

History of Print Media (English)

Presented by

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Important Landmarks of Print Media (English)

- In 1780, the first newspaper was published in Calcutta. It was published by James Augustus Hickey, who is known as Father of the Indian Press. The name of this newspaper was **Bengal Gazette**.
- In 1816, Gangadhar Bhattacharya published **Bengal Gazette** from Calcutta. These newspapers covered the life of Bengal.
- In 1853, Girish Chandra Ghosh and Harish Chandra Mukherjee started **Hindu Patriot** from Calcutta,

Important Landmarks of Print Media (English)

- In 1861, Devendra Nath Tagore and Manmohan Ghosh started **Indian Mirror** from Calcutta.
- In 1838, Benett Coleman and Company started **Bombay Times** from Bombay. Later, in 1861, it was renamed **Times of India**.
- In 1864, VN Mangalik started **Native Opinion** from Bombay.

Important Landmarks of Print Media (English)

- In 1868, **Amrita Bazar Patrika** was started by Sisir Kumar Ghosh from Calcutta. This newspaper was published in Bengali to begin with. In **1878**, Ghosh made it an English language newspaper to escape the wrath of the Vernacular Press Act.
- In 1865, **The Pioneer** was started from Allahabad. It is the second oldest English language newspaper in India.

Important Landmarks of Print Media (English)

- In 1868, **Madras Mail** was started from Madras. It was known as **The Mail**.
- In 1881, Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia started **The Tribune** from Lahore. Later, the newspaper shifted its headquarters to a new office in Chandigarh. Mr. Prem Bhatia was the most illustrious editor of this newspaper.
- In 1878, **The Hindu** was started by G.Subramania Iyer and M. Vir Raghavacharyar from Madras. It began as a weekly and became a daily in 1889.

Important Landmarks of Print Media (English)

- In 1881, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Chiplunkar and Agarkar started **Mahratta**, an English weekly Newspaper. Mahratta proved to be a milestone in the field of English journalism (in India) because of the unique style of Tilak. **The Kesari** newspaper was also founded in 1881 in Marathi language.
- **Bengalee** was started from Calcutta by Surendranath Banerjee in 1879. SN Banerjee was one of the earliest political leaders during the British Rule.

Important Landmarks of Print Media (English)

- Dadabhai Naoroji started '**The Voice of India**' newspaper from Bombay in 1883.
- In 1900, G.A. Natesan started **Indian Review (A monthly Journal)** from Madras.
- Mahatma Gandhi was in South Africa during this period. He started **Indian Opinion** from South Africa in 1903.
- In 1905, Shyam Ji Krishna Verma started **Indian Sociologist (Indian nationalist Journal)** from London.

Important Landmarks of Print Media (English)

- In 1907, Ramanand Chatterjee started **Modern Review (English Magazine)** from Calcutta.
- In 1909, Lala Hardayal joined hands with Shyamji Krishna Verma to start **Vande Mataram** from Paris.
- In 1910, Pherozeshah Mehta started **Bombay Chronicle (English Newspaper)** from Bombay. In 1913, Lala Har Dayal started **Gadar** from San Francisco.

Important Landmarks of Print Media (English)

- Ms. Annie Besant was an active crusader for the cause of India's freedom. In 1914, she started **New India** daily newspaper. It highlight issues related to the Indian freedom struggle.
- In 1919, Pandit Motilal Nehru started **Independent** from Allahabad. The paper closed down under British repression two years later.
- **Young India** was started MK Gandhi from Ahmedabad in 1922. In the same year, KM Pannicker started **Hindustan Times** from Pune.

Thank You