A Study on the Role of Hindi Print Media in Late Colonial India

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Abstract

Introduction: The history of print media in India dates back to pre-independence. But its help at home went unnoticed. During independence, newspapers had to publish long speeches of political leaders because these speeches provided ammunition to the independence movement. Without the support of the media, there would be no freedom today.

Review of literature: According to Sabina Mihelj (2007). The media played a major role in shaping Indian life in the 19th century. There was much debate on religious issues. Different groups in colonial society put new interpretations on different beliefs. Newspapers presented new ideas and shaped the nature of the debate. New controversial ideas emerged and the public was able to participate in these debates and express their views. Clashes arose between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy.

Objectives of Study: The objectives of this study to prospect the evolution and tapestry of Hindi print media and to understand the historical and political significance of Hindi print media during the freedom struggle.

Statement of the research problem: The Indian print culture in colonial India and its significant contribution to the freedom struggle, there is a tendency to ignore the history and politics of the Indian print media during the colonial period.

Research methodology: Secondary data which is collect form journals, books, newspapers, internet etc. This study conducts a qualitative analysis of online articles and newspapers or e-newspapers of Dainik Jagran, Hindustan, Jansatta, Nav Bharat Times, Daik Bhaskar. Content analysis is where the text, visuals and revenue are published.

Conclusion: The concept of race in the modern sense emerged in India during the British colonial rule. The media played a significant role in igniting the fire of patriotism in the hearts of the people.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The history of print media in India dates back to pre-independence. But its help at home went unnoticed. During independence, newspapers had to publish long speeches of political leaders because these speeches provided ammunition to the independence movement. Without the support of the media, there would be no freedom today. Journalists and political writers have become an integral part of Indian culture and politics. The demands of the freedom movement did not stop the Indian media from discussing the issues of the day. Many independent leaders are also famous journalists. They learned English and started writing for Hindi newspapers by understanding the needs of the time.

Most of the early newspapers were more concerned with religious reforms than political issues and were in the forefront of anti-Semitism. They supported the movement and called for communal harmony, the abolition of the family, entry of non-Hindus into temples, etc. Despite the importance of purveyors of Gandhi's ideas, the Indian media in the 1920s were still trying to change the culture and customs of the Indian people. This was a "dead word" in the freedom struggle. However, independent newspapers and magazines always did their best to cover the protests and their legal consequences, and when necessary, published anonymously. They have a responsibility. Much of the present-day British Empire was established in the pre-independence era. Incidentally, Udant Martand was the first Hindi newspaper published in Calcutta on May 30, 1826, by Shri Yugal Kishore Shukla. Although the main text of the newspaper was in Hindi, it had three languages: Tangali, Arabic and Persian, making it difficult to read. The book was published in 2007 and edited by Munshi Sada Sukhlal. With a new political spirit and a desire to promote the Hindi language, Bharatendu Harishchan was inspired to work for social, economic and educational change in the Hindi-speaking region. He would frequently browse through newspapers, books and magazines to find publications for Hindi readers. The Bharatendu era is considered the golden age of Hindi literature and journalism, not only in the memory of Hindi speakers but also in the struggle against the oppression of the British government. Considered the first and most popular Hindi monthly magazine, it was founded in 1900 by Chintamani Ghosh of the Hindi publishing house Prayag. Rao Sapre founded Keshari in Nagpur, India. Pratap shared Winston Churchill's disdain for British colonial rule and Indians who played a major role in independence. Acharya Shiv Poojan Sahay began organising the Adarsh month in 1922. During the political crisis, he resigned from the directorship and moved from Dhanpatra to Premchand to enter the literary world.

Therefore, this study examines the role of journalism in national democracy in the late colonial period. Although much has been written about various events and issues in India's freedom struggle, there needs to be a clear analysis of the role of Indian media in the educational history of the country. This research study is a small attempt to explore the long history of journalism in India and its subsequent role in the freedom movement.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Newspapers were brought to India from England. It is a different product, one of the products of British rule in the subcontinent. Voice is coming out but Indian media still criticizes Indian media for these statements. These views were developed and disseminated through newspapers, magazines and journals in various Indian languages and English. ;J. Natarajan in the history of Indian journalism; The decade of the twentieth century was a period of increasing public opinion, where the press played a significant role. So we understand the various aspects of Hindi print media during the freedom struggle in India and the views of the following scholars are shown as follows:

