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The Role And Importance Of Hindi Print Media In Late Colonial India And Its Contribution To British Rules On India's Freedom Struggle: An Overview Of Review Of Literature

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1.0. Abstract:

The print media played a gargantuan role during India's long drawn out struggle for independence. The printed word was extremely useful in promoting the idea of freedom. Without the print media, many parts of the country would have remained disconnected and the idea of an independent nation would perhaps not have emerged. This paper aims to analyze the role of the print media and historicize its presence during the national movement. It also aims to look at the role of the editors who arduously worked to spread the ideology of freedom. The press played a crucial role in the Indian independence movement, acting as a powerful tool for spreading nationalist ideas and uniting people against colonial rule. The press was not merely a bystander but a catalyst in the freedom struggle, shaping public opinion and uniting diverse groups against colonial rule. In this article attempt to evaluate the development of Press in India was an important event in the history of the nation. The growth of Press in India was a slow process. James Hickey who published the first newspaper called the "Bengal Gazette" in 1780 introduced the history of the development of press and journalism in India. The growth of press in India gradually resulted in becoming a medium where the British government and its policies could be criticized. This entire process actually showed the importance and role of media in a democracy. Newspapers presented new ideas and shaped the nature of the debate. Hindi media refers to media in the Hindi language and its dialects, across the Hindi belt in India, and elsewhere within the Hindi-speaking Indian diaspora.

1.1. Key words: Indian Press, Bengal Gazette, Communication, Literature, British rule, Acts and Regulations, Importance. Development, Contribution, Freedom Fighters, India, .Print, Media, Editors, Freedom, Independence, British, Movement, History, Findings and Suggestions.

1.2. Introduction:

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. Hindi media refers to media in the Hindi language and its dialects, across the Hindi belt in India, and elsewhere within the Hindi-speaking Indian diaspora. Hindi media has a two hundred-year history, with the first newspaper published in the language, *Udant Martand*, going to press in 1826, and the first Hindi novel, *Pariksha Guru*, published in 1882. Hindi media today Currently India publishes about 1,000 Hindi dailies that have a total circulation of about 80 million copies. English, the second language in terms of number of daily newspapers, has about 250 dailies with a circulation of about 40 million copies.[8] Prominent Hindi newspapers include *Prabhat Khabar*, *Dainik Jagran*, *Dainik Bhaskar*, *Amar Ujala*, *Navbharat Times*, *Hindustan Dainik* and *Rajasthan Patrika*. In terms of readership, *Dainik Jagran* is the most popular Hindi daily, with a total readership (TR) of 54,583,000, according to IRS Round One 2009. *Dainik Bhaskar* is the second most popular with a total readership of 33,500,000. *Amar Ujala* with TR of 28,674,000, *Hindustan Dainik* with TR of 26,769,000 and *Rajasthan Patrika* with a TR of 14,051,000 are placed at the next three positions. The total readership of the top 10 Hindi dailies is estimated at 188.68 million, nearly five times the top 10 English dailies, which have 38.76 million total readership.[9] Others Hindi dailies target online readership using medium like YouTube and other social media.

1.3. Meaning of Print Media:

Before knowing about the 'nature and role' of print media, it would be necessary to know and understand the words 'print' and 'media' separately. 'Print' as a verb means the process of printing words and images usually on paper or cloth with the help of ink and with the help of machine or printing block which is used for printing.) Was done before the invention of the machine. Word 'media' is the plural of 'medium', which is derived from the Latin word 'medius', which means 'middle'. Therefore, all those devices, instruments and techniques are collectively called media, which are used to store and disseminate information. Based on the above discussion, we can say that 'print media' is a unified name for all those technologies, which are used to store and disseminate information in printed form. For example, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, brochures, leaflets etc.

1.4. Definitions of Print Media:

Hindi media can be defined as to media in the Hindi language and its dialects, across the Hindi belt in India, and elsewhere within the Hindi-speaking Indian diaspora. Print media is one of the oldest and basic forms of mass communication. It includes newspapers, weeklies, magazines, monthlies, and other forms of printed journals. Print media generally refers to newspapers. The contribution of print media in providing information and transfer of knowledge is remarkable. Even after the advent of electronic media, print media has not lost its charm or relevance. Print media has the advantage of making a longer impact on the minds of the reader, with more in-depth reporting and analysis.

1.5. Meaning of Freedom Struggle:

Indian Freedom Struggle was an inspiring journey for every citizen of India and it has been written in golden words in the history of India. The freedom we experience today is the courageous saga of sacrifices, relentless efforts, and unwavering determination of the freedom fighters of our land that induced the feeling of unity and strength among all the people of India.

