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Imprints of News Papers Freedom Movement of India

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Abstract

When India was ruled by the Britishers according to their will and wish they utilised the source of energy for the development of England. In the course of time the people of India had been came into awareness about the illegitimate rule is carrying by the Britishers, utilising the energy and wealth of India for the development of British dominion in the world. Awareness arrived with the help of the newspapers which were publishing under the surveillance of the British administration, even though they have been created the awareness among the citizens of India. But during the 19th and 20th we don't have such electronic media, only print media has provided information in and around the human race. During the time India was under the clutches of Britisher, they have looted the Indian wealth and the sovereignty of the nation. They ruled with the divide and rule policy by dividing the nation on the basis of the cast, colour and religious point of view. Such activities were assigned to the people of India by the newspapers has played important role in creating awareness among the people of this country. Newspapers play a significant role in the development communication of any country in particular, by its association with the freedom struggle as well as movements for social emancipation, reform, and amelioration. There are many newspapers came during the freedom movement of India. Thus, the people revolted against the autocratic rule of British and got the Independence on 15th August 1947.

Keywords: Awareness, freedom movement, divide and rule, policy, struggle, movement journal and newspapers

Introduction

The newspapers played very important role in the freedom movement of India, without the support of the newspapers the freedom movement against the Briths would not have been taken up. Why because these newspapers only provided the information about how the India wealth is drained by the British authority for the sake of England has been published and evaluated by them, knowing it the people of India have stated to join the freedom movement and that led to the many movement have taken up against British administration and rule in India. Many such movements have been raised against them such as 1857 revolt, Khilafat movement, non-cooperation movement, Salt Satyagrah, Civil disobedience movement and the quit India movement. Today due to the development of the science and technology we have been many more electronic media in and the around the world. But during the 19th and 20th we don't have such electronic media, only print media has provided information in and around the human race. During the time India was under the clutches of Britisher, they have looted the Indian wealth and the sovereignty of the nation. There are different forms of mass media. Print media, as you know is one of them. Print media is one of the oldest and basic forms of mass communication. It includes newspapers, weeklies, magazines, monthlies and other forms of printed journals. A basic understanding of the print media is essential in the study of mass communication. The contribution of newspapers in providing information and

transfer of knowledge is remarkable. Even after the advent of electronic media, the print media has not lost its charm or relevance. The newspapers have the advantage of making a longer impact on the minds of the reader, with more in-depth reporting and analysis condition and the situation.

Origin of Print Media

The printing has been developed in and around 600 AD. It has got its own history. The Chinese were the first to invent the art of printing. They made wooden blocks to print letters. This was started during the period of the Tang Dynasty in 600 AD. The oldest known surviving printed work in a woodblock is a Buddhist scripture of 684 AD. It is now exhibited in a calligraphy museum in Tokyo, the capital of Japan. The first printed book published in China was the Buddhist text, the "Diamond Sutra" by Wang Chick in 868 AD. Some copies of the Buddhist scriptures printed in 1377 are preserved in museums in China.

Prominent Newspapers in India

It was a Britisher who started the first newspaper in our country. On January 29, 1780 James Augustus Hickey launched the "Bengal Gazette". It has another title "Calcutta Advertiser". It was popularly known as "Hickey's Gazette". The first issue of the paper had two pages and later it was increased to four pages. Its size was 35 cms x 24 cms. The British East India Company did not consider freedom of the

press as good for society. They tried to suppress publication of newspapers. Hickey was a very bold editor. He continued his criticism of British authorities. He published reports attacking the East India Company officials. The British authorities arrested Hickey many times. Finally, they confiscated his paper and press in 1782 and stopped its publication. Hickey was asked to leave the country. He was sent back to England. Copies of the Bengal Gazette are still kept in the National Library in Kolkata and the British Museum in London. Slowly newspapers started coming out from other parts of the country also. The "Madras Courier" (1785) and "Madras Gazette" (1795) were started from Madras. From Mumbai, the "Mumbai Herald" was launched in 1789. The press regulations and censorship imposed by the British stood in the way of starting more newspapers in India. In 1818, Lord Hastings removed the strict censorship measures for a milder set of policies. This led to the emergence of many new newspapers, including many in Indian languages. The first language newspaper in India was started in Kannada language, the "Kannada Samachar". But the publishers of this paper were not Indians, but foreign missionaries. The first Indian language newspaper published by an Indian was also launched from Calcutta, "The Bengali Gazette" by Gangadhar Bhattacharjee in 1816. Many more newspapers have been come into play during the 19th and 20th century. They have brought up to create awareness among the people of India to gain the knowledge self-respect and self-realisation.

