

A Revolutionary Marathi Periodicals In The 19th Century Lead Social Reformation In Western India

Patil Subhash B.

Abstract

The present exploratory article attempts to exhume the Bolshevik Marathi periodicals from the past to present scenario in front of the scholars of the sphere. Maratha power ended in 1818 and the British rule was started in Maharashtra. Before the establishment of British rule in Maharashtra, Mumbai was in the possession of the East India Company. During this period the Mumbai region has been improving due to the influence of English Language and education. Missionaries and British rulers started an Education on Mumbai. In 1815, the Bombay Education society founded by the East India company. In the meantime, Mumbai's "Governor Elphinstone" has brought about many reforms. This improvement of education has enabled Maharashtra to recognize modern Ideas. Modern Knowledge has led to the improvement of Maharashtra and similarly the whole India. Due to the impact of Modern English thinking these customs have been stopped and eradicated, and social reforms have taken place. Due to the Impacts English education, new knowledge was added to the society. Indian society began to know about useful knowledge in the fields of Physiology Astronomy, Geography, Medical Science. This led to the introduction of Modern lifestyle, social reformation, and constructing the knowledge, The print art has made a memorable contribution to this work and social reformation of India in various ways. With the help of printed art, there are many magazines in Marathi Modern knowledge was introduced to the Community through these periodicals. These Magazines started the social reformation movement in Maharashtra. In 1832, Balshastri Jambhekar has started his first periodical "Darshan" in Marathi. After this, there were more than 200 periodicals in Marathi in the 19th century. Based on the selected Journals, we have to discuss the work of social reformation in this research paper. It is expected to study, The selected magazines such as Dnyanoday, Prabhakar, Indu Prakash, Subodhpatrika, Dinbandhu, Sudharak form the social upliftment purpose and that has been proved in this research paper.

Introduction:

In the 19th century, the British rule began in Maharashtra. In this period there was a change in the spread of English language and education in many areas. The career of 'Mount Stuart Elphinstone' as the first governor of the Bombay province after the collapse of Marathi rule complemented the social changes of Maharashtra. During the time of Elphinston, the process of education increased. Elphinstone founded Bombay education in 1815 to teach children from Mumbai. Later in 1822, Scottish missionaries contributed to the education work in Mumbai. Governor Elphinston career was very important from 1818 to 1828. The education introduced by the British Government was instrumental in bringing about social upliftment in India. The spread of education helped in dissolving the inequality, casteism and evil practice of Indian Society. This social reform began to be caused by periodicals. Due to modern education, the Indian society received new Knowledge in such topics as

Physiognomy, Chemistry, astronomy, medical science etc. Understanding the importance of knowledge of behavior, efforts were made to get that knowledge. All these events were happening due to the English knowledge. There was a need for a printing art's call to spread this knowledge. This art was important for social reform, enrichment and prosperity. This artwork has made the task of social reform easy. About the work that has taken place in the 19th century due to the printing press, Krishnashastrichiplunkar said, "If there was no art of printing then there would never have been newspapers and regular books; now if you want to write a paper that is printed on the ground in the month of the month, you will have millions of people" 1 Due to this importance of printing art, many impressions were created due to this importance. In this context, in the 19th-century magazines were created in the Marathi language. In these days, magazines were printed in Bengali, Gujarathi and English languages in India. This inspiration started coming out in Marathi magazines. Many magazines have been published in Marathi for the purpose of enlightening the knowledge of new subjects.

In 1832, the first Journal was started by BalshastriJambhekar (Darpan) Marathi journal was started from here. After this, more than 200 magazines were published in the 19th century. These periodicals did a great work of social reform. In the research paper presented, there are some selected journals to discuss the social reform work. In this paper, we have to explain the work of the periodicals of 'Dnyanoday' 'Prabhakar' 'Endupraksh' 'Subhodpatrika' 'Dinbandhu' and 'Sudharak' etc.