1.6. Definitions of Freedom Struggle:

The Indian Freedom Struggle refers to the various movements and efforts aimed at ending British colonial rule in India, which spanned from the late 19th century until India gained independence in 1947. This struggle included a range of activities, from non-violent protests and civil disobedience to armed resistance, reflecting the diverse strategies employed by Indian leaders and the populace in their quest for self-determination and sovereignty.

1.7. Objectives of the study:

The study shall have been the following specific objectives.

1. To study the British Rules in India.
2. To study the Importance of Media in Colonial India.
3. to analysis of Development of Media in Colonial India.
4. To study the Media Acts in Colonial India.
5. To study the Important Newspapers in Colonial India.
6. Extent the Freedom Fighters and their Newspapers in Colonial India.
7. To discuss the Importance of Hindi Print Media in Late Colonial India.
8. To analyze the Hindi Print Media in India.
9. To study the Hindi Newspapers and Its Contribution to India's Freedom Struggle.
10. To study the findings and suggestions of the study area.

1.8. 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.

1.9. 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.

1.10. Review of Literature:

1. Saksham Vashishtha (2023), "An Introduction the Impact of Media on Indian Politics" The impact of media on Indian politics has been significant in recent years. With the rise of digital media and social networking platforms, political campaigns and messages can now reach a larger audience than ever before. This has led to an increase in political awareness and engagement among the Indian public, as well as a greater level of scrutiny and accountability for political leaders. Media coverage of political events, particularly in television news channels, has become increasingly influential in shaping public opinion. The way issues are framed and the tone of the coverage can have a significant impact on how the public perceives political leaders and their policies. The use of social media has also become a powerful tool for political campaigns in India.

2. Sanchita Hazra (2021), "The Role and Importance of Media in Indian Democracy" Media is sometimes referred to as the fourth branch of the government because its role is to serve Behalf of those they serve, the citizens. Media is a key linkage institution between the people and policy makers. Some people believe that not all media is objective and , in some cases , show bias in reporting by either not covering something it doesn't want the public to know or covering something in perhaps much greater detail than might be necessary. The cornerstone of our democracy is the unique privilege and responsibility of every citizen to be engaged through voting, public offices, representation in Parliament, assembly etc.

3. Imran Hussain (2023), "Development and significant of Press in colonial India and Attitude of East India Company towards the Indians press" In this article attempt to evaluate the development of Press in India was an important event in the history of the nation. The growth of Press in India was a slow process. James Hickey who published the first newspaper called the "Bengal Gazette" in 1780 introduced the history of the development of press and journalism in India. The growth of press in India gradually resulted in becoming a medium where the British government and its policies could be criticized. This entire process actually showed the importance and role of media in a democracy.

4. Ashish Sharma (2019), "Growth of Journalism in India and its Contribution in Freedom Struggle: A Study on Fearless Journalist of Pre Independence Era" India is known to be one of the largest democracies in the world and it takes almost 190 years for India to get freedom from British rule. During the British era, one of the biggest problems that freedom fighters, revolutionaries faced was an appropriate channel for the proper

dissemination of information among the public. To meet this purpose, press played a crucial role. It helps to arouse the feeling of Nationalism and unity among the people and motivate them to participate in Indian freedom movement.

5. Simmi Tiwana (2023), “Right to Freedom of Press and Article 19” This paper focuses on the right to freedom of press, its historical background in India, its scope and current position in India. Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution mentions only freedom of speech and expression; it makes no specific reference to freedom of the press. Dr. Ambedkar, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, made it clear during the debates in the Constituent Assembly that there was no need for any special mention of freedom of the press because the press and a person or a citizen are equal in terms of their right to freedom of expression. Attacks and deaths on journalists has threatened this freedom.

1.11. Mobilization through Print Media:

1. Nationalist Newspapers: Many newspapers emerged during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, promoting ideas of self-governance and democracy.

2. Criticism of Colonial Policies: These publications constantly criticized British policies, helping to raise awareness among the masses.

3. Connecting Regions: The press facilitated communication among nationalist leaders across different regions, fostering a sense of unity.

1.12. Results and Discussion:

This study also examines the different periods of British rule in India. After the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the British Government took over the administration to establish the British Raj. The British Raj was the period of British Parliament rule on the Indian subcontinent between 1858 and 1947, for around 89 years of British occupation. The system of governance was instituted in 1858 when the rule of the East India Company was transferred to the Crown in the person of Queen Victoria. The British Raj lasted until 1947, when the British provinces of India were partitioned into two sovereign dominion states: the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan, leaving the princely states to choose between them. Most of the princely states decided to join either the Dominion of India or the Dominion of Pakistan, except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It was only at the last moment that Jammu and Kashmir agreed to sign the "Instrument of Accession" with India. The two new dominions later became the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (the eastern half of which became the People's Republic of Bangladesh in 1972). The province of Burma in the eastern region of the Indian Empire had been made a separate colony in 1937 and became independent in 1948.

