персидскими поэтами и их произведениями, что внесло огромный вклад в развитие и духовное просвещение и нашей страны. В ходе исследования были применены теоретический метод исследования и анализ.

Ключевые слова: Издательский дом, Мунши Навал Кишор, обзор, индийский, издательство, публикация, персидский.

Introduction

Munshi Naval Kishore is a great printer, publisher and writer, who based and founded the 'Newal Kishore Press and Book Depot' at [Lucknow](#) and published more than 5,000 titles in Urdu, Arabic, Persian and Hindi. Another aspect of this great man's personality that seems even odder is that despite being a Hindu, Munshi Naval Kishore took a special interest and special care in the printing and publishing of the Holy Quran and Hadith (Illinois university, 1993: 14).

The printing and publishing for Munshi Naval Kishore were the long-cherished dreams. He knew that thousands of rare Indian, Persian and Arabic manuscripts had been taken hold off by the British and many of them ended up at the European libraries but still hundreds of them were there and he feared that if not taken care of they would be ruined. He began buying the manuscripts and asked scholars to edit them. It did not only preserved hundreds of rare texts, but also opened opportunities for the scholars who had been rendered jobless after the fall of Oudh (Avadh) (Illinois university, 1993: 18).

Through his sole efforts, hundreds of such rare books and manuscripts were able to see light of the day that eventually played a great role in joining the dots of literary history. He has procured some extremely rare manuscripts of Sanskrit and published them. His contribution for the promotion of Persian literature and language is unforgettable

as he did not only got hundreds of Persian books published, but also got a large number of the scientific and academic books translated into Hindi and published them at a time when there was not much Hindi able to boast of.

In the article, I am going to provide the overview on the works written in Persian language and published in the books by Munshi Naval Kishore's publishing house which were popular in the territory of Kazakhstan since the 19th century and have remained in the National library in Almaty.

Materials and Methods

Thus, I want to carry out the analysis of their publication from that time and their current condition as they have remained up to this moment. Particularly, how their pages, covers, handwriting, font and appearance do look today, that is every need of the simple reader foreseen by Munshi Naval Kishore. Additionally, I would like to show a role of the literature works besides religious and Sufi ones in the territory of Kazakhstan and how popular and demanded they were at that time. And I also try to present how significant the leading role in all this process was played by the founder of this publishing house - Munshi Naval Kishore.

Results and Discussion

Nowadays, it should call Munshi Naval Kishore as a very good businessman because in the 19th century precisely he has been able to foresee and estimate all readers' needs of not only that

time, but also of the future generation (Orient Blackswan, 2009: 45). He has been able to expect and predict all the compatriots' willing and at the same time the outside public's demand in advance. He has become successful in the publication of a huge number of books because he had preferred his books would be republished from year to year. He has clearly understood that the people should and need finally to wake up from ignorance and begin to develop themselves. Otherwise they were expected to be break own backs because only ignorance generates all troubles of the world. He has aspired to level up people's potential, thereby bringing the development to the world in general.

So, his purpose was the improvement of living level of his nation and all mankind consequently. For realizing this goal, Munshi Naval Kishore created the publishing house which has become the most successful one among other lithographic publishing houses in the territory of Central Asia. Initially he has understood that it is necessary to start with the most useful literature works to untwist his idea and expand the audience more. And as one of the dominating languages of Central Asia at that time were Persian and Arabic, which were considered as the languages of religion, science and education, therefore he has actively been starting to promote the literature works in these two languages. So it was reasonable to begin with the sacred book of Islam – the Qoran and many works of the great Iranian poets, such as Firdausi, Saadi Shirazi, Nizami Ganjavi and many other ones.

Munshi Naval Kishore was a good analyst, so he clearly knew that for achieving a success, he should to create a very strong team which will help him to reach his purposes. Thus, he started especially to admire a lot of scholars and workers, hire the professional and high-educated calligraphers, story-tellers, copyists, writers and publicists in the publishing house. Thanks to them a large number of Persian books, many of them rare, were brought back to life. He also had in mind one fact: the manuscripts are a complex work which requires a huge inventory of efforts and time and they couldn't make the publication of books in several copies, therefore in this case a lithograph had the invaluable importance for that period.

Kazakhstan did not also become an exception in Munshi Naval Kishore's contribution to its development, though by indirectly way. So today practically 35 books published by him, have saved in the territory of Kazakhstan, most of which are

literary genre. In the National library of Almaty only 8 books of Munshi Naval Kishore's publishing house have remained, and I tried to analyze them in this report.

