

## LOKMANYA TILAK'S EDITORIALS FOR MASS EDUCATION

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### **Abstract**

*Lokmanya B.G. Tilak wanted to educate people about drain theory, inequality, injustice, poverty and colonial dual policy for the common man. He realized that common man should know all these facts and should be aware of the injustice to them and to know the paradigmatic situation around them which will create awareness for his birth right – Swaraj. Lokmanya Tilak's Editorials in Kesari was a fight against the British Government and created unrest against British colonial policies. This research paper is confined to 1890 to 1920 and media writing of the great patriot Lokmanya B.G. Tilak who wrote various articles in his newspaper "Kesari" to educate the masses about need of Swarajya and means of development of India. Lokmanya Tilak was a great orator, he used his lectures as a storytelling tool to educate the masses about need of Swarajya and means of development of India. Lokmanya Tilak had the strength to influentially express the subject matter. Thoughtful topic, proper words and pragmatic examples were the soul of his lectures. Lokmanya Tilak had very powerful skills to analyze the minute and enlighten very minute details of any subject, which always reflected in his lectures.*

**Keywords:** *Lokmanya Tilak, Lokmanya Tilak's editorials, articles, Kesari, Media, Education, British Government*

### **Introduction:**

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was multi-faceted personality in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the freedom struggle also known as a spokesman of Swarajya, i.e. self-rule. He was a visionary of Nationalism and a great researcher. His unique personality influenced the common man to forget their differences and unite to be a nation. He was analytical in Mathematics, Law, Astrology and Sanskrit which helped him to create the master plan for the blue print of free and modern India. His studies in Vedas, Upanishads, Shrimad Bhadvat Gita and traditional knowledge helped him to know the psychology of the Indian citizens and transform their mindset and unite them.

We find the relevance of Tilak's visionary thoughts even after 100 years which will help us to build a better nation. The detailed analysis of Lokmanya Tilak's work and his political deeds reveal that he was a profound scholar, a refined Hindu, a true revolutionary, an ardent freedom fighter, an anarchy patriot and above all- a true and faithful son of India.

In the opinion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Tilak was a symbol of new era. Many regard him as the ardent exponent of Indian Nationalism. While, in the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi, Tilak was the maker of modern India.

### **Historical background:**

For more than 300 years India was ruled by Muslim invaders, East India Company and the British Government. In 1857, few kings and Indian soldiers in British Army made unsuccessful freedom revolt but they lost the freedom revolt. This resulted in losing self-respect and confidence in Indian citizens. British colonized economic policy and mechanization of industry destroyed Indian Cottage Industry. Heavy taxation diverted Indian wealth to British Govt. Famine, lack of education and poverty lead unhygienic life and widespread of diseases in India. India was never one country and was divided in various Kingdoms, monarchies, areas, religions, languages and cultures, etc. Britishers always had a policy "Divide and Rule". This resulted in lack of nationalism and "I" or "Swa". According to Tilak, economical independence is necessary for upliftment of the country. As a frank and fearless journalist, Tilak expressed his views on all the issues. He wrote against showing marginal increase in GDP. Tilak wanted the wealth of nation should be shared with common man and not only with the handful of people. Tilak introduced theory of nationalist economics. The object of Lokmanya Tilak was to achieve Swaraj which will give liberty to every individual to work for the national wealth. That is why Mahatma Gandhi described him as "Maker of Modern India" (Dr. Geetali Tilak, 2018)

### **Aims of the study:**

The aim of the present study is to review Tilak's thoughts which were the foundations of modern India. Tilak proposed the four fold programme, i.e. Swarajya, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education. Additionally, his role in Nationalism and his criticism on Srimad Bhagvatgita, i.e. Gita Rahasya has helped the masses to think beyond Western Philosophy. He regarded 'National work' as 'God's work'. In this era of Globalization, it has become necessary to learn about Lokmanya Tilak's thoughts on National Economics, i.e. Exchange rate, Trade, Commerce, Taxation and Industry. These thoughts can help us to restore our wealth.

### **Review of Literature:**

A study conducted by Hassoon, F. K (2018) presents a stylistic analysis of newspaper stories. The findings reveal that the language and style used for writing stories in the newspaper deviates from the ordinary norms of writing.

Another similar study conducted by Van, T (1988) is in the form of a book which presents a series of case studies. The case studies illustrate the structures of national and international news in the press. These have been first summarized and presented in the form of structures of news reports as it has been developed in the past five years.

A critical analysis study was conducted by Awan, N. And Harun, M. (2015) wherein the editorial discourse of uprising in Libya and Syria was conducted. It was done from two mainstream newspapers namely The News International of Pakistan and the Arab News of Saudi Arabia. The study revealed that

the editorials portrayed the actions of authorities as a threat to incoming changes while it reflected the protectors as indicators of revolution and social change.

Another study conducted by Khan, A. et. al (2014) aims at investigating the issues between Pak-US relations. It has been represented and portrayed in two leading Pakistan National newspapers. Two elite newspapers The Nation and The News have been selected for research. This study analyzed the editorials of both newspapers published from September 2001 to September 2003 as the universe of the study. This research study has employed a combination of the quantitative and qualitative techniques of content analysis to analyze the contents.

