



5. Usefulness of Hindi journalism in social eradication

Dr. Rakesh Kumar Dubey

Assistant Professor(Guest)

Jamia Milia Islamia University, New Delhi

dr.rakeshkubey@gmail.com

Abstract

hindi journalism national language, has also been related to social utility and development of Khadi Boli. The contribution of Hindi journalism in social eradication has remained intact. Hindi has been getting its own contribution from Hindi journalists in social upliftment. These journalists were Hindi speaking as well as other speaking people too. Many of these were from Hindi speaking areas. Some were first litterateurs, later became journalists, while some started from journalism and made their place in the literary world. All of them dedicated their entire lives to make Hindi a language spoken and understood at the all-India level. For them Hindi and nationalism were synonymous with each other. Despite these journalists being from different language backgrounds, their style diversity is visible at its peak.

Key words-social eradication, Hindi Journalist, Hindi Journalism, Positive Journalism, Hindi Newspaper.

Introduction

The role of the pillar of journalism is important in providing the base to any democracy. Journalism finds itself separated from the other three pillars. Its function is to keep an eye on the three pillars and to highlight and remove the discrepancies prevalent in them in the public mind. Hindi journalism also has a positive and negative role. If we look at the past, Hindi journalism has been the leading guide and guide of the society. women living within the four walls of the house, or women working outside, has been providing readable material related to their interests for everyone. Keeping an eye on every activity of the society, Hindi journalism has been doing the job of showing the mirror to the society very well. In the study, the aspects related to social eradication of Hindi journalism have been studied.



Objective

To study various aspects of hindi journalism of social eradication.

Implications and interpretation

Hindi journalism has been doing the work of giving voice to various problems of the society since its inception. “then events Eyewitness accounts of reactions and actions are diverse according to the racial, class, caste, gender and other social differences of the society. They are not only influenced by the society but also influence it.”¹ “Education in our nation which is currently on the path of progress” Journalists have to find solutions to the various problems of agriculture, rural development, family planning, relief programs from natural disasters, eradication of social evils, communal harmony, health care and human life.”² Women empowerment, well-educated society, News related to social concerns like environment protection, population planning, healthy society, water conservation, poverty alleviation etc. has been working to further increase the popularity of Hindi newspapers.

Presently when we talk about Hindi journalism, then editors like Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Premchand and magazines like Vishal Bharat, Viplav, Hans come to our mind. The social concern, commitment and freedom of expression of these leading mainstream newspapers and magazines of the past were similar to Hindi journalism. Magazines like Dharmayug, Hindustan Weekly, Sarika, Dinmaan, despite being published by big establishments, had access to a large section of readers. At that time the zeal and enthusiasm of all these magazines was at its peak. Hindi magazines have developed a new thinking and understanding in the society and have played an important role in changing the old conservative ideology. In the context of social issues, Babu Vishnurao Paradkar writes in 1926 that “Until we adopt the common society and make our letters representative of it, neither will we progress nor will we be able to serve.”³

The work of communication transmission in India had started during the Mughal period itself. At that time many writers were appointed by the administration., who were called 'Vakyavis'. These messengers used to send messages from many parts of the administration to the emperor. The process of publishing daily newspapers, which started with the publication of 'Daily Current' published in 1702 AD, has today reached its maturity. In 1766 AD, William Bolts



resigned from the East India Company and published 'Bhitti Newspaper' for the first time in India.

Beginning of Hindi journalism Almost forty-five years after the publication of 'Hicky's Gazette' stopped, it started with the publication of 'Udant Martand' on 30 May 1826. "Pandit Jugal Kishore of Krantibhoomi Kanpur moved forward to break this linguistic slavery and started the first Hindi newspaper Udant Martand from Kolkata."⁴ However, after one and a half years due to lack of funds and not getting postal facility from the government despite many efforts, This weekly newspaper ceased publication in December 1827. But social concern was its goal. After the closure of this paper, newspapers like 'Bangdoot' on 10 May 1829, 'Banaras Akhbar' in 1845 and Malwa in 1848 started appearing.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the father of linguistic journalism in Hindi journalism, Gave a new direction to journalism in the period from 1826 AD to 1856 AD., 1827 AD, In By bringing out 'Samvad Kaumudi' and 'Miratul Akhbar', he awakened the spirit of independence in the minds of the people.,⁵ they By publishing 'Brahmin Sevadhi' in Bengali and 'Brahmannikal Magazine' in English, he gave a befitting reply to the misinformation being spread on Vedanta by Christian missionaries. The role of linguistic newspapers was tremendous in the freedom movement. During the movement, Payame Azadi, Delhi Urdu Newspaper, Sirajul Newspaper, Samachar Sudhavarshan etc. paid the price of their contribution valiantly by facing all kinds of punishments ranging from death penalty of their editors to confiscation of newspapers and burning of the press etc. 'Prataap' newspaper published from Kanpur in 1910 AD was a radical and nationalistic newspaper written by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. In fact, Pratap office had become a training center for those who sacrificed their lives for freedom.

