

Pioneer

*Annual Magazine of
Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College, Kolkata*

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The Editorial

The combined initiative of the teachers , Non teaching staffs and the studens, the inaugural issue of The Pioneer is being published. Different posive decissions and golden events has brought a new ray of hope in the acadenic arena of West Bengal. The issue will pave the path for the students to explore their creative genius and soft faculties. The Pioneer will be emerged as a catalist to discover the latent faculties within our students.

We are definite that the Pioneer will breeze the spaces between different academic disciplenes and cerative divisions of Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College. In this context we like to express our gratitude to all the members attached to different phases of publication of the Magazine.

Wish you all the best and hope for a pendamic free healthy world.

~ The Editor

Relevance of Swami Vivekananda as Youth Icon in Modern Times

Ishika Chakraborty, Student

At the very first I would like to quote a very famous saying of Swami Vivekananda and that is – “ Whatever you think, that you will be. If you think yourselves weak, weak you will be; if you think yourselves strong, strong you will be ”.

The birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, born as Narendranath Datta, fallson 12th January, which is celebrated as National Youth Day, since 1985. Swami Vivekananda conveyed his ideas directly to the people, especially to the youth, with his benevolent nature. His ideals of universal brotherhood and true patriotism, often reflected through his speeches. The young spiritual leader who is credited with, spreading the essence of Indian spirituality to the western world had immense faith, in the power of the youth of India. His great speech delivered at Chicago, in 1893 inspired the youth as in, if he could spread his ideals this much vividly, then they could too. He was a good-spirited person and motivated the youth to be strong in body, mind and spirit alongside he also advocated for the role, the youths play in nation-building. The youth today is very much depressed and sad, the reason being, either the pressure to study from their parents or the societal discrepancies. In this pandemic period, students are turning into machines as going to schools and colleges is replaced with online classes which increases the screen-timing where one needs to stay focused all day. The day-to-day classes goes on and a day also includes online tuition classes of the students later, even extra-curricular activities are being done online which are meant for their entertainment but are being exhausting at the end of the day. The students are having huge baggage of home works, projects work, assignments etc. which are vastly affecting their mental state. A youth is like a flowering bud and it goes through a huge change in lifestyle pattern in this adolescent period. The young generation wants people to trust them for their future endeavours. Thus, to re-assure them, Swami Vivekananda’s suggestion

needs to be reminded of. He suggested, that education should not be for stuffing some facts into the brain, but should aim at reforming the human mind, which is very much relatable to the youth today, where they consider the education system as suffocating. As Vivekananda once said, “The world is the great gymnasium where we come to make ourselves strong”, one should always remember that. Swami Vivekananda had stressed on the role of youth in the making of India, the country of his dreams. His principles of educating the downtrodden people and always thinking of the welfare of the society has brought faith and inspiration among the youth. According to him, youth should conserve the energy and then direct it to higher motives, thus inspiring lots and lots of youths to keep on aiming for their goals. All of these inspirational words of the Swamiji gave impetus to the rising youth of the country thus, making him the Youth Icon of India. Swamiji once said, “All power is within you: You can do anything and everything” which is very much encouraging for the youth today. A Social media revolution is unfolding before our eyes, forever changing the way we connect. I see this whenever I travel; the teenage boys are preoccupied with their cell-phones; a young girl tweeting from a health-care clinic; a young nurse taking notes on an iPad etc. I also see how people connect with friends on Facebook. At the same time, we are living in a world faced with huge social challenges. This generation aka Gen Z, is the most interconnected generation ever, and continues to grow rapidly, and the challenges they face in terms of sustainability are ever more daunting. Due to continuous overpopulation and overexploitation of resources, the job scopes are decreasing day by day causing despair among the youths as they feel even if they excel in their fields of work, they cannot possess quality jobs which they desire. For that, the grown-ups need to promote and prioritize small-scale businesses and rising entrepreneurs and discourage monopolised business chains and these initiatives may form a definitive life path for the youth. Thus, Swami Vivekananda’s saying of, “A brave, frank, clean-hearted, courageous and aspiring youth is the only foundation on which the future nation can be built”, needs to be reckoned. The youth need to be understood and trusted with all the challenging stages, they are overcoming with

their new age technology and upheaving lifestyle. The youth today need to be motivated and reminded of the great words said by their forebearers like Swami Vivekananda, to make a soothing and comfortable life path, eventually leading the success of their nation. Over the next decade and beyond, to solve the most pressing issues of our time, a tap into the dynamism of youth movements and young social entrepreneurs is needed, for they have the potential to disrupt inertia and be the most creative forces for social change, empower youth to drive social progress in the developing world through new and innovative projects. Swami Vivekananda once said, “Youth is the best time. The way in which you utilize this period will decide the nature of coming years that lie ahead of you”. The youth needs to reckon the glory and ideals of Swamiji and create a bright path for their future by taking as much help as needed from the parent-figures and the teachings of various stalwarts like Swami Vivekananda himself, to maintain the position of their nation in World view.

Hicky's Bengal Gazette

Khushi Mansuri, Student

1st January, 2021: James Augustus Hicky was an Irishman who launched the first printed newspaper in India, Hicky's Bengal Gazette. J.A. Hicky was born on 1740 in Ireland and died on October 1802. This excerpt, which features the chapter entitled 'open to all parties, but influenced by none', presents Hicky's character, interests and motivations.

