



Three Day International Conference "Urdu Media: Past, Present and Future" & Urdu Media Summit /Urdu Media Conclave (13th, 14th and 15th November, 2022)

Organised By
Department of Mass Communication and Journalism,
Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, Telangana State

Institutional Partners



Concept Note

Urdu signifies the composite culture of India and Urdu Journalism is an important part of this culture. Urdu is not the language of the Muslims only. The Persian Newspapers of West Bengal were forerunners of the Urdu Press. After the decline of Persian as an official language, Urdu gained prominence. The Urdu Media has played a crucial role in developing the peace processes, by enabling the dialogue underlying conflicts to be expressed and argued in a non-violent manner. The first newspaper of Urdu language was 'Jam-i-Jahan-Numa', founded by Mr. Harihar Dutta in 1822 in Kolkata (then Calcutta). After English and Bengali, it was the third language newspaper in India. It continued to be published till 1888. After 1857, Urdu journalism entered a new era of development. Papers like the Oudh Akhbar Lucknow; the Scientific Gazette, and the Tehzib-ul- Akhlaq, Aligarh; the Oudh Punch, Lucknow; the Akmalul Akhbar, Delhi; the Punjab Akhbar, Lahore; the Shamsul Akhbar, Madras; the Kashiful Akhbar, Bombay; the Qasim-ul-Akhbar, Bangalore and the Asiful Akhbar Hyderabad. The Oudh Akhbar lived long and was soon converted into a daily. Published by Munshi Nawal Kishore, it shot into great prominence under the editorship of Ratan Nath 'Sarshar'. 'Delhi Urdu Akhbar', was the first Newspaper published from Delhi in 1837 by Maulvi Mohammad Baqir. Maulvi Mohammad Baqir was the first Indian journalist martyred for Independence during first revolt against British Government in 1857. The other Urdu newspapers of Delhi were Fawaid-ul-Nazarin and Kiran-us-Sadai, founded by Rama Chandra in 1852. The first women's journal in Urdu was Akhbar-un-Nisa.

The politics and social reform dominated Urdu journalism from the very beginning of the 20th century. The political and social movements launched by the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Arya Samaj, the Khilafat Committee exercised profound influence on the Urdu language newspapers and periodicals. Urdu journalism took on a strongly nationalistic note towards the turn of the 20th century. The greatest Urdu periodical of the pre-independence period was 'Al Hilal', started by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. A weekly, 'Al-Hilal' 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. However, its greatest asset was the content. It addressed the readers in a new language and style of expression. In 1919, the 'Pratap' was started in Lahore by Mr. Mahshe Krishnan. It vigorously supported Gandhi's policies and the Indian National Congress. It was a victim of government harassment and suspended publication several times. It had great influence among the Urdu reading Hindus of Punjab and Delhi. In the year 1921, 'The Rahbar-e-Deccan', Urdu Daily was founded by Syed Lateefuddin Qadri at Hyderabad. In 1923, Swami Shraddhanand founded the 'Tej' with Lala Deshbandhu Gupta as its Editor. It had a wide circulation in Rajasthan, U.P. and Delhi. It was confiscated several times by the government and banned in a number of princely states. In the same year, 1923, the Arya Samaj started the 'Milap', a daily in Lahore. It was known for its powerful nationalistic editorials. Jawaharlal Nehru founded 'Qaumi Awaz' in 1945.

Urdu journalism suffered heavily, during and after partition. Due to the unrest, the 'Pratap' shifted to Delhi. At the time of partition there were 415 Urdu newspapers including all the daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines. After partition 345 of them remained in India as owners of 70 newspapers migrated to Pakistan. As per the RNI report of 1957, there were 513 Urdu newspapers with a combined circulation was 7.48 lakh. Fifty years later the number of Urdu dailies alone was 3168 and the combined circulation of all Urdu newspapers was 1.7 crore as per RNI report 2007. Some of the prominent Urdu newspapers after partition in India are 'Dawat', now a bi-weekly, started by the Jamat-e-Islami Hind. Maulana Abdul Waheed Siddiqui started 'Nai Duniya', a popular Urdu weekly, which was later by his son Mr. Shaheed Siddiqui. The Sahara Group started a weekly 'Aalmi Sahara'. A good number of Urdu newspapers were published in Hyderabad including the Urdu daily 'The Siasat', 'The Munsif', 'Etemaad' and 'Rehnuama E Deccan'. In fact till 2006 Andhra Pradesh had the maximum number of registered Urdu newspapers (506) among all the provinces in India. Mumbai also had several Urdu publications including The 'Inquilab' daily and 'Urdu Times'. West Bengal, es-

pecially Kolkata also had a sizable number of Urdu publications such as 'Azad Hind' and 'Akhbar E Mashriq'.

