

A decorative border with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns surrounds the central text.

Chapter: 02

Review of Literature

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction:

Literature is the art of written work and manipulation. Review of literature is an essential part of any research. It is also important for shaping idea and reaching insight of the subject, with the help of this, a researcher gets an overview about the topic. Review of the topic demonstrates that the researcher knows the field which means more than reporting, what one have read and understood. Instead need to read it critically and write in such a way that shows researcher have a feel for the subject and know what the most important issues are and there relevance to the work. Researcher should know the controversies and what is neglected.

Urdu literature has a history that is inextricably tied to the development of the Urdu language. Urdu literature originated sometime around the 14th century in North India among the sophisticated gentry of Persian courts. Urdu language has contributed in different and distinct ways. Indeed Urdu Journalism has played a vital role in freedom movement. If we look at the literature and documents showing the significant role of Urdu Journalism in freedom struggle we would realise it is not only quite substantively rich, informative, suggestive but also cover the various aspect of Urdu Journalism before and after independence. It had not only worked as source of news and information but it was efficiently used as an effective means of spreading ideology and thoughts of great freedom fighters. The numbers of references are available in various libraries where in the role and contributions of Urdu

and journalism has been described. Urdu and journalism are undoubtedly inseparable entity.

In this chapter researcher would like to present detailed review of previous work regarding the topic and available literature in various libraries in India, like *Khuda Bakhsh Oriental library Patna, Bihar, Maulana Azad Library, AMU, Aligarh, Asiatic Society library Kolkata, National Library Kolkata, Central Library MANUU, Hyderabad and Allama Shibli Library ; Nadwatul Ulama, Lucknow.*

2.2 Reviewed Books:

1. They too fought for India's Freedom Struggle:

Mr Asghar Ali Engineer, in his famous book “*They too fought for India's Freedom Struggle*” The Role of Minorities’ depicts that minorities too have played a crucial and pivotal role in the freedom struggle of the country and in the same volume *Abida Samiuddin* discussed the contribution of Urdu journalism, which well suggests the close ties between Urdu journalism and freedom struggle .While Political movements such as Khilafat movement provided the ideological ground. Urdu journalism had highly influenced the works of great Muslim leaders and was responsible for triggering several other small and big revolutions directly or indirectly. In the above mentioned book, he described and discussed in detail the role of Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, Muslims and Hindus for freedom of their motherland.

2. Jam-e Jahan Numa Urdu Sahafat Ki Ibtida:

Mr Gurbachan Chandan, a former head of the Urdu Desk in G.O.I's, Press Information Bureau; in his 248-pages long Urdu book *Jam-I-Jahan Numa, Urdu Sahafat Ki Ibtida*, presented documentary evidence and proved that the

first Urdu newspaper is Jam-e-Jahan Numa and thus putting an end to the different waves of views of various writers about the first Urdu newspaper. This book was the outcome of 2 years of rigorous research on the particulars of this book, whose original record unfortunately remained buried in the National Archives of India, New Delhi and the *Oriental Section* of the former *British Library, London*, with this ironically was buried his unflinching effort. *Mr G.D. Chandan* strongly supported and could prove the fact that the first ever Urdu Newspaper in India is Jam-e-Jahan Numa. He criticised and ruthlessly rejected any contentions on authenticity of the above mentioned fact and dismissed all the doubts in regard of Jam-e-Jahan Numa being the first Urdu newspaper. He throws light on the background of this paper and much information about Hari Har Dutt and Sada Sukh Lal. Apart from this he presents the sample of news's of Jam-e-Jahan Numa and the relation with the government.

3. History of Indian Journalism:

Mr J. Natarajan in the book "*History of Indian Journalism*" have discussed in detail giving a vivid description of the various aspect of Indian Journalism. He well elucidates the origin of the press in India, condition of the Press during the emergency, First Press ordinance, The Indian language press, Reform and reaction, the great rebellion and after, Registration of the press, Repeal of the ganging act, Press laws and restrictions, Era of modern expansion, the origin and the growth of News agencies etc.

