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A historical study on nagore dargah in Nagapattinam District

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Abstract--The paper evaluation Historical study on Nagore Dargah in Nagapattinam District” the History is the have a look at of past activities. It helps us to understand those techniques that enabled the early humans to correctly triumph over their surroundings and broaden the contemporary civilizations. It is not just a take a look at of battles and kings as is usually understood by means of a few. It is an analysis of society, financial system and cultural developments over a long length as contemplated in to be had sources. The most common a few of the buildings of the Islamic art at such places do no longer undergo high styled architecture greater particularly at the Nagore dargahs. Nagore is a town within the Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu, India. It is positioned about 12 km south of Karaikal and 5 km north of Nagapattinam. Nearby cities are Karaikal, Tiruvarur, and Velankanni. Based on the mythological or alternatively historic statistics it is believed that the ruler of Thanjavur, Achutappa Nayak inside the 16th century, made a contribution of about two hundred acres of huge land to the fans of the saint Shahul after the king became cured from his sufferings with the assist of the divine energy of the saint. Though a small shape, the ornate structure of Nagore Dargah makes an implementing stand at the nook of Telok Ayer Street and Boon Tat Street. Similar to Jamae Mosque, its architectural functions are a completely unique combination of East and West. Fluted Corinthian pillars the front the doorway, which functions a classical avenue-degree façade with an complex Islamic balustrade pierced with mihrab-fashioned niches. An observation is made that there is a need for the ones inquisitive about the sociology of faith to recognize the impact that modernization has had on saint veneration and dargah visit.

Keywords---Dargah Shareef, dargah Jamathul Aagir, Khalifa, *kramats* and Kanduri Festival.

Introduction

The title “A Historical Study on Nagore Dargah in Nagapattinam District” is chosen via me for research paper sine the rhythm of Muslim lifestyles in Nagapattinam and especially in Nagore Dargah. History is the take a look at of beyond occasions. It helps us to recognize those strategies that enabled the early human beings to successfully conquer their surroundings and broaden the modern civilizations. It isn't only a observe of battles and kings as is normally understood via a few. It is an analysis of society, financial system and cultural tendencies over an extended duration as meditated in available resources. Islamic structure accommodates the architectural forms of buildings associated with Islam. It encompasses each secular and spiritual patterns from the early history of Islam to the current. Islamic architecture developed to fulfill Islamic non secular beliefs, as an example, the minaret become designed to help the muezzin in making his voice heard during a particular area. The early imperial Muslim style of structure which seems to have started out influencing the nearby fashion within the newly set up Muslim territories of Tamil Nadu may be very confined. The most typical a few of the buildings of the Islamic art at such locations do no longer endure excessive styled architecture more specifically at the Nagore dargahs. Only a few homes of princely country in Tamil Nadu and some mosques that too constructed on the later a part of twentieth century have high-quality architectural specimens. The motive for the non life of arresting features of structure on the Nagore dargahs is that the builders or masons did no longer display a great deal interest in developing elegantly laid out designs and refined forms. Objectives of the study

1. To understand historical construction of Nagore Darah.
2. To study the profile of the study area.
3. To know the importance of Nagore Dargah
4. To study the History of the temple of Nagore Dargah and its art and architecture.
5. To discuss the administration and festivals of the temple.

Sources for this study

The observe is only based on primary and secondary information.. The secondary sources were collected from, journals and articles are also the sources of information about the particular temples. Information Technology also provides many research papers which are available in web sites. They give lot of information's about dargah and sacred places. Literary sources provide a data of a different nature especially in reconstructing the social and economic conditions prevalent in the area of study. Historians are skeptical about the historical value of the literary works, as they are tainted by a tendency to exaggerate the status of the subject. Besides testifying to the existence of these temples in the seventh century, they provide a description of the sacred centre and of the deity enshrined in them. Books of historical value, published by several erudite scholars after a

studious perusal of the sources on individual temples and collective ones could be termed as secondary sources.