The paper, SWARAJYA AND TILAK studies the multi-faceted personality of Lokmanya Tilak. Tilak was a lover of motherland of first order. He had immense love for the country. Throughout his life, he made all sorts of efforts and sacrifice for the prosperity of the country. From his very childhood, he inherited love for his own country. He wanted to make India prosperous and strong country in the world. He had deep and immense faith in Indian culture, religion, art and tradition. He further compared our nation with God. To quote Tilak, 'God and our country are not different. In short, our country is one form of God. The love of nation like love of God has to transcend narrow provincialism and communalism'. The great freedom fighter and the people's leader through his 'Swaraj, Swadeshi, Bahishkar and National Education' had drawn the map of India's progress and development in true words. (Dr. Deepak J. Tilak, 2019)

### **Objectives:**

The objectives set for the study are:

- To study the editorials published by Lokmanya Tilak in Kesari newspapers during 1881 to 1920.
- To study the concepts of National economics published by Lokmanya Tilak in Kesari newspaper.
- To analyze the contents of articles written by Lokmanya Tilak
- To present the facts and arguments based on the articles of Lokmanya Tilak

### **Research questions**

The research questions put forth in the following study are:

- Are the editorials written by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak relevant in the modern era
- Have the problems of poverty, industrialization and agriculture changed in the current era

### **Hypothesis:**

The hypothesis framed for the study includes:

- The editorials on economic aspects written by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak are relevant even in the modern times.

### **Research Limitations:**

The limitations of the present study are:

- Lokmanya Tilak's writings are in Marathi and the researcher has tried to translate some part of it.
- Taking newspaper as a base, contemporary references are reported. Researcher tried to extract the essence from those articles and documented them in short.
- Marathi language has dwelled meaning; hence, it sometimes becomes challenging to translate such words.
- The present study covers only 20 articles written in Kesari Newspapers and excludes other related works of Lokmanya Tilak.

### **Future scope of study:**

Researchers have selected the articles written by Lokmanya Tilak mostly on Economics. However, he has written articles on various subjects i.e. Social, Political, Cultural, Language, Religion, Philosophy etc. Each subject is worth researching and has a wide scope for further research.

### **Research and Methodology:**

This research paper is confined to editorials appeared between 1881 to 1920 of the great patriot Lokmanya B.G. Tilak. He wrote various articles in his newspaper "Kesari" to educate the masses about need of Swarajya and means of developing India. So the researcher has selected 20 articles-. Printed in "Kesari" of which newspaper reporting is available. Lokmanya Tilak's oratory can be compared with unadorned beauty. Lokmanya Tilak had the strength to influentially express the subject matter. Thoughtful topic, proper words and pragmatic examples were the soul of his lectures. Lokmanya Tilak had very powerful skills to analyze the minute and enlighten very minute details of any subject which is reflected in his lectures.

Apart from writing articles in Kesari, he travelled through India to deliver lectures. During Ganesh Festival, he used to literally visit each and every village to deliver the lectures. (Tilak G.) After establishing Home Rule League, till 28th December 1917, i.e. Lucknow Congress, by delivering lectures, he gathered people for demanding Swarajya. There are many books available on Lokmanya Tilak and Swarajya which has helped the researchers to know various facts or background behind the articles. In the research, the researcher will try to find the writing structure of Tilak for educating masses.

As Lokmanya Tilak, in order to educate the masses, wrote various facts about the present situation then, his writing cannot be compared with mythological or imaginary story telling. But can be compared with reality writings and its effects on society. As the period of research is 99 years before, the effect cannot be measured by any other method. These articles or speeches can be availed.

The researcher has adopted the descriptive research method which covers analysis of the articles written by Lokmanya Tilak based on the topics related to National Economics. Out of those 20 articles, two of them naming- 'Is Government's Mind Stable' and 'The Secret of Bomb Blast' created political unrest and resulted into Lokmanya's imprisonment. Researchers chose these articles to exhibit Tilak's fearless personality and aggressive leadership. All other 18 articles were based on Economic issues such as; Trade, Indigenous Industries, Exchange Rate, Taxation, Import Export Policy, Drain Theory, Free Trade Farming etc.

### **Lokmanya Tilak and his editorial writings:**

Ravindranath Tagore, Justice Ranade, Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, Telang and few more educated graduates from the first generation from Indian universities were eager to uplift their countrymen. They wrote about the drain theory. Lokmanya B.G. Tilak wanted to educate people about drain theory, inequality, injustice, poverty and colonial dual policy for the common man. Tilak realized that common man should know all these facts and should be aware of the injustice to them and to know the paradigmatic situation around them.

Tilak started New English School in 1880 and two newspapers- 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maharta' in English in 1881. After ten years, in the year 1891 he resigned D.E. Society and became Editor and Owner of the two newspapers. From 1891 he decided to devote himself, full time, to the national cause. He started writing on various subjects and educating the masses. Being a multifaceted personality and a scholar in Sanskrit and Astro-mathematics he educated masses about rich heritage they belong, which helped the common man to restructure their social place and their self confidence i.e. "I". He also educated masses on social, historical, economic, industrial, educational, political, trade, modern sciences and agricultural, etc. aspects.

