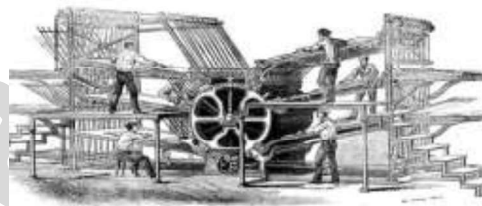
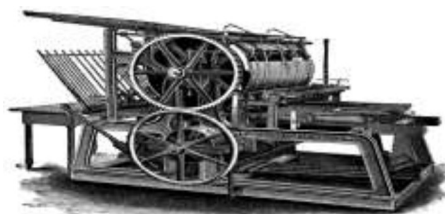




UNIT-I

History of journalism

Newspapers have always been the primary medium of journalists since 1700, with magazines added in the 18th century, radio and television in the 20th century, and the Internet in the 21st century.



Early Journalism

By 1400, businessmen in Italian and German cities were compiling hand written chronicles of important news events, and circulating them to their business connections. The idea of using a printing press for this material first appeared in Germany around 1600. The first gazettes appeared in German cities, notably the weekly *Relation aller Fuernemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien* ("Collection of all distinguished and memorable news") in Strasbourg starting in 1605. The *Avisa Relation oder Zeitung* was published in Wolfenbüttel from 1609, and gazettes soon were established in Frankfurt (1615), Berlin (1617) and Hamburg (1618). By 1650, 30 German cities had active gazettes. A semi-yearly news chronicle, in Latin, the *Mercurius Gallobelgicus*, was published at Cologne between 1594 and 1635, but it was not the model for other publications.

In the following decades, the national governments in Paris and London began printing official newsletters. In 1622 the first English-language weekly magazine, "A current of General News" was published and distributed in England in an 8- to 24-page quarto format.

The first newspaper in France, the *Gazette de France*, was established in 1632 by the king's physician Theophrastus Renaudot (1586-1653), with the patronage of Louis XIII. All newspapers were subject to prepublication censorship, and served as instruments of propaganda for the monarchy. Jean Loret is considered to be one of France's first journalists. He disseminated the weekly news of Parisian society from 1650 until 1665 in verse, in what he called a gazette burlesque, assembled in three volumes of *La Muse historique* (1650, 1660, 1665).



Gutenberg was born in the German city of Mainz, the youngest son of the upper-class merchant Friele Gensfleisch zur Laden, and his second wife, Else Wyrich, who was the daughter of a shopkeeper. It is assumed that he was baptized in the area close to his birthplace St. Christoph. According to some accounts Friele was a goldsmith for the bishop at Mainz, but most likely, he was involved in the cloth trade. Gutenberg's year of birth is not precisely known but was most likely around 1398.

By 1450, the press was in operation, and a German poem had been printed, possibly the first item to be



printed there. Gutenberg was able to convince the wealthy moneylender Johann Fust for a loan of 800 guilders. Peter Schöffer, who became Fust's son-in-law, also joined the enterprise. Schöffer had worked as a scribe in Paris and is believed to have designed some of the first typefaces.

Gutenberg's workshop was set up at Hof Humbrecht, a property belonging to a distant relative. It is not clear when Gutenberg conceived the Bible project, but for this he borrowed another 800 guilders from Fust, and work commenced in 1452. At the same time, the press was

also printing other, more lucrative texts (possibly Latin grammars). There is also some speculation that there may have been two presses, one for the pedestrian texts, and one for the Bible. One of the profit-making enterprises of the new press was the printing of thousands of indulgences for the church, documented from 1454–55.

In 1455 Gutenberg completed his 42-line Bible, known as the Gutenberg Bible. About 180 copies were printed, most on paper and some on vellum.



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HISTORY OF WORLD PRESS

PRESS FACTS

After the invention of press and some methods of printing, books, newspapers and magazines began to be printed quickly and cheaply. Knowledge had become more popular with new ideas spread around the world. Here are some facts of this evolution.

6180.C
The first printing is done in **China**

1300
The first use of **wooden type** in China

1440
German **Johannes Gutenberg** invents movable type

1455
Gutenberg prints his first book, a Latin Bible

1457
First color printing by **Fust and Schoeffer**

1476
William Caxton using a Gutenberg printing press produces the 1st book printed in English

1559
Pope Paul IV issues the **Index of Forbidden Books**, which lists books the Catholic Church considers dangerous to morals

1605
First **weekly newspaper** published in Antwerp

1690
Erbauliche Monats-Unterredungen considered the world's first **magazine**, is published in Germany

1731
The Gentleman's Magazine, considered the first modern magazine, is published in England

1796
German **A. Senefelder** develops lithography, a method of image transfer that produces high-quality printed images

1808
Hipolito Jose da Costa Furtado de Mendonça creates, in London, **Correio Brasiliense**, the first Brazilian newspaper

1819
Rotary printing press invented by **Napier**

1846
Cylinder press invented. It can print 8,000 sheets an hour, which allows publishers to increase circulation

1886
Linotype composing machine invented by **Ottmar Mergenthaler**. This is regarded as the greatest advance in printing since the development of movable type 400 years earlier

1892
4-color rotary press invented

1904
William Morris establishes the **Kelmscott Press** to improve the high quality of books

1904
Offset lithography becomes common

1907
Commercial silk screening invented

1917
The first **Pulitzer Prizes** are awarded

20's
The number of daily newspapers increased until this time—when there were more than **2,000 in circulation**

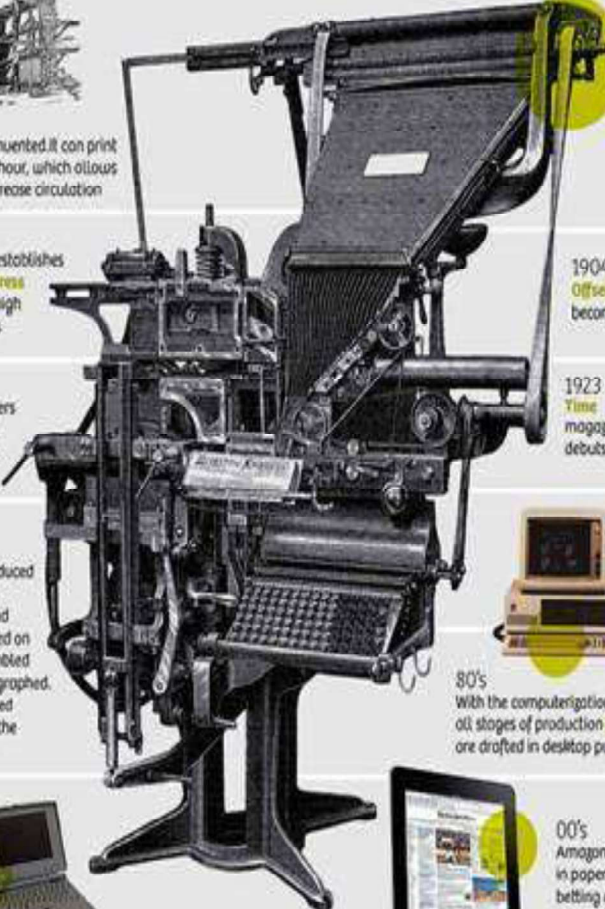
1923
Time magazine debuts

50's to 70's
Typesetting is introduced in newspapers and magazines. Texts and pictures are produced on glossy paper, assembled by hand and photographed. Television contributed to the decreased in the number of papers

80's
With the computerization of newspaper companies, all stages of production **became digitized**. The texts are drafted in desktop publishing

90's
The **filmless system** allows the recording directly on the printing cylinder. Reporters could send news from around the world almost instantly using **laptops and modems**.

00's
Amazon's e-book sales **exceed 15%** in paper books and newspapers betting on tablets to increase sales





HISTORY OF INDIAN JOURNALISM

Ancient journalism maharishi narad can be consider as forefather of journalist. he used to convey messages from one lok to another lok and also provide the news what the people want. in mahabharat sanjay worked as a TV reporter as he described whole incident to dhritrashtra. some of experts also consider hanuman as a journalist because he conveyed message of Ram to sita.

In the mughal era the reporters used to know as akhbaanavees, khufianavees to get all the news of the statae to work properly.

Famous mughal emperor bahadur shah published news paper'siraj ul akhbaar'.it is also said that avadh sultan has appointed 660 akhbar navees in his state.

Printing press and news paper are supplement of each other. the printing art is firstly came into existence in China than Germany and than came to India.



1780

The first newspaper in India was published by James Hicky in January 1780. It was called the Bengal Gazette and announced itself as "a weekly political and commercial paper open to all parties but influenced by none".

Bengal Gazette was a two-sheet paper measuring 12 inches by 8 inches, most of the space being occupied by advertisements. Its circulation reached a maximum of 200 copies. Within six years of Bengal Gazette, four more weeklies were launched in Kolkata (then Calcutta).

