



## **Development of Modern**

### **Education and Press**

Modern education and development of press and education side evolved during the British rule in India. Modern education came with modern political, social and economic thoughts and these thoughts were propagated through the nationalist press. Some half-hearted initiatives were taken by British Government of India for the development of education, but many full-hearted obstacles were placed in the way of evolution of independent press by same government.

### **Development of Education**

- The traditional school of learning in India suffered under the impact of colonial expansion. For one, the political turmoil under the British regime could hardly foster concern on intellectual pursuits and secondly, the public endowments to these schools were not forthcoming any more. But later, a plea to promote learning by the Indian Officers of the company and others finally bore fruit.
- The Calcutta Madarsa established by Warren Hastings in 1781 for the study of Muslim law.
- The Sanskrit College established by Jonathan Duncan at Banaras in 1791 for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- Fort William College established by Wellesley in AD 1800 for training of civil servants of the company in Indian languages and customs (closed in AD 1802).

### **1813 Act and the Education**

- The English missionary activists, such as Charles Grant and William Wilberforce, compelled the East India Company to give up its policy of non-intervention in education
- For the first time, the British Parliament included in 1813 Charter, a clause under which the Governor-General in Council was bound to keep a sum less than Rs. 1 lakhs for education. However, the company used this fund for promoting Indian language and literature.
- Establishment of Calcutta College in 1817 with the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy for imparting Western education. Three Sanskrit colleges were set-up at Calcutta.

### **General Committee of Public Instructions, 1823**

- In 1823, a General Committee of Public Instruction was appointed to look after the development of education in India.
- The Orientalists dominated the committee and advocated the promotion of oriental learning rather than the Anglican one.
- However different sectors both in England and in India created mounting pressure on the company to promote Western education.

### **Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy**

- The General Committee of Public Instruction consisted of 10 members. Within the committee, there were two groups, the orientalist who advocated the policy of giving encouragement to oriental literature and the Anglicist or the English party, which favoured the adoption of English as medium of Instruction.
- As a member of the Executive Council Macaulay wrote his famous Minute on Educational Policy, dated 2nd February, 1835 and placed it before the council. Macaulay favoured the viewpoint of the Anglicist party. He said that a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia. Macaulay aimed to create a class of persons who should be Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect.

### **Lord Macaulay's Education Policy 1835**

- In 1835, Lord Macaulay was appointed as a law member of the Governor-General Council. Soon, under the Macaulay system of education (approved by Governor-General Bentinck),
- Persian was abolished as the court language and was substituted by English.
- Printing **of** English books was made free and these were available at a relatively low price.
- The approved Macaulian system was an attempt to focus on educating the upper strata of society through English and saving it up to these people to promote vernacular language and literature. Western learning would also seep through to the masses In this manner.
- Bethune School was founded by JED Bethune at Calcutta (1849).
- Agriculture Institute was established at Pusa (Bihar).
- Engineering Institute was established at Roorkee.

### **Wood's Dispatch, 1854**

- In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a dispatch on an educational system for India which came to be called the Magna Carta of education in the country.

### **According to Wood's scheme**

- the government needed to spread Western education through English medium for higher education. But vernacular primary schools should be set-up in rural areas.
- its other recommendations were
- A grants-in-aid system to encourage private enterprises involvement in education.
- A department of public instruction in each of the five provinces.
- Universities in Calcutta and Madras.
- Teacher's training institutions.
- Promotion of education for women.

### **Hunter Commission (1882)**

- To evaluate the progress achieved under the Dispatch of 1854, a commission under William Wilson Hunter was set-up in 1882. The commission's views, restricted to primary and secondary education, emphasized.
  - the state's role in extending primary education
  - literary and practical learning for secondary level education.
  - that female education had been largely ignored
  - a whole-hearted attempt to involve private enterprise in education.
- Many institutions were set-up to promote oriental and Indian learning as well. Teaching-cum-examining universities sprang up, an example being the Punjab University established in 1882 in 1887, the Allahabad University was founded.