Tilak found that to educate the masses and downtrodden people, it is necessary to mobilize them, educate them and make them active. After successfully starting Ganesh Festival in 1894, Tilak started Shivjayanti festival in 1896. Within a short time thousands of people started gathering together in spite of the cast, creed and religion. Lokmanya Tilak planned to use traditional media like Kirtan, Mela, Drama, Lectures, etc. to educate a common man. Through Ramayana, Mahabharat and historical stories of Shri Shivaji Manaraj, Tanaji Malusare, Zashichi Rani, Rana Pratap, etc. Tilak conveyed the masses need for Swarajya and self respect and prepared them for action.

Lokmanya Tilak for writing articles in Kesari, created a format first time in Marathi journalism. To communicate to masses, he used simple language and gave references from Mahabharata or other commonly known stories in the period 1881 to 1920.

Similarly he asked the Kirtankars to change their format and insisted on telling the stories from Vishnupuran. He requested them to use historical stories. The Kesari founded by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a news papers and Tilak used this mass media to educate the masses. It is a mile stone in vernacular journalism.

Kesari faced various difficulties and faced four legal battles. During the years 1881 to 1920, Tilak as an Editor, was prosecuted and suffered imprisonment for three months during 1884, one and half year in 1887 and six years in 1908 respectively. The editorial published in Kesari created awareness in common man. Tilak criticized British bureaucrats and British colonial policies which transformed common man's opinion against British rule and created the desire for Swa-Raj.

After studying various articles written by Tilak in Kesari, the Researcher found that there is logical structure in these articles. Tilak was a mathematician and Law Graduate. So he used logical steps while explaining the subject to common man. All the articles are in Marathi and the language he used is simple. He has also included Mahabharata stories for better understanding. Tilak never used adorning language. He used to write in dialect, i.e. the common language used by the people. Lokmanya Tilak wanted to

awaken the people. He wanted the common man to know the background of various incidences, actions, laws, social or political movements, not only in India but around the World.

Tilak adopted a writing style like storytelling that can attract the common man to learn more about that subject and understand various viewpoints, objections about it. He used to tell the correct way or solution to or the correct step which people should adopt. The various subjects he handled are:

- Current affairs
- Social, ethical, religious, education, democracy, social engineering.
- Economic, indigenous industry, farming, famine, taxation, exchange rate, fertilizers, modern technology, etc.
- English colonial policy, Drain theory, injustice, equality.
- Death articles on leaders in various fields.
- Marathi and English language, importance of mother tongue, literature, Mahabharat.
- Traditional Indian thoughts and education and its importance.
- Modern science and its importance
- Social

#### 1. Attractive Headings :

At the beginning of his article he refers one shlok or teaching in Sanskrit ethic from old saga Bhritahari or Mahabharat which can explain object of the subject which he want to tell to his readers. His headings for articles were attractive and simple. E.g.

- Darkness under the lamp
- Morning without the Sun
- Wash or rub the coal but it remains black
- Divide and rule
- Secret of bomb explosion
- Universities or labour providers
- These are not our teachers
- Poverty in Hindustan
- Cry of farmers
- Silver, Rupee, Pound

#### 2. History and background :

Then Tilak used to explain history or background of the subject so that the reader can get better understanding about it. The same method is used in realistic storytelling to create atmosphere and understanding.

#### 3. Facts and argument:

Thirdly he used to tell various facts and figures about the subject and explain the various view points about the subject, legal points. Later he used to explain how some views are wrong and the reasons for that like a Lawyer. In this part Tilak's language used to be harsh and convincing that he never kept any space to argue and never kept any ambiguity in the minds of his readers.

While criticizing others he always has his own opinion, conclusions and solutions to the problem. The readers can convincingly accept his solution and act accordingly.

**Objective:** Objective of the research is to analyze Lokmanya Tilak's editorial writings, the style or format and its educative value for mass education of Hindustani citizens.

**New word power to Marathi language:** After British Rule, many new concepts came to India. Marathi language was not having alternative words. Let us review one article and its structure (ref. Kesari Special Issue 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1956 by Aba Chandorkar). Tilak introduced more than 2870 new words like: Bureaucracy – Nokarshahi, Repression – Dadapshahi, Cottage Industry – Gharguti Dhande, Round Table Conference – Golmage Parishad, Budget – Andajpatrak, Mike- Dhwanikshepak, Film – Chalatchitra, Uniform – Ganvesh, Open trade – Khula vyapar, Graduate – Visharad, Secretary – Chitnis, Office – Khari. He also added alternative words to Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Conservative Party, Labour Party, Democracy, Exchange Rate, Economics, Upper House, Lower House, Legislative Council, etc.

**Article 1: Is Government mind stable? Or Has the Government become mad?** (B.G.Tilak, 1897)

Background: Tilak gives reference of the incident happened on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1897 (Killing British Officer Rand and Aryaratana). How Collector threatened all Pune Leaders in the meeting? On the next day, the Collector sanctioned additional police force costing Rs.2,00,075/- per year. This additional expenditure was collected from the citizens of Pune by increasing Tax.

