

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ASSAMESE JOURNALISM IN ASSAM: A STUDY

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Abstract:

Assamese Journalism came to evolution from the advent of British Rule in Assam, and it was institutionalized along with the appearance of the print media that was initiated by the British Missionaries. From the British period to the present time Assamese journalism played a vital role in keeping the national identity of the Assamese people. The journey of Assamese print media is determined, to begin with, the magazine “Arunodoi” which started publishing in January 1846 from Sibsagar under the editorship of Dr. Nathan Brown. Then “Assam Bilashini” newspaper continued in 1871 AD under the editorship of an Assamese scholar Sri Datta Deva Goswami. Ghanakanta Bhattacharya followed him in 1913 as its weekly newspaper. After its stoppage in 1924, the “Natun Asom Bilasini” as a weekly newspaper again started in 1987 A.D. Electronic media started in Assam through the radio in 1948 and television from March 24, 1985. In such a way, a good number of weekly and daily newspapers, monthly and fortnightly magazines and periodicals came to the service of spreading knowledge and information to the masses of Assam.

Keywords: Assamese Journalism, magazine, newspaper, print and broadcasting media

Introduction:

Journalism is a means of creating awareness among the masses, thereby people come to know the situations that find around. ‘Journalism’ started in Assam from the advent of the British. In fact, the fields of Assamese Journalism are extensive from the past; and the Assamese journalists were enthusiastic to carry out their responsibilities with their write-ups to focus on the role of Mahatma Gandhi who devoted to the motherland’s freedom with love, sincerity, non-violence, and non-cooperation in the British period. The freedom-loving Assamese people were bound to lose their thoughts and free exposure having been overwhelmed by the century-long rules of foreigners. But some of the journalists became familiar with joining the freedom movement, and even ignored the rewards of foreign rulers.

Earlier during the Ahom Rule, ‘Buranji’ played a vital role in journalism since the Ahom King Swargadew Sukafa (r. 1228 - 1268) gave direction for writing birth, death, marriage, occurrence taking place on roads, victory, defeat etc. Thereby we come to know the method of administration of the Ahom kingdom and their diplomacy over the occupancy of power, invasions of Mughal and their failure, fighting trickery, dealing with wife and daughter as wealth, class division according to skills and professions, bringing professional and skilled people from other countries and offering a settlement to them, taking initiative for circumstantial needs, offering honours to the officials and bureaucrats, activities of some brave kings, the idealism of genius and expert persons, the disastrous position of the subjects in the absence of monarch and so on. ⁽¹⁾

We are aware of the fact that the trend of Assamese Journalism began with the endeavour of the British people who brought a printing press to Assam for their agenda to preach Christianity. Afterwards, it led to the way of institutional journalism for the Assamese people. ⁽²⁾ Due to the endeavour of the generous British Missionaries, print media came to appear in Assam and Assamese Journalism came to evolve in the 19th century. The contribution of Assamese journalism is unparalleled in respect of bringing solutions to the various regional and national problems.

Besides the religious objective, the journal “Arunodoi” served for spreading information about the country and abroad, as a result of which, it was popular among the people. It had a column focusing on the religious aspect of Christianity. From that ground, it offered a service to people as that of the newspaper. It ran under the editorship of Dr. Nathan Brown for more than 36 years long; and then its printing press was sold in 1882.

In estimation, it can be said that the monthly newspaper – “Arunodoi” doubtlessly created a new era for the development of Assamese literature and journalism. It showed the way to some distinguished Assamese scholars who could work in the latter period of journalism as newspaper editors and publishers. Furthermore, it played a great role in creating awareness for people and social reformation like widow-marriage, women's education, development of industry, health security, sustaining knowledge about natural disasters, sociology, politics, economics, etc. In fact, the motto of the journal was as mentioned in its first issue – “The ORUNODOI, a monthly paper, devoted to religion, Science and General Intelligence.”⁽³⁾

Afterwards, the newspaper “Assam Bilashini” started in 1871 under the editorship of an Assamese religious scholar Sri Datta Deva Goswami. Ghanakanta Bhattacharya followed him in 1913 as its weekly newspaper. Again it took a new name as “Natun Asom Bilasini” and served as a weekly newspaper again started in 1987 A.D. In such a way Assamese Journalism grew in Assam. A good number of weekly and daily newspapers, monthly and fortnightly magazines and periodicals came to the service of spreading knowledge and information for the masses of Assam.