Scope of the study

Dargah nowadays is taken into consideration to be place wherein saints prayed and mediated. Shrine is modern-day day building which encompasses of real dargah as nicely however no longer usually. Dargah is derived from a Persian phrase which literally manner portal or threshold. However, dargah is initially a core concept in Islamic Sufism and holds extraordinary significance for the fans of Sufi saints. Many muslims trust their needs are fulfilled once they offer prayer or provider at a dargah of the saint observe. Nagore darha has above said features in Tamil Nadu.

Study area Profile

Nagore is a metropolis inside the Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu, India. It is positioned approximately 12 km south of Karaikal and five km north of Nagapattinam. Nearby towns are Karaikal, Tiruvarur, and Velankanni. It has a population of approximately 39,000. The prime appeal of the metropolis is the Nagore Dargah Shareef. A sixteenth-century Islamic shrine, Nagore Dargah draws millions of pilgrims irrespective of caste, creed or faith.

Religious Significance

The Nagore dargah is seemed to be quite an important place of pilgrim in the entire area and draws the attention of people from each Hinduism and Islam thus, representing undisturbed coexistence of both the religions. The saint this is Shahul Hamid is supposed to have made several miracles within the town and also healed the physical suffering of the Hindu king of Thanjavur, Achutappa Nayak all through the sixteenth century. Shahul Hamid changed into usually known as Nagore Andavar because of this the "God of Nagore". The dargah is meant to were built through some of the committed fans of Shahul Hamid and included big donations from the Hindus as well. The everyday worship practices of the dargah entail the ritual of services followed through tune played with the aid of contraptions including nadaswaram. This particular practice of gambling tune while worshipping, is considered to be a unique religious custom of the Hindus. The Shifa Gunta that's surely a pool situated in the private grounds of the mentioned dargah is likewise regarded to be sacred and pilgrims journeying the dargah make it a point to take a blessed plunge in it. A male member is chosen from among the successors of the famous saint Yusuf consistent with the traditions of the dargah. The decided on Khalifa is the only who carries out all of the customary as well religious responsibilities associated with the dargah.



Mythological Importance

Based on the mythological or instead ancient data it's far believed that the ruler of Thanjavur, Achutappa Nayak inside the 16th century, made a contribution of approximately two hundred acres of giant land to the followers of the saint Shahul after the king changed into cured from his sufferings with the help of the divine energy of the saint. The dargah turned into constructed on a part of the land that became contributed through the king. It is also stated that Shahul Hamid had also forecasted his very own time of demise and suggested Yusuf, his adopted son concerning the formal processes to be done along with the burial place following his loss of life. A mausoleum changed into erected above the grave and the followers endured to adore and worship the place of the burial as a result of their belief in his divine powers which existed even after his death. It is said that the wishes of humans which even consists of the Maratha king Pratap Singh were granted on praying to Shahul Hamid at this region which later advanced into a dargah.

Architecture

Though a small shape, the ornate architecture of Nagore Dargah makes an imposing stand on the corner of Telok Ayer Street and Boon Tat Street. Similar to Jamae Mosque, its architectural features are a unique blend of East and West. Fluted Corinthian pillars front the doorway, which capabilities a classical road-level façade with an elaborate Islamic balustrade pierced with mihrab-shaped niches. At the corners of the constructing are 14-degree rectangular minarets topped with onion domes and spires. Inside the building sits a square enclosure that includes an outer corridor, a first-rate corridor and kramats (Malay for shrines). The interior galleries are coated with heavy Doric columns. The facet of the building dealing with Boon Tat Street functions big French windows topped with glass fanlights. Externally, the eaves of the constructing are supported by using a European-influenced device of cast-iron brackets.



Largest Devotees Visits

In each day, there are more than hundreds of masses devotees are journeying here. Among them more often than not are one-of-a-kind religions are highlighted. On Thursday night most maximum devotees are travelling and live. It is a couple of discern than other days. All the religion people are visit holy shrine in the amount of lots of lots. In each yr, specifically November and December we're receiving many people's from Singapore, Malaysia and a few different part of the worldwide. Generally, many devotees will go to from Singapore, Malaysia and Srilanka.