Journalism in the independence era was done as a mission. of Bal Gangadhar Tilak 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' Vishnu Paradkar's 'Hitvarta', Madan Mohan Malviya's 'Abhyudaya' (1907 weekly) and Makhanlal Chaturvedi's Karmaveer (1920 AD) were published from Jabalpur and with the most independent objective. At that time Gandhiji's own three newspapers were published. Every word published in the news was considered as an example for the nation. In 1921 AD, Gandhiji published the Hindi version of 'Gujarati Navjivan' and in 1933 AD, 'Harijan Sevak'. Initially, journalism had a spirit of renunciation, penance and sacrifice away from commercial objectives. Azimullah Khan's newspaper 'Payame Azadi' (1857) published from



Delhi is a prime example of this. The purpose of newspapers remained as mission for some years after independence.

After independence, there was a change in the goals of journalism and from here changes also started appearing in the field of journalism. Whereas earlier the aim of all newspapers was to provide support to the freedom struggle. Now he had to raise the voice of the new construction of the country. When the relationship between journalism and Swaraj, which came after the end of British rule, started oscillating between hope and despair, journalism also got a new attitude. When industrialists started showing interest in publishing newspapers, journalism also started going astray. The freedom of ideals and profession seemed to be under threat. It can be said that the inclusion of the word 'Peet' in Indian journalism also happened at this time.

We can also call Hindi journalism as missionary journalism., which discussed the thinking of a general class and not of any particular class. It was the good fortune of Hindi journalism that journalists who were aware of the times and society and were associated with the common people associated themselves with it for a definite goal. Intensive discussions are being held today regarding Hindi journalism. The goals of Hindi journalism were nationalism, cultural upliftment and a strong voice of inspiration among the people for public awareness. Some Hindi journalists became beacons of light in the development of Hindi, who made their presence felt even in their own time and prepared many energetic new journalists for missionary journalism. In fact, that entire initial period can be called the golden age of Hindi journalism. All these journalists, in their respective times, contributed in establishing the pride of Hindi, making Hindi literature versatile, bringing the works of Indian languages into Hindi, commenting on the importance of Hindi language and Devanagari script and along with all this, they made continuous efforts for social upliftment. Be in the lead. There was a time when a large movement of small magazines developed in Indian languages. "Small magazines nurtured a politics that was transformative and advocated social transformation."⁶

Balkrishna Bhatt, editor of 'Hindi Pradeep', was not only a journalist but also a great litterateur. He composed works in various genres, when read, it becomes clear how much energy and influence Bhatt ji's style had. His own journalists learned from him how to write simple and idiomatic Hindi. Firstly, he gave birth to fearless journalism, secondly, he created a style of



maintaining spontaneity even in serious writing, thirdly, he paved the way for the review of Hindi literature and fourthly, he openly opposed any kind of oppression of the British Empire on Hindi journalism. "By solving social problems, Hindi magazines started trying to incorporate qualitative changes."⁷

Bharatendu HarishchandraKavivachan Sudha, Harishchandra Magazine, Harishchandra Chandrika, Balabodhini are considered to be great magazines not only of Hindi journalism but also of modern Hindi. Bharatendu, through his letters and plays, tried to develop modern Hindi prose in such a way that it could reach the common people. Saving Hindi from the extremism of both Sanskrit and Urdu, he gave literaryness to spoken Hindi and started a style which was actually the central style of Hindi and which was later recognized by Mahatma Gandhi and Premchand by calling it 'Hindustani' as a pan-Indian behavior. For Bharatendu, the progress of his own language was the foundation of all types of progress. 'Balabodhini' is the first Hindi magazine focused on women, in which women wrote and with the inspiration of Bharatendu, many women came into the field of Hindi journalism. Bharatendu also did the work of enriching Hindi journalism in the direction of knowledge and science for the first time. His magazines published excellent material on contemporary topics of history, science and social utility. Today's people may consider these magazines as mainstream magazines of that time, but mainly these magazines were being run with some objectives of their society.