Literature Review:

Journalism is a profession that depends on the mode of transmission through publication or broadcasting having an analysis of news, articles, and literary texts. It comprises the issues of people, either local or international communities, related to political, social, and cultural aspects. The press is one of the important tools in society, which contributes to the formation of a set of intellectual dimensions pertaining to the information of individuals within the same society, brings them closer to their surroundings, and provides them with all the news about the topics they are interested in pursuing different dimensions of general information and medical studies, arts and culture, game and sports, etc.⁽⁴⁾ We find two types of journalism: print media and digital broadcasting.⁽⁵⁾

The Assamese Journalism was primarily brought by the endeavour of the Baptist Missionaries, who sincerely established a printing press in 1836 in Assam; they made a tremendous endeavour to regain the position of the Assamese language perfectly with the debut of ‘Orunodoi’. According to Dr. Maheswar Neog: “The Baptist Missionaries did a lot for Assamese people having written of Assamese grammar, dictionary, school books, books for scientific knowledge, publishing a magazine like ‘Orunodoi’ for 37 years long, being one of the first strivers for reinstating Assamese language in the schools and courts, and facilitating the Assamese writers to keep the pen in hand.”⁽⁶⁾

It appears from the history of Assamese journalism that Sri Sri Datta Deva Goswami bought a printing press from Calcutta, which was established under the title of “Dharma Prakash Jantra” in 1871 A.D. and it started publication of a newspaper entitled “Assam Bilashini” without proper facility; Goswami was the editor of the same, and it was published by Sridhar Oza.⁽⁷⁾ The “Assam Bilasini” continued for twelve years long as the second journal of the Assamese language. In fact, “Assam Bilasini” was successful to develop the Assamese language, literature, and journalism during the first period (1871 – 1883). The journal entitled “Assam Bilasini” was established first by the Assamese people, but its contribution cannot be gauged with preference to the credit of “Orunodoi”.⁽⁸⁾

The second edition of “Assam Bilasini” started published in Jorhat as a weekly newspaper in 1913 under the editorship of Ghanakanta Bhattacharya. This newspaper was stopped for two years due to its oppositional activities against the British government. It was totally stopped in 1924. Again in 1987 “Natun Asom Bilasini” a weekly newspaper was made complementary to the sacred memory of Krishnakanta Bhattacharya. Its chief editor was Nalinidhar Bhattacharya and Jatindra Kumar Bargohain was the editor. Shantanu Kaushik Baruah became editor-in-charge in the latter period.⁽⁹⁾

Hemchandra Baruah published the weekly tabloid "Assam News" in both Assamese and English in 1882, and it was a newspaper in reality. It ran only 3 years long. In 1894 Manik Chandra Barua and Kaliram Baruah together published another weekly "Assam" that achieved due attention of the general people.

On 14th January 1900, Padmanath Gohain Barua published the weekly "Assam Bonti" that was known later as "Bonti" having continued till 1944. In 1918, Chandrakumar Agarwala published "Xhadiniya Xhongbaad". In 1927 Kirtinath Sharma published "Xhadiniya Raaiz" and in 1929 Nilamoni Phukan published the daily "Dainik Batori" from Jorhat. In 1932 "Axom Xevak" and in 1935 Ambikagiri Raichoudhury published "Deka Axom". The newspaper continued publication till 1954. After the death of Raichoudhury in 1967, his son Bhagagiri Raichoudhury republished the newspaper for a short period. In 1989 the "Deka Axom" was republished as a tri-monthly magazine by Skhitish Chandra Phukan. In 1939 Benudhar Sharma published "Tarun Axom" from Dibrugarh.

In 1946 Debakanta Baruah published "Dainik Axomiya" and it just continued for only two years. In 1949 Mr Barua published "Natun Axomiya". Later Birinchi Kumar Barua, Kirtinath Hazarika, etc took the editorship of the newspaper. This daily created a new horizon in the field of Assamese journalism.