Nagore Kanduri Festival

The perceptions of the dargahs are based totally at the celebrations of daily rituals and annual pageant. A dargah is the preferred place for person or own family outings. On the occasion of americafestival a very huge organization gathers for prayers and social party within the form of mela. Every year Nagore Dargah Kanduri Festival is celebrating in the Islamic Month of Jamathul Aagir 1st to 14. During the period the first day, the flag is coming from singapore and hoisted. I am sincerely pleasure to inform now right here that our important flag is just like be Singapore country wide flag. It is hooked up the connection between Singapore and Nagore Dargah Shariff (India). The tenth day may be very essential.



Nagore Beach

In that day, Millions of devotees coming around the arena to worship the holy saint. The day which the holy sandanam is anointment on holy tomb by means of dargah kalifa. The 14th day, the flag may be dismounting. It is manner the pageant of that 12 months finished. When we are celebrating Kanduri Festival here, the same day and date, Pinang (Malaysia), Singapore and Myanmar are doing same. And in India also many places are doing the remembrance of holy saint kanduri pageant. One can go to the spiritual center positioned close to the seaside. The religious shrine is 500 years antique Dargah of Meeran Sahib Abdul Qadir Shahul Hamid Badshah who's a Saint. He is the 23rd descendant of Prophet Muhammad. This is the area of Hindu and Muslim cohesion in India where people from all religions visits the shrine. The Dargah is a top notch location to set up religion in one's religion. The 500 years vintage shrine is believed to connect to a tank referred to as Peer Kulam. This tank contains water with curative houses.

Complex of Nagore Dargah

Nagore Dargah covers a place of five acres enclosed by way of a compound wall. The main complicated has four entrances in every path. The dargah is assumed to had been built with the aid of ardent devotees of Shahul Hamid, who're 60 per cent Hindus. There are five minarets with unique heights and the tallest one has a peak of 131 feet (40 m). It became erected all through the 195th demise anniversary of Shahul. The dargah has a gold-plated dome placed on the west face out of doors the main front over the tombs of Shahul, his son Yusuf and his daughter-in-law Saeeda Sultana Biwi. The other four minarets are seventy seven ft tall Sahib Minara, 93.5 ft (28.5 m) tall Thalaimattu Minara, ninety three.25 toes (28.42 m) tall Muthubaq Minara and 80 ft (24 m) tall Ottu Minara, every constructed in 4 cardinal factors across the dome. As a mark of appreciate, devotees venerate the sandals of the saint which can be preserved inside the shrine. The vital part of the dargah is the tomb of the saint Shahul Hamid, which is approached via seven thresholds. The four of those doorways of Nagore Dargah are made of silver and the final 3 of gold. The other tombs in the shrines are those for Shahul's grandson Hassan Alaihis Salam and Abdel Khader Gilani, every positioned in different chambers. The adjacent part of the complex is referred to

as Peer Mandap, the Khalifa's place of fasting throughout the yearly pageant. Shifa Gunta is a holy tank with stepped sides, located in the precincts of the dargah.

Conclusion

An observation is made that there is a need for those interested in the sociology of religion to understand the impact that modernization has had on saint veneration and dargah visit. Thus, aside from the conventional restoration methods, which require big amounts of masonry, group of workers, capital, and uncooked substances, trade techniques ought to be employed to preserve many such history wealth. Administration in a Nagore dargah with spiritual dedication would help improve the management and daily maintenance of the shrine. In spite of the attempts by the opponents of dargah cult, the dargahs will remain and continue as decisive meeting points of all religious communities to preserve the social harmony from being collapsed by a few who may try to achieve their own attempts in the name of religion. Any claim to social status of a Nagore dargah through its administration and resources is viewed with some Muslims. Real status lies with the pirs -the pirs who claim to be the descendants of the saint buried and the associated status lies with the trustees whose power is acquired and transitory. The public judgment is, as regards the administrative functions, as to whether this status is justified or not rests to decide that the duties at the Nagore dargahs are to be fulfilled by those shrines' responsible office bearers.

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