After 1980s there was a gradual decline in the number of publications and readership of Urdu newspapers. Several publications ceased publication. However, in the first decade of the new millennium, a resurgence was marked in Urdu media, with a number of new newspapers and television channels making their entry.

The big media houses made their presence felt in Urdu media across several states. Hyderabad based 'Siasat' was the first Urdu newspaper to start a web edition in late 1990s. Several other Urdu publications presently have their web editions. Besides Delhi and North Indian states like UP and Bihar, Andhra Pradesh has a tradition of fostering the Urdu Press with Hyderabad being a major publishing centre.

The main focus of the conference is Celebrating 200 Years of Urdu with the common theme for the research papers and articles which revolve around role and contribution of Urdu Journalism in spreading and promoting peace and understanding in a global context. By engaging credible reporting, representing balanced opinions in its news, editorial content and by opening up communication channels and platform to address the challenges as involved in covering the issues and matter of utmost importance.

Objectives of the International Conference

The main objective of the International conference is to bring together professionals in the field of Journalism, Academicians and Researchers/Journalists/Individuals from around the globe with the intention of encouraging and transforming knowledge about the pioneers and Emerging Trends in Urdu Journalism. The objective of the conference is aligned with the conference theme "Urdu Media: Past, Present and Future" to figure out various measures, dimensions and way forward with regard to the contribution of Urdu Journalism. We intend to provide a forum of discussion and research dissemination for experts, academicians, researchers, as well as practitioners and students in multidisciplinary platforms who are interested in Urdu Journalism and digital media

The conference designed by the Department of Mass Communication and Journalism intends to involve future researchers. We invite people from across the globe to come and participate. The conference will provide a key platform for the development of researchers with international and diversified knowledge and experiences, enhancing the quality decision making of policy-makers and promoting the highest utilization of research knowledge that revolves around the overall development of Urdu Press, Urdu Journalism and Urdu Journalists.

Thus, this international conference is organized to discuss how digital media shapes, changes or transforms the way people associate with Urdu Journalism/Media.

Themes and Sub-Themes/Topics of the International Conference:

The major theme of the International Conference is **"Urdu Media: Past, Present and Future"** that will deliberate and figure out various measures, dimensions and way forward with regards to contribution of Urdu Journalism. The Sub- Themes/ Topics Conference is follows:

- 1.Communication, Persian/Urdu Journalism Historiography
- 2.Role of Persian in prominence of Urdu Journalism
- 3.Persian Newspapers: The fore-runners of the Urdu Press
- 4.Trajectories of Persian Journalism and ascendancy of Urdu Journalism in colonial India
- 5.From Weekly to Daily: Changes in Style and Form in Urdu Newspapers
- 6.From Waqai Navis to Sahafi to Journalist: Shifts in Professional Role
- 7.Urdu language and the Journalistic Field
- 8.Urdu Journalism and role of Telegraph during British Regime
- 9.Urdu Journalism: Media system or Media Cultures of the Princely States
- 10.Urdu Journalism and language sensitise during Colonial India
- 11.Discursive practices and Global changes in style and form of Urdu journalism
- 12.Patronages, loyalties, struggles and resistance of Urdu Newspapers
- 13.Urdu Journalistic Field across Colonial, Postcolonial Contexts
- 14.Urdu Journalism and Indian Freedom movement
- 15.Urdu Journalism and the pioneers of Freedom Struggle