It is worth mentioning that these books were popular and demanded in the territory of Kazakhstan, and later the comments to them, also a result of the publishing house of Munshi Naval Kishore, became interesting to our readers in spite of the fact that Farsi wasn't a native and even more official language here. But the sharp relevance and later the active use of his published books in the territory of Kazakhstan prove that Kazakhs have been educated. And it becomes clear because one of the most popular Persian literary works such as "Shahnameh" and "Gulistan", and other Persian works were read in the original in each house and madrasa. And Munshi Naval Kishore, foreseeing all these nuances in the necessity of education and awareness of many such people outside his homeland, understood that his books should be republished every year.

Munshi Naval Kishore also perfectly knew and understood that the majority of these works written in the Middle Ages are hardly readable and furthermore clear to understand all the main subject. And the volume of the original work was also huge. Therefore, he together with the team tried to simplify and make the text adapted and comprehensible for the reader. So he reduced the size of originals texts, created comments to them and explained the main essence by more simplified language, thanks to which the audience was been informed with many literature works of great writers of the Middle Ages and the text of the Koran.

Munshi Naval Kishore has considered the needs in development not only of bulk, but also children's interests as well who are actually the future of every nation and its culture. So knowing tastes of the population layers, he didn't forget the age of the audience, especially school students. On this occasion, he has published a row of some kind of "assorts" – the collections of literary works for school students where he has collected some fragments of the popular literary works which could be interesting to this age, and republished in the simplified language.

It would be wrong whether I do not to tell that Munshi Naval Kishore tried to keep and transfer the maximum quantity of the published books to the future. He carefully cared about the quality of

books, that's why he tried to publish them only with good stuff to leave an unforgettable mark for the future generation. Thus, many of books published by Munshi Naval Kishore, have saved till today, in spite of the hard time in the history of Kazakhstan, like the period in the Soviet Union.

Therefore, by having worked with the originals of the books published by Munshi Naval Kishore's publishing house, I have made the survey analysis of the following works:

1. قصه شاهزاده بهرام و ملکه گل اندام

The book was published two times: the first one - in 1902 in Lucknow, and the period of the edition of the second one is unknown, but in the same place (Lucknow, 1902).

The first book consists of 146 pages, another one – only 48, because is brought in the more simplified language in comparison with the first one.

They are just those two books "allsorts" where a number of fairy tales of the "The tales of Shahzada Bakhrām and Gulandam" is collected which have actively extended to the territories of the countries in the East.

The work of readers is noticeable in the first book: some notes are adduced on the pages, the translations of some words and strokes are given in the fields. It means that this book had actively popularity.

Both of books are issued very accurately: the accurate font is observed, the clear split of lines is noticeable between the entries of the poem. The main poem is framed that proves the high level of a lithograph which has already reached the professionalism by its designers.

The pages are designated on the basis of modern books: in a corner of each page the name of the book from above is specified. The name of each chapter is separated from the main poem, also issued in the separate page with patterns, lines and flowers.

The new paragraph in each book is beautifully decorated with the ornaments. They indicate that the authors have considered the esthetic needs of the readers.

Each chapter is numbered anew.

The second book differs from the first one by the fact of the lack of three fairy tales in it: "Adilhan and three dervishes", "Cat and mouse" and "Dilda and Mukhtar's fairy tale"; while the first book consists of 49 fairy tales.

2. شیخ نظامی گنجوی – مخزن اسرار

The book was published in 1872 in Kanpur, and it is not specified by whom it was issued (Kanpur, 1872).

It contains 212 pages. The work is provided with comments, the poem is framed in the columns, and the comments are specified around a frame according to all page.

Accuracy in the appearance is noticeable: the font is given by the increased Indian nastaliq, followed by accurate lines and contours, the numbering of comments is also given. Pages aren't designated.

At the beginning of the book the work is followed by a greeting with the name of God and prayerful words from above.

Beautiful peculiar composition is visible, which also means that the author had the good imagination for satisfying the esthetic needs of the reader.

3. محمد مجد الدین خوافی – خارستان

The book was published in 1897 in Kanpur, and it is not specified by whom it was issued (Kanpur, 1897).

It contains 210 pages. The main poem is framed in the columns. The careful appearance is visible: the font is given by the increased Indian nastaliq and followed by a separate table of contents. The name of each chapter is also provided on the separate page with separately issued lines, flowers and patterns.

The contents are given accurately. The name of the head is published in each separate big column, where there are the names of poems from below in small columns with the numbering of pages. The poem is followed by accurate lines and contours, the numbering of comments is also given. Pages aren't designated.

4. ابو المجد مجد الدین حکیم سنائی غزنوی – حدیقة حکیم سنائی

The book was published in 1878 in Lucknow and arranged by Shah Mahomed Aziz al – Hassan (Lucknow, 1878).

