



Print Journalism

BA(JMC) 102

Pre-requisite

by

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EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF PRINT JOURNALISM IN INDIA

History of Printing

- 600 AD - Chinese invent printing during the period of Tang dynasty using **WOODEN BLOCKS** to print letters.
- 1300 - **BLOCK** printing comes to Europe.
- 1439 - **Johannes Gutenberg** (Germany) develops printing technology and invents oil-based ink for it.
- 1556 - Printing technology comes to India. 1st book printed in India was in Portuguese in Old Goa.

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- Johannes Gensfleisch zur Laden zum Gutenberg was a German inventor, printer, publisher, and goldsmith who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press.




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Newspapers that kept their existence were:

- India Gazette (1780)*
- Calcutta Gazette (1784)*
- Asiatic Mirror (1788)*
- The Calcutta Morning Post (1799)*
- The Oriental Star (1793)*
- The Calcutta Monthly Journal (1794)*


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Newspapers came into being from Madras, Delhi and Bombay:

- Madras Courier (1785)*
- The Harkaru (1791)*
- Madras Gazette (1795)*
- Bombay Herald (1789)*
- The Bombay Gazette (1780)*
- The Voice of India (1782)*


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Real Journalism

- It started with the arrival of **James Silk Buckingham**.
- He took charge of "*Calcutta Journal*" as editor in 1818.
- He started effective presentation of different genre of stories.
- Completely away from the cheapness of Hickey's Gazette.
- His impartial and honest journalism led to popularity of his newspaper.
- Within 3 years it became first daily of Calcutta.


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- Some personnel of EIC announced publication of "*John Bull in the East*" against "*Calcutta Journal*".
- But his impartial approach was not liked by British government and he was sent back to Britain in 1823.
- Journalism in initial days were mainly controlled by Christian Missionaries or EIC, promoting their interests or Christianity.
- Indian Journalism emerged as a mission when some freedom fighters used journalism as a weapon against the British rule.

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Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- He was basically a social reformer, who contributed significantly for the elimination of "*Sati System*" and for spread of women's education in India.
- He is also said to be the "Father of Indian Language Journalism."
- He published three newspapers:
 1. *Sambad Kaumudi* (Bengali) - 1819
 2. *Mirat-ul Akhbar* (Persian) - 1823
 3. *Brahminical Magazine* (English) - 1821

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Other early Indian Journalists

- *Bengal Gazette* was the first newspaper published with an Indian ownership brought by Gangadhar Bhattacharjee in 1816.
- May 30, 1826 - *Udant Martand* (The Rising Sun) - 1st Hindi newspaper; started in Calcutta; published by Pt. Jugal Kishore Shukla.
- "*Samachar Chandrika*" launched by Bhabani Charan Bannerjee in 1822.
- 49 new newspapers began from Bengal and Bombay between 1831-1833. out of these 33 were in English and 16 were in Bengali.

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Conclusion

- The initial 40 years of Indian Journalism was entirely controlled by **Europeans**.
- Calcutta became the centre of all these activities for two reasons:
 - **Printing facility**
 - **Administrative centre**
- First Hindi newspaper '**Udant Martand**' also took birth in Calcutta.

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THANK YOU

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