16.Urdu Newspapers, National Integration and Nation Building
17.Growth and Development of Urdu Journalism in different Parts /Regions/Provinces/ States before Independence
18.Coloniality in Urdu Journalism
19.Urdu Journalism and Imperialism
20.Financial aid/Yellow Journalism to Urdu Newspapers before Independence / after Independence
21.Politics of Control, Regulations: State, British Government and Foreign Press
22.Censorship and surveillance on Urdu Newspapers during British regime Contribution of Urdu Journalism in the First War of Independence
23.Urdu Journalism and Mahatma Gandhi
24.Urdu Journalism and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
25.Urdu Journalism and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
26.Urdu Journalism, Nationalism, freedom fighters and Social Reforms
27.Jalianwala Bag Massacre and Urdu Newspapers
28.Missionary role of Urdu Journalism and Urdu Journalists before Independence
29.Ownership pattern of Urdu Newspaper before Independence
30.Urdu Newspapers and it's advertisement before Independence
31.Urdu Newspapers and their readers before partition
32.Role of Urdu Journalism during partition
33.Vernacular Newspapers and Urdu Journalism and Cosmopolitanism
34.Role of Urdu Journalists in publication of Newspapers owned by Hindu who migrated from Pakistan after partition
35.Migration of Urdu Newspapers from India to Pakistan after/during partition
36.Urdu Newspapers who supported British Government during freedom movement and partition
37.The Hindi-Urdu Difference: Post Partition National Discourse/Debate
38.Content based analysis of Urdu Newspapers during pre and post Independence
39.Role of Urdu Journalism during Emergency
40.Urdu Journalism: Press, Politics and Religion
41.Urdu Journalism in the Post-Babri Masjid Demolition in India
42.Expansion Urdu Journalism/Media after Liberalization
43.Influence of Colloquialism on Urdu Journalism and the

Indian Diasporas

44.Urdu Journalism and Science Journalism
45.Urdu and AIR/BBC-Urdu/Deccan Radio etc
46.Urdu Journalism and Film Journalism/Cinema
47.Urdu Journalism Composite Indian Culture
48. Urdu Journalism and Health Journalism
49. Urdu Journalism and Investigative Reporting
50.Urdu Media and Protection of Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic
51.Urdu Media and Child Rights
52.Urdu Media and reportage to combat COVID-19's effects on Children
53.Urdu Journalism and Urdu Theatre
54.Urdu Journalism and Urdu Literature
55. Urdu Journalism and Vernacular Journalism
56.Comparison of Urdu Newspapers content with other language Newspapers
57.Urdu Journalism and Religious Journalism
58.Urdu Journalism and Political Journalism
59.Urdu Journalism and Gender sensitization
60.Urdu Journalism and the Woman Journalist
61. Urdu Journalism and the Urdu Readership
62.Marginalization of Urdu Media
63.Urdu Journalism and Media Ethics
64.Urdu Journalism and declining professionalism
65.Confluence of Old and New: Digital Media and Reflexivity
66.Urdu Journalism's Endurance in the contemporary India
67.Urdu Journalism and pattern of advertisements before and after partition
68.Urdu Journalism in the Contemporary World
69.Possibilities and Challenges for corporatisation of Urdu Newspapers/Media
70.Urdu weekly/quarterly/monthly Magazines pertaining to Urdu Journalism
71.Emerging Technologies and challenges for Urdu Newspapers
72.Challenges ahead before Urdu Journalism and Journalists
73.Urdu Journalism and the Road map for the Future

The Research Papers (Urdu/English/Hindi) are invited from the Research Scholars/Academicians/ Journalists/Any Individual, who may contribute scholarly research articles on the above 'Sub-Themes/Topics'.

Timeline of Abstract Submission

Last Date for Abstract submission: 25th August- 2022

After scrutiny of the 'Abstract', the 'Editorial Board' will send a confirmation to the participants by the 20th August, 2022, to submit their complete 'Research Paper'. **(Participants can submit 'Abstract' at kusbc200ic@gmail.com)**

Timeline of the Research Paper Submission

Last date for the submission of the 'Research Paper' : 20th September, 2022

After scrutiny of the 'Research Paper', the 'Editorial Board' will send a confirmation to the participants regarding acceptance 'Research Paper' by 5th October, 2022. **(Participants can submit 'Final Research Paper' at kusbc200ic@gmail.com)**

Once the 'Research Paper' is accepted the Participant should pay the Registration fees latest by 30th October 2022 as details provided above. Due to limited accommodation the Participant should make their own arrangements.

