



SYLLABUS

Class – B.A. (HONS.) MASS COMMUNICATION

V Semester

Subject – History of Press

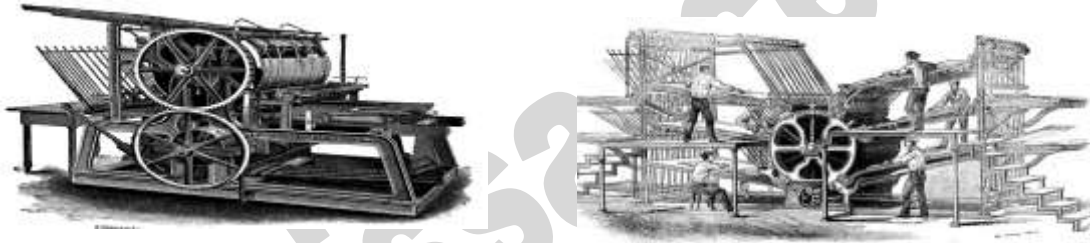
Unit-I	The birth of journalism in India Important development in the history of the Indian press before and after independence (in Brief)
Unit-II	History of Hindi Journalism Main news papers, magazines & personalities.
Unit-III	The growth of Journalism in Madhya Pradesh (with emphasis on Prominent newspaper and personalities)
Unit-IV	Development of news agencies in India Changing role and nature of the press Emergency and the press.
Unit-V	Report of the press commissions. Prominent institutions and organizations connected with the press i.e. Press council, IENS, Editor's Guild PIB Directorate of Public Relations of M.P.



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.



ISTORY 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 spreaded 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 **Fast and Schaeffer**

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 **Oliver 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

1894 **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

1933 **Esquire** debuts as the first men's magazine

80's With the computerization of newspaper companies, all stages of production **become 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 dhitrastra. 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 Oodunt 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 at 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

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Indian's involvement in publication

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

- 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 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 Cacutta), Pioneer (1872 Allahbad), The Hindu (1878 Chennai) , Keshari (marathi) and The Maratha (English) (both in1878 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 Nehru 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. Nehru, 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 correspondents 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



renaissance

college of commerce & management

B.A. (HONS.) Mass Communication V Semester

Sub. - History of Press

publications increased, tremendous change in the contents, more supplements, booming of specialized magazines

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



UNIT-II

HISTORY OF HINDI JOURNALISM



The first Hindi newspaper Oodunt 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 **Oodhund Martand**, a weekly was published in Kolkata on May 30, 1826 'in the interest of Hindustanis'. However, its editor **Yugal Kishore Shukla (Jooghool Kishore Sookool-** 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 Dwibedy. 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 Mitra** (Calcutta), Savadho 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 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.

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1830-1857

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- 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 colleagues 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 strive 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 Aagarkar. 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 (Yangoon) 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 international news in his paper and also gave place to sarcasm, advertisement, government notices and editorials.

Pratap narayan mishra(1856-1894)- pratap narayan mishra born 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 harishchndray 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 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 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.



UNIT-III

Growth of journalism in madhya pradesh



Indore's First Bilingual News Paper, MALWA Akhbar. Dated 23rd August 1876.

MALWA AKHBAAR

Malwa akhbaar is known as the first newspaper of the Madhya pradesh published from indore in the guidance of pt premnarayan on 1 january 1848 .it was a bialigual newspaper which used to publish in hindi and urdu both the language containing size of 11"*8".subscription was 12 Rs.at the left side of the newspaper the language was devnagri and at the right side it was urdu. Till 1873 malwa akhbaar was being published and later on it was started publish in Marathi language. In the year 1854a genral laibrary was started in fronth of juna rajbada in which som many magazines and bokks used to come and a huge apoulation took intrest in reading

and malwa akhbaar was a good medium to provide information to them for litreture,culture and politics.it was the effect of holkar army that they became more aggressive for the britishers.

prabha

prbha newspaper published from khandwa on 7 april 1913.editor of the newspaper was pt makahnlal chaturvedi.prabha gave messege to those people who was enaged in the various movement.chaturvedi ji appealed to them to write freely and fear less.

In the year 1918prabha was also started from Kanpur in which ganesh Shankar vidhyarthi and shivnarayan mishra were the editors.

Navjeevan

Navjeevan was a monthly newspaper which published from indore in the year 1915.because of lake of fund the paper was iirregular. And gone in the loss of 3500 Rs.the tenure of the newspaper was 5 years.

Karmaveer

Karmaveer newspaper published from Jabalpur on 17 january 1919 from Jabalpur.the main motto behind the navjeevan was sacrifies, revolution, dedication and hard work.

Chatra sahodar

Pt madanmohan malviya published the newspaper from Jabalpur in the year 1920.the newspaper was basically for the youth of the country.it was a appeal to them for stuggle against the britishers.it was in very much support of the makhanlal chaturvedi.

Veena

Veena is a renowned magazine published from madhyapradesh.this magazine is still publishing from indore by madhyabharat hindi sahitya samiti. Veena started in the year 1924 and the editor was ambikadutt tripathi. basically it contained poetry,litreture,and hindi oriented articles. Shaniti priya trivedi,dr. sudarshan , hariram padey, laxminarayan, deendayal were the editors of veena.