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Bengal Gazette (English weekly) published by James Augustus Hicky in 1780 Jan 29th from Calcutta. It was the first news paper in South Asian sub- continent
- Bengal Gazette alias 'Hicky Gazette', 'Calcutta General Advertiser'
- Declaration 'a weekly political and commercial paper open to all but influenced by none'
- Hicky had his own column, many persons wrote by pen names.
- Bengal Gazette could not survive more than two years due to sharp confrontation with Governer General Warren Hastings and Chief Justice Elijah Impey.
- Indian Gazette as a rival to Bengal Gazette, published in the same year (1780) by Peter Read, a salt agent (backing by Hastings).
- After Bengal Gazette, other publications from India were- Madras Courier weekly (1785), Bombay Herald weekly (1789) merged into Bombay Gazette in 1791, Hurukaru weekly (1793), Calcutta Chronicle (1818), Bengal Journal, Indian world, Bengal Harkarer etc.
- In the early period newspapers in India were run by Britishers.

1782

Madras Courier was launched in 1782.



1791

Bombay Herald was launched in 1791.

1792

Bombay Courier was launched in 1792. It published advertisements in English and Gujarati.

1799

In 1799, the East India administration passed regulations to increase its control over the press.

1816

The first newspaper under Indian administration appeared in 1816. It was also called Bengal Gazette and was published by Gangadhar Bhattacharjee. It was a liberal paper which advocated the reforms of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy himself brought out a magazine in Persian called Mirat-ul-Ukhbar. He also published The Brahmanical Magazine, an English periodical to counteract the religious propaganda of the Christian missionaries of Serampore.

1822

In 1822, the Chandrika Samachar was started in Bengal. At the same time, Bombay Samachar was started by Ferdunji Marzban. It gave importance to social reform and commercial news in Gujarati.

1826

The first Hindi newspaper Udan Martand was published in 1826 from Bengal. However, it could not survive long because of its distant readership and high postal rates. Its place was soon taken by Jami Jahan Numa, a newspaper that was pro-establishment.

1832

In 1832, Bal Shastri Jambhekar launched an Anglo-Marathi newspaper from Pune.

1830-1857

A large number of short-lived newspapers were brought out in this time. Some were in Indian languages like Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu and Persian.

1857

The Uprising of 1857 brought out the divide between Indian owned and British owned newspapers. The government passed the Gagging Act of 1847 and the Vernacular Press Act in 1876. After 1857, the pioneering efforts in newspapers shifted from Bengal to Mumbai. Gujarati press made great progress under the efforts of Ferdunji Marzban and Kurshedji Cama. Marathi journalism followed close behind with a distinctive educational bias.

1861

In 1861, Mr Knight merged the Bombay Standard, Bombay Times and Telegraph and brought out the first issue of Times of India.

1875

In 1875, the same Mr Knight with the backing of rich merchants from Kolkata started Indian Statesman which was later called as Statesman.

Around the same time, Amrita Bazar Patrika was able to establish itself in Kolkata. Starting out as a vernacular paper, it was constantly in trouble due to its outspokenness. In order to circumvent the strict provision of the Vernacular Press Act, Amrita Bazar Patrika converted itself overnight into an English newspaper.

Amrita Bazar Patrika inspired freedom fighter Lokmanya Tilak to start Kesari in Pune. He used Kesari to



build anti-cow killing societies, Ganesh mandals and reviving the Chhatrapati Shivaji cult. He used mass communication as a powerful political weapon.

1905

By 1905, the English and vernacular press had become pretty professional. Political leaders and social reformers were regular contributors to newspapers. Some prominent writers of the time were C Y Chintamani, G A Natesan, N C Kelkar, Phirozshah Mehta and Benjamin Horniman.

Indian news was supplied by special correspondent and government hand-outs (press releases), international news was supplied by Reuters, an international news agency.

1920s and 1930s

- Newspapers in this period started reflecting popular political opinion. While big English dailies were loyal to the British government, the vernacular press was strongly nationalist.
- The Leader and Bombay Chronicle were pro-Congress.
- The Servant of India and The Bombay Chronicle were moderate.
- The Bande Mataram of Aurbindo Ghosh, Kal of Poona and Sakli of Surat were fiercely nationalist.
- In 1918, Motilal Nehru started the Independent of Lucknow as a newspaper of extreme Indian opinion.
- The Home Rule Party started Young India, which later became Mahatma Gandhiji's mouthpiece.

As more and more Indians started learning English, many became reporters, editors and even owners. The Anglo-Indian press began to lose ground except in Bombay and Calcutta.

In 1927, industrialist G D Birla took over Hindustan Times and placed it on a sound financial footing. In the same year, S Sadanand started the Free Press Journal, a newspaper for the poor and the middle-class in Mumbai.

Under British Rule

- Bengal Gazette (English weekly) published by James Augustus Hicky in 1780 Jan 29th from Calcutta. It was the first news paper in South Asian sub- continent

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- In the early period newspapers in India were run by Britishers.

Indian's involvement in publication

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the pioneer Indian journalist and social reformer.

- By his inspiration Gangadhar Battacharjee published Bengal Gazette (1816), the first Indian owned English daily newspaper, but could not survive long

- Raja's own publications- Sambad Kaumudi (Bengali 1821), Mirut ul Akhbar (Persian 1822) and



Brahminical Magazine (English 1822)

- Press Regulation –1823 imposed by British govt. in India to control newspapers.
- The regulation was used as a tool to deport James Silk Buckingham, Editor of Calcutta Chronicle.
- Raja presented a petition to Supreme Court to protest the regulation in favour of J.S. Buckingham.
- It was his bold step for the preservation of press freedom, however he defeated the case.
- Anti reformists Hindu fundamentalists published Samachar Chandrika weekly to challenge Raja's social reforms.
- Raja passed away in 1833
- 1857 Mutiny (the first war of Indian independence) was a turning point to Indian journalism.
- In the issue of mutiny, British owned press and Indian owned press blamed each other in the lowest level.
- British owned press acted like blood mongers of Indians.
- This event worked as a fuel to Indian owned press against the British rule in India.
- Pioneers Indian journalists on those days- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Gangadhar Bhattacharjee, Bhawani Charan Bannerjee, Dwarkanath Tagore, Girish Chandra Ghose, Harischandra Mukharjee, Ishworchandra Vidyasagar, Kristo Pal, Manmohan Ghose, Keshub Chander Sen etc.
- Other major publications by Indians- The Reformer, Enquirer, Gyan Auneshun, Bengal Herald, Bang Doot, Hindu Patriot, Indian Mirror, Sulab Samachar, etc.

After Mutiny

- Standard, The Bombay Times and Telegraph merged into Times of India in 1861, Robert Knight was the owner, he was also owner of Statesman daily (1875) from Calcutta, Indian Economist monthly and Agriculture Gazette of India, his editorials and writings were balanced and impressive.
- Other major publications- Indu Prakash weekly, Gyan Prakash, Lokhitavadi (all 1861), Amrit Bazar Patrika (1868 Calcutta), Pioneer (1872 Allahbad), The Hindu (1878 Chennai), Keshari (marathi) and The Maratha (English) (both in 1878 from Pune by veteran freedom fighter Balgangadhar Tilak)
- Pioneer Indian Journalists- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahadev Govinda Ranade, Dadabhoi Naoroji, Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh, Vishu Shastri Pandit, Karsondas Mulji, Bal Sashtri Jambhekar etc.
- British govt. enacted Vernacular Press Act-1878 to suppress Indian language newspapers
- Indian National Congress (INC) founded in 1885.
- It was led by many nationalists like Surendranath Banerjee, Balgangadhar Tilak, Dadabhoi Naoroji, Motilal Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, G. Subramania Aiyer, etc., who were active journalists too.



- After establishment of INC, Indian press became an important part of struggle for independence.

Leading Newspapers After Establishment of INC

- 1900- Bangalee English Daily (ed)- Surendranath Banarjee
- 1901- New India English Weekly (ew)- Bipinchandra Pal
- 1901- Bande Mataram – Bengalee weekly- Bipinchandra Pal
- 1906- Yugantar – Bengali daily- Barendra kumar Ghose
- 1909- Leader- ed- Madan Mohan Malviya
- 1913- New India –ed- Annie Besant
- 1913- Bombay Chronicle –ed- Phiroj Shah Mehata
- 1918 –Justice- ed- Dr.T.M.Nair (published by non- Brahmin movement in Madras)
- 1918 – Searchlight- English biweekly- Shachindranath Sinha
- 1919- The Independent -ed– Pandit Motilal Neharu
- 1919- Young India – ed- Mahatma Gandhi
- 1920 – Nav Jeevan – Gujarati weeky- Mahatma Gandhi
- 1922- Swarajya- ed- T.Prakasham
- 1923- Forward- ed- Chittaranjan Das
- 1923- The Hindustan Times –ed- K.M. Panikar (first daily in Delhi)
- 1929- Liberty-ed- Subhas Chandra Bose
- 1932- Harijan- Gujarati weekly- Mahatma Gandhi
- 1938- National Herald- Jawaharlal Neharu
- Viceroy Lord Curzon Vs. Indian press
- In 1907 series of arrests and prosecutions against the journalists and press
- India Press Act –1910 asked for heavy security deposits
- 963 publications and press were prosecuted under the act
- 173 new printing press and 129 newspapers were killed at their birth by the weapon of security deposits



- British govt. collected about 5 lakhs Indian Rs. in the first year of the act enforcement
- During the First world war (1914-1918) Indian press were divided.
- The act was forcibly executed against the press who were not in support of British side in the world war.
- In 1919 Jaliawala Bagh massacre was a big disaster to the Indian press.
- Even the Anglo- Indian press were not escaped.

