



MUSLIM JOURNAL AND LITERATURE IN COLONIAL BENGAL

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So many journals and literature was founded in colonial Bengal. We always remark that Muslims are backward on education and literature. But when we look after colonial Muslims work, there are so many leading editor and literary persons, progressive thinking persons, that just a wonder for us. We are going to discussing near about 32 journals and editor and so many glorious literature also.

Aims and Objects

1. To develop an awareness of Indian people so that Muslim literature was not so backward.
2. To develop an awareness of Indian people about Muslim's heritage and literature.
3. To uphold the importance of their journals.
4. To show a list of journals, editor and other activities.
5. To uphold their progressive thinking.
6. To show their writing skill.
7. To uphold how Muslim women were also unfolded their own opinion.
8. To uphold Muslim women's creativity.

Introduction

It is very significant sign of the time of colonial Bengal that the Muslim men and women have been successful in writings work in Bengali language in a style that would not suffer in the least in comparison with the composition of those who are 'so the manner born'. It is also noted that our Muslims have bestirred themselves into activity and taken to discussing their thoughts and wants in spirit that benefit them in the long run. In the treatise the examples writers give of the condition of their countrymen in Bengal in their social, political, religious and literary aspects and ascribes much of their drawbacks to want proper education. They put forward for their amelioration breath a proper spirit of patriotism and exceedingly precious of being considered by his co-religionist. Their journals are also attention-grabbing in as much as it gives them a first-rate insight into the present condition of section of the Indian community among whom their group is cast. I am very glad consequently to find these they preach the noble doctrine to their co-religionists that they are urging them to effect social and moral reforms and to improve their own position by literary works. Now, we are discussing about it details.

Journals

'DIGDARSHAN' was the first literary Bengali journal that published on April, 1818. But it was edited by a foreigner Marsman. In this year, month of June, Gangakisore Bhattacharyya published 'Bangle gazette'. In September 1821 Rammohan Roy published a bilingual journal named 'BRAHAM SEBODHI'. Syad Abdul Rahim was the first Muslim Editor who edited 'BALARANJIKA' IN 1ST Boisakh, 1280 (Bengali era). But it was completely abolished. Before that Farsi and Urdu journals was published from the religious point of view.¹ These journals was not running for a long time. In March, 1831, 'SAMACHAR SAVARAJENDRA' was published by Seikh Alimullah. Another journal, named 'JADUDDIPAK VASKAR' was published in June, 1846 edited by Rajab Ali.² This was five-lingual journal. Honorable Anisujjaman did not point out 'BALARANJIKA'. But he discusses briefly about other two journals.³ Actually from 1873 the journals of Muslim editors was published weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly etc. We are preparing a short list of journals between 1873 to 1905, now.

Year	Name of Journals	Type	Editor	Publishing Place
1873	BALARANJIKA	WEEKLY	SYAD ABDUL RAHIM	BARISAL
1874	AZIJANANEHAR	MONTHLY	MIR MOSSARAF HOSSAIN	CHUCHURA
1874	PARIL BARTABAHA	FORTNIGHTLY	ANISUDDIN AHAMED	DHAKA
1877	MAHAMMUDI AKHTER	HALF WEEKLY	ABDUL KHALEK	KOLKATA
1884	AKHBARE ESLAMIA	WEEKLY	MOHAMMAD NAIMUDDIN	KARTIA
1884	MUSALMA, MUSALMAN BONDHU	WEEKLY	REAJUDDIN AHAMED	KOLKATA
1885	ISLAM	MONTHLY	EKINUDDIN AHAMED	KOLKATA
1886	NABA SUDHAKAR	WEEKLY	REAJUDDIN AHAMED	KOLKATA
1886	AHAMADI	FORTNIGHTLY	HAMID KHAN	TANNGAIL
1887	HINDU-MUSALMAN SAMMILANI	MONTHLY	GOLAM KADER	TANNGAIL
1889	SUDHAKAR	WEEKLY	ABDUL RAHIM	KOLKATA
1889	BHARATER VRAMANIBARANI	QUATERLY	MOHAMMAD AHAMADI	KOLKATA
1890	HITAKARI	FORTNIGHTLY	MIR MOSSARAF HOSSAIN	CHUCHURA
1891	VISAK DARPAN	MONTHLY	S. JAHIRUDIN AHAMED	KOLKATA