Prominent personality in Madhya Pradesh

Bhavani Prasad Mishra

Born in Tigris village, Tehsil Seoni Malwa, District Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh) was. Respectively Sohagpur, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Jabalpur had his early education. In 1934-35, Mahatma Gandhi's ideas according to education began teaching at the idea of opening a school and driving school in 1942 and arrested in 1945 released in. Mahilasm same year Wardha like a teacher to teach four to five years were spent there. Write poems around 1930 had already started regularly performing some poems Pan0 Ishwari Prasad Verma Hindupanc Scheduled to be near the high school had already been published. Year 1932-33 the Makhanlal Chaturvedi came in contact with. His poems were published in Karmaveer Chaturvedi Ji earnestly He wrote dialogues for films and directed dialogue in Madras A0bi0m0.Madras from Mumbai in the air and went to the producer. He later AIR CENTER Delhi also worked. 33rd year of life they began to wear khadi. Sandhy of life in Bella Delhi Narsinghpur (Madhya Pradesh) were at a wedding ceremony there suddenly became ill and breathed his last among the relatives and family members. Even while dying did not offend anyone.

Madhav rao sapre

Madhav rao Sapre (June 1871 - April 26 1926) born in Damoh was born in the village Patharia. Bilaspur metric government after classes to middle school in Raipur passed by. 1899 at the Calcutta University as Tehsildar them from A to B But the government got the job sapre law should also demonstrate patriotism A grejhon job regardless of the government. The year 1900 when the entire Chhattisgarh since the printing press was not he Pendra a small village in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh "friend" called out a monthly magazine. ^[1] Although the magazine has run only three years. Sapre law Lokmanya Tilak's Marathi Kesari here Kesari Hindi print as well as Hindi writers and writers started to segue into a formula Nagpur Hindi from the published sequence. He reprized his role in the publication of Karmaveer.

Sapre live "the story of a basket mold" (which is most people "throughout hamper soil" are also called) has the distinction of being the first story in Hindi. Sapre law as well as writing popular saint Samarth Ramdas Marathi Dasbodha and Mahabharata. The Metaphysics, Dutt Bhargava, Shri Ram character, Eknath Marathi texts such as character and self-discipline, brilliantly translated books in Hindi. 1924 in Hindi Literature Conference The Dehradun sapre Session Chairman-in-law in 1921 as well as the establishment of national schools in Raipur in Raipur Janaki Devi Kanya Vidyalaya first set of female school. The two schools are still running.

Madhavrao Sapre life of struggle, practice their literature, their contribution to the development of Hindi journalism, his nationalist consciousness, social and political activism recalling Makhanlal Chaturvedi wrote Karmaveer 11 September 1926 - "the last twenty five years Pt. Madhavrao sapre the backbone of G Hindi, literature, society and political institutions of the national fast filling them with assistant producer and, by roaming around villages, the nation needs your pen and Karun cry of the poor remains plagued by a foreign power having, have sunken into religion, to force him to national service and to erase his existence utterly, utterly negligible importance of making individuals and institutions to enhance their surroundings and Chiranjeevi were supposed to make

Pandit makahnlal chaturvedi

Pt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi is known as a very veteran poet, prominent freedom fighter & one of the greatest journalist of India who contributed a lot for Hindi journalism, due to his contribution in freedom fights & patriotic writings, he is also known as "Ek Bhartiya Atma" "An Indian soul"

Panditji was born on 4th April 1889 in a village Bavai which is a remote village of district Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh but he later on shifted to Khandwa & also worked from Jabalpur.

pt. Chaturvedi was highly influenced by ideology of M.G. & decided to serve the nation with the help of his pen, his journalistic career was initiated in the year 1910, his writings were full of patriotic



forever and was influencing for people. The impact of Gandhian philosophy was very apparent in his writing.

He participated in various freedom fight movements including, non cooperation, civil disobedience Movement, Jhanda St. Satyagrah, Quit India Movement etc. During the course he became Chief editor of "Karmveer". This was a prominent Hindi Newspaper which was known for its patriotic articles & appose of British govt. later on he also became Chief editor of "Prabha" which was a prominent publication of its time.

Pt. Chaturvedi was a great poet. Through his patriotic poems like "Pushp ki Abhilasha" he ignited the minds of people to fight non-violently for the freedom.

Moreover he wrote collections like "Himtarangini", "Himkiritini", "Samarpan", "Yugcharan", Sahitya Devta, Amar Rashtra etc. for his best contribution in Kiritini he was awarded with prestigious "Sahitya Academy awards" in the year 1955. He also had presided over the national convention of Hindi Sahitya Samiti at Haridwar.

Pt. Chaturvedi died on Jan., 30 1968.

due to his greater contribution for journalism the first journalism university of its kind was named after Pt. Makhahal Chaturvedi. The Makhahal Chaturvedi National Journalism University is situated in Bhopal. Which was establish in 1991, considering his contribution to Hindi literature an award is also given by MP Govt. in his memory since 1987 known as Makhahal Chaturvedi Kavita Samman.

PRABHASH JOSHI

Prabhash Joshi (15 July 1937 – 5 November 2009) was an Indian journalist, especially Hindi journalism, writer and political analyst. He was strongly in favour of "ethics and transparency". He played a part in Gandhian movement, Bhoodan movement, and in the surrender of bandits and in the struggle against emergency. Prabhash Joshi began his career with Nayi Duniya, was the founder editor of Hindi daily "Jansatta" in 1983. He was the founding editor of Hindi daily Jansatta a publication of the Indian Express Group. He, a Gandhian, changed the definition of Hindi journalism with the publication of 'Jansatta'.