Hicky began publication of Hicky's Bengal Gazette on 29 January 1780. Hicky saw his newspaper as a forum where people of many backgrounds could voice ideas for the betterment of society. As he promised, he avoided politics. And he refused to print any partisan letters. He wanted his paper to serve society, so the first topic he ventured into was city improvement. Hicky covered one issue that affected the poor more than any other: Calcutta terrifying fires.

Hicky's Bengal Gazette was the first English language newspaper and the first English language newspaper to be published in both the Indian subcontinent and in Asia. The newspaper became famous not only among the British soldiers posted in India at that time but also inspired Indians to write newspapers of their own. He was also suppressed when Hastings instituted fresh lawsuits against him. Hicky's Bengal Gazette ceased publication on 30 March 1782 when its types were seized by an order of the Supreme Court. The next week, its types and printing press were publicly auctioned and sold to the India Gazette.

Swami Vivekananda is relevant today to inspire the youth

Abhisek Roy, Student

Every year since 1985, the Indian government observes 12th January, the Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda as National Youth Day. It has been quoted from government of India communication “it was felt that the philosophy of Swamiji and the ideals for which he lived and worked could be a great source of inspiration for the Indian Youth.” Swami Vivekananda once said, “Whatever you think, that you will be. If you think yourselves weak, weak you will be; if you think yourselves strong, strong you will be.”

He also said, “See for the highest, aim at that highest, and you shall reach the highest.” He conveyed his ideas directly to the people, especially to the youth. His speeches capture the great importance of his ideas and ideals among the youth in our country today.

He once said, “The education which does not help the common mass of people to equip themselves for the struggle for life, which does not bring out strength of character, and the courage of a lion – is it worth the name? Real education is that which enables one to stand on one’s own legs.” According to him, “Teach yourselves, teach everyone his real nature, call upon the sleeping soul and see how it awakes. Power will come, glory will come, goodness will come, purity will come, and everything that is excellent will come when this sleeping soul is roused to self-conscious activity.” The Government is also making efforts to convert his teachings into practice in the current context. He once exhorted, “Arise! Awake! And stop not till the goal is reached”. He popularised this slogan in the late 19th century, taking inspiration from the Katha Upanishad. This message of his was an exhortation to the world to shake off all hypnosis and sloth. He wanted all to unite and work for the country with Purity, patience, and perseverance as he felt long ago.

Types of Radio Programme

Kazi Sarfaraz-Ur Rahman, Student

Chart Shows

Chart shows are a classic program type that you can add to your line up. Music chart shows are a countdown of the top-rated songs for the week or the month. You could create a chart of your own based on audience opinion and listener stats, or opt to broadcast a more well-known chart, such as a Billboard chart.

Entertainment Programs

Entertainment segments can provide some light fun to your online radio programming. These shows can include stand-up comedy clips, funny reviews, call-in quizzes, and fun competitions for your listeners. These segments could serve as an entertaining change of pace between music and talk segments.

Late Night

In online radio, late-night programming is incredibly flexible. Late evenings usually have fewer listeners tuning in, which could be a great time to debut new DJs who are still finding their groove. Late-night programs are often music-centric, though it often depends on a station's late-night listener stats.

Live Shows

Live online radio programs are broadcast in real time. There are plenty of options when it comes to live shows – be it talk, an interview, or live-event coverage. Broadcasting live is a fantastic way to engage your listeners in real-time events, by taking live calls, and allowing shout-outs, and more.

Morning Wake-Up Shows

The Morning Show is another staple in the world of radio. This is your chance to help your listeners wake up and get pumped for the day ahead. For area-specific stations, morning programs are a great opportunity to cover recent events, news, traffic, and weather, to prepare your listeners for the day.

Music Shows / Genre Specific Programming

Music shows are just that – centred on music. The average online radio music program may consist of an hour or two of nothing but great tunes. Music shows can be specific to a genre (disco, country), a decade (70's, 80's), or even a theme (movie soundtracks, workout music, etc.).

News and Weather

News and Weather segments are a great way of sharing useful information with your listeners. You can cover current events, weather, and exciting news stories on a local or global scale.

Radio Dramas

While the term “Radio Drama” might seem a bit outdated, many of these appear as podcasts today. Radio Dramas refers to programming that consists of stories, comedies, musicals, and more, that rely on dialogue and sound effects to tell a story. Radio dramas, depending on your demographic, remain a great way of entertaining your listeners every once in a while.

Request Shows / Call-In Shows

Request shows are an excellent way of engaging your listeners and enabling them to feel like they are a part of the show. These are usually live online radio shows that allow listeners to share real-time opinions or make live, on-air requests and shout-outs.

Specialty Shows

Specialty shows are a fantastic way of breaking from regular programming or long blocks of music. These types of shows can cover fun and interesting topics such as travel, technology, history, or celebrity news. These segments can cover a fun new destination once a week (travel), the latest and greatest tech (technology), interesting figures from history, and more.

Sport Programs

Sports programs cover the latest in sports related to news, athletes, game coverage, and more. Online radio sports programs can also include live coverage of sporting events.

