

# HISTORY OF RADIO IN INDIA

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# The History of Radio in India

- 1.The story of radio in India began in the early 1920s.
- 2.The first radio broadcast in India took place in 1923 when the Radio Club of Bombay transmitted programs to a small audience
- 3.This initial broadcast, although limited in scope and audience, laid the foundation for the development of radio as a medium of mass communication.
- 4.Two years later, in 1927, the Indian Broadcasting Company (IBC) was established,operating stations in Bombay and Calcutta. However, due to financial difficulties, the IBC was shut down in 1930.

# Formation of All India Radio (AIR)

1. In 1936, the government took over radio broadcasting, and the All India Radio (AIR) was born.
2. Under the leadership of Lionel Fielden, AIR began to grow and expand its reach.
3. With the motto "Bahujan Hitaya Bahujan Sukhaya" (for the happiness and welfare of the masses), AIR aimed to provide informative, educational, and entertaining content to the diverse population of India.

# Role in the Freedom Struggle

1. During the freedom struggle, radio played a crucial role in spreading the message of independence.
2. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose used radio to communicate with the masses.
3. Bose's Azad Hind Radio, launched in 1942, broadcasted revolutionary messages and patriotic songs, inspiring countless Indians to join the fight for freedom.

# Post-Independence Era

1. After India gained independence in 1947, AIR became a vital tool for nation-building.

2. It helped in disseminating information about government policies, agricultural practices, health programs, and educational initiatives.

3. The introduction of the "Vividh Bharati" service in 1957 added a new dimension to Indian radio, offering a mix of music, news, and entertainment.

# Technological Advancements

Over the decades, radio technology evolved significantly.

The introduction of FM (Frequency Modulation) in the 1990s brought about a revolution in radio broadcasting.

FM radio provided better sound quality and allowed for a variety of private radio stations to emerge, catering to different tastes and preferences of the audience.

# Difference Between AM and FM

## Amplitude Modulation

1. Amplitude modulation is a modulation technique where the amplitude of a carrier varies depending on the information signal.
2. AM radio broadcast signals use lower carrier frequencies, which helps them travel long distances. Sometimes AM signals can be able to bounce off the ionosphere. The distance travelled by the AM is much larger than the FM.

# Frequency Modulation

1. In this module, the carrier wave frequency is modified according to the signal that carries information.
2. The radio signals have large bandwidth than AM radio signals, which helps to offer much better sound quality.



THANK YOU