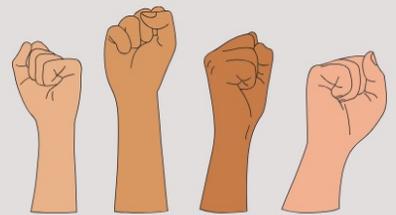


**COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN  
INDIAN HISTORY**

**INDIAN REACTION  
RISE OF INDIAN  
NATIONALISM  
ROLE OF PRESS  
FORMATION OF  
CONGRESS ?**



**WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT**

***By- Pratik Nayak  
(PNLIVE)***





## Pratik Nayak

Educator- History, Art & Culture  
10 years teaching experience

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

Sources of Reading-  
Pratik Nayak- Workbook  
Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-  
Previous Years Questions

Hello Learners- please find this workbook containing topics to covered

This workbook contains the compiled information/facts/analysis sourced from various sources.

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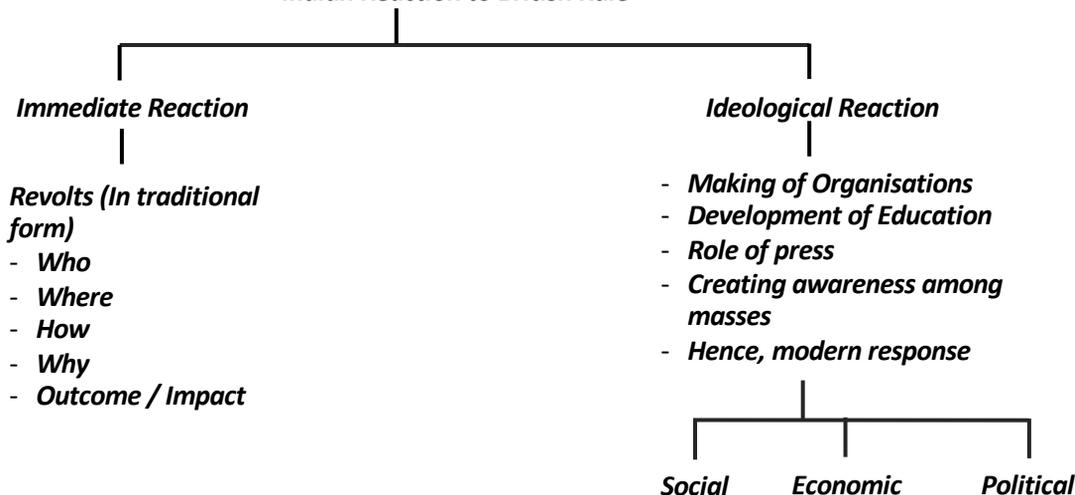
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### Indian Reaction

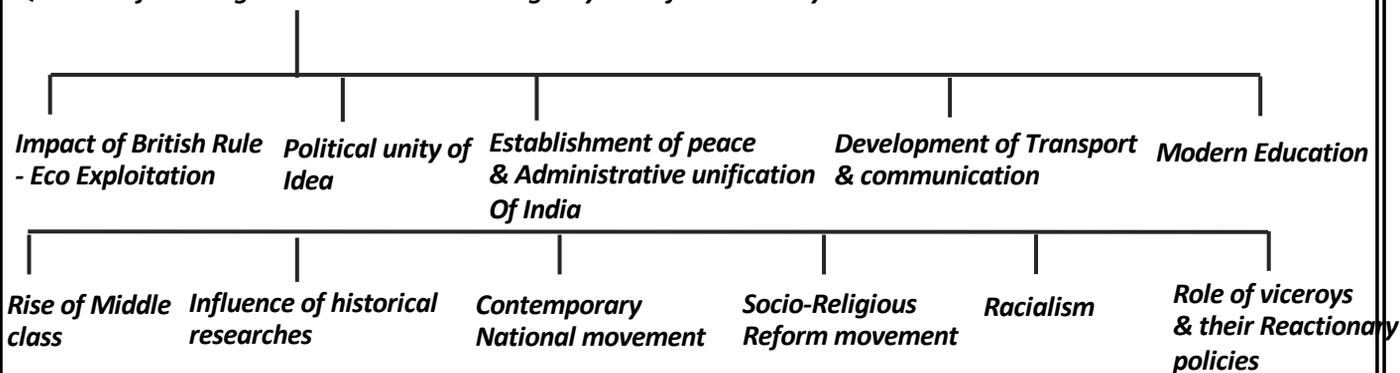
#### Indian Reaction to British Rule





## Development of Nationalism

Q. Factors favouring Indian Nationalism? Origin by end of 19<sup>th</sup> Century



1. Impact of British Rule  
Dose of Modernisation  
Peasant, Land Revenue Settlement, Colonial Consciousness

2. Inspiration from West  
Impact of Modern Ideas

3. Modern Education  
It help channelled modern ideas  
English → Opened the flood gates of liberal education  
Nationalistic literature & History writing under oriental Influence  
Role of Press → English & Vernacular

