



# శ్రీవర్ర చెన్నారెడ్డి ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల



పలమనేరు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా



**భావేవేగ ప్రత్యేక సంచిక**

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**"Role and Inspiration of Telugu Poetry and Poets in Attaining Indian Independence"**

ఐసిఎస్ఎస్ఆర్ రెండు రోజుల జాతీయ సదస్సు  
**"స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధనలో తెలుగు సాహిత్యం, కవుల పాత్ర"**

**18 & 19 ఆగస్టు, 2022**



నిర్వహణ  
**డా॥ఇ.వాసు**  
తెలుగు శాఖ

శ్రీవర్ర చెన్నారెడ్డి ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పలమనేరు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా

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**ROLE OF PRESS IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT****KRISHNA.TAMMISETTI, LECTURER IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, SRI A.S.N.M  
GOVERNMENT (A) COLLEGE, PALAKOL, WEST GODAVARI(DT),AP.****INTRODUCTION :**

Nowadays the press has become not only a dominant medium of mass communication but also an influential political, economical and social institution. In India which is the world's largest democracy, the press played an important role in the freedom struggle, highlighting the troubles of the Indians and the cruel and discriminating policies of the British government. However, with the help of the press, freedom fighters, journalist and writers collectively defied the British dictatorship. Let's have a look at how the press played an important role in the freedom of India. At the time when India was struggling and fighting for its independence, many news papers and news letters were started in the nation and were used to highlight the plight of the people in hopes of creating a moment for Swaraj.

**THE ORIGIN OF INDIAN PRESS :**

The newspaper press in India was, in a sense "a consequence of the first printing presses setup in this country". The credit of introducing them in India goes to the Portuguese who imported two printing machines in 1550. It began when James Augustus Hickey, known as the father of the Indian press, started the first newspaper of India in 1780, which was known as the Bengal Gazette or Hickey's Gazette. In his newspaper Hickey used to write about corruption and scandals without naming the officials of the British government.



Later many Indian leaders started news papers and other press papers like The Hindu and Swadesa mitran under G. Subramanian Iyer, The Bengalee under Surendranath Banerjee, Voice of India under Dadabhai naoroji, Amrita Bazar Patrika under Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh, Indian mirror under N.N.Sen, Kesari (in Marathi) and Maharatta (in English) under Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Sudharak under Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Hindustan and advocate under G.P. Verma. Later leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Bipin Chandra

pal, Rabindranath Tagore and Rajagopalachari also started writing their opinions in newspapers and magazines to take forward the legacy of the Indian press.

**ACTS DURING BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO CURB PRESS :**

The following acts were formulated during British Government to curb Press.

1. Censorship of Press Act, 1799.
2. Licensing regulations Act, 1823.
3. Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe.
4. Licensing Act, 1857.
5. Registration Act, 1867.
6. Vernacular press Act, 1878.
7. Newspaper (Incitement to offences) Act, 1908.
8. Indian press Act, 1910.
9. The press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

All these Acts were passed under the curtail to control the Indian publication's content and to ensure that nothing is written against the British Raj.

**THE ROLE OF PRESS IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT:**

Despite all the threats and suppression, Indian newspapers, journalist and leaders started underground journalism and started spreading the idea of Swaraj through pamphlets, printed books, journals and newsletters. Some underground publications were working secretly after authorities imposed restrictions on major publications. Surendranath Banerjee became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned in 1883. In an angry editorial in The Bengalee, Banerjee criticized a judge of Kolkata High court. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was most frequently associated with the nationalist fight for the freedom of press. Tilak encouraged anti-imperialist sentiments among the public through Ganapathi festivals, Shivaji festivals and through newspapers Kesari and Maharatta.



The newspaper payam-e- azadi helped in spreading the message that the British would continue its divide and rule policy in India, urging the people to stand against it. Jugantor Patrika (1906) was another Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in Kolkata by barindra Kumar Ghosh, Avinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendra nath Dutt. The Journal led to the formation of revolutionaries included use of violence against Britishers. The Hindustan Times was founded by Sunder Singh of the akali movement in 1924 and had for in its managing committee the dynamic freedom fighter Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and master Tara Singh. This paper survived the test of time and exist even today. It was involved equally in the contribution towards the cause of freedom. Gandhiji after his return from Africa he revolutionized the phrase in India's struggle for freedom by steering the Satyagraha, Dandi March, Salt Satyagraha, non violence movement, promotion of Khadi and the use of the press. His contribution to journalism was the seen in all his newspapers like young India, Indian opinion, Nava Jeevan, Harijan in English, Harijan Bandhu in Gujarati and Harijan Sevak in Hindi.

people kept themselves in formed of all the activities going on in the country. Literature publicity in various newspapers was a challenge for British government so much of the literature was banned by British. It is rightly said that "Pen is mightier than sword".

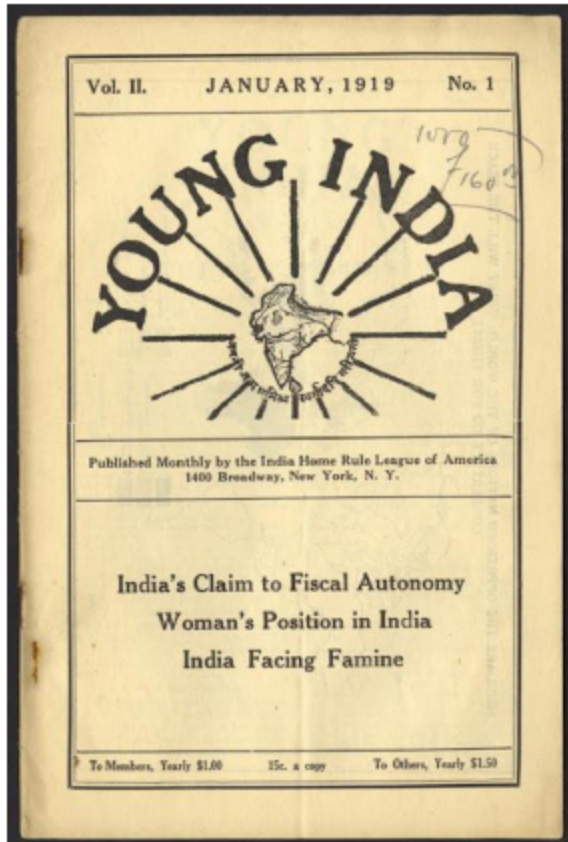
#### CONCLUSION :

The newspapers warrior weapon that silently and non violently stocked the file of freedom all across India .

The press main focused more on political propaganda and education formation and propagation of nationalist ideology ,training, mobilization and consolidation of public opinion during National Movement.

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The Indian language press has played a historic and memorable role in the struggle for independent movement. Newspapers made Indian public aware of cruelties of British Empire. Patriotic poems, songs and article published in newspaper made British government restless. Through newspapers Indian