,Brahman editor Pratap Narayan MishraCan be considered a conscious journalist of modern Hindi. He gave a new form and culture to both Hindi prose and poetry.,⁸The Hindi prevalent till his time was either a mixture of Arabic and Persian., or Sanskrit based, or it had an unbalanced mixture of dialects like Bharatendu. Mishra ji gave birth to solid Hindi prose. The beautiful mixed use of indigenous, Urdu and Sanskrit found in Mishra ji is rare anywhere else. He was the first journalist to mold the nature of Hindi into a distinctive style.

Mahamana Madan Mohan MalaviyaPatra, Hindusthan, Adbhoy, Maryada had a very strong attitude towards Hindi. He was a staunch supporter of Hindi. He founded the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan because of his love for Hindi. He was associated with many newspapers from time to time. His view towards Hindi was very clear that national unity could be achieved only through Hindi language and Nagari alphabets. By establishing Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Kashi Hindu University and Hindi Prakashan Mandal, he proved that the path



of upliftment of Hindi language and Indian culture is the only way for the upliftment of India. Malviya ji was a man of words, he wrote as eloquently as he spoke. The vigor of Hindi language shines through his journalism.

hindi and urdu Babu Balmukund Gupta, who gave prestige to journalism in both the languages, made journalism a medium of literature creation and language thinking in newspapers-Chunar, Hindi Bangvasi, Bharatmitra. Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi (Saraswati) is a respected man of Hindi journalism. His belief towards Hindi was strong. They wanted to give it a well-organized, well-organized and universally accepted form. There is no alternative to the work done in giving new momentum and power to Hindi through 'Saraswati'. Due to his determination, he inspired many journalists and litterateurs to write in Khariboli Hindi and established them by publishing them in 'Saraswati'. Dwivedi ji made tireless efforts to improve the Hindi language and created a group of writers in Hindi. He believed that it is not appropriate to look at Hindi prose and poetry separately.

,chhattisgarh friends and Karmaveer, the impression of nationalism towards Hindi that Madhav Rao Sapre has left by publishing his Hindi newspaper for social change, we can definitely say that it is possible only with the dedication of Hindi.,⁹

Hindi's top storyteller Premchand also has an inspiring form in his form as a conscious journalist. By editing 'Madhuri', 'Jagran' and 'Hans', he presented an excellent example of his talent and did important work in making the Hindustani genre universal and popular. Makhanlal Chaturvedi edited Karmaveer, Prabha and Pratap by combining literature, society and politics in his journalism. His literary practice was also amazing.

,day scale, Pratap, Harishchandra Magazine, Harishchandra Chandrika, Balabodhini, Many newspapers and magazines like Saraswati were in the mainstream role at that time but somewhere they were playing an important role in strengthening Hindi in the society as an alternative to the mainstream.,¹⁰ These newspapers and magazines are not only about Hindi journalism., have been considered important newspapers and magazines of modern Hindi. From the sixth decade, the emergence of journalism in various new areas started appearing in Hindi. For this, Hindi required new vocabulary and expressions. In fact, it is not an easy task to bring the concepts of the outside world from any language into our own language and then establish



and popularize them, but journalism has always been performing this difficult task with its full efficiency and foresight.

conclusion

In short, Hindi journalism, keeping up with the times and adopting the urge for innovation, has taken up the work of social development with utmost promptness as per the social need., done scientifically and with foresight. Chapakal in Hindi newspapers and newsletters News is published on issues ranging from basic problems like roads, dowry, drug addiction and violence against women, which helps in removing social depressions. Information related to development, detailed information about recent research etc. are its attractions. Hindi newspapers and magazines have developed a new thinking and understanding in the society and have played an important role in changing the old conservative ideology. Today, the voice of rural people is becoming louder through journalism.

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