The Golden Era of Indian Mission Journalism (1920 – 1947)

- Declaration of non-cooperation movement against British rule in India.
- Press marched shoulder to shoulder with satyagrahis.
- Mahatma Gandhi lauded for freedom of expression, ideas and people's sentiments
- Gandhi would not accept adv., he believed newspapers should survive on the revenue from subscribers
- He would not accept any restrictions on the paper, he rather close it down
- His writings were widely circulated and reproduced in the newspapers all over the country
- A big challenge to non-Gandhian newspapers.
- Gandhi declared 'Salt Satyagraha' in 1930
- The nationalist press played a memorable role, which perhaps is unique in the history of any freedom movement.
- Press ordinance issued in 1930 to suppress Indian press through heavy security deposits.
- When second world war broke out , British rulers became more suppressive to the Indian press
- In 1940 UP government directed the press to submit the headlines of the news to the secretary of the information department for his pre- approval
- In response to this, National Herald (newspaper run by Jawaharlal Neharu) published the news without headlines
- Second world war and freedom fight gave more fuel to Indian press
- Britishers charged them as ' pro-Hitler'
- All India Newspaper Editors Conference held in 1940 at Delhi voiced against the suppressive attitude of the British govt.
- Fresh suppression and struggle started from 1942 when Quit India Movement initiated



- Many press, publications and journalists including Neharu suspended and arrested in 1942
- It continued until the declaration of independence in 1947 August
- K. Rama Rao, Editor, Swarajya “ It was more than a vocation, it was a mission and the newspaper was a noble enterprise working for patriotic purpose”.

1947 Onwards

- India received independence from British rule on 1947 August 15th
- The press celebrated the independence, because it was their victory too.
- At the beginning of independence the relation between the national govt. and press was good, but a year after situation was changed
- P. M. Neharu, Sardar Ballav Bhai Patel, etc. were not happy with the press.
- Press Commission- 1952, report- 1954
- Recommendations – Press Council, press registrar, minimum basic salary for working journalists, strengthen the role of the editors
- The working journalist act-1955
- The newspaper (price and page) act- 1956
- Press Council established – 1965
- P.M. Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared state of emergency on 1975 June
- It was a shocking blow to the freedom of press
- Ignored the press freedom guaranteed by article 19 (1) in the constitution
- Heavy censorship during the emergency period under Defence Rule “ in order to maintain public order...”
- 1975 Dec 8th ordinance banned the publication of all ‘ objectionable matter’, no permission to report parliament, close down Press Council , blaming it was failed to curb provocative writings
- During 19 months of emergency 253 journalists detained and 7 foreign correspondence expelled
- When Janata Dal came into power, all the restrictions over press were removed
- After emergency Indian press became more professional along with high tech., simultaneous publications increased, tremendous change in the contents, more supplements, booming of specialized magazines



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- Press Council re- established under new act- 28 member, chaired by retired judge of high court



UNIT-II & III (Combine)

HISTORY OF HINDI JOURNALISM



The first Hindi newspaper **Udant Martand** was published in 1826 from Bengal. However, it could not survive long because of its distant readership and high postal rates. Its place was soon taken by Jami Jahan Numa, a newspaper that was pro-establishment.

The first Hindi newspaper **Udant Martand**, a weekly was published in Kolkata on May 30, 1826 'in the interest of Hindustanis'. However, its editor **Yugal Kishore Shukla (Jugal Kishore Shukl-** in some documents) faced many difficulties in running it. He was not allowed postal concession and had to close down the paper within a year. He made another attempt to start another paper in 1850 called **Samyadani Martand** but this also failed.

The second Hindi newspaper **Banga Doot** was published in 1829 by Raja Ram Mohan Ray and **Dwarika Prasad Thakore** with Nilratan Haldar as its editor. Besides Hindi, it was also published in English, Bengali and Persian.

The first Hindi daily **Samachar Sudha Varshan** came out in June 1854 from Kolkata with Shyam Sundar Sen as its editor and publisher. It was a bilingual paper in which market and shipping reports were published in Hindi, the rest in Bengali.

Between 1850 and 1857 a number of Hindi Newspaper were published. Among them were **Benaras Akbar, Sudhakar Tatwa Bodhini, Patrika and Sathya**. A literary magazine which set the standard for Hindi Journals in the early year of century was **Saraswathi**, a monthly edited by Mahavir Prasad Dwivedy. It standardised the style and pattern of Hindi journalism and developed literary criticism and book reviews. It became the torchbearer for later day Hindi journalists who cultivated its prose style. Newspapers like **Bharat Mitra** (1878), **Sarsudhanidhi** (1879), **Uchit Wakta** (1880) and Hindi **Bangavasi** (1890) were published from Calcutta during the last three decades of 19th century. **Bharat Mitra**, published from Calcutta became the leading Hindi newspaper of the time under the dynamic stewardship of its early editors, Balmukund Gupta and Ambika Prasad Bajpai.

The beginning of the new century saw the birth of many Hindi dailies in Bombay, Calcutta and Patna. The more prominent among them were **Sri Venkateswar Samachar** and **Calcutta Samachar. Viswamitra**, which was started after the Calcutta Samachar became defunct, offered serious competition to **Bharat Mitra** from 1918.

Hindi journalism made rapid progress during the first world war period and many outstanding journalists came to the fore including Ganga Prasad Gupta, Nanda Kumar Deo Dharma, M. P. Dwivedi, Hari Krishna Jouhar, Chhote Ram Shukla, Indra Vidyavachaspati, Shri Ram Pandey, Lakshminarayan Garde and Narmada Prasad Misra. One of the foremost Hindi journalists who earned a name for his



patriotism was **Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi**. In 1913, he brought out weekly Pratap from Kanpur. He made the supreme sacrifice in 1931 in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. Krishna Dutt Paliwal brought out **Sainik** from Agra which became a staunch propagator of nationalism in Western U. P. The noted Congress leader, Swami Shradhanand, started the publication of Hindi journal **Vir Arjunand** Urdu journal Tej. After the assassination of **Swami Shradhanand**, **Vidyavachaspathi** and **Lala Deshbandhu Gupta**, both prominent Congress leaders continued the publication of these journals.

At the turn of the century almost all Calcutta based Hindi newspapers went vocal against the suppressive and divisive policies of the Raj. This marked the beginning - in 1907- of two outstanding magazines: **Nrisinha** and **Devnagar**. **Nrisinha** edited by Ambika Prasad Vajpayee, a staunch supporter of Lokmanya Tilak was a political magazine and it joined the protest against British rule. **Devnagar** on the other hand tried to work on a uniform script.

In 1920, the **Aj** was started in Banaras. It played a notable part in the freedom struggle. Its first editor was Sri Prakasa, a great freedom fighter who occupied positions of power and prestige in free India. He was assisted by Babu Rao Vishnu Parakar whose contribution to the development of Hindi Journalism was considerable. Espousing the national cause and waging a never-ending battle with the alien rulers, the **Aj** was a bulwark of the Indian National Congress and its main forum to spread the message of freedom to the Hindi-speaking masses of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Nepal. It set the tone and style for Hindi Journalism and was acclaimed for its impartial objective reporting and illuminating and fearless editorials. A balanced blending of national and international news was one of its strong features.

In Patna **the Desh**, a weekly, was an influential journal and the mouthpiece of the Congress. It was founded by Babu Rajendra Prasad and his friends in 1920. But it was not a profitable venture and had to close down.

In 1924 there were 102 Hindi newspapers; four of them were dailies (**Aj**, Banaras, Swatantra, Calcutta, Arjun, Delhi and Calcutta Samachar, Calcutta) According to one historian, until 1926, Hindi dailies were not financially successful. "Their get up and printing was poor, the reading material not quite up to the mark and the editorials unwieldy and lengthy. The weeklies were better edited and got up." Among the well-known better produced weeklies were **Bhavishya** (Kanpur), **Karmaveer** (Khandwa) and **Sainik** (Agra). Among the important Hindi dailies which flourished in 1930 were: **Visvamitra** and **Bharat** (Calcutta), **Mitra** (Calcutta), **Savadh**o Bharat (Bombay). **Lokkat** (Jabalpur), **Variman** (Kanpur), **Milap** (Lahore) besides **Aj** (Banaras), **Arjun** (Delhi) and **Lokmanya** (Calcutta).

