



Role of Editors in the Indian Hindu National Movement in Tamil Nadu – A Study

¹R. Raveenthara, ²Dr. G. Rengaraju

¹Research Scholar, Department of History, R.V. Government Arts College, Chengalpattu – 603 001.

²Research Supervisor, Department of History, R.V. Government Arts College, Chengalpattu – 603 001.

ABSTRACT

Thus, Indian nationalism enjoyed a vigorous adolescence between 1858 and 1919, along with its nascence.¹ The Editors was crucial in starting coordinated movements for socio-religious reform. Additionally, it was representatives of this class that first sparked the political awakening that ultimately gave rise to nationalism and the Hindu National Movement in Tamil Nadu. The Editors has its roots in outmoded communication and espionage networks. The value of news was well understood before ink and paper were invented. Since news was crucial for administration and a method of information for the populace, ancient kings were interested in collecting it. The Indian press unquestionably provided a forum for the dissemination of radical ideas, a sited in the establishment of a rising corpus of reformist and nationalist views, and fostered a conversation on topics like female infanticide, widowhood, the expensive marriage system, and child marriage. Prostitution, untouchability,² superstition, and difficulties with taxation, the British government's and the European community's racial arrogance, the Indianization of services, and Indian representation in the legislative branch are just a few instances. They appeared in a variety of newspapers, periodicals, and journals. Due to the growth of cultural, political-economic, and intellectual activity in many regions of the country, especially in Bengal and Tamil Nadu, the 18th and 19th century rose to prominence. The idea of economic awakening, which finally constituted a challenge to the colonial rule in the nation, arose through the Editors.³ Thus, editors once became into a powerful weapon in the hands of Indian nationalists, especially the country's youth, t o unite the people from all of provinces for the national cause.

Key words: Indian nationalism - Socio-religious - Reform movements - Political awakening - Political organizations - Communication systems – Administration – Propaganda – Indianization - British Government- European community – Vernacular Press.

Introduction

Thus, Indian nationalism underwent a robust adolescence between 1858 and 1919 as well as its nascence. An emerging commercial and industrial bourgeoisie gave the Indian intelligent as liberation struggle the proper support.⁴The Editors were important in starting organized reroof,¹ mends for socio-religious reform. Furthermore, it was members of this class that served at the forebears of the political awakening that ultimately led to the birth of nationalism and the Hindu mass Movement in Tamil Nadu his section served as the leading edge of a political awakening that gained significant both power and followers. They exploited the Editors increasingly and more effectively. The Indian Press became increasingly political throughout this time. At first, only a select few newspapers devoted a substantial chunk of their space to political topics.

Editors as a Mass Media

The ancient kings were interested in obtaining news because it was essential for administration was a way for the populace to get knowledge. The early Hindu monarchs used a sophisticated espionage network to gather transmit data for official use. The used to get her information for neighboring kingdom for political and administrative reasons, as well as from with the kingdom.⁵The Editors played a vital influence in the formation and growth political groups in this regard as the most powerful mass media in existing political association and societies depended on the Editors to distribute common values and ideological and none of the initial political groups or societies could on ready loyalty of a sizable portion of the population in numerous regions of the nation.⁶ These two factors were particularly important. The Editors has its roots in ousted communication and espionage networks. The value of news was well understood before ink and paper were created due to the influence of Christian missionaries the educated Indian were interested in the publication of news paper in the native languages.

Editors as a Vehicle of Propaganda

The Indian press, undoubtedly acted as a vehicle of propaganda for radical ideas and helped to be the formation of a growing body of reformist and nationalist ideas and kept alive a debate on issues like the female infanticide,⁷ widowhood, the child marriage expensive marriage system, prostitution, untouchability, superstition and issues such as an official extravagance, taxation, racial arrogance of the British Government and European community,

the Indianization of services and Indian representation in the legislative institution. Furthermore, the majority of the studies concentrated mostly on local issues. But with time there was a notable in numerous regions of the nation. These two factors were particular important has its roots in outdated communication and espionage networks. The news was well understood before ink and paper were created. Due to the influence of Christian Missionaries, the educated Indians were interested in the publication of newspapers in their native languages. Editors as a Vehicle of Propaganda The Indian press, undoubtedly acted as a vehicle of propaganda for radical ideas and helped to be the formation of a growing body of reformist and nationalist ideas and kept issues like the female infanticide, widowhood, the child marriage expensive marriage system, prostitution, untouchability, superstition and issues such as an official extravagance. Taxation, racial arrogance of the British Government and European community, the Indianization of services and Indian representation in the legislative institution. Furthermore, the majority of the studies concentrated mostly on local issues. But with time , there was a notable difference in how they viewed and handled more important political issues Common issues began to emerge and debate of them, particularly in the vernacular press, began to result in a sizable convergence of opinions. ⁸The editors were just beginning out in India and Tamil Nadu in the first part of the 19th century. There were many publications, notably journals, magazines, and newspapers. Many of them had transient lives. Then the incident in 1857 happened. It revealed the negative elements of East India Company rule. It took home how frustrated both ruler and the ruled are incident puts an end to the Company's business. As a result, in 1858, the Queen signed a Magna Cart, returning control of the Indian government to the British this served to regain public and temporary setback has been suffered the Editors and journalism, it started to move once more, this time with renewed courage and force.