7. Role of Political Parties  
Shaped up the national Consciousness  
National Leaders  
Revolutionaries

9. Specific Acts & Measures taken by Colonial Government  
Development after 1857 revolt Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act  
Reactionary policies of viceroys

Illbert Bill Partition of Bengal

10. Economic Critique of Colonialism  
Drain of Wealth  
Home Charges

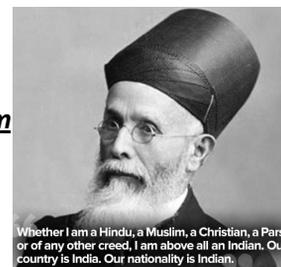


4. Modern Means of Transport & Communication  
Postal System → Circulation of Ideas, Literature  
Railways Roads

5. British Necessity of Administrative & Economic Convenience  
Political & Administrative Integration  
Centralisation of Power Indian Civil Services  
IPC, CrPC, Unified Set up of Judiciary  
Economic Integration

6. Emergence of New Social Classes  
Rise of Middle Class, Peasants, Workers → New Consciousness  
Rise of Intelligentsia → Provided Leadership

8. Socio Religious Reform Movements  
Society on Democratic lines → Equality, Liberalism  
History → Pan Indian Feeling



12. World Events → Contemporary Events  
Crimean War, Russia Vs. Japan  
Ethopia Vs. Italy, World Wars  
Liberation Movements & Rise of new states in South America

13. Racial Discrimination → Insult & Humiliation

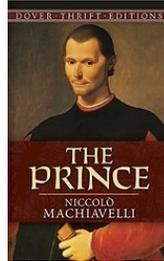
All these factors created the base for Indian Nationalism



Rise of Nationalism - Formation of Congress

**Q. Factors favouring Indian Nationalism?**

- Nation – State
- Nationalism?
- Different Perspectives?
- J.R. Seely → India = Geographical Expression
- John Strachey → There is not existence of India.
  
- But By 1919
- Mont – Ford Reforms
- British rule Harbinger of Nationalism
  
- Q. How it Developed?
- Reasons?



*Indian National Movement- Journey from emotional Nationhood to Statehood.....*

*Politics of Association  
Formation of Congress  
Early Nationalists-Moderates*

**What do you mean by State?**

The term 'State' in its modern sense was first used by Machiavelli (1469-1527), the Italian statesman

The State consists of four elements

- (a) the people
- (b) the territory on which they live
- (c) the government to rule and regulate the lives of the people
- (d) sovereignty



**What is Nation?**

**What is a State?**

**What is a Nation-State?**

**What do you mean by Nationalism?**

**What is Nationality?**

term nationality is derived from the Latin word natus → Reborn

nationality means belonging to the same racial stock or being related by birth or having blood relationship

**Q. But is it right to define like this?**

Common Race/Ethnicity

No → It is Misleading

Common language

Every nation has people of mixed racial background

Common religion

psychological phenomenon neither political nor racial

Common political framework & aspirations

Economic factor

Common Geography

Nation

nation is a people organised; a people united

Nation gives an idea of an organisation; nationality gives an idea of sentiment

Nationality

cultural term

psychological

generated in a group of people having geographical unity and who belong to a common race, common history, religion, customs and traditions, economic interests and common hopes and aspirations

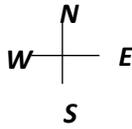


## Development of Nationalism

- Started in Bengal
- Early period of 1830s
- Expanded after the 1857
- Demanded Political Reforms

