1. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-2-638.jpg?cb=1354962170" \o "The Press in India                History & Age of Enlighte..." \t "_blank)The Press in India History & Age of Enlightenment• Media and reporting were practiced during Mughal times in India• Modern sense came into existence in the early part of the 19th Century• The first newspapers were bulletins brought out by officials of the East India Company• Followed by the Bengal Harkuru and (Hickey’s) Bengal Gazette
2. [3.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-3-638.jpg?cb=1354962170)Early Press• William Bolts, an ex-employee of the East India Company attempted to start the first newspaper in India way back in 1776.• The Bengal Gazette by James Augustus Hicky was started in 1780.• The Madras Courier was started in 1785 in the southern stronghold of -Madras, which is called Chennai now, Madras Courier was designated the purveyor of official information in the Presidency.• Madras got its second newspaper when, in 1791, Hugh Boyd, who was the editor of the Courier quit and founded the Hurkaru.• It was only in 1795 that competitors to the Courier emerged with the founding of the Madras Gazette followed by the India Herald .
3. [4.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-4-638.jpg?cb=1354962170)The Work of Nationalist Press•The nationalist newspapers in India was reformist – evils like satiwere identified. Campaigns were run against them.•A sympathetic British administration run by Company officials werepersuaded to pass legislation to check these evil practices.•Caste was seen as a major obstacle in British Reign for developingIndia.•The Press of Nationalist view was used by the Indian politicalleaders to tackle caste issues.
4. [5.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-5-638.jpg?cb=1354962170)The Work of Nationalist Press• Some of the nationalist press did, however focus on the needfor reforms in the social sectors like education, health and theremoval of untouchability.•Mahatma Gandhi’s Harijan and Ramananda Chatterjee’s ModernReview can be mentioned as examples
5. [6.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-6-638.jpg?cb=1354962170" \o "Developmental Continuity• Bombay, surprisingly was a late s..." \t "_blank)Developmental Continuity• Bombay, surprisingly was a late starter – the Bombay Herald came into existence in 1789.• Significantly, a year later in 1790 a paper called the Courier started carrying advertisements in Gujarati.• The first media merger of sorts: The Bombay Gazette which was started in 1791, merged with the Bombay Herald the following year.• Like the Madras Courier this new entity was recognized as the publication to carry "official notifications and advertisements".
6. [7.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-7-638.jpg?cb=1354962170)The colonial period• Ram Mohun Roy established the nationalist press in India in the early 1820’s and started three reformist publications – The Brahmanical Magazine in English The Sambad Kaumudi in Bengali and The Mirat-ul-Akhbar in Persian• Fardoonji Murzban launched the Bombay Samachar in 1822, which is still in existence as a Gujarati daily..• By 1830 there were 33 English language and 16 Indian language publications in operation.• Shome Prakash in Bengali founded in 1858 by Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.• The influence of Indian-language newspapers had grown so much by 1870 that they were perceived as a threat by the colonial administrations, which led to the Vernacular Press Act of 1878
7. [8.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-8-638.jpg?cb=1354962170)The media before independence• Most nationalist leaders were involved in activist, campaigning journalism.• Mahatma Gandhi, who realized the importance of the written word and used Gujarati, his mother-tongue, as well as English, to spread the message of freedom.
8. Writing in Young India in 1920, he defended the right of newspapers to protest against press laws• Radio, which began regular broadcasting in 1927 (though All India Radio was founded as a public broadcasting service in 1936)
9. [9.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-9-638.jpg?cb=1354962170)3 Categories of Press• The establishment papers: The Statesman The Times of India• The nationalist press: Hindustan Times The Indian Express The Hindu.• Indian language publications: Anand Bazaar Patrika in Bengali Kesari in Marathi Sandesh and Bombay Samachar in Gujarati Matribhumi in Malayalam Aaj in Hindi.
10. [10.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-10-638.jpg?cb=1354962170)News Agencies• PTI(Press Trust of India) PTI is a non-profit cooperative of the Indian newspapers• UNI(United News of India) UNI began its operations on March 21, 1961, though it was registered as a company in1959 itself.The former was formed after the it took over the operations ofthe Associated Press of India and the Indian operations ofReuters soon after independence on August 27, 1947.
11. [11.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-11-638.jpg?cb=1354962170)Indian media after Independence• Even after independence, the legacy of anti-colonialism continued to influence Indian media.• India inherited from the British the combination of a private press and a Government-controlled broadcasting system.• Given the diversity of the press, it was critically aware and, by and large, acted as a fourth estate in a fledgling democracy, while the electronic media was used for what came to be known as nation- building.• In a vast, geographically and culturally diverse country with 16 official languages and more than 800 dialects, and great disparity in the levels of development• National media had a crucial role to play to develop a sense of Indian-ness.
12. [12.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/ppt-121208102135-phpapp02/95/the-nationalist-press-in-india-12-638.jpg?cb=1354962170)The End