'Dnyanoday'

Dnyanoday was mentioned as a magazine that expresses clear views of the 19th century. The American Christian mission started this periodical in Ahamadnagar. In the month of June 1842, the first issue of this magazine came out. It was a regular work to get the information of various subjects' to the masses, to ignite the ignorance of this people, to stop the evil practice and to eliminate superstitions. The evil practice of Hindu religion, superstition, and Brahmin dominance was criticized by this magazine. In the January 1855 issue, the editors have given their part in this regard². The Dnyanoday magazine focuses mainly on reforming the religions of the society. This Journal was written on a topic such as a geography, physiology etc. Dnyanoday made conscious efforts in social and religious reforms in the Indian Society. This magazine was criticized for the seriousness of Gerry, sati custom, and rape. The bad situation of farmers was written in this Magazine.

'Prabhakar'

'Prabhakar' is the periodical started by Govind Vitthal (Bhau Mahajan) on 24 Oct 1841. This periodical used to publish weekly. Bahu Mahajan and BalashtriJambhekar both worked initially for the social upliftment programmes. This periodical used to Published appointments of offices, travelers from abroad, especially in Mumbai 'Dock yard', are recorded as a documentary proof. Thought provoking writing is the specially of the Prabhakar. Besides this periodicals use to publish 'Lokhahitwadis', 'Shatapatre', prominently. This periodical used to the flashlight on Social-situation of Mumbai people, especially young educated peoples active working for society or rationalism in society. This periodical used to founder on social, national, economic issues rigorously.

‘Induprakash’

‘Induprakash’ is a prominent periodical of the 19th century on 2 Jan 1862, it started from Mumbai. Vishnushastri Pandit was the editor of this periodical. Hon. Justice, Mahadev Govind Ranade, RamkrishnaBhandarkar, LaxmanshstriHalbe, Mahadevshstri Kolhatkar used to write & publish their articles through this periodical. The motif of the periodical was social, religious reformation. Widow – marriage; convict penalty was the issue published in this periodical. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was the Inspirator, motivator behind all this organization. In a nutshell, this periodical questions about women’s education religious reforms, widow-marriage etc. mostly from this periodical.

‘Subhodhpatrika’

‘Subhodhpatrika’ is the periodical began from Mumbai region on 4 May 1873. It was the major issue of PrathnaSamaj the main intention of PrathanaSamaj. Is social, religions upliftment. Bombay theosophical society was founded by PrathanaSamaj in 1872. The Mana Paramanad, Govind vaidya. G.L.Chadavarkar were the editors of this periodical. In the 19th century social reformation, this periodical played a vital role in social building.

‘Dinbandhu’

‘Dinbandhu’ is the Periodical originated from the thought-provoking ideas of satyashodaksamaj, was founded by Mahatma Phule. KrishnraoBhalekar was the first to publish its version from Pune regime. Social equality education for all religious retires untouchability farmer and prosecutes problems were questioned throughout this Periodical Mahatma Phule is the major contributor in this regard, that he is the Person worked for socially backward people’s upliftment the brought strength among the starts of societies. In a nutshell, ‘Dinbandhu’ play a major role in uplifting society from social evils, barricades etc. In the 19th century, this periodic earned a great role for historical work of social equality.

‘Sudharak’

The first version of ‘sudharak’ was published on 15 Oct 1888. The Gopal GaneshAgarkar was the editor of this predicate. The social, Political issues dominantly questioned in this periodicity. The feministic writing began to emerge from the Article of Sudharak. IN brief, ‘Sudharak’ plays a most important role in the social reformation of the 19th century.

Summary

19th country is very important eta. During the British Imperialism, English education was introduced & that changed the society from all the ways. During this time, Maratue periodical played a very important role. The periodical, such as, Prabhakar, Induprakash, Subhodhapatrika, Dinbandhu, Dnyodya made a memorable contribution for social upliment, And the presales research analyses in detail the contribution, & tale these periodicities in the social upliftment of 19th century.

References

- 1) Chiplunkar Vishnushastri, Anekvidya Mulatattwasangrah, Mumbai, 1861, PP.192
- 2) Satoskar B.D., Marathi Masikanche pahile Shatak, Shubhada Sarswat publication, Pune, 1986, PP29.
- 3) Hivale B.P (Editor) Dnyanodaya chipahilishambharvarshe, Mumbai, 1942, PP 73.
- 4) Lete R.K. Marathi Vruttapatrancha ethihas, Kontinental Publication, Pune, 1984, PP76.