4. The press in India (Perspective in development and relevance)

Mr K.S.Padhy and R.N. Sahu in their famous book "*The press in India*" (Perspective in development and relevance) have profoundly described about

the origin, growth, role and responsibilities of the Indian Press in ancient and medieval period.

5. History of Indian Press & Growth of Newspaper in India

Mr B.N Ahuja in the book “*History of Indian Press and Growth of Newspaper in India*” presented an exhaustive outline of the history of the Indian Press in the modern period. He elaborated the unjust done and rigorous restriction posed on the growth of Newspapers and on the freedom of the press through numerous enactments.

6. Indian Regional Journalism:

Mr P.K. Rabindranath in his book “*Indian Regional Journalism*” briefly discussed about the growth of regional journalism, Government action against the Press during the quit India movement and the outlook of Press after independence etc.

7. History of Journalism:

Mr Muniruddin through his book “*History of Journalism*” has made a successful attempt to describe the History of Indian journalism exclusively and exhaustively.

8. Urdu Sahafat Aur Jange Azadi 1857:

Mr Masum Muradabadi in his book “*Urdu Sahafat Aur Jange Azadi 1857*” has made an informative study on the problems faced, development graph, role played and remarkable influence of the press in India on the revolt of 1857. This book can be used as a doorway to step into the history and witness the revolt of 1857. The book is enriched with the facts which clearly prove the extent of efforts made by and put in by him, this book can be considered a great help to people who need an in-depth knowledge of this very topic. He

has included a just discussion in detail about the role of Urdu journalism in freedom struggle, Sacrifices made by Urdu Journalists, the root causes and immediate causes of the revolt of 1857 etc.

9. **Urdu Sahafat Par Ek Nazar**

Mr G.D. Chandan in his book “*Urdu Sahafat par ek Nazar*” presented documentary evidences and discovery of the official “*review*” prepared by the then Chief Secretary of the Government in 1823 the first Press Ordinance was passed against which *Raja Ram Mohan Roy* fought a legal battle and then closed down his Persian paper, “*Mirat-ul-Akhbar*” in protest against the British Government’s refusal to withdraw the ordinance. This was the first protest, by a language paper, against a curb or tyranny of the British on the Press.

10. **Hindustani Akhbar Navesi: (Company Ke Ahad Me)**

Hindustani Akhbar Navesi (Company Ke Ahad Me) was compiled by *Mr Mohammad Ateeq Siddique* and thus one more pearl was added in the string. In this book he tried his best to cover the complete history of Indian Journalism during the British regime in India as well as in post independent era. He described that the freedom of the press has been crippled and controlled by several laws. He presented an overview about the Indian journalism. He explained the historical background of several Indian languages newspapers, political stand. He also added the summarised growth of Indian Journalism and the problem faced by them.

11. **Urdu Sahafat aur Tahrike Azadi:**

Urdu Sahafat aur Tahrike Azadi composed by *Dr Sami Ahmad*. He covered several major and minor things in this book. In his book he focuses on the

growth and development of Urdu Journalism, he also made an attempt to collect some oldest Urdu newspapers history; like *Jam-e- Jahan Numa, Mirat ul Akhbar, Delhi Urdu Akhbar* etc. which is worth appreciation. He described the role of Urdu Journalism in National awareness movement. And lastly he compiled his book by showcasing the contribution of Urdu Journalism in freedom struggle.

12. Urdu Sahafat ka Safar:

Urdu Sahafat ka Safar compiled by **G.D Chandan**. In this book he described that the press remained a loyal enemy of the atrocities and unjust done by the governing authorities. He gave an overview of the revolt of 1857, the first war of independence and studied his book by mentioning contribution of **Maulvi Mohammad Baqar**; first Urdu journalist Martyr. He also covered several important aspects of Urdu Journalism and freedom movement.