He was with the Gandhi Peace Foundation and edited the Hindi version of Everyman's, a journal devoted to advocating Jayaprakash's views and sponsored by Ramnath Goenka. This journal campaigned for JP's movement for purity in public life.

He was also famous for his writings on cricket. He was a popular television commentator and mainly invited for his views and comments on national politics during the Lok Sabha (lower house of the Parliament of India) or Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly of an Indian state) elections.

Prabhash Joshi had been writing a Sunday column for Jansatta entitled Kagad-Kare over the last many years. Recently he had started writing a weekly column entitled "Aughat-Ghat" for Tehelka Hindi. He also worked with the Indian Express as the resident editor at Ahmedabad, Chandigarh and Delhi. After retiring from the newspaper in 1995, he continued as the chief editorial advisor.

He also wrote a book on Hinduism. As he was from the land of the Malwa region of Kumar Gandharva, he loved the unique staccato style of classical vocal music.

Sharad Joshi

Sharad Joshi was a Hindi poet, writer, satirist and a dialogue and scriptwriter in Hindi films and television. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 1990. His stories have been converted into SAB TV show.

He is most known for his dialogues for comedy TV serials of the 1980s including Yeh Jo Hai Zindagi, and Vikram Aur Vetal. He has also written dialogues for Hindi film like Utsav (1984) and Dil Hai Ki Manta Nahin (1991). He died on 5 September 1991 in Mumbai.

Sharad Joshi was born on 21 May 1931 in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh to Srinivas and Santi Joshi, a second child in the family of two sons, and four daughters, Sharad was interested in writing right from his childhood

Sharad Joshi started his career writing for Newspapers and radio in Indore, where he met Irfana Siddiqi, whom he was to later marry. His short satirical articles were published in prominent Hindi newspapers



and magazines including *Nayi Dunia*, *Dharmyug*, *Ravivar*, *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Kadambari* and *Gyanoday*. His daily column "Pratidin" in *Navbharat Times* was published for seven years and increased the newspaper's circulation.

His book, *Jeep par Sawar Illian* ("Leeches riding the Jeep"), is a comic satire on government officials riding in their official vehicles.

In all he wrote fourteen books: *Parikrama*, *Kisi Bahane*, *Tilasm*, *Jeep par Sawar Illian*, *Raha Kinare Baith*, *Meri Shreshth Rachnaye*, *Dusri Satah*, *Yatha Sambhav*, *Yatra Tatra Sarvatra*, *Yatha Samay*, *Ham Bhrashtan ke Bhrasht Hamare*, and *Pratidin* in three parts.



UNIT-IV

DEVELOPMENT OF NEWS AGENCIES IN INDIA

A YEAR BEFORE INDEPENDENCE,

Jawaharlal Nehru had envisaged an India - based international news agency. Addressing All India Newspaper Editors' Conference at Allahabad on February 16, 1946, he unfolded his vision of an Indian agency covering events, nationally and internationally, objectively, in an unbiased manner and reflecting Indian point of view. His words are worth recalling as the agency journalism, travelling a gruelling course, completes 60 years. This is what the would be Prime Minister of India said: " In India one particular news agency (Reuter-API) has the monopoly of news, which is unfortunate. I should like news to come from all sources, but above all, I should like your Conference and owners of all newspapers present here to think of starting your own news service. A number of newspapers could combine for the purpose and appoint their agents. I would particularly like them to go to places, which are not sufficiently covered by other agencies. We live in such rapid times that it becomes very important for us to keep in touch with varying aspects of news in South East Asia, the Middle East and the rest of the World." No story of the first totally Indian news agency, owned by newspapers, will be complete unless it records the efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to give shape to the concept of a national news agency for India. This architect of India's political unity was personally involved in this pioneering work. His support was the source of inspiration for many who he need for a national news agency which was so vital in preparing the people of India for a parliamentary democracy.

Among the news agencies of the pre- Independence era, the Associated Press of India (API), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reuters, was the only agency to introduce, in 1937, the teleprinter technology for fast transmission of news. The Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society (consisting of publishers of newspapers—many of them British-owned—of undivided India, Burma and Ceylon) expressed interest in acquiring the API. But Reuters rebuffed the overtures taking the stand that any such scheme must await the restoration of normal conditions after the war. S. Sadanand of Free Press Journal and press baron Ramnath Goenka felt that the formation of an Indian news agency should not be delayed any longer, and it should certainly not wait on the pleasure of Reuters.

