
The Influence of Journals and Periodicals in the Growth and Development of Assamese Language and Literature in the British Episode

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ABSTRACT:

There is a great impact of the journals and periodicals in the growth and development of Assamese language and literature in the British period. It is noted that the Orunodoi and Jonaki focused unbelievably in the enlargement and expansion of Assamese language and literature.

The Assamese journal Orunodoi stopped Assamese literature from an ended stage to a vivacious standard and contributes the Assamese language to recuperate its grade and status at the same time as the Jonaki acknowledged a suitable and stable form contemporary Assamese literature. Impact of complementary journals and periodicals of this era also cannot be overlooked. They accepted Orunodoi and Jonaki in the improvement and advancement of Assamese language and literature.

The research paper highlights a critical observation on the impact and influence of the journals and periodicals in the growth and development of Assamese language and literature in the British epoch specially the period from 1826 i.e. Treaty of Yandaboo to 1947 i.e. Indian Independence. The stages will comprise the Orunodoi and the Jonaki age of Assamese language and literature named after two significant journals Orunodoi and Jonaki of that particular age.

KEY WORDS:

Influence, Journals, Periodicals, Growth, Development, Assamese, Language, Literature, British, Episode.

INTRODUCTION:

In the history of Assamese language and literature the journals and periodicals played a great significance. The Orunodoi obtained Assamese literature from a discontinued period to a lively active and aided the Assamese language and literature to improve its level and status while the Jonaki accredited a suitable and stable form modern Assamese literature.

In the year 1826 the treaty of Yandaboo, Assam was subjugated by the Britishers. This brought an extraordinary and outstanding change in Assam's societal life and also in the Assamese language and literature. Basically, in the British regime a lot of Assamese journals and periodicals were published that contributed extremely in the growth and development of Assamese language and literature.

Many outlines of current literature similar to short story, work of fiction, memoirs, life history and so on penetrated into the Assamese language and literature from side to side the journals and periodicals. Remarkably the two foremost journals of that particular instance were the Orunodoi(1846) and The Jonaki(1889). The two journals created and highlighted two ages in Assamese language and literature.

Statement of the Research Problem:

The Assamese journals and periodicals have its historical and social value. Hence, it is assential to study the impact of the Journals and Periodicals in the Growth and Development of Assamese Language and Literature in the British period.

Rationale:

It is important to know the impact of the Journals and Periodicals in the Growth and Development of Assamese Language and Literature in the British period.

Main Objectives:

1. To know about the concept and impact of the Journals and Periodicals.
2. To highlight the influence of the Journals and Periodicals in the Growth and Development of Assamese Language and Literature in the British period.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The paper is based upon explanatory study and stands on secondary sources that have been collected from different books, journals, edited volumes, periodicals, research papers, research articles, paper clips, news papers, internet etc.

Research Plan:

- (i) **Study Form:** Explanatory study.
- (ii) **Backdrop:** The Journals and Periodicals in the Development of Assamese Language and Literature in the British era

Concept of Journal:

A journal is a form of newspaper or magazine that transactions with a particular subject or specialized commotion. A journal is a backdrop of a nation or identity. Journals highlight different outlines in the form of short story poem, novel, essay and so on.

Concept of Periodicals:

Periodicals are the magazines, kind of scholarly journals, newspapers, newsletters and so on. They are the publications which are published on regular basis. Different periodicals are marked for universal viewers whose readers are not predictable to have particular and dedicated understanding. We more often than not call these periodicals magazines.

Periodical literature is a type of serial publications that comes into view in a novel edition on a usual and standard timetable. The mainly recognizable paradigm is the magazine, characteristically published daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly.

The Orunodoi Era:

The Orunodoi was the primary Assamese journal which has its historical backdrop and was published for the first time from the Missionary press in Sivasagar in the year 1846 under the editorship of Nathan Brown.

The very vision for the publication of Orunodoi was basically the broadcast and spread of Christianity. The Orunodoi contributed most in establishing the Assamese mental power and lengthening the intelligence of the Assamese community and its identity and contributed in recuperating the growth and development of the Assamese language and literature in Assam.

In the premature era of British law in Assam the bureaucrat language of Assam was Bengali. Assamese language was unnoticed and ignored in its land. A number of the Assamese adolescents of those moments along with the missionaries made a rebellion to reinstate the Assamese language and literature. Consequently for the cause of their brawny upheaval Assamese language got the bureaucrat position in the year 1873.

