

A study on Mir Musarraff Hussains life and his contributions to Bengali Literature

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Abstract :-

Mir Mosharraff Hossain produced various books, dramas, and essays in Bengali during the 19th century. To evaluate the significance of Mir Musarraff Hussain's tale and his overall impact on Bengali writing, we studied a wide range of historical sources, including old newspapers, magazines, and books. Over the course of his career, he wrote more than only novels. He spent the majority of his life in the village of Lahinipara in the Kushtia province's Kumarkhali district. Mir Musharraff Hussain created a masterpiece with his book Bishad Shindhu, which beautifully depicts Bengali life. From kindergarten through colleges in Bangladesh, his books are taught as obligatory reading. This collection contains a few essential novels that will help readers recall this outstanding author.

Keyword :- Mir Mosharraff Hossain, Bishad Shindhu, Bengali, historical sources.

Introduction

Mir Mosharraff Hossain rose to prominence as a major Bengali author in the nineteenth century. The success of his novel Bishad Sindhu has catapulted his reputation to new heights. This is a fictional account of what happened to the Prophet Muhammad's offspring. The author describes the circumstances surrounding the Ashura festival in minute detail. He was the first Muslim novelist and the first writer of note to come out of Bengal. Having been born and raised in the town of Lahinipara in the Kushtia District, he eventually made the trip to Dhaka. He spent the majority of his life in the village of Lahinipara in the district of Kumarkhali in the province of Kushtia, where he was born in 1847. He comes from a long line of respected Muslim nobility. The Kumarkhalis' ancestral home was destroyed close to 130 years ago. In 2008, the local government built a primary school and an auditorium there. The Mir Mosharrof Hossain Memorial Museum is also located in this neighborhood. Museum goers could be disappointed if they find only a small number of interesting artifacts on display. There are a few essential books here that will help readers keep this great author in mind, but this is by no means a complete collection. Objects such as chairs, glasses, and farming tools are on exhibit with armor and swords that belonged to Mir Mosharraff Hossain. There are also some vintage and unusual images. Mir Mosharraff Hossain died away in the year 1912 in the city of Padamdi. When his family was laid to rest in Padamdi, Rajbari, in 1999, officials from the People's Republic of Bangladesh decided to erect a

monument there. They look so similar that the tourist is bound to get them mixed up. It is essential that guests remember that one is located in Kushtia and the other in Rajbari. (Nayeem, 2017)

Museum dedicated to Mir Mosharraf Hossain located in Rajbari. To honor the life and work of the late, famous writer Mir Mosharraf Hossain, a museum was established in his name. The torch of insight is carried far and wide. The community, and notably its young people, have benefited much from the museum's opening. The museum honors the Muslim renaissance in Bengal and its impact on the creative and academic communities. Images illustrating the social and economic climate of the time period are on display in a number of galleries. You can find author quotes that serve as reminders of life's lessons all across the museum. A few examples are shown here: Is it true that some people would rather give up their freedom than their safety? This is a paraphrase of a section of the Bengali classic "Bishad Sindhu" (Ocean of Sorrow) by Mir Musharraf Hossain. It's true that some people manage to escape from their worst adversaries, but when friends turn into foes, there's simply no way out. More of the everlasting author's everlasting words from "Eslamer Joy" (triumph of Islam). (Haque, 2002) The Museum's landscaping is so gorgeous that it seems fake. This fantastic author is getting some much-deserved recognition thanks to the Museum's efforts. Many artifacts, pictures, and examples of Mir Mosharraf Hossain's impressive body of work are on display in the museum. The famous author gathered quite the collection of clothing, footwear, and farming implements to complement his library. Much of his trash is now on display in a museum for anyone to admire. Visitors can get a sense of his significant contributions by reading compilations of his works and journalism. The museum has about 400 visitors a month, including locals, students, and academics. This museum is a favorite among Dhaka residents because of how convenient it is to visit from the city. (Bhattacharya, 2021) The Aricha ferry-ghat connects the two cities of Rajbari and Aricha, making it possible for individuals to drive their own vehicles or take private buses between the two locations. It is simple to travel to Baliakandi Upazila and the museum from Rajbari on one of the local bikes or scooters. The district council's guesthouse is available to visitors even though there are no chain hotels in Rajbari. In 1847, Mir Mosharraf Hossain entered this world into a wealthy Muslim family in the small village of Lahinipara, Kumarkhali Upazila, Kushtia district. He had devoted his life to taking care of the family farm in Padamdi, Balikandi Upazila, Rajbari District. He was carrying on a family heritage by presently occupying the space. His grandfather Mir Ibrhaim was a Nawab from this very city. Mir Mosharraf Hossain was a resident of Padamdi village and passed away in 1911. The government of Bangladesh built a memorial and museum for Mir Mosharraf Hossain in Padamdi, Rajbari, in 1999. Mir Mosharraf Hossain was a brilliant 19th-century Bengali novelist, playwright, and essayist. His plays from the 1870s, such as Jamidar Darpan, are still performed and enjoyed today, and his novels from the 1880s, such as Bishad Sindhu, are still read and respected. He was a trailblazer in the Muslim community of Bengal, where he became the first notable novelist. In his masterpiece, Bisad Sindhu, Prophet Hazrat Muhammad tells the account of the tragic deaths of Hassan and Hosain, two of his favorite grandchildren (Sm). When Bengali peasants were oppressed by the British, they rose up in what would become known as the Jamidar Darpan. The novel's plot is around a peasant uprising in Sirajganj that was led and targeted the local landlord class in