Talk Shows / Talk Radio

Talk radio typically consists of radio hosts discussing current affairs or events. These discussions may occasionally include special guest interviews and listener opinions. Talk shows could provide a relevant and informative break from music radio.

These are a number of online radio program examples that you can fill your station content schedule with. Online radio broadcasting comes with a vast realm of possibilities for you to explore!

Independence Day

Monjima Ghosh, Student

Independence day is celebrated annually on 15th August as a national holiday in India commemorating the nation's independence from the United Kingdom on 15th August 1947, the day when the provisions of the 1947 Indian Independence Act, which transferred legislative sovereignty to the Indian Constituent Assembly, came into effect. India retained King George VI as a head of state until its transition to a republic, when the nation adopted the Constitution of India on 26 January 1950 and replaced the Dominion prefix, Dominion of India, with the enactment of sovereign law Constitution of India. India attained independence following the independence movement noted for largely non – violent resistance and civil disobedience.

Independence coincided with the partition of India, in which British India was divided along religious lines into the Dominions of India and Pakistan, the partition was accompanied by violent riots and mass casualties, and the displacement of nearly 15 million people due to religious violence. On 15 August 1947, the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru raised the Indian national flag above the Lahori Gate of the Red Fort in Delhi. The entire event is broadcast by Doordarshan, India's national broadcaster.

Indian Independence Movement:-

European traders had established outposts in the Indian subcontinent by the 17th century. Through overwhelming military strength, the East India company fought and annexed local kingdoms and established themselves as the dominant force by the 18th century. The Indian Rebellion of 1857, the Government of India Act 1858 led the British Crown to assume direct control of India. In the civic society gradually emerged across India, mostly noted the Indian National Congress Party, formed in 1885. The period after World War I was marked by colonial reforms such as the Montagu- Chelmsford Reforms, but it also witnessed the enactment of the unpopular Rowlatt Act and calls for self- rule by Indian activists. The discontent of this

period crystallised into nationwide non- violent movements of non-cooperation and civil disobedience, led by Mohandas karamchand Gandhi.

During the 1930s, the reform was gradually legislated by the British; congress won victories in the resulting elections. The next decade was beset with political turmoil: Indian participation in World War II, the Congress final push for non- cooperation, and an upsurge of Muslim nationalism led by the All- India Muslim League.

Independence Day Before Independence :-

At the 1929 session of the Indian National Congress, the “Declaration of the Independence of India” was promulgated, and 26 January was declared as Independence Day in 1930. The Congress called on people to pledge themselves to civil disobedience and “to carry out the Congress instructions issued from time to time” until india attained complete independence. Celebration of such an Independence Day was envisioned to stoke nationalistic fervor among Indian citizens, and to force the British government to consider granting independence. The congress observed 26 January as the independence day between 1930 and 1946. Jawaharlal Nehru described in his autobiography that such meetings were peaceful, solemn, and “without any speeches or exhortation”. Gandhi envisaged that besides the meetings, the day would be spent ” in doing some constuctive work, whether it is spinning, or service of “untouchables” or reunion of Hindus and Mussalmans, or prohibition work, or even all these together. The actual independence in 1947 the constitution of india came into effect on and from 26 January 1950 since then 26 January is celebrated as Republic Day.

Partition and Independence :-

Millions of Muslim, Sikh and Hindu refugees trekked the newly drawn borders in the months surrounding independence. In punjab, where the borders divided the Sikh regions in halves, massive bloodshed followed; in Bengal and Bihar, where Mahatma Gandhi’s presence assuaged communal tempers, the violence was mitigated.

while the entire nation was celebrating the Independence Day, Gandhi stayed in Calcutta in an attempt to stem the carnage. On 14 August 1947, the Independence Day of Pakistan, the new Dominion of Pakistan came into being; Muhammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as its first Governor General in Karachi.

The constituent Assembly of India met for its fifth session at 11pm on 14 August in the Constitution Hall in New Delhi. The session was chaired by the president Rajendra Prasad.

Independence Day, one of the three National Holidays in India, is observed in all Indian states and Union territories. On the evening of Independence Day, the President of India delivers the “Address to the Nation”. On 15 August, the prime minister hosts the Indian Flag on the ramparts of the historical site of Red Fort in Delhi. Twenty- one gun shots are fired in honor of the solemn occasion.

Content Creation- Discover Endless Oppurtunities

Astha Kumari, Student

Saturday, 28 August, 2021: The Journalism and Mass Communication department of Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College & IQAC organized a Webinar on the topic "Content Creation- Discover Endless Opportunities". It was held on 28th of August at 11:30 am on Google meet. The Conveners of the program was Dr. Arnab Kumar Banerjee, HOD Journalism and Mass Communication, Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College and Saswati Gayen. The Advisor of the program was Dr. Rajyasri Neogy, Principal of Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College. The Speaker of the program was Manjari Ganguly (Content Writer, Milestone INC).

The program started and She told us about what is content, different types of content and we have unlimited platform for content creation. She also told us that we should not only try to work on TV or Newspaper only there are many online media houses which is also popular and gives oppurtunities. The best examples for content creations platform are Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Blogs. She told us that the more we will explore the different platforms the more we will learn about how to create content. There are also many websites which create content and is popular among people. There are many FB and Instagram pages which also creates new content and share it with audience. She also suggested that First we should know what we like to do and then develop ourselves in that and start creating content and share it in platform.