They drew up and presented to Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society (IENS) a memorandum outlining the steps for the creation of an agency, owned by Indian newspapers, for providing inland and foreign news services. Now almost forgotten, yet another agency United Press of India (UPI), a totally Indian venture, functioned in pre-Independence years and in the initial years after freedom. UPI used to send its messages by telegraph or mail. It was an unequal competition as UPI's rival, API, had teleprinter, yet it (UPI) scooped an interview of Gandhiji. The late Sailen Chatterjee, a Gandhian, was assigned to cover Gandhiji's activities on behalf of UPI. The Mahatma was released from imprisonment in June 1945 on account of poor health. He was recuperating at Panchgani near Pune. Sailen da, as he was later known in Delhi's press corps, was among the correspondents—and the youngest of them—covering Gandhi at the hill station. Besides reporting his remarks at the prayer meetings, Sailen da would accompany Gandhiji on his morning and evening walks. During one such walk he asked the Mahatma if he would give an exclusive interview. To his surprise it was granted. When Gandhiji learnt that Sailen da proposed to send his report by telegram since UPI had no teleprinter links, he wondered if it would not cost him a lot of money—apart from danger of distortion of the text in the course of telegraphy. Sailen da, therefore, left Panchgani, with Gandhiji's concurrence, by bus and from there by train to Bombay to deliver the interview copy to UPI office for distribution to subscribers. The interview, which included Gandhi's answer to the question why he wanted to live upto 125 years, caused quite a ripple when it was published on June 12, 1945. When Gandhiji was assassinated on January 30, 1948, API's P R Roy was on duty that evening at Birla House to cover the prayer meeting. Also there was Sailen da, who had been in the Gandhi press camp right from the day of the Mahatma's release from Ahmednagar Fort prison. When the assassin had fired at point blank range and Gandhi slumped to the ground, Roy rushed



to the nearest telephone and informed his office. API flashed the news that Mahatma had been shot at, and the worst was feared. Sailen da moved towards the fallen martyr instead: where was the question of competing by telegraph with the teleprinter? UPI could not sustain and closed down soon after Independence. PTI eventually took over the operations from API on February 1, 1949 but it became a junior member of Reuters which retained the monopoly of distributing international news to Indian newspapers. A distinguished English journalist and a friend of India, Arthur Moore, as editor of *The Statesman*, had protested against the monopoly clause in the Reuters agreement with the Indian newspapers for the supply of world news. The experience of four years of junior partnership convinced Indian newspapers that the arrangement should not be renewed. Much-vaunted objectivity of Reuters proved to be an exaggerated claim. The proposal of Sadanand and Goenka to constitute a wholly Indian news agency took shape when IENS appointed a sub-committee, comprising the President H W Smith, K. Srinivasan (*The Hindu*), S. Sadanand and Ramnath Goenka to examine the feasibility of the proposed agency. The name Press Trust of India emerged during the course of discussions at the sub-committee's meeting in Madras on February 5 and 6, 1946. The company was incorporated under this name in Madras on August 27, 1947, within two weeks of Independence day. An important feature of PTI's constitution was that there would be no distribution of profits to shareholders. Profits, if there were any, would be spent entirely for expanding the range and improving the quality of the service to media and non-media subscribers. As far back as 1953 PTI emerged as a free agency. When IENS delegation met Sardar Patel to seek his blessings, he told them he would not only bless the setting up of an Indian news agency but would insist that Reuters immediately transfer its business in India to the Indian news agency that is PTI. In the event of the failure of Reuters to do so, he would see to it that Reuters teleprinter line licence was not renewed. Reuters agreed to a total transfer and invited an Indian newspaper delegation to visit London to negotiate a new deal. Basic Norms Despite financial constraints, PTI continued to grow with its staffers adhering to three basic norms of agency journalism: speed, accuracy and objectivity. Most of PTI's subscribers were newspapers but, as a matter of fact, All India Radio made the agency sustain its operations financially. Newspapers were stingy in paying the subscription and some of them owed months of arrears. In spite of financial handicap, salaries to the staff were regularly paid. During fifties and sixties, PTI was firmly established and its credibility was rated high. The agency became financially viable with its massive five-storey building coming up in Parliament Street in the late sixties. It has been making profits and diversified its service, using the most updated technology. For the first time, PTI faced competition when United News of India (UNI) began its operations on March 21, 1961 though it was registered as a company in 1959. Its head office is located in New Delhi. The agency grew at a fast pace, employing at one time approximately 325 journalists around India and 250 stringers covering news events in other parts of the world. Its services are currently available in three languages: English, Hindi and Urdu. The Hindi language service "UNIVARTA" was launched on May 1, 1982, while the Urdu service began in June 1992. UNI proved to be a formidable rival of PTI. Their competition resulted in faster and better quality of news coverage. Come emergency in 1975, the two agencies were merged and the new agency was named "Samachar".

This was the worst period in the long years of growth of news agency journalism in India. Many opposition leaders called "Samachar" an extension of the Press Information Bureau (PIB). With the coming of the Janata Party rule, the unified agency was split and PTI and UNI were revived and thus fierce competition began again between the rival agencies. The neck-and-neck competition brought the best of reporting and subbing. From mid-nineties, UNI began to lose its ground. It lost most of its prime subscribers. Once having a first-rate team of journalists, the agency is now struggling to survive. It is sad indeed for which newspapers, which own both PTI and UNI, have to be blamed.

HINDI NEWS AGENCIES

A word about Hindi news agencies is necessary to complete the 60-year long story of agency journalism. For the first time in fifties, a multi-lingual news agency, named "Hindustan Samachar", was set up to cater to the needs of language newspapers. It was a good experiment. Yet another Hindi news



agency, Samachar Bharati, started later, did better but the lack of finances proved to be a big handicap. The two agencies were merged and PTI was given responsibility of running the Hindi agency which was named "Bhasha". Government promised to finance it so that PTI could sustain its operations. UNI also started a Hindi agency which was named "Varta". They have survived but have yet to become financially viable. With UNI on the decline, PTI, it appears, will again have a monopoly. PTI has virtually edged out UNI from the pages of most newspapers. This is too bad for agency journalism as competition brought out best of journalism. It will be a sad day if UNI has to shut down.