1. Other opinions: Killing the British Officers is wrong. Those who have done this will be punished by Law. But blaming all the Pune citizens and their activity is wrong. It is not possible that all citizens came together and planned the murder, with the knowledge of Police. The same incident happened Peshawar but Punjab Governor did not act like Collector or Pune. The Pune Collector is assuming rope as snake.
2. Facts: There is no proof that all the Pune citizens or any large groups planned the murder criticizing bureaucracy action in native newspaper do not lead or initiate someone to commit a murder. Collector is deciding his opinion on the article in Times newspaper which does not have any proof. Such opinions in newspaper are not treated as evidences in the Court of Law.
3. Inference: It is requested to Govt. that they should not take urgent action against pune citizens. For this article, Lokmanya Tilak was sentenced to jail for 18 months. But people realized the urgent arbitrary action of British Government and unreasonable taxation they have to pay. This created unrest within common man. Lokmanya Tilak to achieve swarajya wanted people to activate against British Government.

Lokmanya Tilak also wrote many articles on Industry, Swadeshi, sugarcane factories, etc. to educate masses about the modern view, problems in farming and industry, unjust, illegal arbitrary actions of the British Govt.

The impact of Lokmanya Tilak can be judged on increased support of people all over India in movements like Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education and Homerule Movement.

If we review various articles of Lokmanya Tilak, one can understand that he wanted to develop his country as a developed democratic and modern nation. So the subjects he handled were about overall development of the nation with practical approach.

Conclusion: Lokmanya Tilak as an active journalist grabbed all opportunities to expose the hypocritical perceptions of British administrating officials and politicians about the civilization in India (Tilak, D. J). Through articles published in Kesari and his speeches delivered by Lokmanya Tilak reached lakhs of educated people. He weaved these narratives and educated a common man and convinced them to take

action and gave them the Four Fold Program, i.e. Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education. He believed in indigenous industries so he encouraged Swadeshi goods. Kesari acted as a newspaper and played a major role in communicating to the masses.

**Article 2:** (B.G.Tilak, Poverty of Hindustan , 1902)

Background: In last 25 years, the researchers have presented enough evidence on Hindustan's poverty. 200 years ago, Hindustan was a Golden Country for all the western countries like England, France, Portugal, Dutch, etc. One could easily find out a large difference in Hindustan's economy. The per capita income of Hindustan's citizens in the year 1852 was 2 Annas, in 1880 it was 1.5 Annas and in the year 1900 it was  $\frac{3}{4}$  Annas. These facts and figures come from the British Government's official document. Mr. Digbi has written a book on Indian Economy and has referred the documents placed in the Table House of the parliament. He has further stated that Lord Curzon claims that the per capita annual income of 40 Shillings i.e. Rs. 30/- is wrong and the actual PCI per annum was 13 Shillings, i.e. Rs. 10/-.

Facts and various opinions: As per Mr. Spence's, the individual in south India spends Rs. 14/- per year whereas Government spends Rs. 20/- per year for an individual prisoner. This suggests, common man does not get food or clothing like what a prisoner gets in a prison. If there is a situation of draught, earning even a meager amount becomes a challenge. For the same, Lord George Hamilton has delivered a wrong picture in British Parliament. Dadabhai Navroji and Mr. Digbi have published their views so that English people can become aware of the real facts about Indian economy.

Inference: These facts will present a true picture to the State Secretary of India. Mr. Digbi has shared a copy of his book to Lord Hamilton; now the only question before us is, "will English people help us to improve our economy"? Until now, no one has taken any cognizance of this. My aim to write this article is to tell you that British Bureaucracy has not taken any positive steps so far and that too knowingly. So now, national leaders should decide the future policy.

**Article 3: Burden on Hindustan** (B.G.Tilak, Burden on Hindustan , 1900)

Background: Hindustan is a poor nation and expenditure on British Governing system is burdensome for Indian economy. Everyone knows that there are a few good things or benefits we enjoyed because of English government. Nonetheless, due to a heavy burden of expenditure, we have started receiving a second class treatment and benefits have been transferred to English citizens. British Government treats us as a step- child or Gulam.

Facts and opinions: It is true that every country has to bear its own expenses. But expenditure of Aden, Iran and other countries is a burden on Indian economy. This additional cost is 2.96 Lakh Pound, i.e. Rs.44 Lakh. There are few people who are objecting calculations. Lord Salisbury wanted to offer this money, not as a right but as a donation to poor people of India.

Inference: Reader should know how Hindustan is getting secondary treatment. We are paying the cost of colonial expenditure. Prime Minister or Conservative or Labour Party does not want to consider our genuine demand. Lord Anslow has quoted 2.5 Lakh Pound. Even if we get this much amount, we should be satisfied with this figure.

**Article 4: Mr. Dinsha A. Wanesha's Statement before the Royal Commission** (B.G.Tilak, Mr. Dinsha A. Wanesha's Statement before the Royal Commission , 1897)

Background: British Govt. has appointed Royal Commission to review Indian conditions. But because of the overall criticism, the Commission asked native participation. Hence, Mr. Wanesha, Prof. Gokhale, Banerjee, Dyyar and others will be giving their statement before Royal Commission.

Facts and opinions: We received a report about Mr. Wanesha's statement. Mr. Wanesha, an expert of Accounts, has made the statement without fear. He has mentioned various facilities which are given to Indian citizens, indirectly helping English industrialists rather than helping Indian people. Prof. Gokhale has stated that because of British rule, Indian citizens have lost confidence. They do not get jobs as army officers, police or on administrative posts. He also revealed certain facts about the farmers.