After the independence of India from the power of the British government, Assam has witnessed numerous daily and weekly newspapers like "Raaiz", "Xaantidoot", "Axom Batori" under the editorship of Chandraprasad Saikia, "Nilachal" which was under the editorship of Homen Borgohauin, "Ganatantra", "Mahajaati" under Purnanarayan Sighna, "Alok", "Nagorik", Janasadharan, Ganaadhikar, etc. are sprung in a full-fledged manner.⁽¹⁰⁾

In the pre-independence period, we find in the undivided Assam more than a hundred newspapers and magazines in publication, but they continued for a short period. Assamese journalism did not have an industrial position according to the present times and the market for printing press was limited. There was also a constraint on the literacy rate. Nevertheless, Assamese journalism played a vital role in creating awareness and informative knowledge for the Assamese people leading to building up the consciousness and patriotism in their minds. Publication of Assamese weekly, monthly, and three monthly journals and newspapers appeared from different places in Assam. Among them we may cite the names as follows: Moina, Pokhila, Parijat, Lorabandhu, Usha, Chetana, Sadhana, Asonhitaixi, Prabhati, Nazon, Pracharak, Jayanti, Surabhi, Saumarjyoti, Kandari, Tarun, Asom, U-khum-ka-ri, Surma, Jugasakti, Juger Aalo, Anauba Somaj, Nagasi, Pajatantra etc. In addition, we notice some more names are as follows: Chitraban – a film magazine, Bihalangani – a humour-based magazine, women magazines namely 'Lakhimi', 'Abhijantri', 'Gharjeuti', 'Kabita Lota' – a magazine for poems, and 'Galpa – Kabita' for prose and poetry publication. In this connection, literary development for the Assamese people created several specific ages like Jonaki, Banhi, Bardaichila, Ramdhenu, and Awahan.⁽¹¹⁾

Jonaki served greatly as a famous literary journal in 1889, while the stalwarts like Chandra Kumar Agarwala, Lakhminath Bezbarua, Hemchandra Goswami, Kanaklal Barua, and others were associated with this journal like a nail in the finger. Through this journal 'romanticism' was transmitted to Assamese literature from English literature. On the other hand, Usha (Dawn, 1907) appeared under the editorship of Padmanath Gohain Baruah, and Bahin (Flute, 1909) was edited by Lakhminath Bezbarua. It has been observed that Bahin and Usha had different idealism, ran parallel, and were frequently engaged in long contention and strife. Above all, these two made tremendous contributions to Assamese literature cultivation on prose, poetry, short stories, historical dissertation, essays, etc.⁽¹²⁾

A Brief Observation in the Present Time of Assamese Journalism:

Presently we find in Assam more than 10 dailies, a few magazines, and about five TV news channels; and they are functioning in a good manner. The history of Assamese journalism speaks of its credibility of the bright future, while it has been continuing for a hundred and fifty years long. In matters of All India Radio centers, we have more than ten relay stations in the different districts of Assam.

Critical Views:

The journal ‘Awahan’ was published in Calcutta and its issuance continued up to the World War and stopped after ten years long. The magazine became popular due to its maintaining a high standard of literary credibility. In this connection, Brinchi Kumar Barua (1995) mentions as follows: “It created a reading public, intensified popular interest, served as a model, and also reared a band of enthusiastic writers. New ideas and fashions in literature, the short story, scientific literary criticism – these were the special merits of this magazine. The speculative, philosophic, reflective, and argumentative prose which has declined today in Assamese is greatly fostered in the pages of Awahan.” (13) The journalist Pratap Bardoloi (2012) adds that Awahan created a renaissance for bringing unity to the national life of the Assamese people for a period of one and half decades. It made an epoch for the people of Assam in building up a suitable atmosphere for intellectual life, freedom movement, and cultivation of merits in a proper way. The monthly magazine ‘Ramdhenu’ (1950) was successful in bringing a modern wave of the contemporary world to Assamese literature scintillating in different dimensions. As a result of which its writers could express humanism in their writings having been emancipated from the selfishness of society.