Q. How national Consciousness was shaped up?

Ideas → Political Associations @ regional levels → Formation of congress



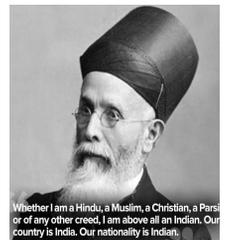
- Political Associations

Q. Name of Association

- Leaders
- Their Demand



- 1828** - The academic association @ Calcutta by Ram Mohan Roy  
- Discussed Sol-Eco-Pol issues
- 1836** - Bangbhasa Prakashik Sabha.  
- By friends of Ram Mohan Roy
- 1838** - Society for Acquisition of General knowledge  
- Discussed @ trial by Jury, free press forced labour  
- Formed by supporters of Young Bengal Movement & RMR
- 1838** - Land holders Society Zamindari Association  
- Safeguard Interest of the landlords → Dwarkanath Tagore  
- Starting of organized political activity in India.
- 1839** - British India Society @ London  
- William Adam
- 1843** - Bengal British India Society  
- Collection & dissemination of information relating to Indian
- By Oct 1851** - Merger of Landholders Society & Bengal British India Society } **British Indian Association**  
- Debendranath tagore } **Charter Act of 1853**  
- Radhakant Deb  
- Sent a petition to British parliament  
- Separation of Judiciary & Executive  
- Reducing salaries  
- Abolishing Salt Duties  
- Establishment of Legislatures  
- Issue- Pro landlord policies supported



Whether I am a Hindu, a Muslim, a Christian, a Parsi or of any other creed, I am above all an Indian. Our country is India. Our nationality is Indian.

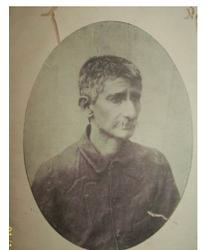
**Bombay Association**

- Dadabhai Naoroji
- J Shankar Sheth

**Madras Native Association**

- Post 1857 Revolt consciousness Increased
- Education → press → political Associations
- Abroad → East Indian Association – 1866 Dadabhai Naoroji
- National Indian Association – 1867 Mary Carpenter
- Poona Sarvajanic Sabha – 1870
- MG Ranade, GV Joshi
- Indian Society – 1870
- By Anand Mohan Bose

- By 1875 – Indian League Babu Sisir Kumar Ghose
- It got superseded by →
- July 1876 – Indian Association / Indian National Association
- Anand Mohan Bose
- Surendranath Banerjee
- 1<sup>st</sup> all india Association Before congress
- Reduced subscription
- Civil services reforms
- SN Banerjee on All India Tour
- Branches in different parts of the country
- All india conference- 1883
- Merged with congress in 1886





## Development of Nationalism

- By 1880s

**Bombay Presidency Association (1885)**

- Ferozshah Mehta
- KT Telang
- Badruddin Tayibji

**Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884)**

- P. Ananda Charlu
- G. Subramanian Aiyer
- Viraraghav Chari



Sir Ferozshah Mehta, 1911

- Issues:

- Civil Services- indianisation
- Tariff on Cotton- , Salt Duty
- Afghan Policy, Plantation labour
- Arms Act-1878
- Press Liberty- VPA , Illbert Bill
- All india fund for political agitation
- Pro India campaign in Britain

- By 1885 → Eurasian conference at Jabalpur
- Central Hindu Samaj meet at Allahbad
- Formation of Congress

### Q. Formation of Congress?

- How it was Formed?
- Leaders & Their Role?

- Controversy
  - Safety Valve
  - Lightning Couductor

- Origin – 1877 – Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
  - Bengal & Bombay Should work together
  - Indian Association made efforts
  - British Indian Assn.
  - National Mohmmadean Association
- } National Conference

- By 1883 – 1885 2 National Conference Set up

- 1883 – AO home Wrote to Indian intelligentsia
- 1884 – Public Demonstration against departure of lord Rippon

By December 1885

- AO Hume called for a conference
- Named – Indian Union @ Poona
- But due to snide spread of diseases shifted to Bombay

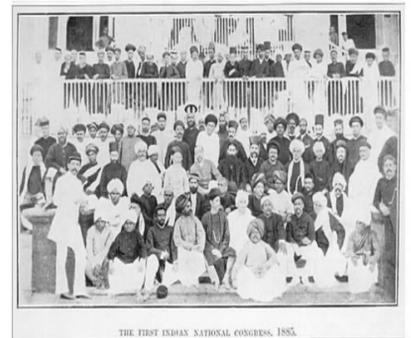
28 Dec 1885

- Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit college @ Bombay
- 72 delegates 1 chosen president WC Banerjee
- AO Home Secretary

- 9 Resolution passed
- Political Representation
- Abolishing Taxes
- Annexation of Burma
- Apoitnment of royal commission

Political Social Economic

- Congress → Type of Questions?
- Place of Session
- Year of Session
- President of the Session
- Resolution



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

**Initial set up- Indian National Union To meet in Poona- March 1885 But later onvenue shifted to Bombay**

Attendees from all over the country

Who did the Congress seek to speak for?