In order to consolidate British imperialism, the government later became particularly vigilant and active in a variety of areas. This sparked a number of important changes in Tamil Nadu society. Indian society and the process of building up the nation. There have been internal and external I actors that made contributions to the public's awakening. Be it known that the growth of customs and beliefs movements, request famines, adversely affecting economic circumstances and the movement for Irish Home Rule, as well as the expansion of western influence in Africa and Asia, w ere some of the key factors that led to a change in how folks think during the freedom movement . Journalism and editors could help bring about transition. In reality, there was a causal link between it and changing public perception; the two not only interacted, but also increasingly became dependent on one another. ⁹ Many groups have emerged and gained new ground in the third quarter of the 19th century, along with the Brahma Samaj, the Arya Samaj, the Ramarishna Mission, the Prathana Samaj, the Shudi Movement, the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, the Kooka Movement, the Singh Sabha Movement, the Ahmdya Movement, and many others. ¹⁰ The majority of these organizations have documentation. Numerous news organizations, debate leagues, and associations. It's important to note that various community organizations and political organizations established their Editors (Newspapers, Magazines, etc.). A few powerful political organizations, such the India Association, the Madras Mahajan Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association, and others, were emerged during the era under review. On December 25, 1885,¹¹ the Indian was established; followed by the Indian National Congress. Irrespective of their personality, objectives, or ambitions of these associations was aware of the advantages and usage of the press. They were all in charge of their journals and newspapers. The relationship between and to Editors and the people of India experienced the most major change after 1857.¹² The history of editors and journalism early significant from 1858 and 1885 for a number of reasons. They attracted people that were smart and insightful, but also individuals who were far apart from their English counterparts.

Vernacular Press

The reality that the meeting was not exploited as a chance to make some substantial concessions to the people of India especially angered the vernacular Editors. In this regard the creation of the vernacular press was a notable development. For the most of the second half of the 19th century, only the vernacular and Anglo-Indian editor was able to create a medium of agreement. Comparison to the English press was hard. Som Prakash, a publication by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, his secret report, the Registrar of the Bengal Secretariat complimented the editor's skill and boldness.¹³ The vernacular Editors faced several difficult challenges after 1857. The editors were unable to establish academic degrees. They had to explore a variety of different career choices heroes choosing journalism. However, it provided them a better appreciation of society and improve d their sensitivity to the emotions and aspirations of the wider population. The administration and native editors did not get along. Because of their lower socioeconomic status, the police and the judiciary used harsh and confrontational tactics against the editors of the daily papers. It was believed that manufacturing macular publications were a huge deficit business. ¹⁴ Numerous elements inhabited their circulation. As an illustration, first, the area in which that particular vernacular was spoken; second, the social to which its clients belonged were not well off, rather poor, and as a reason the subscription margined in arrears. As a result, pathetic pleas had to be made towards the defaulter's in newspaper columns' Publishing vernacular journals with English newspapers was not normal practice in those days, and poorly vernacular publications could not afford to pay to Reuter or hire correspondents.

The Attitude of the Press

The editors suggested that India's political turmoil be reinforced and that citizens forge the hatred that had existed between the nation's various religious communities.¹⁵ The nationalist English and vernacular Editors in the Presidency were important in swaying public opinion in papers was a movement driven by principles, and if the Indian people have worked with the government rather than instigating such a ruckus, the world would have scoffed at us. The Non-Cooperation Movement also intrinsically tied to the boycott of public bodies such universities, courts, legislative bodies, and shops selling imported goods. Newspapers including the Madras Mail, New India, Justice, and Dravidian participated in anti-Non-Cooperation Movement propaeanda.¹⁶