Apart from these, the ‘weekly and daily Janambhumi’ have been exerting a great influence over the domain of Assamese Journalism till today. The publication of ‘Ason Bani’ began in 1955 in Guwahati. The ‘Janambhumi’ turned into weekly just before the independence on March 10, 1947, from Jorhat. Later on, after independence, the weekly Janambhumi again formed into a daily newspaper and started its publication namely ‘Dainik Janambhumi’ from 1972. We also find considerable credit to Asom Bani. The Assam Tribune authorities have been playing a great role in the development of the Assamese journalism industry for a long back as well. ⁽¹⁴⁾

During the post world war period, the daily ‘Natun Asamiya’ made significant development in the literary aspects. In fact, the review of books and other feature articles published in the Sunday issue of the ‘Natun Asamiya’ reflects the new grounds gained by the latter writers. It made a large contribution to the field of belles-lettres, while a good number of renowned contributors used to write in this respective column, they are namely Dr. Hem Barua, Lalit Bora, Hemchandra Sarma, and Bhadra Bora. ⁽¹⁵⁾

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Agradoot Newspaper dated 6 July 2022, the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi expressed through video-conferencing about the Assamese daily Dainik Agradoot that it is a "strong voice of the Northeast in the Assamese language" – for not compromising with journalistic values; which have always kept the national interest paramount." ⁽¹⁶⁾

Again a tweet PM Modi adds that "Assam has played a key role in the development of language journalism in India as the state has been a very vibrant place from the point of view of journalism. Journalism started 150 years ago in the Assamese language and kept on getting stronger with time" and “Agradoot is an iconic daily of Assam”. ⁽¹⁷⁾

Discussion:

It is a notable factor that in the twentieth century Assamese journalism sprang up with varied dimensions as soon as the print media developed to the great extent. The information carried by dailies, weeklies, three days, and monthlies has covered every field of human life like politics, sociology, economics, literature, games and sports, science, astronomy, beauty culture, women and child, film, humour, poetry, etc. and their period passed more than century-long.

Among the 43 dailies published in the govt. recognized languages, we find 16 dailies and 47 weeklies in the Assamese language in the present Assam. The monthly magazines coming out from different institutions would surpass a hundred in number.

It reveals from the foregoing study that Assamese journalism has been playing a great role over the past years. In fact, journalism as a non-political media used to constitute public opinion in every field of socio-political and economic life and thereby people can perceive the actual matter of the broad discussion and it helps them to reach a goal. In this case, the organizations for regional movements have been creating awareness among the masses leading to public consciousness through the large-scale print and broadcast media, although it may be against the government of the national party. Here we find a striking point that journalism in the pre-independence period created awareness of the masses secretly, but after independence

journalism is playing a pivotal role in broad daylight for every aspect that the atmosphere needs. Movements for language or agriculture or industry or foreigner's deportation are entangled with journalism in recent issues. Journalism inevitably has created the student movements like AASU, AAMSU, AARSU, AABSU, etc. It is imperative to know that the members of AASU compelled the central government to sign the foreigner's deportation act in 1985 and they constituted a regional party like AGP which was also successful to form a government in Assam twice under the influence of the foreigner's deportation movement. In this matter, 'Dainik Asom' (1979) played the utmost role in delivering enormous news that touched the heart of the Assamese people and it became a popular newspaper among the masses. As a result of this, its circulation numbers reached 75000. Likewise the 'Agradut' a fortnightly newspaper later turned into three days gave more importance to the issues of Assam that prevailed thereupon. During the Assam Movement, the Saptahik Kalakhar, Sanchipat, Mujahid, etc. offered critical discussion that drew the attention of people to the great extent. In the present situation, the weekly 'Sadin' (1989) and the daily 'Asamiya Pratidin' (1995) have been accepted by all for their luminary service to the people of Assam. The Assamese magazine "Bismoy" has been popular with the readers for its items that give much pleasure and amusement since the time of its inception in 1969, and 'Prantik' started in 1981 and 'Gariyashi' from 1993.

Here mention may be made that the first ten days newspaper of Assam was "Aparup" which began to publish in Jorhat in 1980. We find more other Assamese journals for which journalists took a bold initiative in bringing their publication. Among them, "Biswabarta" was published in Dhaka as an Assamese edition from the year 1911. It is significant to note that most of the newspapers of Assam publish weekly Sunday and in their contents we find informative knowledge, and by these supplements new writers find scopes to publish their articles; no doubt, it is a good initiative of Assamese journalism.