A newspaper, *The Indian Mirror*, wrote in January 1886: The First National Congress at Bombay ... is the nucleus of a future Parliament for our country, and will lead to the good of inconceivable magnitude for our countrymen.

Badruddin Tyabji addressed the Congress as President in 1887 thus:

this Congress is composed of the representatives, not of any one class or community of India, but of all the different communities of India.



## Development of Nationalism

- Congress Origin Safety valve
- Phase-1 1885 to 1905 moderate phase
- 3 day tamasha
- Expansion from 72 delegates to 434 delegates (next session)
- Emergence of leaders- 1<sup>st</sup> president- WC Banerjee
- Secy- AO Hume
- Q. Was it a safety valve?
- Why this Controversy evolved?
- Because of the Nature of Moderate politics

WC Banerjee	SN Banerjee	Shishirghosh	BG Tilak	B Tayabji	GS Aiyar
RC Dutt	Anand Mohan Bose	Motilal Ghose	GK Gokhale	P Mehta	C Vijaya Raghava Chariyar
			D Wacha		

1890, Kadambiny Ganguly the first woman graduate of Calcutta University addressed the Congress session

### Nature of Moderates?

- Loyalty to British
- British Required
- Indian progress under British
- Dadabhai Blessings of British rule
- Foreign presidents to London
- To take message
- George Yule
- British Committee formed India.
- William Wedderburn
- 1893 – Indian Parliamentary Committee
- middle class intelligentsia, i.e. the lawyers, doctors, engineers, writers, journalists and teachers
- Urban leadership- presidencies of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
- Peaceful, Constitutional
- 3P – Prayers, Petitions, Passing resolutions
- Writing through press
- Wanted to reach out the people & Government.
- Constitutional agitation within the confines of law
- British rule is needed in India for peace & stability
- Staunch believers in 'liberalism' and 'moderate' politics
- Believed that the British basically wanted to be just to the Indians but were not aware of the real conditions
- Demand through resolutions, petitions, meetings, etc
- Congress is friends of the British Loyalty to Empire
- India's progress has hindered not because of British but due to Socio-economic problems of Society

To provide a safe, mild, peaceful and constitutional outlet or safety valve for rising discontent among the masses, which was inevitably leading towards a popular & violent revolution

### Safety Valve Theory



Q. Conspiracy theory about AO Hume meeting Governor General of India- Lord Dufferein

Hence, called as Safety Valve

AO Hume used the congress leaders to defuse the tension prevailing in India

Formation of Congress- The Reality Part → Whole  
All regional political organisations leaders became the part of the Congress  
Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjee, S.N. Banerjee

Q. Does that means, they felt into trap laid by Hume & Dufferin  
No, they cooperated with Hume because they did not wanted to arouse official hostility of leadership at such an early stage of their works

Rather than AO Hume using congress leaders as Safety Valve, it were the Congress leaders who hoped to use AO Hume as lightning conductor- Prof Bipan Chandra Moderates only felt that the British connection of India was a necessary evil of that time  
Plan to make leadership close to British rule  
Later on demand self rule



## Development of Nationalism

### Q. Work of the Early Leadership- Moderates ?

#### Aims & Objectives

#### 1. Nation Building

#### Rotation of Sessions

President not from home state

No overwhelming majority resolution

#### 2. Create all India leadership

3. Taking up issues/problems which are common in relation to all

4. Modern Politics → Train People in Politics

Political Education & Agitation

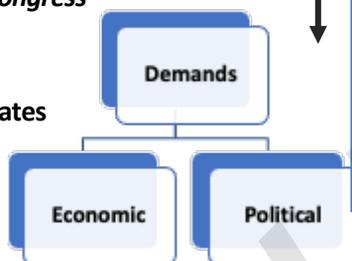
#### 5. Indigenisation of Political Democracy