The Plenary Sessions of the International Conference

The eminent media personalities/renowned academician/Historians/film personalities will be part of the 'Plenary Sessions' Guest Speakers and Resource Persons of the International Conference where they will debate the following topics:

- a.Persian Newspapers: The forerunners of the Urdu Press
- b.Role of Urdu Journalism in shaping the destiny of Pre Independent India
- c.Vernacular Media, Urdu Media and Cosmopolitanism
- d.Urdu Media and Mainstream Media: Press, Politics and Religion
- e.Institutionalizing the Hindi Urdu Difference: Post Partition National Discourse/Debate
- f.Changing Face of Urdu Journalism and Vernacular Media after Post Independence
- g.Reforms in Urdu Media: Opportunities and Challenges
- h.Development Reportage of Children and Women Rights by Urdu Media
- i.Urdu Media, Film and Literature

The 'Technical Sessions' of the International Conference will be held simultaneously, where the paper will be presented by participants in different sessions.

Three Day Urdu Media Summit

Renowned media personalities from the field of Urdu Media will be invited as Guest Speakers who will be interviewed on different aspects pertaining to Urdu Media. During Urdu Media Summit, 20-25 speakers will be invited from across the Nation/Globe to speak on specific topics based on their expertise.

Urdu Media Conclave

The 'Urdu Media Conclave' will be held in the evening along with three days International Conference, where eminent media & film personalities/renowned academicians/experts will discuss the "Role of Urdu Journalism to Promote Peace and Dialogue in the World" and "Child & Women Rights Post COVID-19 Pandemic".

Guidelines for Authors

The Abstracts are accepted in Hindi, English and Urdu Languages. The Author should provide the details like Designation, Department, College, State, Country, Phone Number and e-mail. Abstract shall not be more than 500 words.

(Manuscript Requirement)

For Hindi

For English

For Urdu

फोन्ट टाइप- यूनिकोड/कोकिला

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(Abstract shall be in Word or Inpage Software.)

Details of the Fee for International Conference

Registration / Publication Fee For Research Scholars /
Journalist / Individual

Rs. 750/-

\$ 15 (For International Research Scholar/Journalist /
Individual)

Registration / Publication Fee for Faculty

Rs. 1500/-

\$ 25 (International Faculty)

Criteria for selection of the Abstract

We intend to cover the variety of aspects as mentioned in the above sub themes. The participants are requested to select different topics to avoid repetition and enhance chances of selection of their abstracts respectively.

Conference Proceedings

The selection of the Abstract/Research Papers will be decided by the Editorial Board. The decision of the Board will be final. Manuscripts of Accepted and Presented papers will be subjected to further review for quality. Only selected research articles will be published.

About the Department of Mass Communication and Journalism

The Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad is the only Department across India which offers Bachelors, Masters and Doctorate Degree in Mass Communication and Journalism through Urdu Medium. The Department provides the Mass Communication and journalism studies primarily in Urdu. Students of this department are working across in many English, Hindi and vernacular media houses. The Department has a profound academic background that offers Doctorate program in which the Research Scholar submit their thesis in Urdu as well as in English language.

The Department of Mass Communication and Journalism contributes to the Urdu Journalism/Media and produces a good number of students who are engaged in different media houses. The Department of Mass Communication and Journalism was launched on September 13, 2004, and has made steady strides that equips Urdu-speaking students for careers in the ever-expanding field of media.

The main objective of the Department is to produce professionals who are trained and equipped to cope up with emerging challenges in the field of electronic, print media and communication research.

About Maulana Azad National Urdu University

The Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) is a Central University established at the National level in 1998 by an act of Parliament to promote and develop Urdu language and to impart vocational and technical education in Urdu Medium through conventional and distance modes. The students and staff of the university are drawn from throughout India. They are attracted by its commitment to excellence in quality Urdu education in all disciplines and knowledge. The Maulana Azad National Urdu University Headquarters is based at Hyderabad. The University has two Satellite Campuses and eight Colleges of Teacher Education, five Polytechnics, three ITIs and three Urdu Model Schools (from class I to class XII).

The distance education programme of MANUU are offered through Directorate of Distance Education (DDE), which has a network of nine Regional, and five Sub Regional Centres spread across 11 States of India. There are 134 'Learner Support Centers'.

The Maulana Azad National Urdu University has been accredited with 'A' grade by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). Presently, the University is having 07 Schools, 24 Departments and 05 Centers at its Headquarters-Hyderabad.

Chief Patron:

Prof. Syed Ainul Hasan,
Vice-Chancellor, MANUU, Hyderabad

Patron:

Prof. S.K Ishtiaque Ahmed, Registrar, MANUU, Hyderabad

Conference Convener:

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MANUU, Hyderabad

Conference Coordinator:

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