### **Curzon's Reforms**

- Under Curzon (1899-1905), education was restricted by official control and educated persons were motivated to express loyalty to the British rule. For improving the working and prospects of Indian universities, a commission was appointed in 1902. It was headed by Sir Thomas Raleigh. The commission's report led to the Indian Universities Act which was passed in 1904.

### **Provisions of Indian Universities Act, 1904**

- More stress was given over research activities. The number of fellows of a university and their pay in office was reduced. Government can veto university Senate Regulations. Strict regulation for affiliation of private colleges. Rs. 5 lakh were to be sanctioned per annum for 5 years, for improvement of higher education.
- The act laid down that the number of fellows of a university shall not be less than 50 or not more than a 100.

### **Sadler Commission (1917-1919)**

- The Sadler Commission was appointed to study the problems of the Calcutta University though its recommendations were applicable to other universities as well.

The commissions suggested included.

- A 12-years school course
  - A 3-year degree course after the intermediate stage.
  - More facility in laying down university regulations
  - Centralised unitary residential teaching bodies with autonomy to replace traditional Indian universities.
  - Facilities or teacher's training and female education
  - Instituting university degrees and diplomas and applied science and technology courses.
- Following the recommendations of the commission, from 1916 to 1921 seven universities were set-up The control of the Education Detriment was put in the hands of provincial ministries after the Montagu- Chelmsford Reforms (1919).

#### **Hartog Committee, 1929**

- Recommended the policy of consolidation and Improvement of primary education Recommended a selective system of admission to universities and diversified coupes leading to industrial and commercial careers. Universities should be improved Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937), worked out by the Zakir Hussain Committee after Gandhi ji published a series of articles in the Harijan.

#### **Wardha Scheme, 1937**

- Gandhi proposed his Wardha Scheme tor Basic Education that aimed at learning through activity and emphasised on vocational education. The details, as prepared by the Zakir Hussain Committee. focused on manual productive work. As the Congress ministries soon resigned, the scheme could be taken up only after 1947.

#### **Sargent Plan, 1944**

- The Sargent Plan worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944, called for elementary and higher secondary schools universal, free and compulsory education for children up to the 6-11 age group, and a 6 years school course for the 11-17 age group.

- Though the plan aimed to reconstruct education in 40 years, it was later restricted to 16 years
- Sir John Sargent was the educational advisor to the Government of India

### **Development After Independence**

- After independence, the **Radhakrishnan Commission** was set-up In November, 1948 to review university education The main recommendations were as follow:
  - 12 years of pre-university studies.
  - Higher educational set-up to impart general, literal and occupations education, increased focus on subjects such as agriculture law and medicine, and improvement of engineering and technical institutes.
  - University education must not be made compulsory administrative service.
  - Subject-wise exams at different stages for acquiring the first degree.
  - Uniform examination standards in all universities.
  - Raises pay scale for teachers.
  - The establishment of a University Grants Commission.
- For the national pattern if education and “general principles and policies for development of education.
- The Indian Government adopted a resolution in 1968 which was mostly based on the recommendations of the **Kothari Commission** appointed in 1964. The resolution laid down.
- The resolution also called for a three-language formula which would involve regional languages as well.
  - Promotion of science arc research agriculture and industry- related studies and increases emoluments for teachers and a better status for them.
  - On the recommendation of Radhakrishnan Commission, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953.

### **Development of Technical Education**

1794 Guindy College of Engineering (affiliated to Madras University)  
1835 Medical College at Calcutta, Agriculture College at Funs.  
1847 The Engineering College at Roorkee  
1856 The Calcutta College of Engineering  
1858 Overseers' School at Poona developed into Poona  
College of Engineering (affiliated to Bombay University)