Congress Meaning → Assembly/Movement of People

North American Model → Congress

Early Nationalists → Moderates

Demands



#### Aims & Objectives

found a democratic, nationalist movement

politicise and politically educate people

promote friendly relations among nationalist political workers from different parts of the country

develop and propagate an anti-colonial nationalist ideology

formulate and present popular demands before the Government with a view to unifying the people over a common economic and political programme

develop and consolidate a feeling of national unity among people irrespective of religion, caste or province

carefully promote and nurture Indian nationhood

Memorials addressed to the government- nominally in reality- addressed to the people  
 Sending deputations to England –  
 Dadabhai Naoroji became MP in House of commons  
 British Committee of INC set up- Journal 'India'

#### Early Nationalists → Moderates

#### Economic Demands

Revenue Reduction → Concession, Remission, Relief in time of natural calamity

Abolition of salt tax

Cutting expenditure on administrative & military areas

Larger allocation of budget in agriculture areas

Application of Permanent Settlement in other part of the country

Agriculture credit bak

Raised voices for Indian Workers, working in British industries & plantation labour

Demanded favourable exchange ratio for Indian currency

Reforms in Trade Policy

Abolishing Unilateral free trade policy

#### Early Nationalists → Moderates

#### Political Demands

Political Reforms on Democratic Lines

Representation @ various levels- ICS, Judiciary, Army

Legislative Councils → Central & Provincial, Viceroy's & Governor's Councils

Curtailment of Powers

Appointment of Indians in Administration

Judiciary → Power of Indian Judges to be increased

Indian judges given power to try European citizens

Abolishing discrimination against Indians

Trial by Jury & timely Justice

Civil Rights → Freedom of Speech, Press etc  
 Arms act to be repealed .

#### Q. Issue with these demands- ?

Written in apologetic language, prayers

Demand in the form of concessions not to attract government hostility

Elitist demands- eg. 1895- SN Banerjee demanded representations not for the masses but for educated community who can assimilate with

English method of government

#### Reaction to Congress ?

1. By the Government

2. Indian Extremist leadership ?



## Development of Nationalism

Q. Official/Government's Attitude towards Congress?

Initially Welcomed the decision in a neutral way  
1887- started becoming hostile

Lord Dufferin → a microscopic minority of people

Lord Curzon → Congress is tottering to its fall & one of my great ambitions while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise



Termed as Violent Villians

Factory of sedition  
Seditious brahmins

Government employees forbidden to attend congress meetings

Policy of Divide & Rule

1887-88 Encouraged Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Raja Shiv Prasad of Benaras etc. to start an anti congress movement

United Indians Patriotic Association

Extremist criticism of Congress-

Political mendicancy

Loalty to crown to secure own seats

Meetings were termed as annual recreation

Holiday recreation, frogs who croak once a year  
Congress of flatterers

it was an opportunist movement - People trading in the name of patriotism



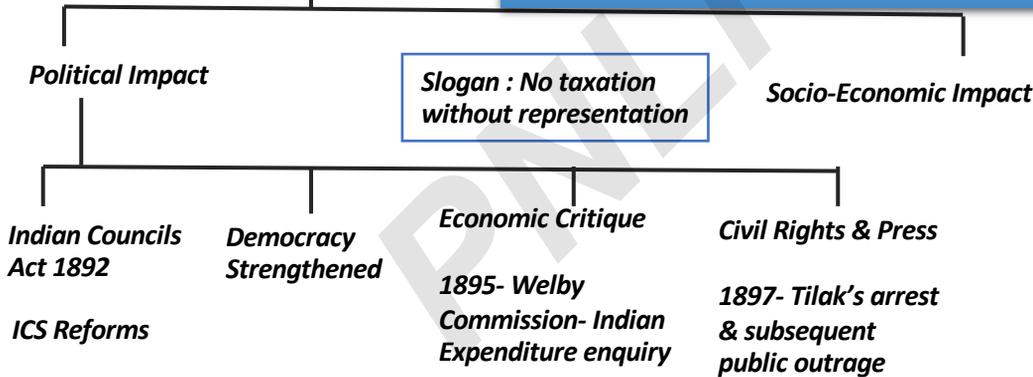
Lokmanya Tilak



Lala Lajpat Rai-

Q. Moderates → Failure / Success

Q. Why did the 'Moderates' failed to carry conviction with the nation about their proclaimed ideology and political goals by the end of the nineteenth century? (2017)



In pursuit of gold

This is what a Moderate leader, Dinshaw Wacha, wrote to Naoroji in 1887:

Pheroza Shah is nowadays too busy with his personal work ... They are already rich enough ... Mr. Telang too remains busy. I wonder how if all remain busy in the pursuit of gold can the progress of the country be advanced?