As freedom struggle gained momentum, there was a steady rise of Hindi journalism both in terms of quality and quantity. More number of Hindi publications took birth in almost all North Indian states and also in Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh, especially Hyderabad. Hindi publications like other language publications by and large supported Nationalist movement and faced the suppression of the British rulers. One of the important Hindi dailies to be published from the capital was Hindustan, sister newspaper of the Hindustan Times, started in 1936. Wide news coverage and a variety of special features marked the Hindustan. Started in 1940, Aryavari of Patna was a sister publication of the Indian Nation and enjoyed considerable influence.

Hindi journalism grew more rapidly after independence. After independence Hindi was adopted as the official language of India. This also helped to spread Hindi language nationwide. The Nav Bharat Times of the Times of India group started in Delhi in 1950. The Amrita Patrika of Allahabad was another notable Hindi daily which was well-known for its trenchant editorials. By 1964 Hindi had the largest number of



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newspapers among language papers. The trend of publishing multiple editions from different states helped Hindi newspapers to increase their reach and circulation.

According to RNI (Registrar of Newspapers) the total number of publications in Hindi was 27, 527 in 2007-8 including 3418 daily newspapers.

By 2011 Hindi daily **Dainik Jagran** claimed to be the largest read newspaper of the world. Six out of the top ten newspapers with highest number of readership in India are Hindi. According to IRS (Indian Readership survey Q-2) the top ten largest read Hindi newspapers are: **Dainik Jagran** (readership: 159.1 lakh), **Dainik Bhaskar** (140.1 lakh), **Hindustan** (118.1 lakh), **Amar Ujala** (87.47 lakh), **Rajasthan Patrika** (70.33 lakh), **Punjab Kesari** (34.79 lakh), **Navbharat Times** (25,89,000), **Prabhat Khabar** (18,12,000), **Nai Dunia** (17.62 lakh) and **Hari Bhoomi** (14.37 lakh). All of the newspapers have multiple editions from different cities and states.

Hindi newspapers are published from several states. Besides the North Indian Hindi belt, sizable numbers of Hindi publications are there in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and other states. There are two good Hindi dailies from Hyderabad – Swatantra Vaartha and Milap. Sanmarg has an edition from Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

In 1832, Bal Shastri Jambhekar launched at Anglo-Marathi newspaper from Pune.

1830-1857

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- By his inspiration Gangadhar Bhattacharjee published Bengal Gazette (1816), the first Indian owned English daily newspaper, but could not survive long
- Raja's own publications- Sambad Kaumudi (Bengali 1821), Mirut ul Akhbar (Persian 1822) and Brahminical Magazine (English 1822)
- Press Regulation –1823 imposed by British govt. in India to control newspapers.
- The regulation was used as a tool to deport James Silk Buckingham, Editor of Calcutta Chronicle.
- Raja presented a petition to Supreme Court to protest the regulation in favour of J.S. Buckingham.
- It was his bold step for the preservation of press freedom, however he defeated the case.
- Anti reformists Hindu fundamentalists published Samachar Chandrika weekly to challenge Raja's social reforms.
- Raja passed away in 1833

1857

The Uprising of 1857 brought out the divide between Indian owned and British owned newspapers. The government passed the Gagging Act of 1847 and the Vernacular Press Act in 1876. After 1857, the pioneering efforts in newspapers shifted from Bengal to Mumbai. Gujarati press made great progress under the efforts of Ferdunji Marzban and Kurshedji Cama. Marathi journalism followed close behind with a distinctive educational bias.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- 1857 Mutiny (the first war of Indian independence) was a turning point to Indian journalism.
- In the issue of mutiny, British owned press and Indian owned press blamed each other in the lowest level.
- British owned press acted like blood mongers of Indians.
- This event worked as a fuel to Indian owned press against the British rule in India.



- Pioneers Indian journalists on those days- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Gangadhar Bhattacharjee, Bhawani Charan Bannerjee, Dwarkanath Tagore, Girish Chandra Ghose, Harischandra Mukharjee, Ishworchandra Vidyasagar, Kristo Pal, Manmohan Ghose, Keshub Chander Sen etc.
- Other major publications by Indians- The Reformer, Enquirer, Gyan Auneshun, Bengal Herald, Bang Doot, Hindu Patriot, Indian Mirror, Sulab Samachar, etc.

1861

In 1861, Mr Knight merged the Bombay Standard, Bombay Times and Telegraph and brought out the first issue of Times of India.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Standard, The Bombay Times and Telegraph merged into Times of India in 1861, Robert Knight was the owner, he was also owner of Statesman daily (1875) from Calcutta, Indian Economist monthly and Agriculture Gazette of India, his editorials and writings were balanced and impressive.
- Other major publications- Indu Prakash weekly, Gyan Prakash, Lokhitavadi (all 1861), Amrit Bazar Patrika (1868 Calcutta), Pioneer (1872 Allahbad), The Hindu (1878 Chennai), Keshari (Marathi) and The Maratha (English) (both in 1878 from Pune by veteran freedom fighter Balgangadhar Tilak)
- Pioneer Indian Journalists- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahadev Govinda Ranade, Dadabhoi Naoroji, Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh, Vishu Shastri Pandit, Karsondas Mulji, Bal Sashtri Jambhekar etc.

1875

- In 1875, the same Mr Knight with the backing of rich merchants from Kolkata started Indian Statesman which was later called as Statesman.
- Around the same time, Amrita Bazar Patrika was able to establish itself in Kolkata. Starting out as a vernacular paper, it was constantly in trouble due to its outspokenness. In order to circumvent the strict provision of the Vernacular Press Act, Amrita Bazar Patrika converted itself overnight into an English newspaper.
- Amrita Bazar Patrika inspired freedom fighter Lokmanya Tilak to start Kesari in Pune. He used Kesari to build anti-cow killing societies, Ganesh mandals and reviving the Chhatrapati Shivaji cult. He used mass communication as a powerful political weapon.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- British govt. enacted Vernacular Press Act-1878 to suppress Indian language newspapers
- Indian National Congress (INC) founded in 1885.
- It was led by many nationalists like Surendranath Banerjee, Balgangadhar Tilak, Dadabhoi Naoroji, Motilal Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, G. Subramania Aiyer, etc., who were active journalists too.
- After establishment of INC, Indian press became an important part of struggle for independence.

Leading Newspapers After Establishment of INC

- 1900- Bangalee English Daily (ed)- Surendranath Banarjee
- 1901- New India English Weekly (ew)- Bipinchandra Pal
- 1901- Bande Mataram – Bengalee weekly- Bipinchandra Pal

1905

By 1905, the English and vernacular press had become pretty professional. Political leaders and social reformers were regular contributors to newspapers. Some prominent writers of the time were C Y Chintamani, G A Natesan, N C Kelkar, Phirozshah Mehta and Benjamin Horniman.



Indian news was supplied by special correspondent and government hand-outs (press releases), international news was supplied by Reuters, an international news agency.

Leading Newspapers After Establishment of INC

1906- Yugantar – Bengali daily- Barendra kumar Ghose

- Viceroy Lord Curzon Vs. Indian press
- In 1907 series of arrests and prosecutions against the journalists and press

1909- Leader- ed- Madan Mohan Malviya

- India Press Act –1910 asked for heavy security deposits
- 963 publications and press were prosecuted under the act
- 173 new printing press and 129 newspapers were killed at their birth by the weapon of security deposits
- British govt. collected about 5 lakhs Indian Rs. in the first year of the act enforcement

1913- New India –Ed- Annie Besant

1913- Bombay Chronicle –Ed- Phiroj Shah Mehata

- Viceroy Lord Curzon Vs. Indian press
- During the First world war (1914-1918) Indian press were divided.
- The act was forcibly executed against the press who were not in support of British side in the world war.

1918 –Justice- Ed- Dr.T.M.Nair (published by non- Brahmin movement in Madras)

1918 – Searchlight- English biweekly- Shachindranath Sinha

- Viceroy Lord Curzon Vs. Indian press
- In 1919 Jaliawala Bagh massacre was a big disaster to the Indian press.
- Even the Anglo- Indian press were not escaped.

1919- The Independent -Ed– Pandit Motilal Neharu

1919- Young India – Ed- Mahatma Gandhi

1920s and 1930s

- Newspapers in this period started reflecting popular political opinion. While big English dailies were loyal to the British government, the vernacular press was strongly nationalist.
- The Leader and Bombay Chronicle were pro-Congress.
- The Servant of India and The Bombay Chronicle were moderate.
- The Bande Mataram of Aurbindo Ghosh, Kal of Poona and Sakli of Surat were fiercely nationalist.
- In 1918, Motilal Nehru started the Independent of Lucknow as a newspaper of extreme Indian opinion.
- The Home Rule Party started Young India, which later became Mahatma Gandhiji's mouthpiece.

As more and more Indians started learning English, many became reporters, editors and even owners. The Anglo-Indian press began to lose ground except in Bombay and Calcutta.

In 1927, industrialist G D Birla took over Hindustan Times and placed it on a sound financial footing. In the same year, S Sadanand started the Free Press Journal, a newspaper for the poor and the middle-class in Mumbai.