According to B STEIN (2010). The origin of nationalism is based on universal national rights. The roots of national identity in India go back to ancient civilizations. When we examine the history of India from ancient Vedic period to the present day, we see that the entire Indian subcontinent from Bengal to Gujarat, from Ganyakumari to Kashmir has always been considered as a country. The early Vedic texts contain the hymns of Indian royalty. The epic says that the whole of Bharat is the land of the Aryans. Indian literature is full of ideas about the Indian nation. There is no mention of the territorial divisions of Bengal, Gujarat or Punjab. At the same time, powerful rulers ruled the entire subcontinent in

peace and security. In fact, the ancient belief in the unity of India was so strong that no ruler considered his territory invalid until he had control of the entire subcontinent. Ashoka ruled the whole of India harmoniously. Akhba's power spread to the farthest reaches of the country. However, the idea of national identity in the modern sense emerged among the Indian people in the 19th century.

According to Explaining the concept of Indian society, the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences states: (2010)."In India, Hinduism serves as a harmonious unit that unites people of different races (people, religion and the power of British ideas) and ensures national unity against British rule." Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore expressed his views on Indian society at various times. A collection of nationalist speeches of the same name was published in 1917. The speeches in it reflected Tagore's opposition and views on Indian society.

According to Sabina Mihelj (2007). The media played a major role in shaping Indian life in the 19th century. There was much debate on religious issues. Different groups in colonial society put new interpretations on different beliefs. Newspapers presented new ideas and shaped the nature of the debate. New controversial ideas emerged and the public was able to participate in these debates and express their views. Clashes arose between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy. The reformers opposed Brahmin priests, idolatry and widow sacrifice and supported religion. Raja Rammohun Roy published Sambad Kaumudi, speaking against the evil practices of the time.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of this study are as follows:

● To prospect the evolution and tapestry of Hindi print media

● To understand the historical and political significance of Hindi print media during the freedom struggle.

4. STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM:

Newspapers were silent and non-violent weapons of freedom fire throughout India and the British government gained influence and power. Many of these became effective social and political weapons. At the height of the movement, the British government passed the Press Act of 1910 and within a few years, more than 350 printers were fined and about 300 newspapers were forced to pay fines. Frustration, fines and harassment led to the closure of nearly 200 papers. However, this undermined the freedom movement because the suppression and repression of the voice of the local people only confirmed the misrule of India and the brutality of Indians at the hands of the East India Company and the British. Despite the brilliance of the Indian print culture in colonial India and its significant contribution to the freedom struggle, there is a tendency to ignore the history and politics of the Indian print media during the colonial period.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study aims to investigate the micro history of printing in India and its role in colonial struggle. The Hindi print media and thematic analysis would aid in the interpretation of the contents of

the newspapers and the ways in which those newspapers eventually led to the mass mobilization, the formation of national identity and the representation of the popular aspirations.

Secondary Data:

Data which already exists and can be used in investigating further is known as Secondary Data. Secondary data which is collect form journals, books, newspapers, internet etc.

Qualitative Content Analysis:

This study conducts a qualitative analysis of online articles and newspapers or e-newspapers of Dainik Jagran, Hindustan, Jansatta, Nav Bharat Times, Daik Bhaskar. Among these, the researchers have investigated the content by analyzing the newspaper and online articles of the newspaper or using electronic data from 1878 to 1947.

Content Analysis:

Content analysis is a research process in which the researcher will examine the online content and e-articles of Dainik Jagran, Hindustan, Jansatta, Nav Bharat Times, Dainik Bhaskar; Content analysis is where the text, visuals and revenue are published.

Research Theory:

Technological determination (diffusion theory) is the theory that social progress is inevitably driven by new technology. The theory has two meanings: Technological development itself follows a predictable, traceable path independent of culture or technology culture, and in turn develops people on the path of personal development. In advertising, this concept means that the medium used for communication affects the mind of the receiver. In addition to the written press, television and the internet also play a major role in influencing the thinking of society.

6. CONCLUSION:

The concept of race in the modern sense emerged in India during the British colonial rule. The media played a significant role in igniting the fire of patriotism in the hearts of the people. Most of the freedom fighters who led the freedom movement had their own newspapers/magazines or wrote regular articles in various publications to support the freedom movement and encourage public opinion. It was through their efforts that people across the country began to see themselves as a nation. Together, they liberated themselves from the British yoke and finally India gained independence on August 15, 1947 and a new nation was born.

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