Q. Assessment of the Moderates?

British treated them with contempt  
Failed to acquire any roots among the common people & even those who joined congress with hopes was feeling more & more disillusioned

Even they were critical of each other

Failed to keep pace with yearning & aspirations of the people

Muslims stayed away from them  
But still, they achieved a lot under difficult circumstances

ICS reforms- 1893 British Parliament passed resolution about conducint Simultaneous exam

But still, they achieved a lot under difficult circumstances

Made a decisive shift in Indian Politics

Made the people of India conscious of the bonds of common political, economic, & cultural interest

Also the existence of a common enemy & thus helped to weld them into a common nationality

Popularised the idea of democracy & civil liberty

Exposed the true character of British imperialism in India

Some success in political arena was seen

Indian Council Act 1892

Laid the foundation for future leaders & path



## Development of Nationalism

### Indian Council Act 1892

#### Changes in Central Council

Central Legislative Council was to consist of nine ex-officio members

Governor-General, six members of the Executive Council, the Commander-in-Chief and the head of the province in which the Council met

six official Additional Members and

ten non-official members of the Legislative Councils of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the North Western province

composition of provincial Legislative Councils also changed

Increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and Provincial legislative councils

#### Nomination of some non-official members

1. Central Legislative Council → the Viceroy  
On the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal chamber of commerce

2. Provincial legislative councils → the Governors  
on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers

The act increased the number of additional or non-official members in the legislative councils as follows:

Central Legislative Council: 10 – 16 members

Bengal: 20 members

Madras: 20 members

Bombay: 8 members

Oudh: 15 members

North Western Province: 15

In 1892, out of 24 members, only 5 were Indians.

Increased the functions of legislative councils

Right to Question- 6 days notice required  
But no supplementary questions

•The legislative councils were empowered to make new laws and repeal old laws with the permission of the Governor-General.

### Swaraj Bill

Constitution of India Bill 1895, also referred to as Swaraj Bill

outline a constitutional vision for India  
document was written in a legal style

110 articles

individual rights – right to free speech,  
right to property,

In-violation of one's home,  
equality before the law

structures of government and  
separation of powers

First non-official attempt at drafting a Constitution for India

Constitution of India Bill 1895, also referred to as Swaraj Bill divided into 4 powers, viz. (a) The Sovereign power; (b) The Legislative power; (c) The Judicial power; (d) The Executive power

Sovereign power of India shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland

Viceroy of India shall be the representative

Parliament of India- the Upper House and the Lower House  
Judicial and the Executive powers shall be subordinate to the Legislative power

No one can be imprisoned without a special crime proved against him according to law

The law shall be equal to all.

Every citizen may be admitted to public office

State Education shall be Free in the Empire



## Development of Press



- Historical origin of modern press
- Nature of the press
- Regulation vs. Liberation censorship
- Name of press & its publisher
- Role of press in National Movement

### Origin of modern press?

- Portuguese → 1<sup>st</sup> printing press in India
- 1<sup>st</sup> book published in India – 1557
- 1684 – EIC sets of printing press in Bombay
- But no publication – Why – EIC official didn't liked it.
- By 1770s EIC disgruntled employees sought to expose malpractices of private trade / corruption
- 1776 – William bolt thought of whistle blowing but couldn't

- By 1780s James Hickey published 1<sup>st</sup> newspaper the Bengal gazette or the Calcutta general advertiser
- Started criticising the Gov. general & judiciary
- Hence by 1782, press sized
- By 1784 new publications
  1. The Calcutta gazette (1784)
  2. The Bengal journal (1785)
  3. The oriental magazine of Calcutta (1785)
  4. Calcutta Chronicle (1786)
  5. The madras courier (1788)
  6. The Bombay Herald (1789)

- Avoided clash with authorities hence flourished
- Circulation limited
- @ mercy of EIC officials
- 100 to 500 copies circulation



- By 1799 – Lord Wellesley
- The censorship of the press Act, 1799
- Why subsidiary Alliance
- Structure for supremacy
- ∴ Censorship Act → Pre censorship
- If breach, the publisher can be deported

- By 1820s – Lord Hastings removed pre censorship
- Liberal phase
- By 1823 – John Adams became acting Gov. general he came up with a new Act.
- Licensing Regulation, 1823

- 1818 → 1<sup>st</sup> Vernacular Newspaper → Samachar Darshan
- Started by the Missionaries → William Carey and Joshua Marshman

### 1823 – The licensing regulations

- Obtain license for every publisher
- ₹ 400 penalty / Imprisonment
- Mirat had to shut down
- James bucingham of the Calcutta journal was deported

- By 1828 to 1835 – William Bentinck & Charles Metcalfe

Liberation period.