Inference: We have become weak under the British rule. Our position is like a plant in a small pot. We cannot grow like big trees in jungles which are free to grow and fight with any natural calamities.

**Article 5: How do we spend Rs. 110 Crore** (B.G.Tilak, How do we spend Rs. 110 Crore , 1902)

Background: Last year, in 1902-1903, Indian budget reached Rs.110 Crores. Next year, it will be inflated to Rs. 125 Cr. with Rs. 1.5 Cr. Surplus. Sir Edward Law stated that there might have been more surplus if government had not given concession in taxation or expanded on development. This makes us even more curious to know the facts and figures. Everyone knows this is because of a decrease in the value of a rupee to pound.

Facts: It is a known fact that British government exercising Colonial rule, have decided to create a reserve army in India. All the expenditure of this army is going to be taken from our budget. In future, reinforcement in British Colonial Rules and increase in the defense budget of European countries will be burdensome for India's budget.

Inference: All the European countries should try for a solution to it. Because of some lust or hunger, no country can cut down defense budget. As per Russian Writer, Mr. Blanch, this power hunt will last only till its burden becomes unbearable or after war. Today Indian people should know that British Govt. has imposed the Defense budget on Indian Economy which will lead to curtailment of development plans of Lord Curzon.

**Article 6:** (B.G.Tilak, Burden of Defense Budget , 1902)

Background and History: There is an increase in the salaries of soldiers this year, forcing the increase in the expenditure by 34 Lakh. For a poor country like us, such expenditure is an oppressive load. There are 60 thousand English soldiers employed in India. But during the year 20 to 25, thousand soldiers were deported to Africa for Boer War that has increased the cost by one to one and quarter crores. This is a dead weight on Indian economy.

Facts and Opinions: The decision to increase salary of English soldiers in India has been decided by the Army Head in England. They have not consulted this with Indian bureaucrats. British government is using this army force to rule Africa and China, so, it is not highly unfair to burden the Indian Economy with this personal expenditure. Continuous droughts have reduced farmer's income and hence, money

collected from them should be utilized carefully for their development and not for strengthening the British rule in Africa and China.

Inference: We have to make more such efforts to compel the British government to remove this unjust burden of defense budget from us.

**Article 7: Farmer's Law** (B.G.Tilak, Farmer's Law , 1892)

Background: India's 19/20 % of population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture. Their economic condition is so awful that the farmers are always drowned in debt. They have to pay the taxes every year. In addition to drought, widespread diseases, pests on the crop make them poorer. (Tilak, 2018)

In olden days, Kings used to give concession in taxes, if there were drought, lenders use to lend some money. However, soon after "Farmer's Act" money lending got banned and the government stopped giving any concession in taxes. Government restricted private lending but started their banks and began to perform the same role. Now, the government has announced inquiry commission.

Facts and Opinions: I want to draw the attention of the commission that private lenders are not the only responsible people for such a merciful plight of the farmers. "Statesman" newspaper from Kolkata has published detailed study reports of correct facts and figures.

Farmer's Law has some defects. Farmers cannot pledge their farm but can pledge their houses or animals, which means, if there is draught, farmers loses their only shelter and animals. Amended law should be implemented.

Inference: Farmers, Private Lenders and Government should all be in profit or loss equally. The Govt. should collect taxes according to agricultural production and not impose taxes every year.

**Article 8: Distortion of our industry** (B.G.Tilak, Distortion of our industry , 1902)

Background: If economy of any country depends on agriculture and agricultural income depends on nature, then that Country should develop its industries which can minimize dependency on agricultural income. India, traditionally has developed its industry and industrial skills from olden days. Our cloth, silk cloth, woolen shawls were developed than any other country. Hindustan used to export many products but in 1769, East India Company controlled Indian Trade and prepared some laws which were forcefully implemented. Their unjustified action on cloth weavers increased the export taxes on finished goods and reduced export taxes on raw material or banned export on silk clothes to England.

Facts and Opinions:

Product	1812 (Export per pound wt.)	1824 (Export per pound wt.)	1832 (Export per pound wt.)
Raw Silk	4 Shillings	4 Shillings	Pens
Silk cloth with craft	Not allowed to England	Not allowed to England	20%

Sugar	1 Pound 13 Shillings	3 Pound 3 Shillings	1 Pound 12 Shillings
Liquor	1 Gallon 15 Shillings 8 Pens and 19 Shillings	1 Gallon 2 Shillings 17 Pens	1 Gallon 15 Shillings
Cotton Cloth	17 Shilling 11 Pens	6 Shilling	20 Shillings

In between there was a mechanical revolution in England which helped mass production at low cost.

Here is an example of unjustified tax policy for better understanding

Raw Leather – 5%

Processed leather – Additional 5%

Leather products 15%

This has finished or destroyed our industry.

There were few products which were exported at low cost like Tea; but they were owned by the English people.

Inference: If such unjustified restrictions or taxation had applied to England, their economy would have been collapsed.

**Article 9: The first Chimney (Mill) in Pune** (B.G.Tilak, The first Chimney (Mill) in Pune , 1893)

Background: 100 years ago, Indian textile and craft were known all over the world. Pune being the capital of Maratha Kingdom was well-known for its trade and prosperity. However, post Peshva rule, trade stopped. Now as per Mr. Madhavrao Kunte, it has become necessary to change and expand Pune by starting manufacturing industries.