Moreover, we find journalism in a blossomed way, of which testimony goes with the monthly magazine entitled "Aykor Nirnoy" published in 1959 from Guwahati; in 1957 "Purbajyoti" was published from Guwahati; in 1989 the daily "Purbanchal Prahari" was published from Guwahati. Another Assamese weekly "Rajanigandha" was published in Guwahati in 1983. As journalism has been pervasive, different newspapers, magazines, and journals also came to publish in other tribal languages of Assam although their numbers are least in comparison to the development of Assamese journalism. ⁽¹⁸⁾

Assamese Journalism in Electronic Media:

In fact, electronic media is comprised of film, radio, and television; they can spread information quickly with better technology and presentation among people in an easy way. In the contemporary modern period, journalism with electronic media has been more popular than print media. The reason is that print media can be used only by educated persons, while electronic media can be enjoyed by all illiterate and literate persons together. Irrespective of all communities, journalism through electronic media has been accepted by the people of Assam as well; it finds no matter, whether they belong to cities or villages.

Television:

In respect of electronic media, television is the most popular one for its audio-visual facilities. The age of television in Assam started on March 24, 1985. A television centre was established with a temporary studio at Mahendra Mohan Choudhury Hospital, Guwahati, in which only a limited number of officials were appointed. First of all, people were aspirants to see the television programs in the Assamese language, and in this connection, people hoped that the Guwahati Television Centre should initiate broadcasting the programs in the Assamese language as per the schedule prepared earlier. It is a matter of fact that for those who enjoyed Assamese programs their interest and urgency increased day by day. The Guwahati television centre has been playing a good role in holding discussions, documentary films, quizzes, programs for field works, agricultural science, health, industry, songs, dance, adult society, appointments, sports, environmental science, interviews, and so on; such items are scheduled to broadcast. On February 7, 1992, Guwahati Television Centre was transferred to Radha Gobinda Barua Path (Zoo Road) for a permanent establishment. Here it may be noted that the Guwahati Television Centre has been popular among 79 % of the people of Assam. Its programs pervaded 83 % of geographical regions of Assam, of which people are able to enjoy all the items of the programs scheduled. In fact, several programs of the centre are awarded national rewards. It also broadcast

Assamese news in the morning from 8.50 am to 9.00 am and in the evening from 7.00 pm to 7.15 pm; English news is served for all North-East regions from 7.15 to 7.30 pm. Here it may be noted that the Guwahati Television Centre began to broadcast Assamese news in the morning time from 29th December 1992. For North-East regions, English news in the evening time started on March 1, 1997.

It has been noticed in the background of the popularity of the Guwahati Television Centre that despite its broadcasting news, it diffuses knowledge about education and recreation as well. It has priority in Assamese programs, although it displays different items in English, Hindi, Bodo, and other languages. It broadcasts about 66% of its own programs, and others are related to advertisements that are based on commission and sponsorship.

Different private Television Channels are run by satellites, among them, the news broadcasting of the Guwahati Television Centre is privileged with authenticity and impartiality; it tries to circulate information intact as an incident takes place and has been successful to remain aloof from its self-commentary and remarks. If there, sometimes finds adverse, then it broadcasts both sides' information together for bringing neutrality of the unexpected matter. Here it is worth mentioning that the officials of the Guwahati Television Centre are trained by the central information bureau or only the experienced journalists find appointments in it. As such, the news broadcasting department of the Guwahati Television Centre has given a special status to the Assamese journalism.

It is imperative to know that the Guwahati Television Centre having nineteen years of experience in electronic media inspired the private sectors to keep pace in the field of television. As a result of this, the first time a private television centre took birth in 2004; in fact, it was NE TV which was set up on March 16, 2004. It used to broadcast news in several languages; it survived with its agenda including different programs on different subject matters in the course of ups and downs. It was followed by News Live which was established on January 21, 2008, and the third DY 365 was set up on October 30, 2008. Again two years later, the News Time Asom came about on December 25, 2010. In fact, the following year the Frontier TV channel took birth and along with it we found another TV Channel "Prime News" by name, set up on May 28, 2011; no doubt, it is sixth in position from the point of establishment.

Apart from these, "Rang", "Ramdhenu" and NE HiFi are the channels for offering amusements to their viewers. Despite all these, four other television channels are about to be established.

In fact, these television channels have given an utmost advantage to the line of journalism that led to the way for the creation of journalists in the contemporary modern period. Very soon it will be witnessed in the passages of history that a new way for journalism was created under the endeavour of the TV Channels already established in Assam. It has been noticed from the present status of TV Channels in Assam that they are broadcasting news for the sake of information circulation together with creating public opinions and interests, knowing reaction to the incidents, self-opinion of the journalists, future probability or expectations etc. The private channels are generally engaged in the benefits of the owners' business on one hand. They are also dependent on the business standard with political consideration and the assistance of commercial finance agencies. Those channels, which are remaining aloof from the influence of politics, want only to be dependent on commercial authority, they have to follow the 'television audience measurement'.⁽¹⁹⁾

Radio Centre:

Radio is one of the strongest media channels in this world. Radio has seen various ups and downs in its history and it has seen improvements with time to provide service to the people. It is one of the media services provided free to the people of India by her government.