- Metcalfe known as liberator of Indian Press
- ∴ New publishers came up, vernacular press as well.

- Period from 1820s Onwards
- Ram Mohan Roy
- 1<sup>st</sup> newspaper Samvaad Kaumudi (Bengali)
- Mirat-UI-Akhbar (Persian)
- Jami-i-Jaham Numah → 1<sup>st</sup> Urdu Newspaper
- Bangdutta → Published in four languages → E/B/P/H
- RMR and Dwarkanath Tagore
- Bombay Samachar → 1<sup>st</sup> Gujarati Newspaper
- Balshastri Jhambekar- Marathi newspaper- Darpan (1830)
- Development of political organisations.



## Development of Press

- Revolt of 1857
- ∴ Licensing Act of 1857
  - No. XI - Restrictions Increased
- The registration Act of 1867
- No. XXV – 1867
- Replaced Charles Metcalfe's Act
- Name of publisher, place – Visible
- Copy to be given to the Government
- Amended in 1870, 1890, 1914, 1952, 1953
- IPL section 124-A      Reaction to Wahabi Movement

- 1861 → The Bombay Times/ Times of India
- 1851 → Rast Goftar → Dadabhai Naoroji
- 1853 → The Hindu Patriot → Girish Chandra Ghosh and Harish Chandra Mukherji
- 1862 → Indian Mirror → Devendranath Tagore, Keshub Chandra Sen
- 1866 → The Statesman → rotary printing machine
- Published by Robert Knight → also called as Reuters Office in India
- Associated Press of India

1868 → Amrita Bazar Patrika

**Development of Vernacular newspapers- the decade of 1870's onwards**

**No intention of making profit**  
**National service- issues related to british rule**  
**Expansion of coverage- cities , towns & villages**

**Discussion by local people in public libraries**  
**government Acts and policies- scrutinised**

**Writing topics by the editors in a surrogate way**

**Writings hostile to the government used to be prefaced with sentiments of loyalty to the government**

**Quoting of the Irish leaders**

- 1878 → The Illustrated Weekly @ Bombay
- 1888 → The Capital @ Calcutta
- 1878 → The Hindu → G Subramanian Aiyar
- 1881 → The Tribune → Dayal Singh Majethia
- 1881 → Kesari (Marathi) and Maharatha (English) By Tilak

- The Hindu & Swadeshimitran- G Subramania Aiyar
- Bengal- SN Banerjee
- Voice of India- Dada bhai Naoroji
- Amrita Bazar Patrika- Motilal Ghosh & Shisir Kumar Ghosh
- Indian Mirror- NN Sen
- Kesari (Marathi) & Maharatta (English)- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Sudharak- Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- Shome Prakash- IC Vidyasagar

- 1877- Formation of Native Press Association
- SN Benerjee was the leader

- Issue raised by the Indian press-
- 1858- Indigo revolt-
- Hindoo patriot & Amrita Bazaar patrika → pro land lord position
- The Bengalle- criticised this press as propoganda

- Reaction by the Government
- Passing of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878
- Section 124-A of IPC





## Development of Press

By 1878 the vernacular press Act

- Objective – Better control over vernacular press
- But Q. Why?
- 1857 Revolt – rise of vernacular press
- Writing against the Government
- By 1870, famine in India
- Lord Lytton celebrating Delhi Darbar
- Therefore, Vernacular press writing against the Government
- Also called as **the gagging Act.**



Lytton → ?