1.13. The British Rules in India:

This study also examines the different periods of British rule: Aden (1858-1937), Lower Burma (1858-1937), Upper Burma (1886-1937), British Somaliland (briefly 1884-1898) and the Straits Settlement (1858-1898) (ib., 1867). Burma was separated from India and was under direct British Crown control from 1937 until its independence in 1947.

Table No.1
British Rules in India

Period	British Rules in India
1858-1868	The Aftermath of the Mutiny, Criticism and Response
1858-1880	Railways, Canals, Famine Laws
1880-1890	Middle Class, Indian National Congress
1905-1911	Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi, Violence
1870-1906	Muslim Social Movement, Muslim League
1914-1918	World War I, Treaty of Lucknow, House of Commons
1915-1918	Gandhi Returns
1916-1919	Montagu Chelmsford Reforms
1917-1919	Rowlatt Act
1919-1939	Jallianwala, Non-Cooperation, Government of India Act 1935
1939 to 1945	World War II
1946-1947	Independence, Partition

1.14. Importance of Media in Colonial India:

The promotion of cooperation between countries around the world has a long history and a long history. Newspapers have a strong relationship with the freedom struggle. Newspapers in India are the force that inspires the national spirit of India and organizes their quest for freedom. This research study on various stages of India's freedom struggle, Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Anne Basant and others used newspapers and magazines to freely express their thoughts, feelings and aspirations. They attracted the attention of the masses through their publications in newspapers and magazines and encouraged them to join the freedom movement in India. Also study of many pre-independence newspapers like Harijan, Young India, National Herald, Kesari, Sambad Kaumudi, New India etc. were published in English or regional languages and gave people the power to share information and compromise.⁶⁵ Before independence, Indian media played a significant role in realizing India's potential for political freedom and in initiating social and religious reforms. In the words of Gandhi, "The media is a powerful force, but just as a river overflows and destroys crops, even an uncontrolled pen can only cause destruction." and inform the public. Therefore, those who succeed in this field must realize the power, trust that the people of India have given them, and take on the responsibility of maintaining this trust in the society in the right way. The profession of journalism gives journalists the duty and responsibility to present news and stories to the public in a way that does not harm others and is most dangerous. Of course, the job of a media professional is difficult and sometimes unfulfilling, but it can be rewarding. On the 75th anniversary of India's independence and to commemorate National Press Day on November 16, 2022, the Press Council of India will decide on the theme "Media's Laughter Work in Creation" to appreciate, analyze and discuss the role of the media. Civil society organizations have played a significant role in India's nation building and freedom struggle by spreading ideas and messages. How the British colonial government restricted public language and the English language to suppress dissent and political information. State support for prohibition is not a challenge to state power. This background helps us understand India's economic development as a "fourth generation country".

1.15. Development of Media in Colonial India:

During the British rule, the Indian newspaper industry struggled to grow and survive, facing hardships, illiteracy, oppression and many other problems. However, in later years, the Indian press became an important factor in the promotion of the British. From 1850 to 1885, the main activities of politics were political propaganda, diplomacy, dissemination of information and national ideas. Newspapers are considered as important tools for rapid work, educational work, support, gathering and promotion of national thought. Remember, the first step

towards freedom is to publish a newspaper instead of carrying a gun. The evolution of Indian media is shown table.

Table No.2
Development of Press media in India

Year	Development of Press media in India
1556	The Portuguese invented the first printing press.
1780	James Augustus Hickey is the author of an article published in the Calcutta General Advertiser Bengal Gazette.
1789	India's first newspaper, Bombay Herald, was founded.
1799	Pandit Jugal Kishore Shukla published the first Hindi magazine "Samachar Sudha Varshan".
1824	Raja Rammohan Roy opposed the decision to ban the media.
1835	Lord Macaulay's Notes on Education introduce English education in India.
1838	Raj Ram Mohan Roy published the first Persian newspaper "Mirat-ul-Akhbar".
1850	Important newspapers such as Bengal Daily, Madras Courier, Calcutta Chronicle and Bombay Herald were published.
1857	The Rebellion of 1857, also known as India's First War of Independence, played a role in shaping the country's ideology through the media.
1861	Media laws in India are designed to prevent censorship and control of the media.
1878	A local law was passed that gave the government the power to take over newspapers
1907	The Swadeshi movement gave rise to transnational newspapers.
1910-1918	This period saw an increase in newspapers focusing on politics and education.
1921	The laws of 1908 and 1910 were repealed with the approval of the Press Committee.
1931	India Press (Emergency Power) was passed and gave police the power to ban publications during satyagraha
1932	The law's scope was expanded to include all activities intended to violate federal law.
World war I & II	Strong measures were taken against political opposition and public criticism through the Defence of India Act.
1947	Indian democracy has brought freer and more effective journalism.