Radio is definitely the first electronic media to reach the public in Assam. The radio centre (station) in Assam was started in Assam in the post-independence period of India. It was started in Guwahati in 1948 with the efforts of the first Chief Minister of Assam, Gopinath Bordoloi. It was a radio station from 'All India Radio' that started back in 1936 first in Mysore. The first Assamese radio news bulletin was broadcasted from AIR Guwahati only in 1957. Before that News bulletins were transmitted from Kolkata. Since then there were quite many radio stations were established in Assam in various towns or cities of Assam to reach every corner of the state.

Like any part of India, in Assam also the radio penetrated every town and every village. It is often meant as *Akashbani* or *Akaxbani* in Assamese in the state of Assam. It is a notable factor that the Radio Centre has given a platform to various artists whether he may be a singer or actors for decades in Assam. One of the most popular singers to date in Assam, Jayanta Hazarika, started his career in AIR Guwahati. Similarly, veteran film director and actor Munin Bhuyan got his career platform via AIR Dibrugarh; finally, he was the director thereof before his death. These are just a few of the hundred examples where Radio centres played an important role to discover real talents and producing them in front of the public.

The simplicity and variety of programs by All India Radio (AIR) could easily attract the common public. Most of the radio stations in Assam have Assamese as the primary language. But they also transmit programs from All India Radio, Delhi (Akashvani), or Vividh Bharati which are supposed to be of national level. Similarly, many state-level programs from AIR Guwahati are transmitted via all other local radio centres in Assam. The specialty of All India Radio which is now under the Central Government's Prasar Bharati; it has been broadcasting diversified programs to the public. This is very much unlikely to the private radio channels which are mostly oriented around music. AIR stations used to broadcasts programs from news, and music to educational and other comedy programs. ⁽²⁰⁾

The history of the development of Akashbani Guwahati Centre is that firstly it was initiated on July 1, 1948, from the undivided Assam's capital Shillong as Guwahati – Shillong centre. In 1953 it was transferred to Chandmari, Guwahati as the station of Akashbani Guwahati; and in 1957 it transformed into a full-fledged centre. On May 15, 1957 'regional news' started from this radio station. The news item department of this centre presently broadcasts news at 8.55 am for five minutes, 6.45 pm for ten minutes, and 9.25 pm for five minutes. In addition, it has been broadcasting news in Bodo, Karbi, and Nepali as well. It also broadcasts every day except Sunday at 6.55 pm the program "Azir Prasanga" and at 9.00 am "Zilar Reharup" for 5 minutes; on Sunday at 6.55 pm "Sangbad Safura" and at night at 7.45 pm "Sangbad Chalantika" for 15 minutes is transmitted.

The F.M. service of the centre has been transmitting the main news as in the form of headlines three times a day since August 29, 2006; their time schedule is fixed at morning 8.00 A.M and 10.15 P.M and evening 6.15 P.M.

Despite the F.M service of "Akashbani Guwahati Kendra", it has been noticed that the popularity of F.M Radio has been accelerating day by day. The Central Government's Ministry of Information and Radio approved eight numbers of radio centres for the North-East states' capitals, of which four numbers are available in Assam, two in Shillong, and one each in Agartala and Itanagar.

Here we find in Guwahati F.M Centres; they are Radio 'O lala (91.9), Red F.M (93.5), Radio Gopsop (94.3), Big F.M (92.7). Moreover, we notice that there are three F.M centers; they are broadcasted educational programs. They are namely – Gyanbani (107.8), Gyan Tarang (90.4), and Radio Luit (90.8). ⁽²¹⁾

Conclusion:

It appears from the foregoing discussion that Assamese journalism has been deep-rooted in the present context of Assam. As and when many avenues and facilities for journalism media have been established in Assam, many journalists are appointed in the print and electronic media; in fact, it has been a great source of information for the benefit of the people of Assam. In addition, it has created many scholars as reputed authors among the masses of Assam.

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