



SOCIAL LIFE OF BANI ZIRI IN GRANADA (403-483)

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ABSTRACT:

Zirids were a part of Sanhadja Berbers who originated from Maghreb urban areas to Gharnatah in 965 and subsequent to assuming job in battling among Arabs and Berbers they could vanquish Gharnatah government. One of the strategies of Zirids of Gharnatah was that, from one perspective, by depending on Sanhadja Berbers, and then again, by the help of Jewish clergymen's prevalent power could rule different opponents and stayed at the scene of Granada for a long time. It should be referenced that, concerning this solid circumstance, their administration was at the most astounding purpose of intensity, where they battled with their neighbors and tried to make flourishing in Gharnatah domain or because of interior differences to pick up government position and rebellion of restrictions, they were a feeble government. In this way, the intensity of Zirids of Gharnatah weakened at the Abdulla ben Belghein (1046-1062) time and was ousted by Emir of Mourabitoun, Yusuf ben Tashfinin 1062.

In concentrate the social structure of Gharnatah, as to the arrangement of this present time's populace, Jews and Christians were of noteworthy populace and were completely playing out their religious and social exercises, so that, Jews had major regulatory and military places of the legislature at their hands and this caused uproars prompting slaughter of Jews.

In Zirids ruling time, Gharnatah saw the exercises of acclaimed priests, researchers, Faqhis, Ulema on scholarly and account grounds. Furthermore, numerous researchers, for example, Abolghasem Asbagh ben Muhammad ben Sheik al-Mehdi and Abu Muhammad Abdullah ben, al-Ghartabi caliphate showed up in the fields of space science, writing...

The point of this article is to think about the societal position of an administration in Gharnatah, which despite its significance in history of Islam, tragically, less consideration has been given to it. Then again, Bani Ziri government is one of the critical and powerful governments in the zone, be that as it may, so far no book, article or postulation have been expounded on it in Persian dialect and this has prompted its being less known than different governments.

Keywords: Zirids, Gharnatah, Bani Ziri government, Berbers

INTRODUCTION:

Historical geography

Antiquarians differ on the circumstances of Granada city, at the season of the triumph of Andalusia by Arabs: some of them trusted that it was the capital of al-Bireh district. Another gathering imagined that Granada is one of the little urban areas of al-Bireh. In any case, the third gathering trusted it was one of the towns of al-Bireh, or was one of its zones. As indicated by the writer of the book,"



Full learning of Gharnatah News (al ehateh fi akhbare Gharnatah) ", Gharnatah is one of the most established urban areas of al-Bireh locale. Homeiri says:" Gharnatah is one of the urban communities of al-Bireh. Prior to the beginning of feudality period, it was everybody's goal, and after the start of that period, Granada was fabricated and its significance turned into equivalent to al-Bireh." It appears that at the season of success of Andalucia, Gharnatah was one of the little urban areas of al-Bireh edges, and close it, at the southern region, al-Bireh, was the focal point of territory.

THE REASON FOR DENOMINATION OF GHARNATAH

Gharnatah is a city situated at the south of Andalucia. It is said that its right spelling is Agharnatah and as the general population have expelled 'an' and 'l' from al-Bireh, and read it Libreh, its 'a' has been evacuated and has been perused Gharnatah. Gharnatah is an old name which goes back to Romans and Gutian individuals. Specialists differ on its importance. It is said that Gharnatah signifies 'pomegranate' in Spanish and Latin, and the city has been named all things considered for its magnificence. Some say that Gharnatah is a subordinate of Roman word Granada signifying 'pomegranate', and it has been called so for the plenitude of pomegranate gardens encompassing it. Others say that the first run through, pomegranate was taken from Ifriqiya to Andalucia and planted in this land or on the grounds that it is situated at the opposite sides of a valley, it is like a pomegranate partitioned in the center. Ebn-e Khatib citing Simont as saying, "ideal saying is that Gharnatah has a Gutian root and is a mix of "Nateh", an old town close al-Bireh and "Ghar", the proprietor of groups, which Muslims have ascribed it to him and it has moved toward becoming Gharnatah. Or then again Berbers may have named it as one of their clans, once landed there."

GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS

Gharnatah is neglecting a verdant and fertile plain named Lavega from southeast, and is situated at the edge of Shannil to Loshah from the west, and is extended to snow-secured heaps of Sierra Nevada, i.e. Sholir mount or Jabal al-Salj from southeast. In the center, Andalucia is arranged in the fourth district of the seven areas and there is forty miles among it and Ash desert. Yaghut considers it among the most established urban areas in al-Bireh territory.

REFERENCE

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