The history of journalism in India and the history of our freedom struggle are intertwined. Newspapers and magazines are responsible for many political activities such as education, political propaganda, ethnic propaganda, publicity, unity, and public opinion formation.

1.16. Media Acts in Colonial India:

The British government since 1858 has directly governed India, historically known as British India. British rule had a great impact on the people of India. During British rule, many Indians suffered from great poverty and hunger. The slow growth of newspapers in India is due to severe poverty, poor literacy, and inappropriate use of newspapers. The British has implemented various Media Acts in India to regulate the media and prevent the spread of misinformation, prejudice, and disinformation. Some of the laws during the British rule in colonial India are discussed below.

Table No.3
Media Acts in Colonial India

Year	Media Acts
1799	Censorship of the Press Act
1823	Licensing Regulations
1835	Metcalf's Press Act
1857	Licensing Act
1867	Registration Act
1878	Vernacular Press Act
1908	The Indian Newspaper (Incitement to Offence) Act
1910	The Indian Press Act
1915	Defence of India Act
1931	The India Press Act

1.17. Acts and Regulations:

To prevent the growth and development of the press in India, the British government decided to pass certain acts and regulations. The intention behind these acts was to stop the spread of specifically nationalist views and sentiments through these newspapers. The British Indian press was legally protected by laws such as the Vernacular Press Act, the Censorship of Press Act, 1799, the Metcalfe Act, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, while media outlets were governed by the Licensing Regulations, 1823, the Licensing Act, 1857, and the Registration Act, 1867. The East India Company wanted to prohibit the Indians from coming together and launching a revolt against the government. Here are some important acts and regulations that were passed during British rule:-

1. Censorship Act 1799: Lord Wellesley introduced this in preparation for the French invasion of India. It imposed war-like restrictions, including a ban on censorship. Under the leadership of Lord Hastings, who held favourable views, these restrictions were relaxed and the precedent was repealed in 1818.⁶⁸

2. Licensing Regulations, 1823: Governor John Adams, who had religious opposition in his hands, enacted these regulations. These restrictions made it illegal to start or carry on a printing business without a license. The law was later extended to books, newspapers and magazines. The restrictions mainly targeted newspapers published or edited in India. Rammohan Roy's Meerat-ul-Akbar had to be stopped.⁶⁹

3. Press Act 1835 or Metcalf Act: Metcalfe, who served as Prime Minister from 1835 to 1836, earning him the title of "Savior of the Indian Press", repealed the 1823 Act. According to the new Press Act (1835), the printer or publisher must give a certain amount of advertising space and must not work when a similar message is desired. Newspapers developed very rapidly due to the press policy of British India.

4. Licensing Act 1857: Due to the circumstances created by the Revolution of 1857, this Act added licensing requirements to the registration process already established by Metcalfe's Act. The government also has the right to prohibit the production and distribution of any book, newspaper or printed matter.

5. Registration Act 1867: This Act regulates, rather than restricts, and replaces the Metcalf Act 1835. (i) name and place of publication; (ii) a copy must be provided to the local authority within one month of the book being published.⁷¹

6. Vernacular Press Act 1878: The purpose of the Vernacular Press Act (VPA) is to penalize and restrict good writing while ensuring "better control" of local journalism. Some of the provisions of the bill are below. Printers and publishers will also have to pay a contract, which can be destroyed if breached and printing equipment will be confiscated if this happens. There is no right of appeal to the Civil Court against the judge's decision.

7. Newspapers (Incitement) Act 1908: The law aims to combat violence against minorities and authorizes the seizure of media assets for publishing content that could cause violence or kill people. A member of the radical community was sentenced to six years in prison in Mandalay, Myanmar, for the attack, which led to nationwide

protests. Workers in Mumbai's factories and train stations went on strike for days, fighting hand-to-hand with the army. Lenin welcomed this and brought the working class into Indian politics.

8. The Indian Press Act, 1910: The worst part of the VPA was brought back to life by this act which empowered the local governments to demand a certificate from the printing newspaper or publisher at the time of registration. If the newspaper violated the law/Cancel the newspaper and require the printers to furnish two free copies of all issues to the local government.

9. Defense of India Act 1915: The Defense of India Act, 1915, also known as the Defense of India Act, was an emergency law enacted by the Viceroy of India in 1915 to suppress civil unrest and riots during and after the Great War. It was similar to the Defense of Realms Act of the United Kingdom and provided general immunity, including imprisonment without trial and restrictions on writing, speech and movement.

10. The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931: The bill gives the government broad powers to restrict the publication of disobedience. It was extended in 1932 to cover all practices aimed at defying state authority. The freedom that the Indian media enjoys today is due to the hardships and difficulties that the media overcame in the pre-independence era. The media, whether print or multimedia, always has a moral responsibility to report the truth without bias.

