



DEVELOPMENT OF PRESS AND THE HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

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Abstract :

The definition of the term Paper has changed over the time. Now the word Paper is used to mean daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines that publish news. News and topics change from time to time in daily newspapers. Weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual journals are preferred. Spiritual magazines can be monthly, quarterly or half-yearly, annual magazines. The Spiritual movement in India has changed the style of spiritual magazines. Similarly, the linguistic approach also has changed the style of Telugu magazines. In the beginning, all the magazines used to focus on Traditional and old language called “Grandhika Bhasha”. In course-of-time it has changed into a simple scriptural, semi colloquial and finally to the colloquial language. In the olden ages of kings and kingdoms the mode of the information is being exchanged through the human beings. In later times pigeons were used to transform the information from one place to the other. After that Public announcements have become the mode for mass communication. An effective Spy system has been developed to carry information during the Mughal era. The development of the art of printing and the paper industry brought great changes in the publication industry. As the speed of publication of papers and magazines increased, the social system also changed very rapidly.

I. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Quantitative Analysis

In this method data has been procured from various research and history books. It has been analyzed and the essence has been taken from the analyzed extract.

DATA AND SOURCES OF DATA

Information about the evolution of the Print media, Press and Telugu Printing is the

main Data and various Research and History are the sources of Data.

MAIN CONTENT

"Truth is no one's property! People are able to discuss with each other, reach a consensus and sort things out on their own."

- George Berkeley

In the late 17th and early 18th centuries this was the consensus of the aforementioned Western philosopher and writer about the social communication. Words may be differed but the sweet and short essence of the sayings of many other philosophers and writers like John Locke, David Hume, Voltaire are the one and the same regarding the social communication capability of the society and the people. It is the belief of some intellectuals that this view has become the foundation of individual freedom and democracy. The words freedom and democracy became the cornerstones of the emergence of newspapers. The reason for this is that what is seen and heard in the newspapers is the public voice. It can be said that the foundations of these ideas became the platform for freedom of speech. That is why in some of the developed countries like England, France and America, press publication was freely encouraged. Newspapers contribute to the protection of democracy, personal freedom and social freedom. In other words, we can say Newspapers are the shield of democracy. In fact, freedom of the press is as essential as human eyes to a democracy.

Let us see the authoritative description of a paper defined by two famous dictionaries of Telugu Language and also the Joseph Pulitzer's definition of NEWS. "Paper is a document of validity in written related to a particular issue or thing."

- Bahujanapalli Sitaramacharyu, Shabadratnakaram, 2007, page 548

"Paper is a document which is in written form with mutual consent between two persons for legal validation."

Suryrayandhra Dictionary, 1936 "Original, distinctive, dramatic, thrilling, unique, anxious, quaint, humorous, odd, apt to be talked about" are called NEWS." – Joseph Pulitzer
(Introduction to Mass Media, Warren K. Agee, Philip. Avlt. Edwin Emery, Corpercollins Publishers, New York, 1991, Page-100)

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the art of printing and the paper industry brought great changes in the publication industry. As the speed of publication of papers and magazines increased, the social system also changed very rapidly.

History of Printing Industry in India

Before the invention of paper in China, before John Gutenberg invented the printing press, the method of writing on palm leaves was at-most phenomena in India. Also, there was a more popular habit of writing on animal skins, stone slabs, metal foils and paper. Historical evidences says that the paper and ink came into use during the reign of the Reddy kings in the thirteenth century. (Bhimeswara Purana)

Development of printing industry in India

The Britishers started translating Indian texts and making dictionaries in order to maintain the power and the administration feasibility. Slowly they started promoting their culture and their religion. For that they had to set up a printing Press. Some missionaries have taken this responsibility on their shoulders. A Jesuit missionary started a printing house in Goa in 1556 and printed the book "Doutrina Christa". This is the first book printed in India. In 1578, a printing press was established in Punikayel

village of Tirunalveli district. After that another printing Press was established in Cochin in 1579. In 1602 a modern printing press was brought to YP Kota on the west coast for missionary purposes. Prayer Hymn books of the British religion were published in these printing houses in Tamil, Malayalam and Konkani languages. In 1616, 1649 and 1654 foreign religious books were published in Malayalam language. These are translations of Portuguese language books. Printing Presses were established in a row in 1712 at Trank Bar in Thanjavur district, in 1761 at Chennai and in 1778 at Hooghly near Calcutta. Even though there was an ease of printing in other languages in these printing press organizations but the facility of printing in Telugu language was not available all till 1808. After 1830, printing in Telugu gained momentum. The first Tamil-Portuguese dictionary was printed in a printing Press established in 1979 at Ambal Kad, a village near Tiruchirappalli.

Development of Telugu printing system

German priest Benjamin Schulz first printed in Telugu in Halle, Germany. Three books were printed in 1746, three more books in 1747, total six books were printed in this printing house. After another 65 years in the year 1812, Telugu books were printed at the "Sirampur" printing house in India. In 1814, "Telugu Grammar" by "Williamcarey" was molded here. Some people say that The first Telugu Magazine was also minted in Calcutta after some time, but there is no proper evidence for that. In 1816 A.D. Camp Bell's book "Telugu Vyakaranam" was published in Madras. In 1817 William Brown's book "Telugu Vyakaranam" and in 1818 "Telugu Shabdavali" written by him were also printed in Madras. The first book written and printed by Telugu people was "Vikramarka Kathalu" written by Ravigpati Gurumurthy Shastri. In 1819 it came out from Madras College and also been well received by the readers at that time. "Dictionary of Telugu" by Camp Bell in 1821, "Telugu Vachakam" by J.C. Morir in 1823, "Chondogranth of the Sanskrit Andhra Languages" by Brown in 1827, and English translation of Vemana poems by Brown in 1829. After that, millions of para-religious prayer books were published. In 1825 the Bellary Tract Society established a printing house in Bellary city. Many say that the first Telugu magazine "Satyadhootha" was published from here. But there is no proper evidence for it. Later- on Telugu printing was done in Visakhapatnam. Gradually some more printing houses have also started in Machilipatnam and Kakinada. The first Indian newspaper "Bengal Gazette" was published in 1816 from Bengal. Gangadhara Bhattacharya

published it in Vanga language. After that the magazines “Digdarshan” and “Samakhara Darpan” were also published. Samachar Darpan used to publish serious criticisms on Indian theology, philosophy and religion at that time. Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote many letters to the Editorial board of that magazine protesting that issue. But the Editorial board did not care it off. Then Raja Ramamohan Roy himself started a magazine called “Brahminical Magazine”. The magazine was discontinued after publishing 12 issues.

RESULTS AND DESCRIPTION

We can say this is all the basic history of “Development of Press and the History of NEWS Papers of India”. Later-on the printing culture of the magazines and NEWS Papers developed slowly and improved gradually in India.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Primary data collected from the bellow mentioned Research References, Books and Dictionaries and being analyzed to write this Research paper / Article. This is my own writing about the parts mentioned in the index.

REFFERENCES

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