

## 25. Development of Indian Press

Press played key role in dissemination of information and connecting leaders with people. Many leaders had their own publications but they were not for profit making purpose.

Acts	Enacted by	Regulations	Significance and Consequences
Censorship of Press Act, 1799	Lord Wellesley	Wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship	Reason: anticipating French invasion of India
Licensing Regulations, 1823	John Adams	Starting or using a press without licence was a penal offence, extended to cover journals, pamphlets and books	It was chiefly against Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians. <b>Rammohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akbar</b> had to stop publication
Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act	Metcalfe	Repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance The new Press Act (1835) required a printer/publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication and cease functioning, if required by a similar declaration.	He earned the epithet, " <b>liberator of the Indian press</b> ".
Licensing Act, 1857		In addition to Metcalfe act the government reserved the right to stop publication and circulation of any book, newspaper or printed matter	Due to the emergency caused by the 1857 revolt
Registration Act, 1867		1.Name of printer, publisher, location of press 2.Submission of a copy to local govt within a month	It was moreregulatory, not of restrictive, nature.
Vernacular Press Act, 1878	Lytton	1. District Magistrate was empowered to for search and seizure (of deposits) of any Vernacular press if found publishing anything. Againstgovernment or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race throughpublished material. If reoccurred, confiscation of press. 2. The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law. 3. Exemptions to Government censored press.	It was termed as "the gagging act" due to (i) <b>discrimination between English and vernacular press</b> , (ii) no right of appeal Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, DaccaPrakashand Samachar Amrita BazarPatrika turned overnight into anEnglishnewspaper. Due to popular pressure Ripon repealed it in 1882
Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908		It empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material likely to cause incitement to murder/ acts of violence	B.G. Tilak was charged under this and sent to Mandalay (Burma) for six years. Nationwide outrage and workers went on for strike for days
Indian Press Act, 1910.		It revived the worst features of the VPA besides requiring submitting two copiesof each issue to local government free of charge.	
Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.		Sweeping powers to provincial governmentsto suppress propaganda for <b>Civil Disobedience Movement.Lateramplifiedto include all activitiescalculatedto undermine governmentauthority</b>	

Defence of India Rules were imposed for repression of political agitation and free public criticism during the First World War. In 1921, on the recommendations of a Press Committee chaired by Tej Bahadur Saprú, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed.

Name of News Paper	Associated Personality
James Augustus Hickey (1780)	1st newspaper The Bengal Gazette or Calcutta general Advertiser.
Udant marthand	1826 by pandit Jugal kishore shukla 1s thindu
The Bengalee	Surendranath Banarjee
Voice of India	Dadabhai naoroji
Hindu & Swadesamitran	G SubramanyaAiyar
Indian Mirror	N N Sen
Amrit Bazar Patrika	Gosh Brother
Kesari (Marati) & Maratha (ENG)	B G Tilak
Sudarak	Gokhale
Hindustan & Advocate	G P Verma
Modern	Ramananda Chaterjee
Brahminical Magazine Sambad Mirat Ul Akbari	Raja Rammohan Roy
Harijan, Young India	Gandhi
Tatva bhodini Patrika	MaharshiDevendranath Tagore
Samachar darpan -1st vernacular language	Serampore missionary
Bangadarshana	Bankim Chandra Chaterjee
Tribune	Dayalsinghmajeetia
Indian sociologist	ShyamjiKrishnavarma