1.18. Important Newspapers in Colonial India:

This study covers various important newspapers of colonial India. James Augustus Hickey founded Hickey's Bengal Gazette in Calcutta in 1780 and it was later banned in 1872 for publishing anti-government articles. He later founded newspapers and magazines like Daily Bengal, Bombay Herald, Calcutta Chronicle, General Advertiser and Madras Courier. Many publications like "Samachar Sudha Varashan", "Payam-e-Azadi", "Sultan-ul-Akhbar" and "Doorbeen" were produced in the subcontinent. All newspapers played an important role in the independence of India and many publications including the Labour Liberal newspaper were banned or closed down by the government for publishing "bad" articles about China.⁷⁵ Created by different creators at the time of independence for a specific purpose; they played an important role in spreading news, promoting philanthropy, expressing grievances and responding to British policies. In the pre-independence era, newspapers were an important means of uniting people, conducting political education and encouraging cooperation. India's first English newspaper was published by the British, but was used by India's independence movement to oppose British rule. A general overview of the newspapers and magazines published during the British rule in India and their publication years is as follows:

Table No.4
Newspapers in Colonial India

Year	Newspapers in Colonial India
1780	Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser
1821	Sambad Kaumudi
1822	Mirat-ul-Akhbar
1822	Bombay Samachar
1838	Bombay Times
1851	Rast Goftar
1858	Somaprakash
1861	Indian Mirror
1862	Bengalee
1868	Amrit Bazaar Patrika
1872	Bangadarshan
1878	The Hindu
1881	Kesari and Mahratta
1882	Swadesamitran

1897	Kaal
1904	Sandhya
1905	The Indian Sociologist
1905	Bande Mataram
1906	Yugantar
1912	Al-Hilal
1913	Ghadr
1916	Commonweal
1916	Young India
1919	Independent
1922	Bandi Jivan
1933	Harijan

1.19. Freedom Fighters and their Newspapers in Colonial India:

Newspapers during the freedom struggle in India were an important source of mass communication throughout the country. Study of various freedom fighters like Devendra Nath Tagore, Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi etc. use newspapers to disseminate information to the masses. The impact of these journals and newspapers was limited to towns and cities and reached remote villages. Indian Freedom Fighters had a significant role in awakening the masses to raise their voice against British rule in India. In this struggle, one of the easiest ways to share their ideas with the groups was through newspapers and journals. They started newspapers to support the Indian freedom Struggle for independence.⁷⁷ This study examines and analyses the main newspapers published by the freedom fighters during the freedom struggle as follows:

Table No.5
Freedom Fighters and their Newspapers

Year	Founder	Name of Newspaper/ Journal
1780	James Augustus Hicky	Bengal Gazette
1819	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Samvad Kaumudi
1822	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Mirat-ul-Akbar
1853	Madhusudan Ray	Hindoo Patriot
1854	Dadabhai Naoroji	Rast Goftar
1858	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	Som Prakesh
1862	Devendra Nath Tagore	Indian Mirror Newspaper
1868	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Patrika
1871	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq
1878	Vir Raghavacharya and G.S. Aiyar	Hindu
1881	B.G. Tilak	Kesari Newspaper
1888	Gopal Ganesh Agarkar	Sudharak
1896	P. Aiyasami	Prabuddha Bharata
1899	Swami Vivekananda	Udbodhana
1903	M. K Gandhi	Indian Opinion
1905	Aurobindo Ghosh	Bande Mataram
1910	Firoze Shah Mehta	Bombay Chronicle
1911	Maulana Mohammad Ali	Comrade
1912	Abul Kalam Azad	Al-Balagh and Al-Hilal

1913	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi	Pratap
1914	Annie Besant	New India
1919	Motilal Nehru	Independent
1919	M. K Gandhi	Young India
1920	B.R. Ambedkar	Mook Nayak
1924	Sunder Singh Lyallpuri	Hindustan Times
1929	M. K Gandhi	Nav Jeevan
1932	M. K Gandhi	Harijan
1936	Tarak Nath Das	Free Hindustan
1936	M.M. Malviya	Hindustan Dainik

1.20. Important Role of newspapers in the India:

Many newspapers were published in the 19th century. Popular publications include "Bangla", "Times of India", "The Hindu" etc. The newspaper created awareness by criticizing the unjust policies of the British government. It kept the Indian people informed about world events, which helped them understand the political and social relations of the outside world and make better Indian policies and plans. The main tool used by the Hindu society to spread the message of love and modern jobs, social and political ideas and to create pan-Indian consciousness is the media. The study also reveals some important roles of newspapers in India as follows: They also criticized politics and presented Indian views in their writings.