13. Junubi Hind Ki Urdu Sahafat :

(South Indian Urdu Journalism before 1857)

Junubi Hind Ki Urdu Sahafat (South Indian Urdu Journalism before 1857) compiled by **Dr Md. Afzal-ud-din Iqbal**. In this book he peeps into the history of south Indian Journalism in general and especially Urdu Journalism in detail. He presented very informative detail about regional languages newspapers in south India. He also tried to cover the history of printing press in South India.

14. Urdu Sahafat ki Tareekh:

Mr Nadir Ali Khan in his book “*Urdu Sahafat ki Tareekh*” covers various aspect of Urdu Journalism i.e. history of Urdu Journalism and freedom of Press, press before 1857, etc.

15. **Urdu ke Akhbar Navis:**

Imdad Sabiri in his writing “*Urdu ke Akhbar Navis*” vividly discussed about the sacrifices of Urdu Journalist like *Maulvi Mohammed Baqar, Muneer Shikohabadi, Munshi Sajjad Hussain, Munshi Sada sukh lal, Hari Har Dutt and Brij Narayan Chakbast*. His contribution is great as he brought to light the names which remained buried in the pages of history forgotten and lost, their sacrifices can never be compensated but this book gave them an identity.

16. **Urdu Sahafat Sadaqat aur Azadi-e-Rai:**

Ishrat Ali Siddique in his work “*Urdu Sahafat Sadaqat aur Azadi-e-Rai*” has discussed how Urdu press was suppressed, harassed and tortured before 1857. He concludes that on the part of Urdu press before independence there was “fear, obedience, but not acceptance”.

17. **Urdu Sahafat aur Hasrat Mohani:**

Dr. Sharifuddin Ahmad in his book “*Urdu Sahafat aur Hasrat Mohani*” has made a sincere study on great martyr and journalist *Hasrat Mohani*. He presented in detail the role played by *Hasrat Mohani* in freedom struggle by his writings.

18. **Tahreek-e-Azadi aur Al-Hilal:**

Dr. Shafee Ayyub in his work “*Tahreek-e-Azadi aur Al-Hilal*” has discussed and explained the minute details about Al Hilal and established it as the greatest Urdu periodical of that time, which was started by *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad*. A weekly *Al-Hilal* gained a lot of popularity and rage; it created political and religious consciousness among the Muslims. It was one of the first Urdu newspapers which put equal importance on content and presentation including the layout and design. It was designed on the pattern of Egyptian

newspapers. But its greatest asset was the content. It addressed the readers in a new language and a much more influential style of expression.

19. Maghrebi Bengal me Urdu Sahafat:

“Maghrebi Bengal me Urdu Sahafat”(Urdu Journalism in West Bengal) by Dr. Farida Anwar throws immense light on Urdu Journalism exclusively in West Bengal and its role in freedom struggle. She also discussed the objective of Urdu Journalism. The book covered the complete ups and downs of the journey of Urdu Journalism in West Bengal, Prominent Urdu Journalists of West Bengal before and after Independence and the Important Journals and newspapers in West Bengal.

20. Urdu Sahafat Masail-o-Imkanat:

Dr. Humayun Ashraf in his book *“Urdu Sahafat Masail-o-Imkanat”* discussed the problems faced and atrocities done in order to seize the freedom of Urdu press before independence. Apart from this he also presents a complete analysis of the change in quality and frequency of circulation of Urdu paper before and after independence. In addition this book also handles several important topics like: Urdu Journalism and Nationalism and Delhi Urdu Akhbar and Freedom Struggle.

21. Mass Communication in India:

Mass Communication in India, by: Keval J. Kumar, one of the most famous books in Indian Journalism. It can be merrily considered to be a complete textbook for Journalism student, as it covers the complete history of Indian Journalism; print and electronic. He also included the Cinema and folk culture as a medium of communication.

22. **Tarikh-e- Sahafat:** (*History of Journalism*)

Mr Mohd. Iftekhar Khokhar in his book *Tarikh-e- Sahafat (History of Journalism)* takes journalism and history of journalism to altogether a different level by his magnificent work and detailed information is astonished. He covered the growth and development of Urdu Journalism in Indian sub-continent.