The webinar ended with a very interesting Question and Answer session and our honorable speaker answer them with utmost intelligence. This was a very interesting and informative session about content creation.

Sharing Knowledge Through Stories

Sunidhi Lakhandri , Student

Over lunch, a manager tells a funny anecdote to his team about how he handled a difficult customer. Over the phone, Laura explains to her colleague how she saw their disagreement in that day's discussion. In a product launch, a chief executive officer shares a vision of what the organization will look like in the future.

Each of these examples reveals the commonness of storytelling in our lives. We continuously create and share stories of what happened, why, and what might happen next, replete with a cast of characters, multiple plots, and drama. Stories help us make sense of our past and understand the present.

Sharing experiences via storytelling is emerging as an effective way to exchange and consolidate knowledge at the workplace. Storytelling has been an ancient means of passing on wisdom. It builds trust, cultivates norms, transfers tacit knowledge, and facilitates unlearning and emotional connections.

Starting from these bare fundamentals to what makes storytelling so interesting, was the idea behind the webinar on Sharing Knowledge Through Stories. The webinar was hosted on 4th September 2021 with Mr. Selva Ganapathy, Head of Community, Quora as the honorary speaker. The entire webinar was hosted by the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College.

In organizations, storytelling has been identified as a means to:

- Share values: Stories convey values effectively across generations within the organization. Leaders should offer a compelling and robust vision through stories that emphasize the more empowering aspects of an organization's past and place them in context for the future, thus facilitating the identification of future opportunities.
- Develop trust and commitment: At work, stories of commendation or complaints about other people communicate their sense of reliability

and trustworthiness to others. Similarly, stories about the organization and management can convey information about the organization's trustworthiness vis-à-vis its employees, which can reinforce or undermine employee commitment.

- Share tacit knowledge: A story is “a tiny fuse that detonates tacit understanding in the mind of the listener.” The canonical wisdom and knowledge of the organization, which are built into formal processes, are insufficient to meet the needs of problems that arise in the real world. Stories about the work convey such tacit knowledge in a more manageable and absorbable fashion.

Stories of the unexpected prompt emotional responses because they suggest the potential threat of not being in control of our lives, but simultaneously offer a way of understanding and responding to our future.

News Report on Content Creation Webinar

Rohit Das, Student

Soumya karmakar, Kolkata, 28th August, 2021 : An online webinar was organised by the department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Placement Cell and IQAC, Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College. The webinar's topic was Content Creation : Discovery of Endless opportunities. The webinar took place in Google Meet on 28th July, 2021 at 11.30 am.

The advisor for the webinar was Dr. Rajyasri Neogy, Principal of Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray Collegesl. The speaker for the webinar was Manjari Ganguly, Content Writer, Milestone Inc and the Convener for the event was Dr. Arnab Kumar Banerjee, Head, Dept. of Journalism & Mass Communication, Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College.

The aim of this webinar is to grow student's interest towards content creation. She explained every roots about content creation and how a student pursue this as a career course. She also told that how creativity plays an important role in content creation.

At last q & a was organised for students.

Various qestions are asked by the students that how to start content writing, what kind of research is nessacary for content writing. Manjari Ganguly answered every question with a lot of information which will be beneficial for every students in future.

So that's how an interacting webinar comes to an end.

A feature on Antarctica

Arjun Chakraborty, Student

Radio Feature

Duration : 10 mins Date – 21.4.2021

Subject – Antarctica

Title – The Land of Ice

Opening Announcement : Good Morning all of you, hope you all are doing absolutely fine, this is your RJ Soumya speaking all the way live from Kolkata Radio House from 93.3 FM. So wishing everyone a very happy Earth Day and today we will discuss about Antarctica.

Ambience/Natural sound [00:00 – 00:40]

Narration : Antarctica is Earth's southernmost continent. It contains the geographic South Pole and is situated in the Antarctic region of the Southern Hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. At 14,200,000 square kilometers (5,500,000 square miles), it is the fifth-largest continent and nearly twice the size of Australia. It is by far the least populated continent, with around 5,000 people in the summer and around 1,000 in the winter. About 98% of Antarctica is covered by ice that averages 1.9 km in thickness, which extends to all but the northernmost reaches of the Antarctic Peninsula and the McMurdo Dry Valleys. [00:41 – 01:30]

Sound bite on : Antarctica, fifth in size among the world's continents. Its landmass is almost wholly covered by a vast ice sheet. Antarctica, on average, is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent, and has the highest average elevation of all the continents. Most of Antarctica is a polar desert, with annual precipitation of 200 mm along the coast and far less inland; yet 80% of the world freshwater reserves are stored there, enough to raise global sea levels by about 60 meters (200 feet) if all of it were to melt. The temperature in Antarctica has dropped to -89.2 °C (-128.6 °F) (or even -94.7 °C (-135.8 °F) as measured from space), though the average for the third quarter (the coldest part of the

year) is -63°C (-81°F). Organisms native to Antarctica include many types of algae, bacteria, fungi, plants, protista, and certain animals, such as mites, nematodes, penguins, seals and tardigrades. Vegetation, where it occurs, is tundra.