1. Encourages people to unite and work together to achieve success in the country;
2. The media also provides workers of all nationalities across the country with the opportunity to exchange ideas.
3. It also served as a forum for different groups in British India to discuss issues concerning the country.
4. The press was a weapon used by many leaders of the Reformation to criticize sins such as marriage and children.
5. It shows the development of the world, especially the development of international trust.

The British colonial economic policy encouraged the growth of the Indian imperial economy by encouraging trade, agricultural decentralization and politicization. Nationalist economists continue to exhaust resources. After the Industrial Revolution, the power of exploitation continued and intensified. In order for India to achieve economic and economic strength, it needs to solve negative problems, promote agriculture and manufacturing, and increase inequality everywhere in regional and rural areas. Therefore, the interim government should find solutions to the resource shortage through policies that will ensure sustainable and inclusive growth.

1.21. Importance of Hindi Print Media in Late Colonial India:

Hindi has always been the most powerful tool of national unity. Hindi is not just our language but also the language of the people of India. Hindi is a rich, powerful and simple language. History proves that during the period of independence, Hindi played a significant role in creating love and self-respect in our country, uniting the entire country and bringing to life the concept of "Partnership in Partnership". During the freedom struggle, people talked about Swaraj, Swadeshi and Swabasha. People all over the country believe that Swaraj has no meaning without Swadeshi and Swabasha. Our country's leaders firmly believe that a country cannot define or recognize freedom without language. Mahatma Gandhi said in this context that freedom is not just a matter of self-governance but also a matter of identity. Social media is the fourth pillar of democracy, through media citizens can understand what is happening in the country. Journalists always work hard to ensure that we are informed about all developments as soon as possible.⁸⁰ Today, newspapers, television news and social media all have the power to convey information or change ideas. Media is very powerful and can help us develop our thinking on certain issues. Udant Martand is the first Hindi magazine published in India. At that time, India was under British rule. "Udant Martand" was published in Calcutta. The book was published on May 30, 1826. It helps people to gain information and create understanding about events.⁸¹ Today all remember Indian journalists who worked to spread the good news.

1.22. Hindi Print Media in India:

News in Hindi and the language of Hindi speaking countries in India and other people speaking the Indian diaspora. Indian media has a 200-year history; Pandit Jugal Kishore Shukla founded a weekly newspaper in Calcutta on 30 May 1826. Kishore Shukla holds a unique position in the world of Indian journalism. Before 1826, many newspapers were published in English, Persian and Bengali, but not a single newspaper was published in Hindi. Keeping this in mind, Jugal Kishore started publishing Udant Martand. The newspaper was published every Tuesday. But when Udanta Matan was founded, no one could have predicted that Hindi journalism would later reach such a large and important scale. Work in the field of journalism. But at that time, due to the British colonialists in Calcutta, talking about Indian rights in India became a big challenge.⁸² Therefore, Jugal Kishore Shukla's work "Udanta Martand" can be called an experiment. Before the publication of Hindi newspapers in Bengal, newspapers in other languages were also published. There were no Hindi newspapers before. Udant Martand was published in Amadtalla Gali Issue 2. 27, Kolu Tola Mohalla, Calcutta. and Bengali. He started as an army reader in the Sardar Diwani Adalat, Kanpur and later became a barrister. Later he tried to publish the newspaper "Udant Martand". On 19 February 1826 he obtained permission from the Governor for the solution of financial problems. The first issue was published in 500 copies but due to lack of Hindi knowledge the readership was low. The coverage is very high in Indian states. Jujjar Kishore met the government several times to reach an agreement on postal issues but the British government was still not ready. After a few months, the newspaper had to be closed. "Udant Martand" initially planned to publish a book every Tuesday but only 79 issues were published. The newspaper was discontinued on 4 December 1827 due to financial problems. 'Hindi News Day' or Patrakarita Diwas in Hindi is the beginning of journalism in India.⁸³ Printing has a long history in India. As early as 1674, the first printing press was established in Bombay. "Samachar Sudha Varshan" was first published in 1854. Now a day the newspaper is published in various states of India, including Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and parts of Odisha. The newspaper was founded in August 1984 in Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand. The newspaper began reporting on "hoaxes" in 1992. India is a language diverse country and the Hindi Belt has one of the largest groups of Hindi speakers. The Hindi belt mainly includes Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and the Union Territory of Delhi and Chandigarh.

1.23. Hindi Newspapers and Its Contribution to India's Freedom Struggle:

The origin of Indian journalism can be traced back to 1826 when Pandit Jugal Kishor Shukla published the first Hindi newspaper, Udant Martand, in Calcutta. This weekly newspaper revolutionized the growing demand for news in the Indian community. The first issue of Udant Martand was printed in 500 copies, making it a milestone in the history of Indian journalism. During India's struggle for independence, Hindi newspapers played an important role in disseminating information, promoting unity and raising national spirit.

