Conclusion

Arabic language has been used since the dawn of Islam and Muslims treated it specially and since it is not possible to benefit from the real sources of Islamic thoughts and commandments without expertise in Arabic language; due to this reason we see that Indian Muslims achieved a distinguished status in Arabic literature. There were some scholars who wrote books in Arabic language that had no trace of foreign writing. The prominent scholars include Sheikh Ali Muttaki, Sheikh Ahmad Sir Hindi, Maulana Abdul Haque Dehlawi. Beside them a number of other Islamic scholars compiled books in Arabic. But it was not a colloquial language in India and the Indians had no cultural ties with the Arab countries because of distance and unfamiliarity of Arabic so it was limited to the educated class of the people who were well versed in spoken as well as written Arabic.

When printing machines were invented and newspapers in different languages were published, some zealous Musloms gentlemen published an Arabic newspaper titled "Al-Nafa Al Azeem Li Ahli Hazal Aqleem". This was the first effort in Arabic journalism and it yielded
outstanding results in India and those who were skilled, got opportunity to stabilize their attachment with Arabic.

The attachment of Indian Muslims with Arabic language is as long as the religion Islam itself. This country always produced such scholars as were occupied with the promotion and propagation of Arabic and this stable bond was due to the Qur'an and the Hadith. A limited group of Indian scholars was expert in Arabic writing and speaking. But the majority was deprived of this skill. In order to remove this deprivation some issued a weekly newspaper in Arabic. Thus the first Arabic newspaper was published from Lahore and was titled "Al- Nafaul Azeem Li Ahli Hazal Aqleem". Its first volume was issued in 1871 under the editorship of Sheikh Maulvi Muqarrab Ali and guidance of G.W. Liatail who was the recording director in Punjab University. In the beginning this newspaper contained 8 pages then was increased to 10 pages and was published in Lahore printing press. The newspaper was comprised of religious as well as literary articles. It was in unison with the ideology of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

The newspaper played an important role in the success of his
movement. It also contained topics on modern issues and some were translated from English. Arabic stories were also published with the ancient poems and history of poets. This newspaper continued to be published until the death of press owner Munshi Mohd. Azeem and thereafter it could not go on and so was to be shut down. This was the first Arabic newspaper which rose on the horizon of Indian journalism. No Arabic newspaper could be published for 20 years in India. Then after the lapse of a long period Al-Bayan was published. And in a short time later other newspapers as well as magazines were published.

Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama is considered to be the center of Arabic language and literature. In India as soon after its foundation the teachers and students attached with Arabic. This institute tried its best to create educational atmosphere. It achieved the objectives to an extent that if an Arab came here he would not find himself in a strange place. The institute produced a number of excellent scholars namely, Allama Syed Suleiman Nadwi, Maulana Masoud Alam Nadwi, Syed Abul Hasan Ali Hasani Nadwi etc. So much great attention was paid to Arabic that the institute published the magazine Al-Ziya which was an instant
success and was highly appreciated by the scholars.

An another magazine was thereafter published titled "Al-Baas al-Islami" which succeeded a lot and it left behind many newspapers and magazines published from the Arab countries. Despite facing financial hurdles, it achieved a distinguished position. As mentioned earlier the first newspaper in the history of Arabic journalism was published Lahore. Then a period came when no Arabic newspaper was issued for a long time until 1955 AD when Maulana Syed Mohd. Hasani Nadwi established a literary committee and published Al-Baas al-Islami. It became popular very soon.

Maulana Syed Mohd. Hasani Nadwi was the editor of the magazine coordinated by Maulana Sayeedur Rahman Azmi Nadwi, and Dr. Maulana Ijtiba Nadwi. Al-Baas al-Islami came into public in the year 1955 and since then it has been issued as representative of Nadwatul Ulama. The present editor of the magazine is Dr. Sayeedur Rahman Azmi Nadwi and Maulana Syed Mohd. Wazeh Rasheed Nadwi.

All the personalities considered the magazine a religious service and did not make it a source for hoarding wealth. They always wrote the
truth fearlessly. And in due to that reason it had to fall prey to the government conspiracy.

The magazine Al-Baas al-Islami holds an important status due to its standard and popularity in different educated groups of Hindu-Arab. It is published on behalf of Nadwatul Ulama- a center for Arabic learning. Its editor has always been appointed from the excellent writers in Arabic. All the important personalities of Islam have been contributing it with their views on various topics. The magazine has successfully bridged the gap between India and Arab countries produced by the lack of language understanding and cultural ties.

The magazine Al-Raid has achieved a distinguished status in the Islamic world. In the beginning it was limited to a few numbers of educated groups but gradually its distribution reaches to the Arab countries and registered there its presence. The Arabic speaking class has been immensely influenced by its uniqueness of issues; delicacy of opinions and clarity of views. With the cause of time its circulation is increasing every day. More and more people are subscribing.

After the independence of India, considerable attention was given
to Arabic language and it was propagate through different methods As a result its speakers and writers grew in number. It was Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama which got the credit to issue several magazines such as Al-Ziya, Al-Beasil Islami and Al-Raid In February, 1956, the magazine Dawatul Haq was published from Darul Uloom Deoband and was issued four times a year. Running successfully for ten years, it was closed in February 1975. In the beginning it contained 64 pages, then so pages. Its editorial was published under the title, Afkar wa Khawatir.

Maulana Wahiduz Zaman Keranawi contributed a lot by launching Dawatul Haq. It was an invaluable asset in the Journalism of Arabic in India. In 905 Nadwatul Ulama was established and one of its objectives was to promote Arabic language all over India. By Allah's grace Nadwatul Ulama succeeded 100% in this purpose. No one can deny the magnificent contribution laid by the scholars of Nadwa in Arabic all over the world. Nadwatul Ulama not only promoted Arabic journalism and made a glorious history in this field, and without doubt it is filled with thorns, that one has to face many kinds of challenges only the persistent and patient could succeed
and survive by the tenth century A.D.

To make this study interesting and beyond the level of understanding I have divided this thesis into three chapters with some units followed by a conclusion and bibliography. The first chapter points out the Arabic Language and Literature in India. This chapter is further divided into two units. The first unit discusses about Arabic Language and its advent in India and the second unit emphasized the Contribution of Nadwatul Ulama to the development of Arabic Language and Literature in India.

The second chapter touches the Growth and Development of Journalism. This chapter is also some units. The first unit stresses an analysis of Journalistic activities in India, the second unit enquires the background of Arabic Journalism in India, the third unit observes the pioneers of Arabic Journalism in India and the fourth unit looks the impact of Arabic Journalism in India.

The third i.e. the final chapter highlights the role of Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama in the field of Arabic Journalism in India.