2<sup>nd</sup> Afghan war- Proud reserve Policy

Delhi Durbar- kaiser e hind- coronation

1 January 1877

- Provisions:-

- Magistrate given power to sign a bond – not to published anything against the Government
- Deposit security bond – Magistrate can for felt.
- Promises confiscated & equipment sized
- Magistrate's action final no appeal allowed
- This act was not applied to English news papers
- British **leader- Gladstone** raised voice against this act in British Parliament



Famine in North India  
Strachey commission

Arms Act- 1878

Indian Civil Services-  
Reducing the age to 19  
Introduction of Statutory civil services

- Act to be applied only on the vernacular newspapers
- ∴ Discriminatory
- Proceedings initiated Against

- Amrita bazar patrika started publishing in English

The Som Prakash

The Bharat Mihir

The Decca Prakash

The Samachar

- By 1882, Act was replaced by lord Rippon – Due to opposition

- But the same Rippon's administration
- 1883- SN Banerjee- 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Journalist to be Jailed
- The Bengalee- Newspaper criticised Judge of Calcutta High Court
- Hurting religious sentiments of Bengalis



- 1880's issues raised by the Indian Press

- Issues raised by Indian Press-
- Illbert Bill controversy
- Inland Emigration Act
- Plantation labour- Indentured labour

- Reforms in councils
- Formation of Congress already done

- **BG Tilak also wrote against the Government**
- **Mention of Historical past in the writings- kesari & Maharatta**
- **Anti imperialist sentiments invoked**
- **1896-97 → plague in Pune**
- **Murdering of plague commissioner Rand**
- **Writings by Tilak → Afzal Khan's murder by Shivaji**
- **Tilak arrested**

- By 1896-97 → Famine & Plague – press getting active

- Act III – 1892,

- 1898- IPC Sec 124-A of IPC- Seditious amendment
- section 153-A- added- contempt of Gov- criminal offence
- section 505

1904- officials secrets act  
Restricted press freedom



## Development of Press

- By 1905 – Swadeshi movement extremists in Congress
- By 1908 – Newspaper Act to control press
- 1910, Indian press Act
  - Revival of Lytton's Act
  - Reg. fee ₹ 500 to ₹ 2000
  - increase ₹ 1000 to ₹ 10000
  - power to custom Authority
  - No. objectionable material allowed
- By 1914 – world war – I
- Defence of India rules
- By 1921- press committee under Tej Bahadur Sapru
- Act of 1908 & 1910 replaced.

- Why?
- Revolutionary activities
- ₹ 5 lakh fine collected
- Development of Nationalist Press 1910 to 1920
- The Bombay Chronicle → Pherozshah Mehta
- The Leader → Madan Mohan Malaviya
- Madras Standard/New India & Common Weal → Annie Besant
- The Servant of India → VS Srinivasa
- The Independent → Motilal Nehru
- Hindustan Times → KM Pannikar (Became official organ of the Swaraj Party)

- By 1920s & 1930 – nationalist press emergence
- 1930s – Civil Disobedience movement
- 1931 – The Indian press (Emergency power) Act
- - To suppress the nationalist feelings
- Karachi Congress 1931-
- Raised resolution of free speech and free press
- Press gagged during CDM
- 1937- Congress ministries formed
- Lifting of press restrictions in 7 provinces
- 1940- individual satyagrah
- Freedom of speech- Press challenged
- As it was taken away by ordinances issued due to world war 2
- 1945- Red Fort Trails- once again raised the voice of Indian press
- By 1939 – 1945 WW-II Defence of India Act
- By 1947 press Inquiry Act committee
  - Charged with duty in framing press laws
- Constitution Article 19(2)



- Facts- Q. Leader & Newspaper**
- Gandhiji → Indian Opinion ( 1902 → South Africa)
  - Young India, Navjivan, Harijan
  - Free Press of India → National News Agency managed by Annine Besant, MR Jaykar et al
  - The Indian Express
  - The Star of India → Supported Muslim league
  - The Dawn → MA Jinnah
  - National Herald → Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Annie Besant- Common Weal and New India
  - Bhikaji Cama- Vande Matram, Talwar(Virendranath Chatopadhyay)
  - Aurobindo- Vande Matram
  - CR Das- The leader
  - Shyamji Krishna Varma- The Indian Sociologist
  - Lala Hardayal- The Ghadar

- Q. Role of Press in Indian National Movement ?
- Historic and memorable role → pen is mightier than sword
- 1870 to 1918 powerful newspapers emerged
- made Indian public aware of cruelties
- How?
- poems, songs and article published
- informed of all the activities going on in the country
- Challenge for the British and hence it was banned/prohibited
- Political tasks, political propoganda, education, and formation and propagation of nationalist ideology
- tallest leaders of the freedom movement themselves turned journalists
- social reform → expose social evils such as caste fetters, child marriage, ban on remarriage of widows, social, legal and other inequalities from which women suffered and others, untouchability
- national and provincial literatures and cultures, and in the forging of bonds of fraternity



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