Facts and Opinions: Seth Shivilal Motilal and his friends with the help of Madhavrao Namjoshi started a company and collected capital money through shares costing Rs. 500/- each and started the first cloth mill in Pune. They erected 175 imported latest weaving machines for fine thread. If they manufacture clothing as per the local demand, they can easily sell their products instead of depending on exporting the cloth.

Inference: Mill owners should see that latest technology should be adapted so that they can replace English products with theirs.

**Article 10: The secret of Bomb Blast** (B.G.Tilak, The Secret of Bomb Blast , 1908)

Background: After the partition of Bengal, there was a bomb blast at Muzzafarpur. All the English newspapers (Times, Statesman) unnecessarily blamed “Swadeshi and Boycott” movement. When such incidents of Bomb Blast happened in Ireland then instead of blaming someone, the British government started discussing Home Rule with Irish people.

Facts and Opinions: According to a pioneer newspaper, Govt. should announce an area-wise list of leaders and if there is a bomb blast, hang those leaders. Such kind of decision increased the unrest instead of controlling it. In Ireland, British conservative government passed Coercion Act in the past. However, the present Prime Minister is planning to cancel the Act. We must take a lesson from the history of Ireland. By killing people, one can never find a solution to the unrest. Therefore, government should not listen to Anglo Indian newspaper's advice.

Inference: Discussion and finding solution will calm down the unrest. The government should try to know the reason behind the agitation of Bengali people.

**Article 11: Trade & Commerce** (B.G.Tilak, Trade & Commerce , 1902)

Background: Earlier, we commented on the policy of British Government. Their motive was selfish. They keep us unarmed and unorganized in order to rule us with ease. It is our intension to expose this dual policy of Government. We are being burdened by deference expenditure of other countries.

Facts and Opinions: Industry in Japan was in a bad shape and then Government took a few positive steps. Since then, Japan is getting good results. 85% of our population is farmers. There are few agro based units but they are of no use to us.

If we could manage to acquire some technical knowledge and establish small industries, this can help our economy. The people should collectively put up the required capital. We have already done this for cotton mills. We have to expand our activities. We should make more experiments and learn latest technology to improve our product. Mr. Tata had shown willingness to donate a sizable amount for the setting up of a research institution but the Govt. has turned a deaf ear to the proposal.

Inference: Our young men are willing to go to Japan or elsewhere to obtain technical knowledge. If wealthy people help these youngsters for foreign education, it will help in reviving the industrial fortune of our country.

**Article 12: Industrial Bondage** (B.G.Tilak, Industrial Bondage , 1899)

Background: At present we are facing political, social and industrial bondage. A lot is discussed about our social and political bondage at the National Conference or in newspapers. But what is being overlooked is the 'Industrial Bondage'. Our students, who are passing matriculation or graduate examination, have to take small jobs with paltry remuneration. They cannot participate or work in any industry or trade because of the capital required.

Facts and Opinions: We used to have cottage industries in iron tools, cloth, oil, wooden furniture, paper, leather, gold and precious stone jewelry. But now, raw material is exported and finished goods are imported. So our present position is like supplier of raw material. Unless we make strong efforts to develop our industries, we cannot stop industrial bondage.

Before coming up to an inference, I would like to draw your attention to a new development in disciplines like dynamics, physics, chemistry and study of electricity and magnetism.

This innovation has helped the mankind. Due to these circumstances, the European nations have progressed.

Inference: In such a situation, we should develop small scale industries and raise some capital. It is necessary to educate ourselves and should step forward in order to make our nation robust.

**Article 13: The Plight of India** (B.G.Tilak, The Plight of India , 1895)

Background: Every day a policeman goes and reports his authority that a murder has been committed in his territory. Two houses were broken into and robberies were reported. “Everything else is all right and things are well”, this is exactly how Mr. Flower (Secretary of State for India) is reporting. Similarly, everything is fine with India too.

Facts and Opinions: Britshers have set up business in India and looting Indian economy. Government has invested in roadways, canals and such work. All such capital expenditure is in loss. Since 1885, for last four years, there is constant deficit. This year balance shows huge debt owned by India. Balance has been achieved increasing taxes and cutting down local expenditure and farmer relief unspent balance.

Inference: The Indian citizens are already burdened with unnecessary additional taxes. If there is a famine similar to 1876-77, our economy will go down. The balance shown in the accounts is a result of irresponsible management. The real situation reflects that India is in utter plight.

**Article 14: Maharashtra and Mauritius (Jaggery or Sugar)** (B.G.Tilak, Maharashtra and Mauritius (Jaggery or Sugar) , 1906)

Background: We have to work towards the development of our sugar industry. This will help us to reduce our imports. Some parts of Maharashtra have suitable climate, rainfall and soil for Sugarcane. We already have large area under cultivation of Sugarcane. Despite, we import sugar. Economy of Mauritius depends upon Sugar industry; it is a small island having 2/3 of its population from India (Hindustani labour).

It is shameful that we, having such large area under sugarcane cultivation, have to import sugar from a small island.