The Visions of Orunodoi:

The highlighting visions of Orunodoi are:

1. The authors of the Orunodoi age can be alienated into two groups specifically- (i) the Christian writers and (ii) the non-Christian writers or the Assamese writers.
2. The Christian writers were mostly connected in writing spiritual and religious books for the broadcast of Christian religion. Other than they authored and edited a number of dictionaries, grammar books and school level books.
3. The Non-Christian authors were largely concerned in the growth and development of the Assamese language and literature for the identity of Assamese.
4. Amongst the Christian writers Eliza brown, Nathan Brown, Miles Bronson, Nidhiram Pharowall was mostly significant.
5. In the middle of the Non-Christian authors Anandaram Dhekial Phukan, Gunaviram Baruah, Hemchandra Baruah was mostly significant.
6. Orunodoi recognized and identified the modern Assamese writing style.
7. The missionaries used straightforward and merely the peripheral shape of Assamese language in their writing styles and was connected to English. Still in the writings of Anandaram Dhekial Phukan in a number of areas the impact of English language was represented.
8. Noted that Hemchandra Baruah presented Assamese writing style an unwavering shape on the canvas of Orunodoi.
9. Orunodoi helped Assamese prose to get a stable form.
10. A number of the poems particularly the Nidhiram Pharowall's poems represented Christianity and special history for instance 'Chutia Buranji', 'Purani Asom Buranji', 'Kamrupar Buranji', some political narratives, poems, memoirs, short stories, modern

drama and novels created on the pages of Orunodoi which was sustained to be published up to the year 1880.

11. The Orunodoi was the bottom of modern Assamese literature and it was highlighted the growth and enlargement of modern Assamese literature as a dynamic stage in the second phase of 19th century Assam.
12. In the second phase of the 19th Century Assam magazines and periodicals namely- Assam Bilasini (1871, Majuli), Assam Darpan (1874, Tezpur), Assam Mihir (1872, Guwahati), Goalpara Hitashadhini (1876, Goalpara), Assam Dipak (1876, Guwahati), Assam News (1885, Guwahati), Assam Bandhu (1885, Nagaon), Jonaki (1889, Calcutta) and so on.

The Jonaki Era:

The Jonaki a monthly journals published by the Assamese students in Calcutta created a novel epoch in Assamese language and literature. It is identified as the era of idealism in Assamese language and literature.

As per the article of Vol 5, issue of the journal authored by Lakshminath Bezbaruah the beginning of the journal was a result of a tea party at 67 Mirjapur Street on August 25, 1888. It is noted that in the tea party a group was established specifically – ‘Axomia Bhaxar Unnati Xadhini Xabha’.

The growth and development of Assamese language and literature was the main and chief objective of the particular organization- ‘Axomia Bhaxar Unnati Xadhini Xabha’. Therefore, it was determined to print a monthly journal to protect and safeguard the historic Assamese language and literature.

As an outcome, in the year 1889, January under the editorship of Chandra Kumar Agarwalla the primary issue of Jonaki was published from Calcutta. From 1889 to 1899 for 10 years it was published from Calcutta and in 1901 and 1903 it was published from Guwahati.

Subsequent to 1903 its publication finished, however, in the history and historiography of Assamese literature the Jonaki age expanded up to about 50 years. Noted that there were different kinds of news papers, periodicals and magazines attempted to maintain the stream of Assamese language and literature formed by Jonaki. In the middle of them Banti (1900-1944), Usha(1907-12), Banhi(1909-1946), Assamiya(1919-58), Chetana(1919-27), Milan(1923) were significant.

The Jonaki age no doubt carried special novel forms of literatures together with new thinking to Assamese language and literature in the form of poem, short story, essay, drama, Novel, comic literatures etc. as a movement.

Chief Findings:

The findings of the paper are:

1. In the development of journals and periodicals Orunodoi and Jonaki are of great value.
2. In Assamese language and literature in British regime there was a great impact of the Assamese journals and periodicals.
3. The two journals Orunodoi and Jonaki played a vital part in the form of Assamese language and literature.

4. A remarkable change was made on the Assamese social and literary life.
5. In modern Assamese literature the impact of journals and periodicals under the British regime has its identical value.
6. The different periodicals created a dynamic status on modern Assamese literature.

CONCLUSIONS:

The research paper highlighted the influence of journals and periodicals in the growth and development of Assamese language and literature in the British regime. The Orunodoi and Jonaki contributed incredibly in the growth and development of Assamese language and literature.

Orunodoi fetched Assamese literature from a finished state to a vibrant paradigm and assisted the Assamese language to recover its rank and position while the Jonaki recognized an appropriate and steady form modern Assamese literature. Significance of supplementary journals of this period also cannot be unobserved. They carried Orunodoi and Jonaki in the enlargement and development of Assamese literature.

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