### **Development of Press**

- The evolution of the Indian media was fraught with developmental difficulties, literacy, colonial constraints repression. Patriotic movements grew in proportion with the colonial ruthlessness and a vehicle of information dissemination became a tool for freedom struggle in the struggle for freedom, journalists in the 20th century performed a dual role as professionals and nationalists.
- The first attempts to publish newspapers in India were made by the disgruntled employees of the East India Company who sought to expose the malpractices of private trade. The first newspaper in India entitled Hickey's Bengal Gazette or The Calcutta General Advertiser was started by James Augustus Hickey in 1780.
- Soon other newspaper came into existence in Calcutta and Madras- the Calcutta Gazette, the Bengal journal, the Oriental Magazine, the Madras Courier and the Indian Gazette.
- During the first half of 19th century, several newspapers were running in the country Many of these like Bangadoot of Ram Mohan Roy. Rastgoftar of Dadabhai Naoroji etc., advocated social reforms and thus, helped to arouse national awakening.
- In 1857, Payam-e-Azadi was started in Hind and Urdu, calling upon the people to fight against the British.
- Again, the first Hindi daily Samachar Sudhavasrshan and two newspapers in Urdu and Persian respectively, Doorbeen and Sultan-ul-Akhar, faced trial in 1857 for having published a 'firman' by Bahadur Shaft Zatar, urging the people to drive the British out of India.

- This was followed by the notorious Gagging Act of Lord Canning, under which restrictions were imposed on the newspapers and periodicals.
- The first book published in India was by the Jesuits of Goa in 1557. In 1684, the EIC set-up a printing Press in Bombay. However, for about a century after this no newspaper was published in the country because the company's servants in India wished to withhold the news of their malpractices and abuses of private trading; from reaching London.

### **Press Laws and Regulations in British India**

- The earliest regulatory measures can be traced back to 1799, when Lord Wellesley promulgated the Press Regulations, which had the effect of imposing pre-censorship on an infant newspaper publishing industry. The onset of 1835, saw the promulgation of the Press Act. by Charles Metcalf, which undid with most of the repressive measures. He was also known as The liberator of Indian Press.

### **Censorship of the Press Act, 1799**

- imposed by Lord Wellesley on the grounds of apprehension of the French attack on India. The Censorship of Press Act 1799 imposed almost wartime restrictions on the press. The regulations required.
- The newspaper to clearly print in every issue the name of the printer, the editor and the proprietor.
- The publisher to submit all material for pre-censorship to the Secretary to the Government.
- The restrictions on press were relaxed to some extent under Lord Hastings.

### **Licensing Regulations, 1823**

- Promulgated by John Adams Press Regulations of 1823, proved more stringent than any that had been in force earlier.
- The new regulations required the act was particularly aimed at Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians.
- Every printer and publisher to obtain a license for starting a press or using it.
- The penalty for printing and publishing any literature without the requisite license was Rs. 400 for each such publication or imprisonment in default thereof. Magistrates were authorised to attach unlicensed presses.

- As the consequence of the act Raja Rum Mohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akabar had to stop publication.
- The Liberation of the Indian Press, 1835 Act, Metcalfe. Governor-General (1835-36) repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance and earned the epithet, liberator of the Indian Press. The New Press Act (1835) required a printer/publisher to give a precise account of premises publication and cease functioning, if required by a similar declaration. The result of a liberal Press Policy was a rapid growth of newspapers.

### **Licensing Act, 1857**

- The act imposed restrictions upon the press on the grounds of emergency caused by the rebellion of 1857.
- The act prohibited the keeping or using of printing presses without a license from the government and the government reserved the discretionary right to grant licensees or revoke them at any time.
- Metcalf's Act was Still applicable. The Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 finally replaced it.

### **Vernacular Press Act, 1878**

- The purpose of the act was to facilitate better control end to curb the Vernacular Press, which had become highly critical of the government policies since 1857 end mobilised public opinion on a large scale against the imperialist act of Lytton.
- The worst feature of the act was that it discriminated between the English Press and the Vernacular Press and no right of appeal to a court of law was given.
- In this context, the Amrita Bazaar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the restrictions of the act Lord Ripen finally repealed it in 1882.

### **Newspapers Act, (Incitement to Offences) 1908**

- The period 1903-05 saw the rise of nationwide protests against the anti-nationalist activities of Lord Curzon.
- To curb the Swadeshi and Boycott movements and to repress the militant nationalist trends, restrictions were imposed on the press.

- The act empowered the magistrates to confiscate printing presses and other assets of newspapers, which pushed objectionable materials that offended government's interests.
- The editors and printers of the offending newspapers enjoyed the right to appeal to the High Court within 15 days of the order of forfeiture of the press.