1872 and 1873. In both the Padmadi hamlet of Baliakandi in Rjabari and the Lahinipara village of Kumarkali in the Kushita district, you may visit museums dedicated to Mir Mosharraf Hossain. Near his childhood home in Kumarkali, the government of Bangladesh constructed a primary school and amphitheater in 2008. The Mir Mosharraf Hossain Museum is also located here. Thus, tourists are welcome to investigate any Museum that piques their curiosity. That is why Kushtia is conveniently located near Rajbari. In 1865 he married Aziz-un-Nesa. His second wife was Bibi Kulsum married in 1874. He died on 19 December 1911. (Howlader, 2020)

After its initial publication of Mir Mosharraf Hossain's three-volume work Bishad-Sindhu [Ocean of Sorrow], it caused quite a literary stir. The Bengali epic novel was translated into English and published in three volumes between 1885 and 1891. (AHMED, 2014) Two more volumes, named "Rescue," were released in 1887 and 1891. (titled "The Killing of Yazid"). Eight editions of the book had been printed by the time of Hossain's death in 1911, attesting to its enormous popularity. Even though the majority of his contemporaries in Bengali appreciated the initial version, he continued to revise it while he was still alive. Bishad-Sindhu shall proceed. (Zaman, 2019)

EARLY LIFE

His birthplace was the little village of Lahinipara in the Kushtia District of Bangladesh, where Syed Mir Mosharraf Hossain was raised. Padamdi, Baliakandi PS, Faridpur district was still his primary residence. There have been many confirmations of the 13th of November, 1847, as his birthdate. More research indicates that he was born on October 26, 1847. He was born to Nawab Syed Mir Moazzem Hossain, a Muslim aristocrat and the Zaminder of Padamdi Nawab Estate, and Daulatunnesa, a Hindu princess. Mosharraf Hossain was educated in Arabic and Persian at home before attending a pathshala to study Bengali. He first attended Kushtia School, and then transferred to Krishnanagar Collegiate School, where he stayed till he finished fifth grade. He had hoped to finish his schooling at Kolkata's Kalighat School, but he died before he could. Mosharraf Hossain got his start helping out on the family farm. Both the Delduar Zamindari Estate (which he handled in 1885) and the Faridpur Padamdi Nawab Estate (which he would administer in the future) were under his management. He called Kolkata home from 1903 to 1909.

Literary career

Syed Mir Musharraf Hussain's Bishad Shindhu is a masterwork that recounts the events leading up to and including the deaths of Hassan and Hussain at the Battle of Karbala. His work was groundbreaking, and he was one of the first of its kind to come out of British India by a Muslim author. Zamindar Darpan (Reflections on the Zamindars) is a play he wrote about the resistance of ordinary Indians to the zamindar class, which was established by British colonial authority.

In Bangladesh, his books are assigned reading from elementary school all the way to college. A citation is needed whenever this term is used. Mir Musharraf Hussain of Sirajganj wrote the seminal text *Zamidar Darpan* in 1872–1873, which details the events leading up to the peasant uprising against the landowners. From an early age on, he had a genuine interest in the welfare of his fellow compatriots. When Roshan Ali Chowdhury was the editor-in-chief of the *Kohinoor Monthly*, he served as deputy editor.

work

Mir Mosharraf Hossain Books:- The great Bengali author Mir Mosharraf Hossain. His bestseller "*Bishad Shindhu*" is largely responsible for his fame. *Bishad Sindhu* , *Jamidar Darpan*.

Drama:- *Basantakumari* (1873), *Jamidar Darpan* (1873), *Behula Gitavinoya* (1889), *Niyoti Ki Abonoti* (1898).

Poetry:- *Gorai Bridge or Gouri Setu* (1873)

Essay:- *Gojibon* .

Autobiographical:- *Amar Jiboni* (autobiography) , *Bibi Kulsum*.