23. **Urdu Sahafat Mazi Aur Hal:**(Urdu Journalism Past and Present)

Urdu Sahafat Mazi aur Hal (Urdu Journalism Past and Present) Edited by *Khalid Mahmood and Srwarul-Hoda*. This book is compilation of several articles of different writers about the Urdu Journalism. Role of Urdu Journalism in freedom struggle, Urdu Journalism in different States of the country and most importantly compares and showcases the different phases and eras in the immortal journey of journalism from then and now.

24. **India's Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:**

"India's Maulana Abul Kalam Azad" edited by *Syeda Saiyidain Hameed*. This book was compiled for tributes and appraisals to *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad*. In this book various writers discussed about the Journalistic career, approach and ideology of *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad*, centrally focussing on his works like *Al-Hilal* and *Al-Balagh*, his revolutionary nationalism, about his contribution in freedom movement etc. When mentioning his name I fail to stop and add the writings of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are considered to be epitomes in the journalism.

25. ***Qaumi Mahaz-e- Azadi aur U.P ke Musalman Sahafi:***

Qaumi Mahaz Azadi aur U.P ke Musalman Sahafi (National freedom Movement and Muslim Journalist of U.P) Written by *Prof. Mrs Abida Samiuddin*. In this book she discussed about 17 prominent and leading newspapers of U.P and their contributions in the achievement of India's independence. Apart from this she drew a life sketch of the great people, scholars like *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Munshi Sajjad Hussain, Rais-ul-Ahrar Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Maulvi Majeed Hasan, Maulana Hamidul-Ansari Ghazi, Hayatullah Ansari* etc.

26. ***Tahreek-e- Azadi Me Ulama Ka Kirdar:***

Tahreek-e- Azadi Me Ulama Ka Kirdar (The role of Ulama in Freedom Movement before 1857) by *Faisal Ahmad Nadvi Bhatkali*. In this book he discussed in detail the never spoken and hardly acknowledged role of Ulama in freedom movement of India. He also discussed about the different troops of freedom fighters in different states.

27. ***Azadi-e- Hind Ki Jad-do Jih'd Me Musalmano ka Hissa:***

Azadi-e- Hind Ki Jadd-o-Jih'd Me Musalmano ka Hissa (Contribution of Muslims in India's freedom Struggle) Written by *Prof. Abdul- Munim An-Namir* and Translated by *Maulana Mohd. Alauddin Nadvi*. In this book he profoundly described about the conspiracy of British against Indians and the role played by Muslims against the British. He strongly conveys that the

separation of India was merely the heart rendering result of the brutal and foul British conspiracy.

28. Abul Kalam Azad vision and action:

Abul Kalam Azad vision and action by Prof.B. Sheikh Ali. In this book he aptly discusses the dynamic role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in India's freedom struggle. Maulana Azad was a Media Craft, he used most powerful pen to change the mind-set of Indians and his medium was Al- Hilal, which proved more disastrous to the British interest than many military campaign and thus proved the proverb 'pen is mightier than the sword'. He was undoubtedly the magnum opus for the field of journalism.

29. Sahafat Ke Usool: (Principles of Journalism)

Sahafat Ke Usool (Principles of Journalism) in this book *Prof.K.R. Iqbal Ahmad* made an attempt to discuss and successfully dealt with the different aspects of print and electronic journalism. Freedom of Press, Press Law, Media ethics, Internet journalism etc.

30. Hamare Hindustani Musalman: (Our Indian Muslim)

Hamare Hindustani Musalman (Our Indian Muslim) by *W.W Hunter*, *Translated by Dr. Sadique Hussain*, He gives a keen and apt description of the mind set of Indians about Britishers, his writing helps to delve deep into the psychology of Indians and is indeed a thrilling analysis of the reason of anti-British mind-set of Indians.

31. **Ahwal-e-Sahafat:**

Mr Suhail Anjum in his book “Ahwal-e-Sahafat” briefly discussed the origin growth and development of Urdu Journalism, and also focuses on other important aspects of the journalism.