1920 - Nav Jeevan - Gujarati weekly- Mahatma Gandhi

1922- Swarajya- ed- T.Prakasham

1923- Forward- ed- Chittaranjan Das

1923- The Hindustan Times -ed- K.M. Panikar (first daily in Delhi)

1929- Liberty-ed- Subhas Chandra Bose

1932- Harijan- Gujarati weekly- Mahatma Gandhi

1938- National Herald- Jawaharlal Neharu

Main News papers, magazines and personalities:

JOURNALISM OF BHARTENDU HARISHCHANDRA

- Bhartendu Harishchandra is one of the pioneers of the Indian Renaissance he was a poet, drama writer & one of the greatest journalist. He contributed a lot for giving Hindi language its modern refined format along with his colleague Bal Krishna Bhatt, Pratap Narayan Mishra & Ambika Dutt Vyas. He provided a new format to the journalism. He was a believer of middle path & tried to establish proper coordination between modern culture & traditional mentality. The prose was refined & developed by him. He started a magazine "Kavi Vachan Sudha" in 1867.
- Bhartendu Harishchandra knew many languages like Hindi, English, Persian & Bangla. He used to think that Hindi only could be the language of the nation. He is known as the father of modern Hindi & modern literature. He became a trend setter for Hindi prose.
- Bhartendu Harishchandra was born on 9th September, 1850 at Banaras and he died at a very young age of 34 years on January 1885. He wrote several drama like "Bharat Durdasha" in which the dilapidated conditions of the then India was depicted. He was also editor of a magazine "Harishchandra Patrika" in 1873. He was the editor of "Bal & Bala Bodhini" Magazine.
- To commemorate his memories Indian Govt. provides an award since 1983 to promote Hindi language and its refinement. He also wrote several essays & contributed a lot for translation.

JOURNALISM OF BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was popularly known as Lokmanya Tilak was born on 23rd July 1856 at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.
- He was more of a social reformer than a freedom fighter & journalist. He is known for his famous statement "Swaraj (Total independence & self rule) is my birth & I will take it".
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a renowned freedom fighter & an active member of Indian National Congress. He had a clear thought that total independence cannot be achieved by leading or plugging. It should rather be achieved by active efforts & protesting British Govt. Due to this mental strife the INC was divided into two parts (Naram Dal & Garam Dal). He Naram Dal was lead by Gopal Krishna Gokhle & Garam Dal by Lal-Bal-Pal. Later on Tilak also initiated home rule league with Annie Beasant in India.
- To attain the supreme objective of total independence, Tilak realized that journalism could be an effective weapon. He also believed in social reforming & renaissance is necessary to make people aware about total independence for both these objective he initiated publication of two newspaper - Kesari in Marathi & Maratha in English both the newspaper were published from Pune.
- Kesari & Maratha both were known for fearless articles & daring journalism. Tilak used to say that, the articles published in Kesari will be reflection of its name.
- He understood that to gather common people & join them for freedom struggle, communication in their own language is necessary. That was the basis of formation of Kesari. Similarly to communicate Britishers in their language about the aspirations of common Indian people he commenced publication of Maratha in English. He used to say that journalism has right to form



public opinion. He headed the responsibility of chief editorship of Maratha by himself & similar responsibility for Kesari was given to his friend Agarkar. His journalism was made on his believe in God. Initially Kesari was a weekly periodical but later on it became a daily newspaper.

- Due to his fearless ideology patriotic initiatives, he is known as the father of "Indian unrest".
- Due to this struggle & fearless journalism, he was sent to prison at Mandle Jail, Rangoon (Yangon) Myanmar. At the time of imprisonment he translated & wrote used several books including "the architect- home of Vedas", "the Aaryans", "Nakshatras", "Geeta Rahasya" etc. He also wrote special notes on Bhagwat Geeta upanishad.
- Tilak died in the year 1920 but during the course he never left any stone unturned to active independence.

THE JOURNALISM OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Mahatma Gandhi is known as the father of Nation and had been a very renowned freedom fighter. With the weapon of non-violence and truth he fought with Britishers and helped India to achieve it's independence. Gandhi is known as a famous freedom fighter but he is also one of the greatest journalists of India ever and used the journalism as a tool of communication and weapon against slavery. He commenced publication of several newspapers as an editor, wrote articles on important issues and served humanity with the help of journalism.

Gandhi had been associated with several newspapers and magazines directly and indirectly. Gandhiji was the editor of three English weeklies, namely Indian Opinion (in South Africa during 1903-1915), Young India, and Harijan. Moreover he was a regular contributor of various other newspapers. Even his pen could not stop in the prison. He continued writing for independence even from the prisons of Britishers. Apart from writing in the favour of total independence, social reforms was also included in his favourite list. His journalism belonged to an era when there was neither radio nor television. Such was the power of his 'soul communication' that whatever he said and wrote reached the farthest corners of this country within days and to the entire world thereon.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi born on October 02, 1869 at Porbander, Gujrat. He studied initially at India and for further study and practice of laws, he went to South Africa.

As a lawyer by training he he started practicing at South Africa. The circumstances in which the people, particularly Indians were living, prompted him to take up their cause. His work, approach and commitment in trying to alleviate their problems are well known. Initially he used friendly newspapers as a forum to express his views through letters to local dailies and interviews and then became editor of Indian Opinion in June, 1903. This laid the foundations for Gandhis contributions to Journalism after his return to India in 1915 to take up the larger cause of Indian Independence.

Indian Opinion was a bi-lingual (English and Gujarati) weekly. For some time it had also Hindi and Tamil sections. The initial intention behind the newspaper was to give the Indians a weekly round-up of news and to educate them in sanitation and hygiene. But soon it became the weapon for expressing voice against exploitation.

Writing on satyagraha in South Africa, he said: "Indian Opinion was certainly a most useful and potent weapon in our struggle." The journal was to Gandhi "a mirror of his own life". He run this paper for around 11 years and raised the voice of people against exploitation, racism and slavery. His letters to the editors of South African dailies are a lesson to all journalists on how to fight injustice in a country where the laws are loaded against one section of the people, without giving offence to the rulers themselves.

Gandhi came to India in 1915 and immediately jumped into the freedom movement. Here he started his journalism with Young India(1919- 1931) to educate the people on Satyagraha as a potent weapon.



Young India had a Gujarati edition - Navajivan. The deportation of B.G. Horniman, then editor of Bombay Chronicle who was also a formidable supporter of Satyagraha, provided an opportunity to Gandhi. Fuelled by encouragement of his well-wishers and friends he decided to take up the Editorship of Young India, which was then published by the management of the Bombay Chronicle.

Harijan, (1933-1942 and 1946-January 1948), a weekly, was intended to push his social reform agenda of eradicating unsociability and poverty. Harijan had both Gujarati and Hindi editions. All these journals which he described as "viewpapers" were organs of political and social movements and discussed with intensity and concentration, problems that demanded immediate action. Harijan Sevak, and Harijan Bandu became the Mahatma's potent media for carrying his message to the weakest sections of India. Between 1933 and 1940, Harijan (English), Harijan Bandu (Gujarati) and Harijan Sevak (Hindi) became the Mahatma's voice to the people of India. These newspapers found the Mahatma concentrating on social and economic problems.

His overarching concern for addressing the communication needs of the General Public became evident when he expressed that English alone could not be a medium of the newspaper. Therefore along with the editorship of Young India he also took over the editorship of Navjivan, a Gujarati monthly that he converted into a weekly. Harijan (English), Harijansevak (Hindi) and Harijanbandhu (Gujarati) are some of the other papers he started in his crusade against untouchability and poverty, especially in rural areas.

Gandhi wrote on almost every subject related with common people. Caste disparities and such instruments of social deprivation as untouchability and ostracisation were the targets of the Mahatma's crusade. Gandhi's assessment of the newspapers of the day was not complimentary. What was striking was that his writings were simple yet clear; it came from passion and burning indignation. His newspaper didn't carry advertisements, yet it had high circulation. He felt that journalism should not be a vocation for earning a living. It should be a means to serve the public, an aid to a larger goal. 'Journalism is very powerful- to be used in a controlled manner; control from within not outside' (Gandhi was against censorship). He reached a large number of the Indians with his newspapers at a time when mass media was limited.

As an effective communicator, Gandhi was fearless and eloquent with his words. He reached out to millions of people and convinced them of his cause. According to Chalapathi Raju, an eminent editor, Gandhi was probably the greatest journalist of all time, and the weeklies he ran and edited were probably the greatest weeklies the world has known. He published no advertisement, and at the same time he did not let his newspapers run at a loss.

He had gained considerable experience in South Africa, where he had taken over the editorship of the 'Indian Opinion' and published it in English, Tamil and Gujarati, sometimes running the press himself. Young India and Harijan became powerful vehicles of his views on all subjects. He wrote simply and clearly but forcefully, with passion and burning indignation. One of the objects of a newspaper, he said, is to understand the popular feeling and give expression to it, another is to arouse among the people certain desirable sentiments, and the third is fearlessly to expose popular defects.