Sound bite off : [01:31 – 03:30]

Narration with background music : Antarctica was the last region on Earth to be discovered, unseen until 1820 when the Russian expedition of Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen and Mikhail Lazarev on Vostok and Mirny sighted the Gubbul ice shelf. The continent remained largely neglected for the rest of the 19th century because of its harsh environment, lack of easily accessible resources, and isolation. In January 1840, land at Antarctica was discovered for the first time, almost simultaneously, by the United States Exploring Expedition, under Lieut. Charles Wilkes, and a separate French expedition under Jules Dumont d'Urville. The latter made a temporary landing; while the Wilkes expedition, though it did not make a landing, did remain long enough in the region to survey and map some 800 miles of the continent. The first confirmed landing was by a team of Norwegians in 1895. [03:31 – 05:30]

Sound bite on (with natural sound) : Antarctica is governed by parties to the Antarctic Treaty System. Twelve countries signed the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, and thirty-eight have signed it since then. The treaty prohibits military activities, mineral mining, nuclear explosions and nuclear waste disposal. It supports scientific research and protects the continent's ecology. Between 1,000 and 5,000 people from many countries reside at research stations scattered across the continent.

Sound bite off : [05:31 – 07:30]

Music : Socho Ki jheelo ka Sheher Ho [07:31 – 08:30]

Narration with background music : Often described as a continent of superlatives, Antarctica is the world's southernmost continent. Lying almost concentrically around the South Pole, Antarctica's name means "opposite to the Arctic." It would be essentially circular except

for the outflaring Antarctic Peninsula, which reaches toward the southern tip of South America, and for two principal embayments, the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea. These deep embayments of the southernmost Pacific and Atlantic oceans make the continent somewhat pear-shaped, dividing it into two unequal-sized parts. East Antarctica lies mostly in the east longitudes and is larger than West Antarctica, which lies wholly in the west longitudes. East and West Antarctica are separated by the approximately 2,100-mile- long Transantarctic Mountains. [08:31 – 10:00]

Closing Announcement : So that's all for today. Hope you guys have enjoyed our programme today. Do let us know about your feedback on our show today and also donot forget to comment the best part of the show on our Youtube Channel. Bye guys , we will meet again in our next show . Your RJ soumya is sighning off for now from 93.3 FM.

Media Ethics

Suman Bera , Student

Media ethics is the best division of applied ethics dealing with the specific ethical principles and standards of media, including broadcast media, film, theatre, the arts, print media and the internet. The field covers many varied and highly controversial topics, ranging from war journalism to Benetton ad campaign.

Media ethics promotes and defends values such as a universal respect for life and the rule of law and legality. Media Ethics defines and deals with ethical questions about how media should use texts and pictures provided by the citizens.

Media, being the fourth pillar of democracy has a major role in maintaining acceptable practices in society. Media ethics is not only a legal responsibility but also a moral act that makes media a more significant and important part of our democratic system.

The success of any media company is determined by the quality of their information and news. This explains why media ethics is a relevant subject today. The media is a field that deals with the best standards, ethics, and principles for better practice.

Honesty and fairness: Duty of media to not falsify any information published as it will affect the society as a whole because media plays an important role in shaping opinions, beliefs and individuals.

Example: The Daily Mail (London Based News Outlet): – The news was found guilty of publishing a false statement regarding a global leader spending billions of dollars to combat global warming based on manipulated data. But after that, it was forced to publish a lengthy note at the beginning of the article to clarify their mistake.

2. Respect for Privacy: media should respect the privacy of an individual as it can seriously affect the person's life. Ethics emphasizes the duty not to endanger people.

Example: Case “Ride Along” Wilson vs. Layne- The Supreme Court scolded the media for a perceived inattention to the privacy rights because the presence of reporters inside the Wilsons' home was not at all related to the objectives of the authorized intrusion. Media should really think of respecting the privacy of an individual as these are ethical policies.

A Study on Obscenity Act

Sunidhi Lakhandri , Student

The Obscene Publications Act 1959 (c. 66) is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom Parliament that significantly reformed the law related to obscenity in England and Wales. Prior to the passage of the Act, the law on publishing obscene materials was governed by the common law case of *R v Hicklin*, which had no exceptions for artistic merit or the public good. During the 1950s, the Society of Authors formed a committee to recommend reform of the existing law, submitting a draft bill to the Home Office in February 1955.

After several failed attempts to push a bill through Parliament, a committee finally succeeded in creating a viable bill, which was introduced to Parliament by Roy Jenkins and given the Royal Assent on 29 July 1959, coming into force on 29 August 1959 as the Obscene Publications Act 1959. With the committee consisting of both censors and reformers, the actual reform of the law was limited, with several extensions to police powers included in the final version.

The Act created a new offence for publishing obscene material, repealing the common law offence of obscene libel which was previously used, and also allows Justices of the Peace to issue warrants allowing the police to seize such materials. At the same time it creates two defences; firstly, the defence of innocent dissemination, and secondly the defence of public good. The Act has been used in several high-profile cases, such as the trials of Penguin Books for publishing *Lady Chatterley's Lover* and *Oz* for the Schoolkids *OZ* issue.

