

Growth of Press: - (National and Regional)

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During the pre-British period-Manuscript news and by 1821 Nationalist press by Raja Ram Mohan Roy was published. By the enactment of Indian Council Act 1861, the British East India Company established printing press and circulated English newspaper, these are (i) Times of India in Bombay in 1861, usually support the British policy in India (ii) pioneer in Allahabad in 1865, it supported land holdings and maintenance interest (iii) Madras Mail 1868, it represented the interest of the Europeans Communist Community (iv) The statement in Calcutta 1875, it criticize the government as well as Indian nationalist group (v). The civil and military gazette in Lahore in 1876 was distinctly an organ of British Conservative.

National paper - It supported the Indian movement. It got spread in Bengal, Amrit bazar patrika weekly published. Sir Surendra nath Banerjee founded the "Bengali" in English in 1879. The Bengali propagated the view of wings of liberal political thoughts and third is the Tribune in 1877 and this paper is an influential paper in the Punjab with a nationalism tune and the other patriotic Indians founded the Hindus and with English weekly in Madras in 1878. This 'Hindus' got Converted into daily English in 1889. It had liberal outlook but supported though critically the politics of Indian national Congress.

Regional paper - Agarkar kachari and Maratha are two English weekly newspaper. Kachari continued in Marathi Jugantar and vande Mataram of Bengal became -Extremist newspaper. In Calcutta, Ramanand started the modern review and English in monthly Journal In 1907. It followed Social, political and scientific field. After the split of Indian National Congress in 1907, between the moderate and extremist leader, Metha and Gokhale felt the necessity of Metha - Bombay chronicles in 1910. During 1914-18, the madras standards in English get change its name to new India, which became the propaganda organ of Home rule movement and another Servant of Indian Society 1905. In 1919, Gandhiji edited-Young India mouth piece of his political philosophy programme and policies also Harijan weekly English newspaper and a number of vernacular press. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's 'independence' a weekly English newspaper in 1919, Hindustan time in Delhi in 1922 aroused nationalism. Due to the

effort of Lala Lajpat Rai, an English nationalist "pupils" in Lahore got published. After 1823 Socialist and Communist ideology spread to India. "The Kranti Spark and non-spark in between 1930-39 got circulated. In 1930, the pre-fresh Journal about 4000 private newspapers and Journal was distributed in the country in 17 languages. It brought political trends. "Don' single muslim newspaper - got support and express the view of Muslim league. The vernacular press also contributed and published various papers- ie, Kachari, Patrika, Etc.

Role of press in India: -

Press is one of the most important means of Communication media that plays a decisive Social role. In modern times the press has become a powerful social institution. The press moulds as well as mirrors all complex process of modern life. It facilitates the exchange of thoughts. On a mass scale in due shortest time the press was unknown in India before the Coming of the Europeans. The history of the press in India starts only with the East India Company. The first attempt in this field was made by James Augustus Heckey who published the first newspaper in India in 1780 which was entitled 'The Bengal Gazette' and soon after many newspapers was started in India. During the British rule in India, the British government adopted different policies, press acts and press laws to check the journals and also the vernacular press in India. The first newspaper published in English by Indian Gangadhar Bhattacharya was Bengal Gazette in 1816. But its Copies are not available now. The first newspaper in the Indian language was published in Bengal in 1818. It was a monthly and was entitled-Digdarshan. But later it got to Samachar Darpan and Samvoa kamaudi. Raja Ram mahau Roy Started a weekly Mirat ul-Akhbar in persion in 1822 and yet another one in English entitled Brahma Nikal magazine. The important newspaper Published by English men in English in the latter half of the 19th century were Times of India, Statesman, friend of India, Madras mail, pioneer, Etc. Among the newspaper published by the Indians are Ampita Bazar Patrika, Bangavasi and Sanjivani.

In bengal, Hindu in English from Madras Kesari in Marathi and Maratha in English remained prominent. The pioneer had not also played a great role in the freedom Struggle of India in the period from 1870 to 1918, the national movement had not Jet restored to mass agitation through thousands of small and large maidan meetings nor did political work consist of the active mobilization of people in mass struggles. The main political task was that of politicization, political propaganda and education and formation and propagation of nationalist ideology. The press was the chief instruments for carrying out this that is for arousing mobilizing and Consolidating nationalist public opinion. Even the work of the national Congress was accomplished during the year largely through the press. The Congress

had no organization of its own for carrying the political work, where its resolutions and proceedings had to be propagated through newspaper. The influence of the press did not spread far beyond its literate subscribers nor was it confined to cities and large towns. A newspaper would reach remote villages and would then be read by a reader to a host of others. Nearly, all the major political controversies of the day were conducted through the press. It also played the institutional role of opposition to the government. Regarding the role of the nationalist press - Lord Dufferin viceroy wrote as early as March 1886. Soon day after day hundreds of sharp witted Babu's pour indignation against their English oppressors in every present and effective diatribe.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of the nationalist press in India. Though a few papers had been started by others before him his *Sambad Kamoudi* in Bengali published in 1821 and *Mirat-ul-Akhbar* in Persian in 1822 were the first publications in India, with a distinct nationalist and democratic progressive orientation. These papers were mainly the organs of the propaganda of social reforms and a critical discussion of religious and philosophical problems, Indian press had progressive role in each factor. The press was a powerful factor in building and developing Indian nationalism and the nationalist movement, social, cultural, political and every economic. The national movement on its political side was possible because of the facility of political education and propaganda provided by the press, with the help of Indian nationalism, the nationalist groups were able to popularize among the people the ideas of representative's government, liberty, democratic institutions, home rule, dominion status and independence. The press became a weapon in the hands of the nationalist group to popularize among the people their respective political programmes, politics, methods of struggle and to form organizations with a broad popular basis. Without the press, the all India Conference of nationalist organizations large could not have been prepared and held and a political movement would not have been organized and directed. For instance it was towards the Young India of Gandhi, the leader of the Indian National Congress that the Congressmen and Congress supporters looked for directives for their political activities during the great mass movement of 1930 - 32. Since the press was a powerful weapon of the nationalist struggle Indian nationalists of all have staunchly fought for its freedom throughout the existence of the Indian nationalist movement. The press alone made possible the large scale swift and constant exchange of views among different social groups inhabiting various parts of the country. The wide extension of the press in India brought about a closer social and intellectual contact between provincial populations. It also made possible the daily and extensive discussion of programmes of inter-provincial and

national Collaboration of pledge of social, political and Cultural matters and the holding of national Conferences. The press also helped the growth of provincial literature and culture, which were provincial in form and national in Content.

The press was an effective weapon in the hands of social reform groups to expose social evils such as Caste System, child marriage, ban on remarriage & widows, Social legal and other inequalities from which women suffered. It also helped them to organize propaganda on a vast scale against inhuman institutions such as untouchability. It was also by means of the press that social reformers all over the country were able to maintain a permanent discussion about the programme of the solution of social evils and to prepare and hold all India Social Conference with a view to checking out a Common line. Thus, it can be concluded that press also played an immense and effective role in India and throughout the world. Further they brought knowledge of the happenings in the international world to the Indian people. The press has been one of the principle forces which has helped various nations to build up a world outlook and shape their own national programmes and policies on the basis of Comprehensions of world development as a whole.