It contains 249 pages. Very accurate composition is observed: the font is given by the Indian nastaliq, followed by thick headings for drawing attention and numbering of pages. The name of the book is also specified from above in a corner of the page. The content for the simplification of search of heads is given at the end of book. The author divided the book into volumes and highlighted the titles with the thick font. In the original the poem was arranged in 2 columns, whereas in Munshi Naval Kishore's book it is

allocated in 4, in addition to the links attached behind columns.

At the beginning of the book some kind of announcement with the list of the books published by Munshi Naval Kishore's publishing house is provided for the simplification of searches of the reader. That is the contents of many ready published books - some kind of advertisement for the buying these books.

It is arranged and rewritten by more adapted content for the reader.

The work is visible on it as the records on pages are noticeable.

The buyer of this book added some notes on the 1st page in 13.10.1882 after the book seal and issue. According to the notes, it is obvious that the buyer was well-informed with the book contents because he specified the reason of searching and expecting of its public. It means that the publishing house was interested on the necessity of public. The buyer also specified that he knew the author.

5. شیخ مصلح الدین سعدی – بوستان

The book was published in 1876 in Lucknow and issued by Ahmad Hassan-Hang (Lucknow, 1876).

It contains 476 pages.

There are the contents with numbering of pages and a table of contents.

Under the main text the small font provides explanations.

The composition is also accurate, as well as in all other books.

The main poem is specified into a frame, and comments are provided at the edges. The font in comparison with other works is bigger, the tables of contents are highlighted in bold type.

6. خواجه معین الدین چشتی – دیوان حضرت خواجه معین الدین چشتی

The book was published in 1893 in Kanpur, it is not specified by whom it was issued too. It consists of 92 pages. The diligent appearance is noticeable: the font is given by the Central Asian nastaliq and followed by a separate table of contents. The name of each chapter is provided on the separate page with separately issued lines, flowers and patterns (Kanpur, 1893).

The contents are provided accurately that automatically facilitates the search of the reader. It means, the publishing house thought about the needs of the reader.

The name of the head is published in each separate big column, where there are the names of

poems from below in small columns with the numbering of pages.

The work is provided with comments. The poem is issued in the main column, and the comments are located at the edges of page, and the composition is very interesting.

Clearness in lines and registration is observed.

7. حکیم ابو لقاسم فردوسی – شاهنامه فردوسی

1. The book was published in 1870 in Lucknow and rewritten by Dzhangi Purshad (Lucknow, 1870).

It consists of 621 pages. It is followed by very colorful execution of the book and each table of contents. The poem on each page is specified into a frame with patterns at the edges. The font is given by the Indian nastaliq.

All information, like the names of dynasties and names of shahs, their belongings to each of dynasties and how many they were, are provided in the beginning of the book.

The beautiful parenthesis with 12 pages, very long and big one is also added. It is given in certain counts with a table of contents in a bold print, the satirical panegyric to Mahmud of Ghazni, the current padishah to the end of writing Shahnameh, is published at the end of introduction.

The work is followed by drawings that show a presence of artists in Munshi Naval Kishore's team. The big miniature with the image of Mahmud of Ghazni and other his court poets including Firdausi in hands with Shahnameh are represented on one of the first pages. Drawings are provided either at the beginning of the head or at the beginning of volume. These drawings display the course of further events, occurring in the head or volume.

The table of contents of each chapter and volume is framed with a big font. Numbering of pages also is decorated in beautiful frames at the edges on the right of each page with the designation of the head and volume for simplifying the search for the reader.

The one page contains 6 columns while the original was issued in 4 columns. It is noticeable that the publishing house tried to reduce the book volume that it was easier to read and carry, that's why the epic is issued in the book, big by the size, but not in several ones as in the original.

The dictionary of Firdausi's terms from Pahlavi language is provided at the end of the book, where the names of shahs and padeshahs are also included alphabetically.

Conclusion

Munshi Naval Kishore played extra-ordinary role in broadening mental and intellectual outlook and understanding of common people of India and that is why he published books on different topics of literature, culture and civilization from different languages. He played vital role in protecting the intellectual and cultural heritage after 1857 through his press. So far no one has been able to equal, not to talk of surpassing, the epoch-making role he played in preserving and promoting Persian and Arabic, exegetic writings, jurisprudence and fatwas, dictionaries, books on Persian language and literature, translations from Sanskrit works

and scriptures into Urdu, stories and legends and promotion of Urdu journalism in the form of Awadh Newspaper through his press. Munshi Naval Kishore was a sincere, large hearted and broad minded person, who is so popular and beloved of all and sundry and who also could glorify many other poets thanks to his huge contribution to the development of not only India but also the whole world including Kazakhstan too. Thanks to Munshi Naval Kishore's publishing house our country was able to acquaintance with a row of literature works which played a big role in our spiritual education and further development.

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