The Act is relatively short, divided into 5 sections, the fifth covering the extent of the Act and its commencement date. Section 1 covers the test to determine if something is obscene; an article is taken to be obscene if the entire article "is, if taken as a whole, such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it". The test is based on "persons"; *DPP v Whyte* [1972] AC 849 established that it was not sufficient for an individual to be depraved or corrupted.

Cloud Computing

Astha Kumari , Student

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage (cloud storage) and computing power, without direct active management by the user. The term is generally used to describe data centers available to many users over the Internet. Large clouds, predominant today, often have functions distributed over multiple locations from central servers. If the connection to the user is relatively close, it may be designated an edge server.

Clouds may be limited to a single organization (enterprise clouds, or be available to multiple organizations (public cloud).

Cloud computing relies on sharing of resources to achieve coherence and economies of scale.

Advocates of public and hybrid clouds note that cloud computing allows companies to avoid or minimize up-front IT infrastructure costs. Proponents also claim that cloud computing allows enterprises to get their applications up and running faster, with improved manageability and less maintenance, and that it enables IT teams to more rapidly adjust resources to meet fluctuating and unpredictable demand, providing the burst computing capability: high computing power at certain periods of peak demand.

Cloud providers typically use a "pay-as-you-go" model, which can lead to unexpected operating expenses if administrators are not familiarized with cloud-pricing models.

The availability of high-capacity networks, low-cost computers and storage devices as well as the widespread adoption of hardware virtualization, service-oriented architecture and autonomic and utility computing has led to growth in cloud computing. As of 2017, most cloud computers run a Linux-based operating system.

The Prospect in Content Creation

Aishika Roy, Student

Kolkata, 28th August : Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College, arranged for a webinar on the topic “Content Creation: Discover Endless Opportunities”. It has been organized by IQAC, Placement Cell, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication of VJRC. This event took place via Google Meet at 11:30 AM. Today’s chief guest was Manjari Ganguly, Content Writer, Milestone INC. Today’s convenor was Dr. Arnab Kumar Bannerjee HOD of VJRC. Dr. Rajyasri Neogy, Principal, was the advisor of today’s program.

Manjari Ganguly talks about various topics of content creation and content writing. She explained the basics of content creation and how to perform it. Also what to do or how to follow it as a career option. She helps students understand the value and necessity of creativity needed to create content.

After her speech completes, she answered to the curious questions, asked by her audiences. After clearing all query, Dr. Arnab Kumar Bannerjee thanked her for giving speech for today’s webinar. Many students have been overwhelmed by this webinar.

On World Environment Day

Deep Kumar Halder , Student

Hearty greeting and good morning on all the present respected great leaders, principal madam and my seniors and dear friends all at the auspicious occasion of World Environment Day. My name is Drishtant and today I want to present a speech on World Environment Day topic on this occasion. I am very grateful to my class teacher who gave me the opportunity to present a speech on this occasion.

My dear friends, we all know about World Environment Day well, but we must also know about the objectives of celebrating this day. Today, in my speech, I will also talk about this campaign and about our responsibilities towards the environment. Friends, we are the only ones who can try to improve the condition of the decline in the environment and therefore will discuss this topic in detail.

World Environment Day is celebrated every year on June 5. World Environment Day was established in 1972 by the United Nations General Assembly. For the first time in the year 1973, World Environment Day was celebrated with the aim of taking positive steps to protect the environment from polluting the earth and to inspire people around the world in this direction. Our precious biodiversity is being lost due to illegal trade of wildlife for many years and wildlife like elephants, tigers, rhinos, gorillas, sea turtles etc. Have reached the brink of ending the existence of important species. The World Environment Day 2016 slogan was “Be Wild for Life” to improve the people involved in crime against wildlife and to compensate for the damage done by them. To solve this big problem to get a better future on Earth It is necessary and it is in front of us as a major challenge.

Crime against wildlife has threatened many animal species and even some species such as Yavan Rhino in Vietnam and the western black rhino in Cameroon have become extinct in 2011. As the Great Apes species disappeared from other countries, including Gambia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Togo. My dear friends, if we live on earth then this way Earth is our first home. Forget about your different homes and keep your focus on the earth, our joint home. We should keep the body clean, green and crime free so that the environment here can nourish us and not cause us trouble. Then the day is not far when all living beings will live happily on this planet under the roof of a healthy environment.

Save the wildlife, save the environment!

Harish Chandra Mukherjee

Rajdeep Ghosh , Student

Harish Chandra Mukherjee was an Indian journalist and patriot, who fought for the indigo cultivators (and against the indigo planters) and forced the government to bring about changes.

Son of Ramdhan Mukherjee, the family hailed from Sridharpur in Purba Bardhaman district but he was brought up in his maternal uncle's place at Bhowanipur in Kolkata. As per the custom of the day, his father had three wives. Harish Mukherjee was son of the third wife Rukmini Devi. He was a free student at Union School but had to give up studies because of poverty. He started working in a small firm but later found employment, through competitive examinations, as a clerk in the office of the Military Auditor General. He gradually rose to a high position in that office and worked there all his life.

In 1852, he became a member of British Indian Association and soon became one of the members of its think-tank. He was one of the founders of the Bhowanipur Brahma Samaj.