The IANS was founded by Indian American publisher Gopal Raju as the **India Abroad News Service**. It was later renamed the Indo-Asian News Service. The IANS has main offices located in New Delhi. IANS reports about India with news, views and analyses about the country across a wide range of subjects. News, features and views from the subcontinent reach subscribers via the Internet.

United News of India (UNI) is one of the two primary Indian news agencies. Established in 1961, it works in collaboration with several foreign news agencies and partners, including Reuters and DPA.

Press Trust of India (PTI) is the largest news agency in India. It is headquartered in Delhi and is a nonprofit cooperative among more than 450 Indian newspapers and has a staff of about 2,000 writers spread 150 offices nationwide.^[2] It took over the operations of the Associated Press from Reuters soon after India's independence on August 15, 1947 . It provides news coverage and information of the region in both English and Hindi.

Time	Event
1910	Birth of Associated Press of India, PTI's forerunner floated by K C Roy , often called the first Indian news agency
1919	Reuters takes over operations of API but still uses API credit line
1945	API registered as a private limited Indian company wholly owned by Reuters
1947, August 27	Press Trust of India incorporated in Madras
1949, February 1	PTI begins news services, taking over operations from API but still maintains links with Reuters.
1953	PTI becomes a free agent, independent of Reuters
1976	PTI Economic Service is launched
1976, February	PTI, UNI, Samachar Bharati and Hindusthan Samachar merge under pressure during emergency to become ' Samachar '
1978, April	PTI and the other three news agencies go back to their original units to restart independent news operations
1980, July	PTI Feature Service launched
1981, October	PTI Science Service launched
1982, November	PTI launches Scan, on-screen news display service
1984	PTI service launched for subscribers in USA
1985	Computerisation of news operations starts PTI service launched for subscribers in UK
1986, February	PTI-TV launched
1986, April	PTI-Bhasha launched, making it bi-lingual, a concept started by Samachar Bharati .
1986, August	Experimental broadcast of news and pix via Insat-IB begins, Computer system made fully operational



1987, August	Stockscan I launched
1987, October	PTI photo service launched
1992, August	PTI Mag launched
1993, August	PTI Graphics service launched
1995, March	PTI launches StockScan II
1996, February	PTI invests for the first time in a foreign registered Company, Asia Pulse , which provides an on-line data bank on economic opportunities in Asian countries
1997, December	PTI introduces photo-dial up facility
1999, March	PTI celebrates Golden Jubilee. PTI goes on internet
2003, September	PTI launches internet delivery of its news and photo services
2007, July	PTI KU-Band VSAT system for delivery of its news and photo services Launched
2010, March	PTI launches NewsView for delivery of its news (.txt and .xml) and photo services.

CHANGING ROLE AND NATURE OF THE PRESS

From its very inception, the trend of Indian journalism has been changed a lot. The initial commencement of journalism took place for a missionary objective. Later on it became an effective tool for social reform movement. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bhartendu Harishchandra, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and other contemporary journalists and social reformers used newspapers and magazines as a means for renaissance. At its flourishing age, the journalism became a weapon for freedom fight. Almost all freedom fighters including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sawarkar, Bhagat Singh, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Makhanlal Chaturvedi etc. directly or indirectly used this weapon to fight against slavery. The layman were communicated through the press about the freedom fight and soon it became a mass movement. That was only because of the communication medium, i.e. media. Even soon after independence, the press was an effective medium to bring awakening and awareness. But gradually the press lost its initial fervor. The journalism which started with a missionary approach, soon became a profession. The main changes it saw during its long journey in India are as follows-

Language and writing style- The initial language of press was the language of a common man. Words of Khadi Boli were more prominent. The description was more of a conversational style. But today's language is more standard and refined. However some newspapers and magazines are using Hinglish to attract the youngsters.

New technology- Like any other field, the journalism saw a drastic technological revolution. The previous teleprinters and typewriters have become a history now. New editing software and computer technology including internet has made the process of reporting and editing very prompt and comfortable. The cyber journalism has literally changed the nature of traditional journalism.

Changing values- Initially the journalism had started with the objective of mission. Hence the level of moral values was more high. It was used as a tool for social and political reform. But gradually it became a profession rather than a mission. This mentality deteriorated its moral values.

Commitment- The previous journalists were committed towards the the readers and the missionary objective for social reconstruction. But later on the journalists became committed for their owners. Hence it became a job rather than a service.

Political interference- the direct political interference changed the transparency and credibility of the journalism. The ruling and powerful political parties have direct interference on the media hence its accountability and credibility has changed.



Downfall of the editor as an institution- Previously the editor used to be the ultimate authority to take the final decision in the favour of journalism. But soon the owners took over this authority and editor became like a puppet. The owners became the supermost authority for decision making which made journalism a profitable business not a mission for social reform.

Personal ambitions- As the journalism became a career oriented full time job, the personal ambitions became more important for the journalists. The internal cut throat competition and war for name affected the feeling of service.

Advent of electronic media- The advent of electronic media changed the scenario completely. Now the visual media is available for 24 hours. It changed the meaning of press. Today it has become media which is available on finger tips. The concept of breaking news and TRP changed the credibility and authenticity of news. The sting operations deteriorated the sanctity of personal privacy. The news is being fabricated and the stories are being concocted. The fight to give news 24 hours has worsened the quality of news as the quantity came first in the priority list.