Whether in a Monarchy or a Republic, the people should obey the laws and regulations created by the Government," the Dravidian observed. Only by following these laws can there peace in the nation. There will be unrest, disorder, injustice, and heinous crimes all across the country the laws of the land are ignored. The Hindu and the Justice said that the Khilafat agitation in the Malabar region was the reason of the start of the Malabar Rebellion and warned that the crisis in Malabar was a sign of Swaraj.It was rendered very clear that "unjust instructions and irresponsible conduct of the district officials"

were to blame for the problems. They continued and stating that some people' irresponsible propoganda had fueled the Moplahs' fanaticism.¹⁷ The Prince of Wales landed in Madras harbor on January 13, 1922. To alleviate citizens of the Madras Presidency's concerns. The Prince of Wales' visit has been welcomed by the Anglo-Indian papers, the justice organs, the large percentage of Malayalam papers with a few, exceptions. Anti the mum nonfirahmin organs, while it was disavowed by the Hindu. Swadesamitran. Andhra Patrika Krishna, Hittakarani, nationalist Urdu, and Kanarese papers. However, some national papers afforded the Prince of Wales' engagements equal prominence. The Editors had a significant rote in the boycott of the Prince of Wales's success. The Editors differed on this development when Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement in response to the Chauri Chaura Inc relent. Navasakti and Ootiyam supported the Congress Working Committee's decision; vernacular newspapers like Swadesamitran, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Patrika opposed the suspension of the Noncooperation Movement. The Editors in the Presidency's views might have been the majority of them unified in their opposition to the Government's harsh tactics. The Dravidian as well as o then loyalist publications supported the Tamil Nadu government and published articles hostile of the News related. They had a point to pick, and that's the reason simply and clearly.

Role of the Press

As a consequence, the Press had an inconsistent relationship with India's emergence of new politics. On the one side, it had an impact on the growth of political awakening and made political consciousness possible. When it was the most effective mass medium available to the public, the Editors in particularly share common ideals and beliefs. On the other hand, politics today has an impact on the nature of the Indian Editors. This reciprocal interaction was continuing. There was not a single aspect of the Indian political landscape that the local press did not report on thoroughly. The Indian Editors likewise carried a variety of responses to these various issues, accurately` reflecting the variety of Indian society. Nevertheless, the native Editors did more than just capture answer.¹⁷ "Without it, it would not have been possible for these various reactions to coalesce into broad categories that might be crystallized to form cohesive political action of any type. Heaver, it is possible to say with the some degree of certainty that these associations would not aye been feasible concepts if the Editors had not given them entree to an effective mass media. It is true that such consolidation would have been highly unlikely without the emergency of political or societies. That was the premise of the mutually causal interaction between both the native and vernacular Editors and the Indian Political development.

Socio-Cultural Transformation:

The Editors brought socio-cultural and politico-economic transformation not only in Tamil Nadu but it could be noticed at national and international levels. Throughout it has been considered the fourth estate and pillar in the modem times. The press, indeed, succeeded to a large extent in founding the ideological foundation of modem Tamil Nadu and also of modem India. The press, particularly the vernacular acted as a might media through which individuals, organizations and institutions not only exchanged their ideas, ideologies, isms and thoughts, rather formulated new phenomena in the shortest possible span. It acted as a powerful mirror of society as well as a mighty social institution that often reflected the viewpoint of individuals. The Editors not only laid the foundation of the nation-state, rather created feelings of nationalism, secularism and pro-public administration i.e. self-governing institutions in India. Keeping its worth and important role in all walks of life, the Editors became very essential to evaluate and assess the role of the Tamil Nadu Editorsin the first phase of India's freedom struggle during the period under review. Through the co-operation and assistance of press, conferences, meetings and congregations could be held from time to time; controversies could be settled, movements organized, institutions build-up and their programmes and policies could reach the masses. The middle and professional class was indeed the product of the education system given by the British. However, it cannot be denied that the Editors played an equally significant role in the beginning about the said class into existence.¹⁸

Conclusion

Through the Editors there emerged the concept of economic awakening which ultimately became a challenge to the colonial government in the country. Several leaders at the national as well as provincial levels of Tamil Nadu started their public careers through this media and constituted their identities not only at the provincial level, instead of at the national level as well. Thus Editors at one stage became a mighty weapon in the hands of Indian nationalists, particularly the youth of the country to integrate individuals of all the provinces for the national cause. This was an obvious reason that the Editors of Tamil Nadu did not remain confined or isolated to a particular region.¹⁹ Almost all the Indian leaders may be belonging to any province considered freedom of the Editors very essential for the overall progress of the country. Besides, the Editors worked like an opposition faction as the political party system had not yet been fully developed during 1885- 1916. It is fact, the Editors considerably opposed the oppressive and exploitive policies of the colonial regime in India. Thus, credit must go to the west that knew its importance in bringing about transformation in all walks of life. With the opening of the British rule in India in the mid of 18th century, she did not have any kind of press.

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