Table No.6

Hindi Newspaper in India

Year	Hindi Newspaper
1826	Udant Martand
1845	Banaras Akhbar of Kashgar
1857	Outbreak of rebellion
1875	Sudha
1878	Bharat Mitra
1900	Saraswati
1907	Sahitya
1910	Pratap
1913	Prabha
1920	Aja

1921	Navjiwan
1922	Adarsh
1923	Matwala
1928	Vishal Bharat
1930	Hans

1. Udant Martand: Udant Martand was the first Hindi newspaper published by Shri Yugal Kishore Shukla of Calcutta on 30 May 1826. It continued to be published for a year and seven months. Not surprisingly, the Hindi-speaking Calcutta showed little interest in the magazine, and it closed the magazine prematurely on 4 December 1827 with the following editorial: "Today marks the death of Udante Mat, and after death the sun finally sets here." Udant was not a political newspaper; however, its contribution to Hindi can never be underestimated.

2. Banaras Akhbar of Kashgar: The Banaras Akhbar of Kashgar in 1845 was one of the first weekly newspapers published in the Hindi-speaking state. The name of the newspaper, though in Hindi, consists of words from three languages: Devnagari, Arabic and Persian, which makes it difficult for the common person to read. Interestingly, the editor of this lively bilingual newspaper was the Marathi-speaking Govind Raghunath Thatte. The monthly Buddhi Prakash was published in Agra in 1852 and edited by Munshi Sada Sukhlal. Even the famous French expert Gariand Tasse said of the newspaper: "It is used for publishing news and reports."

3. Outbreak of rebellion: The outbreak of rebellion in 1857 inspired a new spirit of politics in the Hindi-speaking regions and led to protests against the oppression of the British colonialists. Armed with a new political consciousness and a desire to develop his own language, Hindi, Bharatendu Harish Chandra was inspired to promote social, economic and educational reforms in the region for Hindi-speaking readers. He frequently browsed newspapers, books and magazines for publications for Hindi readers. His mastery of not only Urdu, Hindi, Brajbhasha, Khadi Boli, Bangala but also English shows his connection with Western literature. In 1868, he encouraged Indian writers by publishing the quarterly Kavi Vachan Sudha from Kashi.

4. Sudha: In 1875, Sudha became a weekly magazine and in 1885, it started to be published in Hindi and English. Bharatendu created a sensation with the publication of Sudha in Hindi region. He brought a lot of knowledge when we were all asleep in ignorance and advocated gender equality. His dream of autonomy and complete control of India resulted in the formation of Indian National Congress.

5 Bharat Mitra: Bharat Mitra, an important journal, was edited by Rudra Dutta Sharma in Calcutta on 17 May 1878. Bharatendu declared that 'Bharat Mitra' was a political newspaper, though it had a genetic content. In Hindi literature and journalism, the Bharatendu period is considered a golden age, which not only marked the consciousness of the Hindi-speaking people but also led to the struggle against the poor in the British establishment.

6. Saraswati: Saraswati is considered the first most popular Hindi monthly magazine published in India by Chintamani Ghosh from Prayag in 1900. The third phase of the Indian Renaissance began with Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi, the editor of Saraswati, in his social and cultural campaigns in 1903. Devivedji was full of compassion, despite having the advantages of British judgment and good government. He cared about newspaper owners as much as the British government. After 1906, he changed his attitude and no longer spoke out against the British government, but criticized it a lot when necessary.

7. Sahitya: Madan Mohan Malviya started Sahitya weekly from Prayag in 1907 and Madhav Rao Sapre started Hind Keshari from Nagpur in the same year.⁹¹

8. Pratap: Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, a young enthusiast from Kanpur, founded the flamboyant and revolutionary weekly Pratap in 1910, which became the voice of the rebellious youth who desired Angrej-mukt Bharat.⁹² This paper not only offered a revolutionary approach but also a new opposition.

9. Prabha: Another important media outlet in Hindi was 'Prabha' which came into being in 1913, first published by Kaluram Ganggrade and Makhanlal Chaturvedi in Khandwa and then in 1919 by Vidyarthi's 'Pratap Press' in Kanpur. 'Prabha' was also a newspaper, which specialized in publishing on the subject of the freedom struggle.⁹³ Chand is a prominent journalist along with Prabha and Pratap.

10. Aja: In 1920, Shiv Prasad Gupta founded the 'Aja' organization in Kashgar to promote freedom.

11. Navjiwan: On 19 August 1921, Gandhi published the Hindi version of 'Navjiwan'.

12. Adarsh: Acharya Shiv Poojan Sahay started editing the monthly magazine Adarsh in 1922. Madhuri quickly gained a good reputation for being a literary writer.