Apart from being a national leader and social reformer, Gandhi was a great communicator. More than any one else, he recognized that communication is the most effective tool to shape opinion and mobilize popular support. He was successful because he had a latent skill in communication that surfaced in South Africa where he had gone initially to set up practice as a lawyer. This gave him the clue to rally millions of his countrymen when he returned to India.

CONCLUSION

The liberty of the Press was constantly in his mind. Gandhiji wrote in Young India (7-8- 1924): "The Press Law is gone only to be replaced by new activities under the laws of sedition and libel... The editor of a



daily newspaper when he begins writing his leading article does not weigh his words in golden scales. He may be betrayed into a hasty word. Must he pay for it even though he did it obviously in good faith without malice and in the public interest? These libel actions are calculated to demoralise Indian journalism and make public criticism over-cautious and timid. I am no lover of irresponsible or unjustifiably strong criticism. But, the caution to be beneficial must come from within and most superimposed from without."

The contribution of Gandhi in Indian Journalism is incomparable. He was a freedom fighter, a politician, a journalist, a social reformer and moreover a "Mahatma".

THE JOURNALISM OF RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a famous social reformer, pioneer of Indian renaissance and moreover a noted journalist who initiated trend of scientific study and research for the service of nation and its progress. He is known as the father of modern India and also the father of Bengali prose,. It was Roy who founded Brahmo Samaj, a significant Indian socio-religious reform movement during 18th century. With the help of various newspapers and magazines, he tried to bring a renaissance in Bengal.

Roy was born on May 22, 1772 in Radha Nagar, Bengal. He knew several languages including Hindi, English, Persian, Sanskrit and Bengali.

Roy published quite a few magazines in English, Hindi, Persian, and Bengali. His first literary effort was in Persian, with the Arabic title Tahjat-ad-Muwahhiddin, "A Gift to Deists," teaching that all religions have in reality a common foundation, the oneness of God, but that they differ in their interpretation of him.

Roy believed that the social reform and renaissance could be brought about only by the help of press. He published Brahmonical Magazine in English in 1821. Its motive was to oppose the missionary publicity and propaganda. Roy was a follower of western education system and modern approach towards technology and development but was a strong opponent of Christian missionary as he believed that it was trying to make India slave by mind and soul. This magazine was ceased to exist after publication of few issues.

Another notable magazine of his was the **Sambad Kaumudi**, published in 1821.it was a weekly in Bengali. its main motive was to oppose the Sati system and to support women empowerment by education. It also covered covered topics such as freedom of press, induction of Indians into high ranks of service and separation of the executive and judiciary. Sambad Kaumudi became bi-weekly in January 1830 and continued for 33 years.

In 1822, Ram Mohan published Mirat-ul-Akbar in Persian language. Because of its inclination towards Indian freedom and intellectual development, it soon became a bone of contention for the Britishers and soon in 1823 the publication of this paper had to stop. In the last edition of Mirat-ul-Akbar on 4th April, 1823, he wrote that it is very difficult for an Indian to publish his newspaper in India. The license could be ceased anytime and the government never wishes to help such publications.

Roy was in strong protest against the introduction of Press Ordinance of 1823. The ordinance stated that a license from the Governor General in council would be mandatory to publish any newspaper. To oppose the attack on freedom of expression by this ordinance, Roy, with Dwarikanath Tegore, Prasoon Kumar Tegore and Hoorchander Ghosh, filed a petition. But unfortunately this petition was not accepted. Roy mentioned this as a curse for Indians. Due to this ordinance, publication of several newspapers was stopped. Moreover when the English Company censored the press, Rammohan composed two memorials against this in 1829 and 1830 respectively.

Pt. Yugal kishore shukla(1788-1853)-shukla ji borned in Kanpur but started journalism in Kolkata. He published the first hindi newspaper of India that is udant martand in 1826.lateron he published 'samyadant marthand' before journalism he used to work as a processing reader in the Kolkata court. Shuklaji was a linguistic man.he published various national and internation news in his paper and also gave place to sarcasm, advertisement,government notices and editorials.



Pratap narayan mishra(1856-1894)- pratap narayan mishra borned in the village bejegaon in the district of unnao. he was an expert writer of hindi ,urdu, bangle and English. He was very much influenced by bhartendu harish Chandra. And used to writ Shri harishjchndray namah instead of Shri ganeshay namah. he wrote 32 books and also published various news apaer in the guidance of harishchandra. Hindsthan and Brahman are few of the importat newspaper.

Mahamana Madan Mohan Malviya(1861-1946)- Pt Madan Mohan Malaviya or Mahamana Malaviya, as he was popularly known, was born on 25th December 1861 at Prayag, in a family of six brothers and two sisters. His grandfather Pt Premdhar and father Pt Baijnath were Sanskrit scholars. His father, Pt Baijnath, was also an excellent Kathavacak (narrator of the stories from Bhagawat). After initial training in Sanskrit, Malaviyaji joined the Saraswati School for study in English. He passed his B.A. from Muir Central College in 1884. He was married in 1878 to Kumari Devi of Mirzapur.

Raja Rampal Singh of Kalakankar was impressed by the speech and the personality of Malaviyaji, during the 2nd Congress Session in Calcutta held in 1886. He requested him to edit the Hindi daily 'Hindosthan' in July 1887. Malaviyaji's earlier writings and speeches helped him acquire the characteristics of a journalist. His poems published (sometime in 1883-84) under the pseudonym of 'Makrand' in 'Harishchandra Chandrika' magazine (brought out by the famous Bharatendu), articles on religious and contemporary subjects published in 'Hindi Pradeepa', editorial work for the English weekly 'Indian Union' (1885), work and speeches in social organizations stood him in good stead. Malaviyaji worked in the editorial of Hindi daily 'Hindosthan' (1887-1889), English daily 'Indian Opinion', started Hindi weekly 'Abhyuday' (1907-1909 under his editorship). started English daily with the help of Motilal Nehru 'Leader'. When the English Government tried to bring in the Press Act and Newspaper Act in 1908, Malaviyaji started a campaign against the Act and called an All India Conference in Allahabad. He then realized the need of an English Newspaper to make the campaign effective throughout the country. As a result, he started the English daily 'Leader' in 1909 with the help of Pt. Motilal Nehru. He was associated with 'Leader' as Editor 1909-1911 and as the President 1911-1919. In 1910, Malaviyaji started the Hindi paper 'Maryada'. He took active control of 'Hindustan Times' from Delhi in 1924. 'Sanatana Dharma', a magazine dedicated to religious, dharmic interests, was started in 1933 from BHU.

Vishnu Baburao Paradkar – Baburao Vishnu Paradkar, an eminent Hindi editor and journalist, was born on 16th November, 1883 in a well-known scholarly family of Varanasi. His father Pandit Vishnu Shastri Paradkar was also an eminent Sanskrit scholar. He lost his father at the age of 15 and mother at the age of 20. He toiled hard for his livelihood, did tuition and worked in the Postal Department. Baburao decided to leave the government job and in 1903 when he bw as only 20 years old , his uncle Sakharam Ganesh Dueskar vgave him his first lesson in revolution. Paradkar adopted journalism for his livelihood. In 1906, he joined 'Hindi Bangwasi' as an Assistant Editor; in 1907, he started editing 'Hitwarta' and in 1910 became one of the editors of 'Bharatmitra'. In 1916 he was arrested being accused of revolution and assassination and was imprisoned for three and a half years. After his release from jail in 1920, he went back to Varanasi. In 1920, the late Shri Shiv Prasad Gupta started publication of 'Aj' to propogate national ideology and appointed Paradkar in the editorial department. Thus Paradkar started editing 'Aj' the hindi daily from the beginning. Later he joined Sansar daily for a short period of time but returned to 'Aj' with which he was associated till his death. The editorials written by Paradkar are a unique collection of hindi journalism.



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UNIT –IV

VARIOUS YUG AND CONTRIBUTION OF PERSONALITIES IN INDIAN JOURNALISM

PRARAMBHIK YUG [1826AD – 1867 AD]

This Era started in 1826 and ended in 1867 the important landmarks of this crucial era work as follows –

- The first general list of India was volt
- The credit of the starting activities related to journalism goes to James Augustus hickey
- The first daily newspaper in Hindi was Samachar Sindhu Darshan it was started in 1854 from Calcutta in fact it was published in 2 languages Hindi and Bengali its editor was Shyam Sundar Sen Pandit Madhav Prasad Mishra started a spiritual magazine Sudarshan from Kashi
- In 1830 Chandrika Samachar was started by Bhavani Prasad Bhattacharya
- In 1830 naoraji dorabjee started the Mumbai VARTA

BHARTENDU YUG [1850AD – 1883AD]- AND CONTRIBUTION IN JOURNALISM

This Era started in 1858 A.D. and ended in 1883 A.D. , the important Landmark of this Era were as follows –

- In 1857 the British overcame the mutiny after the war media work force 2 to adopt a cell state friendly policy to perpetuate the feeling of euphoria in favour of the rulers the British adopted out of stance against the revolutionaries and supporters of Bahadur Shah Zafar Independence had become a dream after the mutiny of 1857 given the night marriage experiences of Tatyia Tope Lakshmi Bai Bahadur Shah Zafar and Mangal Pandey this Revolt sent messages of distant against the Raj
- The Bhartendu era of Hindi literature was a harbinger of another Revolution the people of India our freedom of British Raj and wanted to get rid of it the journalist and prominent writers of that era carefully bend there articles and comments however so that they might not on the Wrath of British Crown or its official.
- Bhartendu Harishchandra in 1850 to 1883 is probably the greatest Hindi writer of the post a mediaeval age he used the modern Hindi language that is called Khadi boli for the first time his poetry Dramas and pros became popular due to his imitable style .
- During the post mutiny phase that is after 1857 Hindi journalist and writers choose not to offend the officials of British raj therefore defamatory and offensive material was not published in newspapers and magazines specially in Hindi language in 1868 Pandit sadasukh Lal Das published Vrutant Darpan Bhartendu Harishchandra



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published Kavi Vachan Sudha Harishchandra magazine in 1876 Harishchandra Chandrika and Bal bodhini.