### **Indian Press Act, 1910**

- The act further strengthened the repressive hands of the government and is said to have revived the worst features of Lytton's Press Act of 1878.
- The act empowered the Local Government to demand security, at the time of registration from the printer or the publisher of a newspaper and to forfeit it, if the newspaper publishes any objectionable material.
- The printer of every newspaper was required to submit two copies of each issue to the local government.

### **Developments during First World War**

- During the First World War, 1914-18, the Defence of India was promulgated. The executive used these powers not only to repress the political agitations, but also to suppress the free public criticism.
- In 1921, a Press Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, then law member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, to review the working of Press Laws. On the recommendations of the committee, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910, were repealed.
- With the nationalistic struggle intensifying in 30s especially under the impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi, the Press Ordinance of 1930, was issued. This act, revived the provisions of the Press Act of 1910
- It was followed by the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act 1930, to provide for the better control of the Press. The act invested immense powers in the hands of the provincial governments, to suppress the propaganda for the Civil Disobedience Movement.

### **Developments during Second World War**

- The government, under the Defence of India Act, assumed special powers during the Second World War (1939-45).

- Pre-censorship was in force, Amendments were made in the Official Secrets Act and Press Emergency Act.

### **Developments after Independence**

- Press (Objectionable Matters) Act. 1951 was passed along with an Amendment to Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution.
- This act empowered the government to demand and forfeit security for publication of 'objectionable matter'.

### **Important Newspapers, Journals and their Founders**

<b>Newspaper / Magazine</b>	<b>Founder/Editor</b>
• Bengal Gazette (India's first newspaper)	James Augustus Hickey (1780)
• Dighadarshan	Marshman
• Calcutta Journal	JS Buckingham
• Samvad-Kaumadi	Ram Mohan Roy (1821)
• Mirat-ul-Akabar (First Newspaper in Persian)	Ram Mohan Roy (1822)
• Bangdoot	Ram Mohan Roy
• Brahmanical Magazine	Ram Mohan Roy
• Rast Goftar (First Newspaper in Gujarat)	Dadahhai Naoroji
• Vichar Lahari	Krishnashastry Chiplunkar
• Hindu Patriot	Grish Chandra Ghosh (Later Harish Chandra Mukherjee)
• Som Prakash	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
• Indian Mirror	Devendra Nath Tagore
• Bangalee	Grish Chandra Ghosh (Taken over by SN Bannerjee in 1879)
• Indu Prakash	Gopal Hari Deshmukh
	Lokhitavadi
• Native Opinion	VN Mandalik
• Kavi vachan Sudha	Bharatendu Harish Chandra
• Amrita Bazaar Patrika	Motilal Ghosh, Shishir Kumar Ghosh
• Sudha Vani	Akshay Chandra Sarkar

• Bangadarshan	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
• Statesman	Robert Knight
• Hindi Pradeep	Bal Krishna Bhatta
• Hindu	Vir Raghavacharya and GS Aiyar (1878)
• Maratha	Kelkar and Tilak
• Kesari	Agarkar, Titak and Chiplunkar
• Bangavasi	Joginder Nath Bose
• Hindustan	Madan Mohan Malaviya
• Modern Review	Ramanand Chatterjee
• Indian Review	GN Nateshan
• Swadeshmitram (Tamil)	GS Aiyar
• Sulabh Samachar	Keshav Chandra Sen
• Sanjibani	Krishna Kumar Mitra
• Hindustan Standard	Sachidanand Sinha
• Yugantar	Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Nath Dutta
• Sandhya	Brahmavandhav Upadhyaya
• Pratap	Ganesh Shankara Vidyarthi
• AI- Hiial	Abul Kalam Azad
• Ai-Bilag	Abul Kalam Azad
• New India	Annie Besant
• Commonweal	Annie Besant
• Young India	Gandhi and Indulal Yagnik
• Indian sociologist	Shyamji K Verma
• Bande Mataram	Bhikaji Madam Cama
• Talwar	Birendra Nath Chatopadhyaya
• Free Hindustan	Tarak Nath Das
• Hindustan Time	KM Pannikar
• Kranti	Mirajkar, Jogelkar, Ghate