Others:- *Gazi Miar Bostani*, *Bajimat*, *Bibi Khodejar Bibaho* , *Hazrat Umarer Dharmo Jibon Labh* ,*Musolmaner Bangla Shikhya-1* , *Musolmaner Bangla Shikhya-2*.

Objective

- To study the contribution of Mir Musarraf Hussains stories.
- To study the biography of Mir Musarraf Hussains life and the writings and literature written by him.
- To study the contribution of Mir Musarraf Hussains life to Bengali literature.

Literature review

(Alam, 2020) The ultimate goal of the research is to show how one's outlook can significantly affect their quality of life. Both theistic and agnostic faiths' legal systems can be traced back to the creed. Most people's moral compass revolves on their core values. Integrity of thought and dedication to one's own goals are two indicators of a person's moral character. Through the prism of the well read Bengali-Islamic novel *Bishad Shindhu* by Mir Musharraf Husain, this study analyzes the religious views of Bangladeshi Muslims (*Ocean of Sadness*). The research's findings are based on a consideration of these issues in light of the *Qur'an* and the *Sunnah*. Since individuals's beliefs on various problems can be included into their credo, it is generally recognized that creedal disagreements have always been the source of the largest argument amongst people. Allah the Most High commissioned all prophets and messengers to preach the One Faith in order to accomplish the reason He made humans and jinn in the first place. Only by proclaiming that Allah alone is deserving of worship will this goal be attained. Every individual's commitment and actions are taken into account while making our assessments. An impure credo renders all actions illegal, while a pure one makes them all valid. The last 13 years of Muhammad's life were spent in Macca, where he disseminated the message that all people should worship Allah alone. According to the results of this investigation, Mir Musharraf Husain adhered to a sect of Shiism that is at conflict with mainstream Islam.

(Dey, 2020) He has told in the article that Syed Mir Musharraf Hussain, claims to be a Bengali novelist, playwright and essayist. He is widely regarded as one of the best prose writers of the Bengali language, and is the first prominent writer to come from the Muslim community of Bengal. The title of his great work translated from Bengali as "The Sea of Sorrow" is apt. The first of its kind among Muslim writers in colonial India, he made waves. Another of his works is the play Zamindar Darpan (Reflections on the Zamindars), which dramatizes the struggle of the common people forced to live under the zamindars made by the British colonial rulers.

(Hossen, 2015) In many of Mir Musharraf's works, the novel "Bishad Sindhu" has emerged as a popular favourite. He was the first novelist to emerge from the Muslim culture of Bengal. He was the most famous Muslim writer of Bengal in the nineteenth century. He also wrote poetry, plays, textbooks and an autobiography, but it was the novels that made Musharraf Hussain famous. Bisad Sindhu is known for his tragic account of the Battle of Karbala. Zamindar Durpun was shaken by the unrest among the peasants in Sirajganj in 1872 and 1873. Musharraf Hussain is known for his satirical works that mock the flaws and flaws of contemporary culture.

Methodology

The majority of the deductions and conclusions I made in this work of creative writing were based on the use of both deductive and inductive reasoning. In order to generate research questions and define the scope of the current study, we gathered and analyzed information from a wide range of sources that were related to the article. We did this so that we could gauge how big of a project it would be. To further improve the article, this action was taken. Even though a large portion of the information utilized to create the Bengali-language dossier on Mir Musarraf Hussain's life could only be found in a small number of specialist online and offline sources, the dossier nonetheless manages to be both thorough and accurate. Despite the fact that many of the material utilized to create the dossier could only be found in Bengali.

Examples of mir musharraf hussain stories

BISADSINDHU

Ezid, the only son of the Damascene monarch Mabilia, developed romantic feelings for the married Joynab. Eventually Joynab received a divorce and married Hazarat Muhammad's oldest grandchild, Hassan, through his daughter. Ezid was furious to learn that Joynab had married twice, and he made plans to have her killed. In the wake of Mabilia's death, Ezid took the throne in Damascus and proclaimed himself Khalifa of Arabia. Although Ezid's army was decisively destroyed in a huge fight with Hasan's soldiers, the elder Arabs of Medina nominated Hasan to the Khilafat. Though discouraged, Ezid did not lose hope. He kept making those murderous attempts on Hasan. However, Joynab and Zayeda, Hasan's first wife, had an argument. Ezid took advantage of the situation and dispatched a woman from Medina named Maymuna to assassinate Hasan. Zayeda killed her husband Hasan with poison after being provoked by Maymuna. Hasan's younger brother