32. **Urdu Sahafat 19 Sadi me: (Urdu Journalism in 19th century)**

Urdu Sahafat 19 Sadi me (Urdu Journalism in 19th century) by Dr. Tahir Masood. This book can be called as an ocean of information as it consists of more than 1200 pages. In this large book he covered almost all possible and relevant topics related to Journalism; especially concentrating on Urdu Journalism in various chapters. He has well sequenced everything in his book, as he starts with the growth of news writing in sub-continent, in the first chapter, in the 2nd chapter he continues with the tradition of print journalism before the Urdu Journalism, third chapter talks about the Persian Journalism, then he comes to the origin and birth of Urdu Journalism in the subsequent chapters, first phase of Urdu Journalism (1837-1857) discussed in fifth chapter, freedom struggle of 1857 and Urdu Journalism remains the core of 6th chapter, a brief discussion about Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his form of Journalism comprises the heart of 7th chapter. Political and Social journalism is the major subject of 8th chapter. Apart from these soul chapters there are several other topics of great importance also discussed in detail.

33. **Urdu Sahafat me Izhar-o- Iblagh ke Mukhtalif Pairae Ka Tanqeedi Jaiza.**

Urdu Sahafat me Izhar-o- Iblagh ke Mukhtalif Pairae Ka Tanqeedi Jaiza

(A critical Study of different way of communication in Urdu Journalism) by Dr. Salih Abdullah. In this book is a critical analysis of the different phases of Urdu Journalism and its magnificent contribution in the freedom struggle. He could manage efficiently to cover the 150 years history of Urdu Journalism and socio-economic condition and changes which took place during that time.

34. **Hyderabad ke Ilmi Wa Adabi Rasail:**

Hyderabad ke Ilmi-wa-Adabi Rasail, by: Prof. Anwar-ud-din. In this research he vividly discussed about the various Journals of different subject published from Hyderabad during 19th to 20th century. Apart from this he presented a list of Journals categorised subject wise.

35. **Arabic and Urdu Journalism and Their Contribution to Independence of Egypt and India.**

Sumama Faisal (Arabic and Urdu Journalism and Their Contribution to Independence of Egypt and India) has presented a comparative study on contribution of Arabic and Urdu Journalism in the freedom movement of Egypt and India and with the help of contrasting study of Arabic and Urdu Journalism in terms of their contribution to independence of the two countries he has compared their role in their respective country's freedom struggle. The work is a good effort to compare the role of journalism but an extensive approach in dealing with Urdu Journalism can be felt missing definitely and remains a point of disappointment for people looking for a detail on Urdu Journalism.

36. **Tahreek Azadi-e-Hind me Musalmanon Ki Qurbaniyan:**

Tahreek Azadi-e-Hind me Musalmanon Ki Qurbaniyan compiled by **Dr Razi Ahmad Kamal**. In this book he discussed in detail the contribution of Ulama and other Muslim freedom fighters and their strong instinct of patriotism.

A product of deep research, the book published by **Maktaba-i-Jamia** Ltd., New Delhi, brings out, for the first time, the facts about the birth of printed Urdu journalism in sub-continent. Unfortunately, it is the only full-length publication available on the subject in any language but fortunately it is.

J.P Bhatnagar, M.Chalapati Rao, Shanti Ranjan Battacharya, Dr Miskeen Ali Hijazi, Ghulam Haider, Shamima Rizwi, Dr. Abdussalam Khursheed, Syed Iqbal Qadri, Dr. Salim Akhtar, Dr. Asghar Abbas and others who have made significant contribution to the literature on Urdu Journalism.

Though I got a lot of information and relevant data from the huge collection of literature on Urdu Journalism but my thirst for even more was indeed not quenched. The literature was informative but missed the extensiveness in it. Therefore a sincere attempt has been made to make the present study of academic help and this study is focused around this objective. So far, no systematic and comprehensive study has been done to make an analysis of the role and responsibility of Urdu press in freedom struggle. Researcher takes this opportunity and aspires to become a part of this aspect of Urdu Journalism.