Glamorization- The inception of electronic media made the media more glamorized. Present journalists want to work only with the electronic media and that too on screen.
Downfall in credibility

Change in objectives and motives- The previous objective of press was social service which later on converted into self service as career in media industry became a profitable job opportunity.

Industrialization- Today's press is the media industry and the news is a product. The product which is sellable in the market is in focus. The news, which is not sellable, though important, loses its weight.

Journalism education- Present journalists are well educated and trained at the mass communication institutions. They pay fees to learn the basics of journalism and only after training could enter in this field. The media industry entertains only those journalists who have a minimum degree of journalism or mass communication. However this enhanced the standard of the press.

Capitalistic approach- Named businessmen are investing a handsome money in media industry. Moreover 26% FDI is also allowed in this industry. That created a capitalistic approach.

Consumerism- As media is an industry now, the readers and the viewers are now the consumers. It has become priority to serve the consumer at any cost. Hence entertainment came on priority than information and education.

THE EMERGENCY IN INDIA

The Indian emergency was a 21 month period that would always be known as a black time in the history of freedom of press and expression. It was imposed on June 25, 1975 and ended on March 21, 1977. on the recommendation of the then prime minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the president Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed declared a state of emergency under article 352 of the Indian constitution. It is one of the most controversial times in the Indian history when the civil liberty and elections were suspended. The freedom of expression was the most affected factor and the press was the biggest victim of the Indian emergency.

During emergency the fundamental rights were suspended and the censorship was imposed on the press. The prominent political leaders who were opposing the emergency were arrested and censorship was imposed on the newspapers. The PIB head office of New Delhi was made head quarter for the censorship and the Public Relation Officers were given charge to censor the newspapers. The electricity



supply of the press offices was also hindered. Published newspapers were confiscated by the police from different states including Punjab.

The intellectual journalists were in strong resistance for emergency. The famed journalist Kuldeep Naiyyer called the emergency period as 'a journey of a blind and dark tunnel' in an interview with magazine 'Raviwar'.

The Indian Express, on June 28, carried a blank first editorial to oppose the emergency and the Financial Express reproduced in large type Rabindranth Tagore's poem "Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high" concluding with the prayer "Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake." Its electricity supply was cut and air conditioning plant was sealed. The proprietor of the newspaper Ramnath Goenka, explains the ordeal in his own words. "The government, acting under the personal directions of Indira Gandhi, abused its authority and subverted lawful processes to liquidate me and my group of companies economically and make me an object of public ridicule and shame. One of the prime minister's first acts on 26th June 1975 was to remove her mild-mannered and democratically inclined Information minister I. K. Gujral and replace him with Vidya Charan Shukla, who she thought would better serve her Goebbelsian design."

Like Indian Express, the Naiduniya from Indore also left its editorial page blank to oppose the emergency.

All the four news agencies including PTI, UNI, Hindustan Samachar and S Bharati were merged and a single government news agency was formed. Government banned more than 81 newspapers and stopped giving them advertisements. Registration and declaration letters of more than 2500 newspapers was cancelled.

This censorship also had its dual standards.. Vinod Mehta, who edited the entertainment based magazine Debonair from Bombay, was asked to have his articles and pictures cleared before they were sent to the printer. The censor looked over the pages. When the content was not found politically influenced, It was quickly cleared.

For the press, the emergency was a cruel reminder that the State can snatch its freedom arbitrarily. Hence, soon after the emergency ended, the Press Council of India was formed whose main aim was to safeguard the freedom of the press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in the country. But this is also true that the emergency period left a scar on the image of government and became a black chapter in the history of India.



UNIT-V THE FIRST PRESS COMMISSION

THE 1st press commission was appointed by government of India on 25 September 1954. The Chairman was Justice **G.S. Rajadhyaksha**. The other members of this commission are as follows-

- Acharya Narendra Dev
- R. Bhatt
- P. Ramaswami Aiyer
- Dr. Zakir Hussain
- J. Natrajan
- Jaipal Singh
- M. Chalapati Rau
- P.H. Patwardhanrch
- T.N. singh
- V.K.R.V. Rao

The commission submitted its reports on 14 July, 1954. This report was in three parts-

Part I- contained analysis and major recommendations.

Part II- contained the history of journalism

Part III- contained appendices, memorandum, questionnaire, data on readership survey etc.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS-

- Religious sentiments of any class by words (spoken or written) or by visible representations and intention to cause violence or knowledge of likelihood by the press would not be tolerated.
- The laws of contempt of legislature should be amended.
- The number of newspapers should be increased especially in small towns.
- The minimum price should be fixed for the sale of a newspaper.
- The publication of newspapers and periodicals should be made a central responsibility through a suitable amendment of the act.
- A strict code of conduct should be made compulsory for the associations of publishers, advertisers and the advertising agencies and objectionable advertisements must be prohibited. Moreover an advertising council must be constructed to advice on the ethics of advertising, organize marketing research and carry on readership survey.
- A press registrar of newspaper in India must be appointed.
- The press agencies should not be state-owned or state-controlled.
- There should not be any restriction in the flow of foreign news.
- The complete statement of the names of the proprietors and responsible executives should be included on a periodic basis.
- The diffusion of ownership should be practiced.
- The appointment of the editor should be done under a contract of employment.
- A press council should be made.