Hussain was subsequently selected by Arab officials to fill the position of Khalifa. Ezid planned Hussain's death once more, but this time Hussain was safe at the Hazarat Muhammad shrine. Marwan, Ezid's minister, came up with a plan to entice Hussain out of his sacred hiding place. He told Hussain a lie, saying that Ezid was about to attack the graveyard and that Hussain should take the body elsewhere. Now, the king of Kufa has extended an invitation to him. However, he and his troops became bewildered in the desert and started marching toward Karbala instead of their intended destination. During the Islamic holy month of Moharam, physical confrontation was strictly forbidden by Arabic tradition. Ezid had ordered his soldiers to avoid Hussain and his comrades, but they assaulted them anyhow. Even though Hussain and his soldiers were practically unarmed, they battled bravely in self-defense. An Ezidite by the name of Simmer assassinated Hussain and took his head as a trophy to Damascus. The novel concludes with Hussain's murder in the chapter named "Moharam parba." In the second part of the novel (Uddharparba), the rest of Hussain's family manages to flee, and Hanifa exacts his retribution for Hussain's horrible death. Hanifa's raid on Damascus compelled Ezid to abandon the city. The third chapter, "Ezidbadhparba," relates that Ezid hid in the ground throughout Hanifa's siege of Damascus. Nonetheless, Hanifa eventually found out via an oracle that she couldn't kill Ezid. A prisoner between the two hills, her fate sealed because of the number of people she had killed. But Ezid would be trapped for all time in the underground chasm that was on fire on all sides.

JAMIDAR DARPAN

A zamindar with a penchant for opulence and intoxicants Haowan Ali formerly had a peaceful life. Tenant Abu Mullah became sexually obsessed with his young and lovely wife, Nurunnesa. Yet he was at a loss as to how to appease his baser urges. He jotted down ideas and sketched out a plan. To gain power over Abu, he developed a plan and followed through with it. The zamindar had his men accuse Abu of things that weren't true until Abu paid the zamindar a line fee of Rs.50. Where did Abu get all his money? The zamindar therefore had Abu imprisoned in his own palace. After that, he dispatched Krishnamani, a pimp from the Vaisnavi tribe, to play go-between (Kuttini) for him and Nurunnesa. She paid Nurunnesa a visit and eventually told her about Haowan Ali's desires behind closed doors. Krishnamani persuaded Nurunnesa to join Haowan's household by promising that she would be treated like a queen. Upon hearing the offer, Nurunnesa turned it down with venom. At last, the zamindar's true nature of viciousness was revealed. Innocent housewife Nurunnesa, who was also pregnant, was forcibly taken away by Haowan's soldiers. Nurunnesa fought valiantly to defend her honour when she was confronted by Haowan, but her efforts were ultimately futile. Abu Mullah has started legal proceedings. All three of these institutions—law enforcement, the thnna, and the judicial system—fell to the wayside for various causes. The judge agreed, and the case was dismissed. Encouraged by the verdict, Haowan Ali burned Abu Mullah's home because he had found no other means of redress. The unfortunate Nurunnesa lost her spouse to insanity, and he was forced to leave the village.

Conclusion

Mir Musharraf Hussain experimented in several forms of writing, including drama, poetry, journalism, literary criticism, educational reform, and the personal essay. His literary mentor was Kangal Harinath, the editor of Grambarta Prakshika. Musharraf Hussain eventually took over as editor of both Aziznehar and Hitkari. He's also connected to the Vangiya Sahitya Parishad. His most famous book is "Bishad Sindhu," a fiction. It is widely believed that he was the first novelist to come out of Bengal's Muslim culture. He played a pivotal role in the development of Muslim Bengali literature throughout the 19th century. His pen was put to more than just novels, though; he also wrote poetry, plays, textbooks, and an autobiography. A small sampling of his extensive body of work includes the novels Gauri-Setu, Basantakumari Natak, Zamindar Durpun, Er Upe Ki, Bisad Sindhu, Sabgit Lahiri, Go-Jeevan, Behula Geetabhinaya, and Udseen Pathikkar. included in this list are: Maner Katha, Tala Abhinay, Niyati Ki Abanati, Ghazi Miyar Bastani, Maulood Sharif, Musalmandar Babagla Shiksha, Bibin Khodejar Bibaha, Hazrat Umrer Dharmajeevan Benefit, Madinar Gaurav, Bajimat, Amar Jibani, Amar Jibnir Jibani, and Bajimat. As in the case of Bibi Kulsoom and similar figures. Her most well-known creation is Bisad Sindhu, a survivor of the Battle of Karbala who describes the atrocities that took place that day. The peasant insurrection in Sirajganj provides further background for the text. Almost universally, Musharraf Hussain's satire took aim at the failings of contemporary society as a whole, rather than any one religion or ethnic group.

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