- in 1886 Raja Ram Mohan Roy started bangdoota after him Raja Laxman Singh and Raja Shiv Prasad Singh took over during the time of these two great writers the real shape of modern Hindi prose become emerged.
- however there was a need for authors who would be exports both in languages and creativity bharatendu Harishchandra arrived to fill that gap, Thakur Jagmohan Singh, Badri Narayan Chaudhary Radha Charan Goswami, Radha Krishna Das, Kashish Nath Khatri, Karthik Prasad Khatri, Ambika Dutt Vyas, Pratap Narayan Mishra and Balakrishna bhatt are the other important writers of the same era. x Many drama writers of those times also used to act in such dramas.
- Lala Srinivas wrote the first day genuine novel in Hindi its name was Pariksha Guru.
- The media also started developing during these times and the Hindi press was the first one to be benefited due to the new wave of Information and literature.

JOURNALISM OF BHARTENDU HARISHCHANDRA

- Bhartendu Harishchandra is one of the pioneers of the Indian Renaissance he was a poet, drama writer & one of the greatest journalist. He contributed a lot for giving Hindi language its modern refined format along with his colleague Bal Krishna Bhatt, Pratap Narayan Mishra & Ambika Dutt Vyas. He provided a new format to the journalism. He was a believer of middle path & tried to establish proper coordination between modern culture & traditional mentality. The prose was refined & developed by him. He started a magazine “Kavi Vachan Sudha” in 1867.
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- Bhartendu Harishchandra was born on 9th September, 1850 at Banaras and he died at a very young age of 34 years on January 1885. He wrote several drama like “Bharat Durdasha” in which the dilapidated conditions of the then India was depicted. He was also editor of a magazine “Harishchandra Patrika” in 1873. He was the editor of “Bal & Bala Bodhini” Magazine.
- To commemorate his memories Indian Govt. provides an award since 1983 to promote Hindi language and its refinement. He also wrote several essays & contributed a lot for translation.



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DWIVEDI YUG [1900-1920] AND JOURNALISM

Dwivedi Yug is known for portrayal of various social, political and economic problems in Hindi Literature. Other important writers of this period are Nathuram Sharma Shankar, Ayodhya Sinha Upadhyay , Maithalisharan Gupt, Ram Naresh Tripathi etc. Maithalisharan Gupt is known to have revived the epic tradition with his long narrative poems such as Jayadrath Vadh, Panchavati, Saket, Yashodhara etc. He also translated Madhusudan Dutt's Meghnadvadh-kavya into Hindi.

Some scholars have labelled much of the poetry of this period as "versified propaganda". According to Lucy Rosenstein: "It is verse of public statement; its language is functional but aesthetically unappealing. Earnestly concerned with social issues and moral values, it is puritanical poetry in which aesthetic considerations are secondary.

Imagination, originality, poetic sensibility and expression are wanting, the meter is restrictive, the idiom clumsy." She adds, however, that the period was important for laying the foundations for the modern Hindi poetry and that it did reflect sensitivity to social issues of the time. However, she also adds that the inelegance is a typical feature of a "young" poetry, as she considers Modern Hindi.

Without a poetic tradition in modern Hindi, poets often modeled their forms on Braj, and later on Sanskrit, Urdu, Bengali and English forms, often ill-suited to Hindi. The subjects of the poems tended to be communal rather than personal. Characters were often presented not as individuals but as social types.

GANDHI YUG – [1920-1947] AND HIS JOURNALISM

Apart from being a national leader and social reformer, Gandhi was a great communicator. More than any one else, he recognized that communication is the most effective tool to shape opinion and mobilize popular support. He was successful because he had a latent skill in communication that surfaced in South Africa where he had gone initially to set up practice as a lawyer. This gave him the clue to rally millions of his countrymen when he returned to India. Gandhi's journalism belonged to an era when there was neither radio nor television. Such was the power of his 'soul communication' that whatever he said and wrote reached the farthest corners of this country within days and to the entire world thereon.

Gandhi, in a journalistic career spanning nearly four decades, edited six journals. None, including Harijan and Navjivan, at first, could boast a circulation of more than a few



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thousand copies. But such was Gandhi's grasp of the basics of mass communication that he ensured that his daily "outpourings of heart and soul" reached all.

If one were to ask the question as to who came first- 'Gandhi – The Freedom Fighter' or 'Gandhi – The Media Crusader', the truth would be that latter pre-dated the former by at least 20 years. In less than a few months' stay in South Africa, Gandhi realized the need to become a journalist to fight for the rights of the Indian community. And he brought the highest qualities the profession could boast of-courage in the face of adversity, unswerving adherence to truth, pursuit of public causes, and objectivity in presentation.

His first paper, Indian Opinion was started in South Africa. In order to ventilate the grievances of Indians and mobilize public opinion in their favour, Gandhi started writing and giving interviews to newspapers, He focused on open letters and Letters to Editor, but soon realized that occasional writings and the hospitality of newspapers were inadequate for the political campaign he had launched. His letters to the editors of South African dailies are a lesson to all journalists on how to fight injustice in a country where the laws are loaded against one section of the people, without giving offence to the rulers themselves. He needed a mouthpiece to reach out to the people and so he launched Indian Opinion. It served the purpose of a weekly newsletter which disseminated the news of the week among the Indian community. It became an important instrument of education. Through the columns of the newspaper Gandhi tried to educate the readers about sanitation, self-discipline and good citizenship. Gandhi learnt in South Africa how important the press and public opinion could be in politics and had learnt to use the written word most effectively.

Indian Opinion lasted for 11 years. It more or less forced the South African provincial regimes to modify their repressive laws against Indians. One day Gandhi got a call from Bihar where the Indigo farmers of Champaran were subjected to the same kind of indignity and exploitation as the indentured labourers in South Africa.

He promptly went there and investigated the issues, and produced a report that would be the envy of the greatest investigative journalist anywhere in the world. After Champaran it was only a matter of time before the Mahatma took to journalism as his most potent weapon of satyagraha.

As coincidence would have it, Gandhi was persuaded to take over the editorship of Young India. Simultaneously, he started to edit and write in Navjivan, then a Gujarati monthly. The two journals Young India and Navjivan were used by him to ventilate his views and to educate the public on Satyagraha.

Gandhi's writings in it were translated and published in all the Indian language newspapers. Later Navjivan was published in Hindi, as Gandhi was convinced that Hindi would be the



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national language of free India. The Mahatma's crusade for the repeal of the Press Act of 1910 was a unique piece of journalism. He was telling the rulers that it was in the best interests of the government to repeal the law. Issue after issue of Young India and Navjivan carried samples of Gandhi's journalistic genius which blended seemingly earnest appeals to the government to do what was "just and righteous". Young India and Navjivan folded up in January 1932 when Gandhi was imprisoned for a long spell.

In 1933 Gandhi started Harijan, Harijanbandhu, Harijansevak in English, Gujarati and Hindi, respectively. These newspapers were the vehicles of his crusade against untouchability and poverty in rural areas. These papers published no advertisements even then they enjoyed wide circulation. His note of defiance and sacrifice gave a new stimulus to the evolution of press as a weapon of Satyagraha.

Gandhi's approach to journalism was totally devoid of ambitions. To him it was not a vocation to earn his livelihood. It was a means to serve the public. Gandhi believed that it was wrong to use a newspaper as a means of earning a living. He felt that running a newspaper was a task having such a bearing on public welfare that to undertake them for earning one's livelihood would defeat the primary aim behind them. When, further a newspaper is treated as a means of making profits, the result is likely to be serious malpractices. He also said that Newspapers were meant primarily to educate the people and familiarize them with contemporary history.