THE SECOND PRESS COMMISSION

The second press commission was established on May 29, 1978. Its chairman was Justice P.K. Goswami. This commission was made by the Janata Party government but in the general election of 1980 this government could not continue. Hence all the members of the second press commission resigned and the



commission was dissolved on January 14, 1980. The commission was reconstituted on April 21, 1980. Justice K. K. Mathew was its new chairman. Other members were S. K. Mukherji, Amrita Preetam, Madan Bhatiya etc. the commission submitted its reports on April 3, 1982. Its main recommendations are as follows-

The Registrar for Newspaper of India must publish name and circulation record of every newspaper. There should be separate rules for registration of daily newspapers and magazines according to press registration act 1867.

- The journalists must be given residential facilities.
- The press sensor must be applied when in need indeed otherwise it should be avoided.
- The newspaper development commission should be appointed.
- The role of the press should be more democratic.
- The press council of India should be given responsibility for freedom of press and publication.
- The press should work for betterment of common people.

THE PRESS COUNCIL (PCI)

THE first press council was set up on July 4, 1966 on the recommendation of the first press commission by the Indian press council act 1965. The main objective of the press council is to preserve the freedom of the press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. It is a self regulatory body and its decisions act as codes of ethical operations for the journalists. But moreover it is a toothless organization. In most of the cases its role is only advisory which is not binding for the press.

The composition of the PCI-

It consists of a chairman and 28 other members. The chairman is nominated by a committee comprised of chairman of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha speaker and a person elected by the members of the council. The other members are -

- 13 working journalists of whom 6 shall be the editors of newspapers and 7 are working journalists other than the editors.
- 6 owners or the persons who carry on business of management.
- 01 from the news agency
- 5 are the members of parliament of whom 3 are from Lok Sabha and 2 from Rajya Sabha.
- 3 members respectively from UGC, Sahitya Academy and Bar Council of India.

FUNCTIONS OF PRESS COUNCIL-

- To help newspapers and news agencies to maintain their independence.
- To build up a code of conduct in accordance with high professional standards for the press.
- To ensure the maintenance of high standards and foster a true sense of the rights and responsibilities.
- To encourage the growth of a sense of responsibility and public services among all those engaged in the professional journalism.
- To hear the complaints of the press and against the press.
- To undertake study of foreign newspapers, their circulation and impact.

The PCI is toothless because it only observes, suggests and reports and is not a decision making authority. The press council interacts only with the print media and TV, Radio, Internet are beyond its purview. Hence instead of a press council we rather need a media council which covers print, electronic and cyber media.



THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY (INS)



Its headquarters are at Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

(formerly **INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY**)

The early beginnings of the Society can be traced back to October 11, 1927, when a Society bearing the name, The India, Burma & Ceylon Newspapers' London Committee came into being, the name of which was changed to Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society (IENS) on October 4, 1935. This was an organization based in London representing and acting solely under the authority of newspapers, magazines, reviews and other journals published in India, Burma, Ceylon and other countries of Asia.

The need, however, was felt for the establishment of a co-ordinating body in this country, comprising the proprietors of newspapers, which could deal directly and more expeditiously with the various day-to-day problems arising out of newspaper production. Thus The Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society came into being. It was inaugurated at a meeting of the representatives of the following founding publications on February 27, 1939, at the State

Presidents

Name	Company Name	Year
Arthur Moore	The Statesman	1939-43
Devdas Gandhi	The Hindustan Times	1943-45
H.W. Smith	The Times of India	1945-46
r. Kundan R. Vyas	Vyapar - Janmabhoomi Group, Mumbai	2010-11
Mr. Ashish Bagga	India Today	2011-12
Mr. K. N. Tilak Kumar	Prajavani	2012-13

Functions of Indian Newspaper Society (INS)

Having celebrated its Diamond Jubilee, on completion of 60 years of existence in 1999, INS has entered the new millennium as a mature and well established organization serving the newspaper industry of the country.

Below mentioned are some of the functions and activities of INS.

1. Advertising
2. Newsprint
3. Industrial Relations
4. Press Freedom
5. Seminars
6. Modernization
7. INS Buildings

The objective of the Society which may be enlarged at any time as hereinafter provided are:-

- To act as a central organization of the Press of India, Burma and Ceylon.
- To promote and safeguard such business interests of members as are affected or are likely to be affected by the action of Legislatures, Governments, the Law Courts, municipal and local bodies



and associations or organizations commercial or formed for any other purpose and to take such steps as may seem desirable to that end.

- To collect information upon all topics having a practical interest for members and to communicate the same to them.
- To promote co-operation in all matters affecting the common interests of members.
- To hold periodical conferences of its members to discuss and determine action on matters of common interest.
- To make rules to govern the conduct of its members, to provide penalties for the infringement thereof, and to provide means of determining whether there has been such infringement.
- To maintain a permanent secretariat in India to watch over the interests of members and to permit of a constant interchange of information and views.