A self-taught person he attained proficiency in history, politics, law and English. He severely criticised the government in such newspapers as Hindu Intelligencer edited by Kashiprasad Ghosh and The Bengal Recorder edited by Ramgopal Ghosh. He was associated with the

Hindu Patriot right from its start in 1853. In 1855, he secured the ownership and became the editor of the newspaper. Sambhunath Pandit used to write articles on legal matters in it.

When the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 struck, the political reaction in Bengal was not well defined. "There were, however, bold adventurers who could perceive dimly the inevitable trend in India's political evolution." He wrote in the Hindu Patriot, "The time is nearly come when all Indian questions must be solved by Indians. The mutinies have made patent to the English public what must be the effects of politics in which the native is allowed no voice."

After his death in 1861,

Hindu Patriot was badly in want of resources, when Kaliprasanna Singha bought the magazine and saved it from extinction. Kaliprasanna initially handed over management of the magazine to Shambhu Chandra Mookerjee. Hindu Patriot was edited for 23 years by Krishnadas Pal.

Second Wave of Covid- 19 and Vaccination

Khushi Mansuri, Student

It's been more than a year since the deadly coronavirus is infecting people in our country, and even after several efforts to contain the spread of it, the second wave of the virus is currently spreading like wildfire in the nation. India, which is the second-worst COVID-hit country, currently has over 13 million cases. While we all know the most common symptoms for COVID are dry cough, fever, loss of taste, and smell, but what most people are unaware of, is when to isolate or get tested because COVID-19 has a wide range of symptoms and medical complications.

To curb the spread of this deadly virus some precautions can be easily exercised by each individual on a daily basis. Never ever leave your house without gloves and masks. It would be better to think of these essentials as your bodily extensions which cannot be left home at any cost. Keep on replacing them at relative intervals. Sanitize your hands after roughly every surface you happen to touch, whether it is in public transports, your local market, or any other place. It is of utmost importance that hands are sanitized each time. Make sure not to ever sneeze or cough in the open. Always carry a small packet of tissues or handkerchief, and keep on replacing them during relevant intervals.

If you experience any COVID symptoms stop going to the office or meeting other people with immediate effect and seek medical health. Also, tell others who came in your contact to do the same if it happens to them as well. The increase in the intensity of the pandemic has led COVID-19 to spread at a rapid pace in the second wave. People's participation is very important in controlling the second wave. Especially in the next four weeks, the whole country will have to unite and fight the pandemic. COVID-19 appropriate practices, safety norms, prevention measures, and most importantly testing have to be implemented more efficiently, medical facilities have to be ramped up and vaccination has to be done in order to fight the second wave more

quickly. We know that vaccination prevents severe COVID disease hence ramping up of vaccination is way forward.

The primary reason for the rise in cases is a rampant violation of COVID protocols. From the end of last year, we have seen how people have been careless about following COVID protocols and this rise in cases is no surprise. The other factor can be the various mutations of the virus, some of which may have been more transmissible than others. However, a more in-depth understanding of the mutant strains and their virulence is needed by conducting genome sequencing of more samples. The new variant spreads easily and quicker than any other variant. All mutations or variants may not be transmissible or cause infection, and there is still no clarity on which strain causes which symptoms.

Nowadays, we are seeing new covid strain, and some newer symptoms are found in patients like fever, pain in muscles, dry and persistent cough, and loss of smell and taste. In addition to conjunctivitis, sore throat, headache, rashes, upset stomach, and discolouration of fingers and toes. However, the death rate is lower than last time so far. Even after more than a year, there is not much change in the way COVID-19 infections are increasing, mainly due to poor adherence to COVID protocols such as mask-wearing and maintaining physical distancing. After the number of active cases started dropping late last year, people were careless enough to celebrate festivals, go to busy and crowded markets without masks.

The rise in COVID-19 cases that we are seeing is no surprise. People are not following mask discipline after vaccination and we are seeing even after getting both the doses, vaccinated people are getting infected. Another aspect is new symptoms of the disease which is creating a problem in detection. More people are now getting infected; therefore, the death rate is also increasing. There is no change in the treatment protocol of COVID-positive patients. Given that a number of people have unfortunately contracted COVID-19 with the shot, many are beginning to doubt the efficacy. However, all is not true. The one thing we absolutely should know is that a COVID-19 vaccine is

effective to an extent, but carries a 100% minimization rate for severity and mortality- both bad outcomes with COVID-19. The vaccines could also minimize the chances of symptomatic infections right now, and hence, there's no reason to doubt them. Doctors also want people to know that it's not the vaccine make, but the measures put in place which guarantees an extra mile of protection. Not only does high immunity kick in 14 days after you get your second jab, but it's also important that we keep wearing our masks, maintain distance and not be complacent with our behaviour, at least till the time a sizeable community is inoculated.

The story of a miserable moment

Payel Nath, Student

The pathetic sight of guiltless poor people living on the streets was captured near us. Homelessness is a major issue in India. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights defines "homeless" as those who do not live in regular residence due to lack of adequate housing, safely and availability.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council Statement has a border definition for homelessness; it defines homelessness as follows: 'When we are talking about housing, we are not just talking about four walls and a roof. The right to adequate housing is about security about tenure, affordability, access to services to cultural adequacy. It is about protection from force eviction and this placement, fighting homelessness, poverty and exclusion.