1891	ISLAM-PRACHARAK	MONTHLY	REAJUDDIN AHAMED	KOLKATA
1892	MIHIR	MONTHLY	ABDUL RAHIM	KOLKATA
1892	HAFEZ	FORTNIGHTLY	ABDUL RAHIM	KOLKATA
1892	TANGAIL HITAKARI	WEEKLY	MOSLEMUDDIN KHNA	TANNGAIL
1895	MIHIR O SUDHAKAR	WEEKLY	ABDUL RAHIM	KOLKATA
1898	KOHINOOR	MONTHLY	RAOSAN ALICHOWDHURY	PANGSA
1899	PRACHARAK	MONTHLY	MADHUMIA	KOLKATA
1900	LAHARI	MONTHLY	MOZAMMEL HAQUE	SANTIPUR
1900	NUR-AL-IMAN	MONTHLY	MOHAMMAD USUF ALI	RAJSHAHI
1901	MOSALMAN PATRIKA	MONTHLY	MAHATABUDDIN	JASSORE
1901	SOLTAN	MONTHLY	S. NAJIRUDDIN AHAMED	KUMARKHALI
1901	NURUL ISLAM	MONTHLY	MOHAMMAD MEHERULLAH	JASSORE
1901	BALAK	WEEKLY	FAZLUL HAQUE	BARISHAL
1903	NABANUR	MONTHLY	EMDAD ALI	KOLKATA
1903	MOHAMMUDI	MONTHLY	AKRAM KHNA	KOLKATA
1903	HANIF	MONTHLY	NURUL HOSSAIN KASIMPURI	MYMANSINGH
1904	SUHRID	MONTHLY	A.D. KHAN	KATAK

Literary Effects

In 'MUHAMMADI AKHBAR' was published on the relation of Rush-Turkey war. Main feature was on the event of this war. It has no literary value as such⁴. 'AKHBARE ESLAMIA' was a literary magazine⁵. It has a religious aspect too much. But 'AHAMADI' was very much free from so called religion. It was secular magazine. It had been remonstrated about constriction of religion. On the other hand 'MUSALMAN BONDHU' was full of poetry, article, story and so on. Colloquial language had established by this journal. Editor said that there are not only higher society dialects but local people are speaking in to their own dialects, which are the major portion. There were some linguistic aspects also⁶. Naimuddin himself also was very knowledgeable person. Faejnnesa Chowdhury was an eminent writer who admires it. 'AHAMADI' was a secular magazine. Mirmossaraf Hossain was also attached with this journal. He was an eminent writer of India. 'SUDHAKAR' was a high literary journal. Reajuddin Ahamed, poet Mozammel Haque, Abdul Rahim and so many literary persons were attached with this journal. Their writings gave this magazine an astonishing aspect. 'ISLAM PRACHARAK' was only for Islamic. It unfolded the revitalization of Islam. 'MIHIR' was a very fastidious journal. It was only literary journal. Literature, science, sociology, heritage, anthropology etc. were its area under discussion. Girish Chandra Bagchi, Jotindra Mohan Basu was written their science based article. It was highly praised by standards news paper. Drama, fiction, poem and other literary article was very much astonishing, amazing and fantastic.

'MIHIR AND SUHAKAR' was the social based journal. Politics, religion, history and social aspect were the main theme of that journal. 'MIHIR' was stopped up on 1893 and 'SUDHAKAR' on 1890. 'HAFEZ' was started fortnightly but after four years it converted to monthly magazine. Its educational aspect was remarkable. 'KOHINOOR' was multidisciplinary journal. It was very outstanding and constructive. It has relevance at present day situation. Both Muslim and Hindu artist were written simultaneously on that magazine. The conflict of Hindu-Muslim is no need to longer at all. All men are created by supreme power. That was the aspect of that magazine. Rousan Ali writes there 'APANI SUNDAR HOI/ SABARE DAKIA LOI/ EKAKARE DUB DI SUKHR SANGSARE...' His philosophy was exceedingly powerful. 'KOHINOOR' was a landmark journal of colonial Bengal. It is very relevant in present scenario.

Conclusion

The colonial period is very crucial phase in Indian history. We are not free from colonial culture even to-day. In such a situation we have to converse more and more literature and culture. So we have to discuss about Muslim literature with Hindu culture. That is the relevance of discussing that article.

Reference

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