THE EDITORS' GUILD

- The Editors' guild of India was initially formed in 1940. Its first chairman was Shri Kasturi Shrinivasan, who was the then chief editor of The Hindu. That was the time of Second World War and the guild had to give assurance to the British government that It would not allow its members to publish any such matter that would negatively affect the war strategy of Britain and its allies. On the other hand the British government assured it that it would not apply strict restrictions on publication of was related news.
- After independence the guild worked for freedom of press and its betterment. It organized a convention of editors of Indian and Pakistan media with an objective to remove misunderstanding and to create and atmosphere of mutual cooperation and harmony.
- The guild also worked to protect the rights of the working journalists.
- The Editors Guild of India on Monday expressed concern over the implications of the Supreme Court ruling rejecting a special leave petition seeking a stay against a High Court order for damages worth Rs.100 crore against Times Now television channel.
- "While recognising that the law of defamation is an important qualification of the fundamental right to freedom of expression, the Guild believes that the law of defamation has to be construed in such a manner that it does not constrain the normal functioning of the media," a statement
- NEW DELHI: Editors' Guild press statement in response to remarks by Press Council of India chairman Justice Markandey Katju:

The Editors' Guild of India deplores the ill-considered, sweeping and uninformed comments on the media and on media professionals by the new chairman of the Press Council of India, Justice Markandey Katju. Mr Katju has been making negative statements on the media ever since he assumed office, but his comments in an interview to Karan Thapar on CNN-IBN, broadcast over the weekend, touched a new low. The Guild notes that Mr Katju thinks the media divides people on religious lines and is anti-people. He objects to TV channels that focus on cricket and other subjects he disapproves of.

He believes that journalists have not studied economics, politics, literature or philosophy, and he has a poor opinion of the media and media people (some of whom, as it happens, are members of the Press Council that Mr Katju chairs). The Guild notes that Mr Katju, after expressing such sweeping negative sentiments, has asked the government for draconian powers to impose fines on the media, to withdraw advertisements and to suspend the licence to publish or broadcast.

The Guild strongly opposes such powers being given to the Council, especially a Council led by someone who it would seem wants to invoke "fear" in the media.

The Guild wishes to draw attention to the fact that its attempt to engage in dialogue with Mr Katju has been rendered futile by Mr Katju, who however continues to express his tendentious and offensive views. The Guild wishes to remind Mr Katju that the Indian media is as diverse as it is vigorous, and that while it



has drawbacks and shortcomings, on the whole it contributes to the strength of the Indian system.

Press freedom is a bulwark for the Indian people against the onslaught of people in authority, and the Guild will firmly oppose the assumption of any draconian powers by a Press Council that was created with an altogether different purpose. Further, as the very name of the Council suggests, only the print media comes within the Council's ambit. The issues and drivers of the electronic media are such that they call for separate regulation. Therefore the Guild believes the Press Council should have its brief limited to the print media, as it is at the present.

- NEW DELHI, April 24, 2013, Wednesday
- **N. Ravi**, director of Kasturi and Sons Limited, publisher of *The Hindu*, and a former Editor of the paper, was unanimously elected president of the Editors Guild of India.
- He succeeds T.N. Ninan, chairman and editorial director of *Business Standard*.
- Guild's general secretary Vijay Naik said, "Mr. Ravi's name was proposed by senior journalist H.K. Dua, and seconded by K.K. Katyal at an annual general meeting of the Guild in the Capital on Tuesday. He will serve a two-year term."

Responsibility of the Editors Guild

The Guild would reinforce the guidelines by initiating suitable steps to improve the credibility and quality of publications and channels, whenever it receives instances from its members of publication of misinformation, editorialized coverage of news, malicious use of anonymity by sources, inadequate correction or apology. The Guild would encourage its members and others to bring their complaints to the Guild, rather than taking them to organizations which are less directly professional. The Guild would develop a mechanism to encourage this process. The supportive and corrective role of the Guild would expand if more and more active editors join the Guild, and also the Guild expands its activities to all regions of India

THE PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

THE PIB is a nodal agency of government of India to provide information of the government policies, plans, programme initiatives and achievements to the print and electronic media. It is an agency of ministry of information and broadcasting. It works as a bridge between the government and the mass media. It has 08 regional and 34 branch offices and information centers. Its head office is in New Delhi. The official website of PIB is www.pib.nic.in. The information matter is provided in Hindi, English, Urdu and other regional languages.

Even during the British period in India, the need to publicize government plans and policies was felt very desperately. The Bureau of Public Information (BPI) was initially made to serve this purpose. The PIB was made after independence from the same parent organization.

The basic work of PIB is to provide information to the media with the help of press releases, press conferences, press visits and tours, feature and article service, backgrounders, press briefings, database available on the website, photographs, interviews, audio-visual clippings etc. The PIB is made up of information cell, feedback cell, photo unit, feature unit and an audio-visual unit. With the help of these units, it performs following functions-

- Through the departmental publicity officers, the PIB is attached to various ministries and departments of central government and assist them in distributing information of the government activities via press briefings and releases.
- It advises the government on the issues related with the publicity activities.
- With the help of the feedback cell, the bureau provides daily as well as special feedback to the concerned ministries. The cell prepares a daily digest on news and views based on news items as well as editorial comments. This digest is sent regularly to the offices of president, vice-president,



PMO, cabinet secretariat cabinet ministers, other secretariats and functionaries of the government.

- The feature unit of the bureau provides photo features, backgrounders, updates, features, articles and graphics. The cell also takes services of expert writers, subject specialists and noted authors and make their features available to the media in its own language.
- It provides photo coverage of various government functions and activities by its photo unit. It also has a digitalized photo library which has more than 08 lakh rare photographs.
- The PIB gives accreditation to media representatives including foreign media at the head quarters. It facilitates them to access information to the government sources.
- The in house audio-visual unit of PIB provides A-V content to the media with the help of its official website. It also gives E-clippings to the media.