CONCLUSION

Egyptian poet Hafiz Ibrahim tried to reinforce Muslim Solidarity and rally all Muslims around the Sultan's throne. The Islamic writings of the poet, later alone constitutes a subject and reaction against the British occupation in another subject. His poetry is one of the most powerful weapons for Arab World. It is hardly surprising that he stuck the widest response, both inside Egypt and to extent whole world, was his satirical attacks upon the British presence, in the realm of political poetry in general, turned his highly talented artistic invective against corruption, social injustice and British Imperialism. He remained in ardent patriots until his last breath.

Nazrul Islam 'The Rebel poet' a symbol of an uncompromising fighter who would not give up his sword until he attains final victory. The period of his early life was one that encountered British imperialism, and also encountered portion of a rising, overt resistance to British rule in India. The extent of Nazrul Islam's familiarity with the specifics of the social changes, in colonial empire as within the system of socio-cultural and socio-economic domination were the subjugation of society, it must have affected him rather sensitive being. So he became the first to call for complete independence of India, and he tried to renew India and new world of social justice of joy and peace.

Hafiz Ibrahim owes his celebrity to his poems supporting the national causes of Egypt, were mere politically defined, he too largely accounted to uncase about the

British occupation and growing western influence on Egyptian Society, this is why he interested in Turkey, had his sympathy because a leading Muslim nation, and of course also during the First World War it was regarded a bulwark against the advancing western powers. His Muslim feelings turned into solidarity with the 'East' in general, as may be seen from his reaction to the war between Japan and Russia, on the other hand glorified the ties with Syria and Egypt including Lebanon. He has written the necessity of composing patriotic songs and qasidas, he always accounted the weakness of his countrymen by the revolutionary spirit in politics, should have all his days securely in Egypt/ But a severe scrutiny of revolutionary poems as in entire Diwan would lead to different view, these patriotic poems open with a cordial prelude and end with a conciliatory appeal which reduce the vehement of revolutionary spirit.

Nazrul Islam upheld the spirit of rebellion against the instrument of evil manifest in political subjugation, corruption in all forms of exploitation. He stood very firmly against the British occupation of India and tried in all possible ways for complete independence. His noted poem 'The Rebel' and great song of freedom movement 'The song of Destruction'. His poetry and as well as other writings were accelerated the spirit of Indian movements and kept alive the ever growing sentiments of the lovers of liberty.

Hafiz Ibrahim was traditional, finally crafted verse with some innovation as a well known both for the wistful and melancholy, strongly criticism of social

injustice as a stylist with full control over his art. The quality of his writings are highly resonant rhyme, strength of style, well chosen diction, the description of erotic adventures, or depicting the character of the lamented person, pure poetic music and clear image and theme.

Nazrul Islam developed the Bengali language and literature, break down the customary grammar and make a new Bengali grammar, he choose the perfect word to use conformity with the subject matter. He used many proverbs, rural idioms turns of phrase in daily use with Persian-Arabic words. He used Bengali, Sanskrit, Arabic as well as Farsi, Urdu, Hindi, English and Latin metres found in his writings he follows the conventional metres but not exacting with some modifying his own way.

There is a great contrast between two souls and their writings of Hafiz Ibrahim (1870-1932) and Qazi Nazrul Islam (1899-1976). Both poets far from each other but their mottos were almost same. The lot of similarities are, poverty in the common characteristics of both poets. Nazrul Islam's patriotism would have greatly appreciated with Hafiz Ibrahim's fiery patriotism, love for the common people, championship of weak and down-trodden, religious tolerance and above all their love of life. Both journalist and army experiences, it developed their personalities, patriotic feelings, sharpened their writing ability and widened their outlook. The revolutionary natures is common with took part (direct or indirect) in political and social movements of their times and had similar political views. Both were votaries

of democracy, a system that allows equality of opportunity to every man whatever his colour or creed or economic status.

The dissimilarities of Hafiz Ibrahim and Nazrul Islam's contributions, the prose work is very limited of Hafiz Ibrahim, he wrote only one prose entitle 'Layali Satih' and translated 'Victor Houg's less miserable', while Nazrul Islam has written many Prose, Drama, Novel, Short stories etc. but above everything in the contributions, Hafiz Ibrahim never against Allah and Nature but Nazrul Islam some time against Allah and Nature. One thing is that Hafiz Ibrahim sometime favoured the British but Nazrul Islam never favoured the British. So we may conclude that Hafiz Ibrahim only worked on poetry in the Arabic language and literature, but Nazrul Islam worked on every field of Bengali language and literature the best work is music and song.