Facts and Opinion: Taking advantage of irrigation canals from Neera and Mutha rivers, we can certainly increase our sugarcane production. Nevertheless, we face obstacle of total disinterest from the government. Sugar production is an agro based industry. It is high time government takes serious interest in developing agro based industries like Sugar, Cotton and Rubber. It may be noted that in most other countries, agriculture departments provide incentives by extending financial, technical and legal assistance. To conclude, it is extremely necessary to acquire modern sugar technology and train our workers. But unfortunately, government has simply failed to do this.

Inference: If some rich people step forward and contribute towards training the workers- we can succeed. If we fail to take the advantage of opportunities at the right time, our Swadeshi movement will be meaningless and some third party will take the advantage. There are already a few reports of such incidences in Baramati.

**Article 15: Of yarn and weaving (1)** (B.G.Tilak, Of yarn and weaving (1) , 1905)

Background: The Swadeshi movement has spread across India. This could be achieved because National Congress accepted and contributed towards it consciously as a national movement. While thinking of our imports, the first one is Cotton Cloth which is half the value of our total imports. The art of weaving and spinning yarn was known to our country since ancient times. The flourishing and prosperous industry was deliberately destroyed and by the government and everyone associated with this business is starving.

Facts and Opinion: England does not produce Cotton. All their looms were made for wool. Today the situation has changed. Looms are run by mechanical power. A modern loom is equivalent to 25 hand looms. We are exploited for commercial profits. Japan, America, Germany and, France are working hard to attract new business ventures and have started training centers. If we calculate, by providing cloth for 30 crore population, we can engage 2 crore jobs.

Inference: We must work hard to improve the situation. We shall discuss the right steps in the next article.

**Article 16: Of yarn and weaving (2)** (B.G.Tilak, Of yarn and weaving (2) , 1905)

Background: Government has taken deliberate steps to destroy our textile industry. To reconstruct the industry, we must replace handlooms with steam power looms. Here, Tilak explained the manufacturing procedure of handlooms and further mentioned the way John Kay in 1773 and Mr. Cartwright in 1840 invented mechanical and power looms.

Facts and Opinions: Question is whether we set up steam power looms with a number of looms and invest on small-scale mills. It is because, bigger the investment, higher the prompt margins. Hence, each mill requires minimum hundred looms because operating less than hundred would mean loss. However, some special fabrics like Sarees, borders, blouse pieces, Silk boarder, dhotis and check patterned cloths cannot be manufactured in bulk.

Inference: Small fabrics with a number of machines can be set up in small towns and villages where more employment can be generated by spinning, disentangling, dyeing, starching, rolling yarn on shuttles etc. For this very reason, I would request all the leaders in every district to set up some training institution to create skilled employment.

**Article 17: Paisa Fund** (B.G.Tilak, Paisa Fund , 1907)

Background: Kesari has already published a report about Paisa Fund meeting. Now committee of Paisa Fund has completed all the legal formalities. It is a matter of great disappointment that the response of the public to the Paisa Fund has not been very encouraging. We have appealed to the public to donate at least one paisa per head every year. According to the census, the population of Mumbai is no less than around 8-10 lakh. But there is huge difference between the money collected and the population exists. We, here, can easily notice the dearth of dedicated social workers.

All the money collected will be spent for collecting more contributions. So, possible solution is, we need a few people who will work without expecting any monetary benefits.

Facts and Opinions: The entire amount should be deposited with the committee. In fact, the missionary fund in England and the Atta fund of Arya Samaz are collected on the same principle.

The Paisa Fund committee has declared that after collecting Rs. 10 lakh, they will start small training programmes for the small scale manufacturers of match boxes, pencils, soaps, brushes, buttons, candles and so on.

Inference: Our aim is to make our society self-sufficient and stop import. This is the base of our Swadeshi movement. Please remember that if the Paisa Fund fails, it will be a collective failure.

**Article 18: The Extravagant Government (B.G.Tilak, The Extravagant Government , 1892)**

Background: The happiness, affluence, and development of the citizens of the country depend upon the government's decision or governance.

British government's governance in India has drained our money and is spending on wasteful expenses. If such expenses continue, our economy will be in disastrous situation. If a leech continues to suck blood, then there is no way to replenish the body ever again and death is assured. Our nation is trudging on the similar path.

Facts and opinions: The first fact is, increasing charges in promissory notes. There is already a difference in exchange rate between Gold coin and Silver coin rupee. Any further change in exchange rate may affect the promissory note charges.

The charges levied on promissory note are one such expense. Home charges are the expenses paid to England for governance of India. It is in 1892-93 is one crore seventy lakh rupees which is fifteen rupees to a pound.

Let us see the expenditure incurred by Indian treasury.

1) Salaries (per year)-	2,20,900 pounds
2) Travel cost for those who reside in England	
• Residential employees (unpaid leave)	2,69,961 pounds
• Military employees (unpaid leave)	2,67,101 pounds
3) Military soldiers ships built	11,18,787 pounds
4) Travel cost	2,77,072 pounds
5) Training of soldiers	5,00,000 pounds
6) Pensions	35,08,407 pounds
7) Unloaders appointed in China, Iran and Jeddah	25,366 pounds

All these expenditures are not for India but for reinforcing the colonial rule.

Following are some examples which illustrate the hypocrisy of the British government.

- 1) An engineering college is established in England and its yearly expenditure is borne by India. Entire training and education of student is conducted in England.
- 2) There is a mental asylum in England whose expense is also borne by India.