Objectives of the Study

The present study aims to study the role of newspapers in gaining freedom, and yet the same time how these newspapers have created the awareness among the people India to fight against British mal-administration and achieving the cultural heritage of India. What role they have played in the freedom movement of India, how they have created the awareness among the people nation against the British rule. Played role in creating awareness and to fight against the British rule.

Methodology

By keeping its aims and objectives in account, the how the newspapers played very important role in the creating the awareness among the people of India during the course of the British rule. The present study has been in historical approach, both the primary and secondary source are the essential for the present study, accordingly, journals, newspapers, periodicals and the pamphlets. The imprints of the newspapers in freedom movement of India.

Discussion

The many more newspapers have come into existence do to the reformation movement carried out during the 18th century, many great personalities like Rajaram Mohan Roy, Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar, Jyothibhaphule Savitibhaphule Swamy Vivekand Dayanand Saraswati and many more have been played role in getting a new approach in the minds of the people of India. The age of an old manuscript found while digging a historical site gives information about the era in which it was written, which is not possible with electronic media. Print media is durable. Anyone can anonymously post articles and raise their voices. It is difficult to track the real owner of an article.

During the 18th and 19th century, many social reformers began actively campaigning for radical changes in Indian society. The reformation of Hinduism, the move for abolition of sati

and efforts to encourage widow remarriage were some of the major reforms. Inspired by these great leaders, many newspapers were started in different parts of the country. All this led to a boom in the newspaper industry in India. Some of the leading English newspapers were also launched during this time. "The Times of India" (1861) was started as a paper supporting the British. Many of you might have heard about "The Jungle Book". The author of "The Jungle Book", Rudyard Kipling, started "The Pioneer" in 1866 from Allahabad. "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" (1868), "The Statesman" (1875), "The Hindu" (1887) and "The Tribune" (1880) were also started during this period. "The Hindustan Times" was started later, in 1923. In the regional languages, some papers that were launched during that period continue even now as leading papers like "Malayala Manorama" (1888). When Mahatma Gandhi returned to India, he gave a great impetus to the freedom movement. He was also a great editor. He took over "Young India", the weekly started by the Home Rule Party in 1918. Gandhiji also launched another weekly, called the "Navjeevan", in Gujarati. Later, Gandhiji started the "Harijan" under the editorship of Mahadev Desai. Gandhiji insisted that his papers will not carry any advertisements. But all his publications had wide circulation among readers. These newspapers have worked to assigned the people to understand their duties and responsibility in national progress and in attaining the freedom from the British. These papers have made evaluation and criticism of the acts carried out by the British rulers to divide the nation on the basis of colour, creed, ladder system of cast and on the basis of religion. Yet the same these papers have provided the historicity of the nation or glory of India history glorified by the newspapers. Thus the people of India started participating in the national movement against British rule in India.

As time went on, many newspapers took note of the Raj's strategy of using Hindu-Muslim discord as a weapon to distract people from any real attempt at revolting on a nationwide scale. In 1857, during the first war of independence, the newspaper. Payam-e-Azadi took to spreading the message that the British would continue to divide and rule and that people had to stand up against it. As though a tit-for-tat, Indian newspapers too refused to take gag orders and threats of prison lying down. Perhaps it was the century-long arduous rule or simply because they were tired of it, the Press soldiered on, using creative means to circumvent censorship. One of the most notable examples of this is Nil Darpan, a play published in The Hindoo Patriot, which was a critical move leading to the Indigo revolt in 1859. These papers have examined how the wealth of and the raw materials were utilised for their needs to meet. And same way they have popularised the sovereignty of the Indian traditional historical perspectives to the people of India, thus the common masses have been dragged towards the freedom movement and later on the movements have become a mass movement against British rule.

Conclusion

The role played by the newspapers have been examined above provides us the inspiration to know that how the people of India have waged many more national movements against the British rule, if such movement would have not taken place then we would even under the clutches of the British regime. Now we the people of India are independent and self-rulers why because the due to the effort played by the newspapers to fight against British government to get the Independence. Increasing circulation trend of newspaper in India shows that

it wins to stay in the stiff competition faced from the electronic media. Today, both developed and under developed countries use improved technology which enables the production and distribution of larger numbers of more attractive newspapers. Newspapers played very important and crucial role in the freedom movement of India, due to the newspapers we could able to understand the nature and behaviour of the British people. For what reason they are here in India and how they are draining our wealth for the sake of their nation. The participation of the common masses and the all the sections of the society because imprints of the newspapers made them to be part of the freedom movement of India.

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