13. Matwala: The Hindi weekly Matwala was first published on 26 August 1923 in Calcutta with Suryakant Tripathi Nirala and Mahadev Prasad Seth. Mahadev Prasad Seth, Shivpoojan Sahay, Bechan Sharma Ugra and Navjadik Lal Srivastava and other famous writers in Hindi. "Matwala" is a literary discourse filled with wisdom and humour and its commentaries are poignant and touching. His fearless and fearless commentaries on culture, society, regionalism and politics forced him to walk in the censorship for six years.

14. Vishal Bharat: Banwari Das Chaturvedi, who returned from Calcutta in 1928, started editing the monthly newspaper Vishal Bharat. Some claim that Chaturvedi had journalistic ethics rather than editorial vision and that he had no influence on the freedom struggle in the magazine.

15. Hans: Munshi Premchand's later years were very happy. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the return of the Simon Commission, the 'Puneswaragiya' promise, the hanging of Bhagat Singh, the London Round Table Conference, all these prove that he was very political. Premchand began publishing Hans in 1930, during a time of turmoil and conflict. Premchand's early works reflected Gandhi's ideas about him. However, gradually he developed his own political and literary views. During the political crisis, he resigned from the Guardian and moved from Dhanpat Ray to Premchand to enter the literary world.

1.24. Findings of the Study Area:

1. The British Raj was the period of British Parliament rule on the Indian subcontinent between 1858 and 1947, for around 89 years of British occupation.
2. This research study on various stages of India's freedom struggle, Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Anne Basant and others used newspapers and magazines to freely express their thoughts, feelings and aspirations.
3. From 1850 to 1885, the main activities of politics were political propaganda, diplomacy, dissemination of information and national ideas.
4. The origin of Indian journalism can be traced back to 1826 when Pandit Jugal Kishor Shukla published the first Hindi newspaper, Udant Martand, in Calcutta.
5. Civil society organizations have played a significant role in India's nation building and freedom struggle by spreading ideas and messages.
6. Another important media outlet in Hindi was 'Prabha' which came into being in 1913, first published by Kaluram Ganggrade and Makhanlal Chaturvedi in Khandwa and then in 1919 by Vidyarthi's 'Pratap Press' in Kanpur.

1.25. Suggestions of the Study Area:

1. The media is a powerful force, but just as a river overflows and destroys crops, even an uncontrolled pen can only cause destruction." and inform the public.
2. Newspapers and magazines are responsible for many political activities such as education, political propaganda, ethnic propaganda, publicity, unity, and public opinion formation.
3. The British has implemented various Media Acts in India to regulate the media and prevent the spread of misinformation, prejudice, and disinformation.
4. Governor John Adams, who had religious opposition in his hands, enacted these regulations. These restrictions made it illegal to start or carry on a printing business without a license.
5. Newspapers during the freedom struggle in India were an important source of mass communication throughout the country. Study of various freedom fighters like Devendra Nath Tagore, Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi etc.
6. During the British rule, the Indian newspaper industry struggled to grow and survive, facing hardships, illiteracy, oppression and many other problems.

1.26. Concluding Remarks:

The media, often referred to as the fourth pillar of democracy, plays a crucial role in nation building. Its influence spans across political, economic, and social spheres, making it an indispensable part of a functioning democracy. The press played a pivotal role in India's struggle for independence, acting as a powerful tool for dissemination of information; raising awareness and consciousness; shaping public opinion; uniting diverse communities; criticizing colonial policies; mobilizing protests and movements; providing a platform for leaders; fostering nationalism; promoting non-violent resistance. 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. During British rule, the Indian press faced challenges such as illiteracy, colonial pressure, and repression. However, it later became a prominent tool in the freedom struggle. Newspapers were critical in casting and developing national awareness among the Indian people. The development of printing papers prompted widespread participation in India's nationalist movement. Newspapers were used to spread awareness among the people of the country to unite against the Britishers to attain independence. Modern ideas of democracy, freedom, equality and patriotism were propagated through the medium of media. Newspapers and magazines play an important role in addressing India's urgent social issues by raising awareness, fostering public interest, and holding authorities accountable. In 1857, during the first war of independence, the newspaper Payam-e-Azadi took to spreading the message that the British would continue to divide and rule and that people had to stand up against it. Newspapers were used to spread awareness among the people of the country to unite against the Britishers to attain independence. Modern ideas of democracy, freedom, equality and patriotism were propagated through the medium of media. The media's role in nation building is multifaceted and indispensable. By promoting transparency, fostering economic development, and raising social awareness, the media contributes significantly to the progress and stability of a nation. As it adapts to the digital age, the media must continue to uphold its responsibilities and navigate challenges to remain a pillar of democracy.

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