- 3) If any prince desires to visit India, all the expenditure is paid by India.
- 4) The cost of medals, trophies given to various people are also borne by India.
- 5) The expenses on the study of Science, Archeology and study of History are borne by India.

Inference: In short, the Indian wealth is spent according to the whims and fancies of the British people.

**Article 19: The Gold and Silver Coin** (B.G.Tilak, The Gold and Silver Coin , 1892)

Earlier, exchange was one pound gold to 10 Indian rupees. Now the exchange is 1 pound gold to 16 Indian rupees. So, devaluation of rupee is increasing prizes and our debts to England.

To explain this theory to layman, Tilak illustrated-

If children of a collector are studying in England, earlier, he would send them X pounds to meet the expenses, now he has to send more rupees for the same cost. For example, the foreign cloth that earlier cost 2 rupee now costs 3 rupees. There are 2 aspects of the issue, one is the scientific and the other one is practical. What do we mean by money or coins? How is their value determined? Why does it rise and fall? We will discuss it in the first part.

Facts and Opinion: The real form of money is quite different. The term money is used to express wealth in terms of coins. In Economics, coin symbolizes the mode of monetary transaction. It is a unit of payment. The wealth of a nation is determined by its production. No country will be rich or poor in accordance to the number of coins it possesses. Though, the same may not be true for an individual. There is a story about the gold bricks in Srilanka in the ancient time. Once, a barber got 4 bricks of gold for shaving a customer. Receiving gold against a mere shaving job, he became ecstatic until he went to the market. He bought some food grains and was asked to pay four bricks of gold which he used to get in four coins in his country. Thus, it is understood that coins are similar to any other goods in the market and their value fluctuates.

We need coins for smooth transaction instead of “Barter”. The people must have immense faith in the government that uses paper coins as a mode of payment. Use of paper coins was unanimously agreed upon. Value of any material such as Gold or Silver depends on the efforts required to produce it, as well as for its demand in the market. If some country introduces paper coin or currency, demand for Gold and Silver will reduce.

Inference: Lokmanya Tilak explained how evaluation of currency is calculated in simple words for common man.

**Article 20: The Gold and Silver Coin (2 & 3)** (B.G.Tilak, The Gold and Silver Coin (2 & 3) , 1892)

Background: We have seen how the rate of coin fluctuates. If farmer gets some exchange products, it means, it has some exchange rate. In Mughal’s rule, one paisa was enough to feed a man, which suggests either the food was inexpensive or the single paisa had a great value. The cost of merchandise products does not inflate suddenly but, when all the prices are inflated due to non availability. However, when all the prices are inflated that is because the value of a coin. The real value of wealth depends upon the availability of goods necessary for comfort. There are many difficulties in introducing Gold and Silver coins all over the world. We also use Copper coins for smaller fractions. Therefore, if the use of Gold and

Silver coins were to become prevalent in India, the value of any number of Silver rupees for the Gold Mohars would have to be determined.

### **Facts and Opinion:**

Now a days, Silver has become cheaper than Gold. Earlier, cost of pound was equivalent to 10 rupees, however, the present cost of 16 rupees equals to a pound. The British bureaucrats used to get their salary in Pounds and as a result, devaluation of rupee increased our debts. Sir David Barber has accepted these facts. Other expenditure has the same implication.

This situation has come up due to British Policy. One rupee coin is melted with 165 grams of pure Silver and mixed with 15 grams of metal i.e. to 180 grams. These mixed metal coins have reduced the value of rupee coin. Now, Government has issued a rule that value of rupee should not be evaluated on its weight of Silver. British Government policy to adulterate metal mixed will devalue market exchange rate. The decision of British Government about adulterated metal will devalue rupee in international market. We used to import Silver to melt coins because of metal adulteration. India doesn't import Silver. Thus, as per demand supply ratio, prices of Silver have been reduced where as price of Gold has been increased, which will devalue rupee.

### **Inference:**

British government policies of adulteration in melting of coins will adversely affect Indian economy.

### **Conclusion:**

After studying Lokmanya Tilak's writings in Kesari one can see that Tilak's editorials were like 'a pen as a weapon'. Tilak, through his editorial writing brought political consciousness among the Indian Citizens for Swaraj movement. Tilak gave a new direction to the common man and initiated them for action and the four fold program initiated by him, i.e. Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education. The four fold program with its inherent features laid Hindustan of progress.

Tilak pursued this four point program which not only educated the masses but transformed them for action on politics, democracy, agriculture, industry, commerce, social issues and four ethics viz. freedom, justice, inequality and peace (progress).

Present scenario of Globalization, Automation and Multiple Intelligence has affected Indian Economy (reverse) adversely. Globalization had affected indigenous small scale industries during Lokmanya Tilak period on British rule there was free trade policy. Similar facts crushed our indigenous industry. Even the taxation policy of British rule was against Indian trade and industry. Tilak's approach will help us to decide our policies and wisdom on National Economics. Automation had also affected our industry during nineteenth century. Presently, we are facing the similar situation. India will also have to develop its technology and guard small scale indigenous industries to safeguard its employment and wealth.

We have to revise our Economical policies where a spirit of National Economics develops skills and mindset of our young generation to deal with artificial intelligence.

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