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was popularly known as Lokmanya Tilak was born on 23rd July 1856 at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.
- He was more of a social reformer than a freedom fighter & journalist. He is known for his famous statement "Swaraj (Total independence & self rule) is my birth & I will take it".
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a renowned freedom fighter & an active member of Indian National Congress. He had a clear thought that total independence cannot be achieved by leading or plugging. It should rather be achieved by active efforts & protesting British Govt. Due to this mental strife the INC was divided into two parts (Naran Dal & Garam Dal). He Naram Dal was lead by Gopal Krishna Gokhle & Garam Dal by Lal-Bal-Pal. Later on Tilak also initiated home rule league with Annie Beasent in India.
- To attain the supreme objective of total independence, Tilal realized that journalism could be an effective weapon. He also believed in social reforming & renaissance is necessary to make people aware about total independence for both these objective he initiated publication of two newspaper – Kesari in Marathi & Maratha in English both the newspaper were published from Pune.



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- Kesari & Maratha both were known for fearless articles & daring journalism. Tilak used to say that, the articles published in Kesari will be reflection of its name.
- He understood that to gather common people & join them for freedom struggle, communication in their own language is necessary. That was the basis of formation of Kesari. Similarly to communicate Britishers in their language about the aspirations of common Indian people he commenced publication of Maratha in English. He used to say that journalism has right to form public opinion. He headed the responsibility of chief editorship of Maratha by himself & similar responsibility for Kesari was given to his friend Aagarkar. His journalism was made on his belief in God. Initially Kesari was a weekly periodical but later on it became a daily newspaper.
- Due to his fearless ideology patriotic initiatives, he is known as the father of “Indian unrest”.
- Due to this struggle & fearless journalism, he was sent to prison at Mandle Jail, Rangoon (Yangon) Myanmar. At the time of imprisonment he translated & wrote several books including “the architect- home of Vedas”, “the Aaryans”, “Nakshatras”, “Geeta Rahasya” etc. He also wrote special notes on Bhagwat Geeta upanishad.
- Tilak died in the year 1920 but during the course he never left any stone unturned to active independence.

THE JOURNALISM OF RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a famous social reformer, pioneer of Indian renaissance and moreover a noted journalist who initiated trend of scientific study and research for the service of nation and its progress. He is known as the father of modern India and also the father of Bengali prose. It was Roy who founded Brahmo Samaj, a significant Indian socio-religious reform movement during 18th century. With the help of various newspapers and magazines, he tried to bring a renaissance in Bengal.
- Roy was born on May 22, 1772 in Radha Nagar, Bengal. He knew several languages including Hindi, English, Persian, Sanskrit and Bengali.
- Roy published quite a few magazines in English, Hindi, Persian, and Bengali. His first literary effort was in Persian, with the Arabic title Tahjat-ad-Muwahhiddin, "A Gift to Deists," teaching that all religions have in reality a common foundation, the oneness of God, but that they differ in their interpretation of him.
- Roy believed that the social reform and renaissance could be brought about only by the help of press. He published Brahmonical Magazine in English in 1821. Its motive was to oppose the missionary publicity and propaganda. Roy was a follower of western education system and modern approach towards technology and development but was a strong opponent of Christian missionary as he believed that it was trying to make India slave by mind and soul. This magazine was ceased to exist after publication of few issues.



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- Another notable magazine of his was the **Sambad Kaumudi**, published in 1821. It was a weekly in Bengali. Its main motive was to oppose the Sati system and to support women empowerment by education. It also covered topics such as freedom of press, induction of Indians into high ranks of service and separation of the executive and judiciary. **Sambad Kaumudi** became bi-weekly in January 1830 and continued for 33 years.
- In 1822, Ram Mohan published **Mirat-ul-Akbar** in Persian language. Because of its inclination towards Indian freedom and intellectual development, it soon became a bone of contention for the Britishers and soon in 1823 the publication of this paper had to stop. In the last edition of **Mirat-ul-Akbar** on 4th April, 1823, he wrote that it is very difficult for an Indian to publish his newspaper in India. The license could be ceased anytime and the government never wishes to help such publications.
- Roy was in strong protest against the introduction of Press Ordinance of 1823. The ordinance stated that a license from the Governor General in council would be mandatory to publish any newspaper. To oppose the attack on freedom of expression by this ordinance, Roy, with Dwarikanath Tegore, Prasoon Kumar Tegore and Hoorchander Ghosh, filed a petition. But unfortunately this petition was not accepted. Roy mentioned this as a curse for Indians. Due to this ordinance, publication of several newspapers was stopped. Moreover when the English Company censored the press, Rammohan composed two memorials against this in 1829 and 1830 respectively.

PT. YUGAL KISHORE SHUKLA(1788-1853)- Shukla ji borned in Kanpur but started journalism in Kolkata. He published the first hindi newspaper of India that is **Udant Martand** in 1826. Later on he published '**Samyadant Marthand**' before journalism he used to work as a processing reader in the Kolkata court. Shuklaji was a linguistic man. He published various national and international news in his paper and also gave place to sarcasm, advertisement, government notices and editorials.

PRATAP NARAYAN MISHRA(1856-1894)- Pratap Narayan Mishra borned in the village Bejegaon in the district of Unnao. He was an expert writer of Hindi, Urdu, Bangla and English. He was very much influenced by Bhartendu Harish Chandra. And used to write **Shri Harishchandra Namah** instead of **Shri Ganesha Namah**. He wrote 32 books and also published various news papers in the guidance of Harishchandra. **Hindsthan** and **Brahman** are few of the important newspapers.

MAHAMANA MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA(1861-1946)- Pt Madan Mohan Malaviya or Mahamana Malaviya, as he was popularly known, was born on 25th December 1861 at Prayag, in a family of six brothers and two sisters. His grandfather Pt Premdhar and father Pt Baijnath were Sanskrit scholars. His father, Pt Baijnath,



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was also an excellent Kathavacak (narrator of the stories from Bhagawat). After initial training in Sanskrit, Malaviyaji joined the Saraswati School for study in English. He passed his B.A. from Muir Central College in 1884. He was married in 1878 to Kumari Devi of Mirzapur.

RAJA RAMPAL SINGH OF KALAKANKAR was impressed by the speech and the personality of Malaviyaji, during the 2nd Congress Session in Calcutta held in 1886. He requested him to edit the Hindi daily 'Hindusthan' in July 1887. Malaviyaji's earlier writings and speeches helped him acquire the characteristics of a journalist. His poems published (sometime in 1883-84) under the pseudonym of 'Makrand' in 'Harishchandra Chandrika' magazine (brought out by the famous Bharatendu), articles on religious and contemporary subjects published in 'Hindi Pradeepa', editorial work for the English weekly 'Indian Union' (1885), work and speeches in social organizations stood him in good stead. Malaviyaji worked in the editorial of Hindi daily 'Hindusthan' (1887-1889), English daily 'Indian Opinion', started Hindi weekly 'Abhyuday' (1907-1909 under his editorship). started English daily with the help of Motilal Nehru 'Leader'. When the English Government tried to bring in the Press Act and Newspaper Act in 1908, Malaviyaji started a campaign against the Act and called an All India Conference in Allahabad. He then realized the need of an English Newspaper to make the campaign effective throughout the country. As a result, he started the English daily 'Leader' in 1909 with the help of Pt. Motilal Nehru. He was associated with 'Leader' as Editor 1909-1911 and as the President 1911-1919. In 1910, Malaviyaji started the Hindi paper 'Maryada'. He took active control of 'Hindustan Times' from Delhi in 1924. 'Sanatana Dharma', a magazine dedicated to religious, dharmic interests, was started in 1933 from BHU.

VISHNU BABURAO PARADKAR – Baburao Vishnu Paradkar, an eminent Hindi editor and journalist, was born on 16th November, 1883 in a well-known scholarly family of Varanasi. His father Pandit Vishnu Shastri Paradkar was also an eminent Sanskrit scholar. He lost his father at the age of 15 and mother at the age of 20. He toiled hard for his livelihood, did tuition and worked in the Postal Department. Baburao decided to leave the government job and in 1903 when he was only 20 years old, his uncle Sakharam Ganesh Dueskar gave him his first lesson in revolution. Paradkar adopted journalism for his livelihood. In 1906, he joined 'Hindi Bangwasi' as an Assistant Editor; in 1907, he started editing 'Hitwarta' and in 1910 became one of the editors of 'Bharatmitra'. In 1916 he was arrested being accused of revolution and assassination and was imprisoned for three and a half years. After his release from jail in 1920, he went back to Varanasi. In 1920, the late Shri Shiv Prasad Gupta started publication of 'Aj' to propagate national ideology and appointed



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Paradkar in the editorial department. Thus Paradkar started editing 'Aj' the hindi daily from the beginning. Later he joined Sansar daily for a short period of time but returned to 'Aj' with which he was associated till his death. The editorials written by Paradkar are a unique collection of hindi journalism.

ADD ONS

Feature	Newspaper
Total number of newspapers/periodicals registered in India as on 31.03.2014	99,660
The largest number of newspapers/periodicals registered in any Indian language	Hindi
The largest circulated daily	Anand Bazar Patrika (Bengali)
The second largest circulated daily	The Times of India (English)
The largest circulated periodical	The Sunday Times of India
The largest circulated multi-edition daily	The Times of India (English)
The second largest circulated multi-edition daily	Dainik Bhaskar (Hindi)
The state with the largest number of registered newspapers	Uttar Pradesh