India defines 'homeless' as those who do not live in Census houses, but rather stay on pavements, roadsides, railway platforms, staircases, temples, streets in pipes or other open places. There are 1.77 million homeless people in India, or 0.15% of the country's total population, according to the 2011 census consisting of single men, women, mothers, the elderly and the disabled. However, it is argued that the numbers are far greater than accounted for by the point-in-time method.

For example, while the census of 2011 counted 46,724 homeless individuals in Delhi, the Indo-Global Social Service Society counted them to be 88,410 and another organisation called the Delhi Development Authority counted them to be 150,000. Furthermore, there is a high proportion of mentally ill and street children in the homeless population. There are 18 million street children in India, the largest number of any country in the world, with 11 million being urban.

Finally, more than three million men and women are homeless in India's capital city of New Delhi. A family of four members has an average of five homeless generations. There is a storage of 18.78 million

houses in the country. Total number of houses has increased from 52.06 million to 78.48 million(as per 2011 census). However the country still rank as the 124th wealthiest country in the world as of 2003. more than 19 people in India make less than USS1 per day, thus setting them below the global poverty threshold. the ability of the government of India to tackle urban homelessness and poverty maybe affected from the future by both external and internal factors.

The number of people living in slums in India has more than doubled in the past two decades and now exceeds the entire population of Britain, the Indian Government has announced. About 78 million people in India live in slums and tenements. 70% of the world's slum dwellers residing India subsequent to the release of Slumdog Millionaire in 2008, Mumbai was a slum tourist destination for slumming homeless people and slum dwellers alike could be openly viewed by the tourists.

Charandas Chor by Habib Tanvir :: A Study

Santanu Banerjee

Habib Tanvir emerged as one of the most powerful and popular Indian Urdu and Hindi playwright, director, actor and a poet who innovatively reshaped the contours of contemporary Indian stage.. He pioneered the revival of interest in folk performance traditions and made it into a significant influential category in regard to contemporary theatre practice in India. Tanvir artistically fused the traditional and modern elements in his dramaturgy which made his plays socially relevant, having a touch of his own secular, democratic and humane vision.

Habib Tanvir's play Charandas Chor, is steeped in paradox simply because the title character Charandas in spite of being a thief is really honest, sympathetic and truthful- The very idea of the hero in the play is based on paradoxes and contradictions. One could not conceive the play, Charandas Chor , in any other terms than seeing it as a putting together of truth and lie simultaneously in a man.

Habib Tanvir's seminal play Charandas Chor translated in English by Anjum Katyal is the most celebrated, most popular, most humane and most performed play all over the world.. The play based on a Rajasthani folk tale by Vijaydan Detha presents a heroic portrayal of an honest thief whose humanitarian zeal exposes the double standards of the world. Tanvir renegotiates the idea of humane by powerfully projecting the reversal of social hierarchy where truthfulness, honesty, integrity, moral values and even professional efficiency belong to a thief and the so called civilized people of higher strata of society are precisely devoid of these virtues.

Farther, there are liars, scoundrels, thieves, but they are men of principles as well. There are custodians of law, but they are breakers of it too. There are saints and sanyasis, but they run after money as well. There are men of intellect, but it is very easy to deceive them. There are rich, affluent people, but at heart, they are the poorest. Affluent people like the landlord are poor at heart. He cannot share a kilo with

those who have nothing. There are paupers, but at heart, they are very rich. The paupers like the peasant are rich in heart. Thus, the theme of the entire play is embedded in a remarkable juxtaposition of opposites, one after another. In the play, as has been pointed out, truth and lie go hand in hand

People who deceive and cheat others turn out to be humanitarian as well. The theme and the characters of the play reveal and depict paradoxes and contradiction of the society and the human nature in the dramatic umbrella. The playwright lampoons the thoughts and activities of such persons associated with these institutions, and highlights hypocrisy and roguery, dishonesty and untruthfulness, gradual moral degradation and loss of social values.

Charandas Chor has a universal appeal. It is a miniature of the world whose very existence depends on the three unavoidable human institutions—society, religion and the state. Habib Tanvir chooses and adopts the important leading persons from each of them as his main characters in the drama to criticize the world order and system, particularly in Indian context through a medium of ‘Touchstone’-like Charandas whom, whoever comes into contact with, unconsciously exposes his own vices and faults.

Life and Contribution of Satyajit Ray

Our Tribute to the Maestro of Indian Silver Screen

Satyajit Ray , the legendary filmmaker worked prominently in Bengali cinema and is regarded as one of the greatest directors of world cinema. Besides a film director, scriptwriter, documentary filmmaker, author, lyricist, magazine editor, illustrator, calligrapher, and music composer. Ray's films were way ahead of his times in terms of depiction as he created magic with minimal resources. It was Ray, who brought the international spotlight on Indian cinema.

Ray was born in Kolkata on May 2, 1921 to renowned writer Sukumar Ray who was prominent in the field of arts and literature. In 1940, he joined Rabindranath Tagore's Vishva-Bharati University at Shantiniketan despite the initial reluctance. The desire to learn about Indian arts to be successful as a commercial artist, mother's wishes and the lure of Tagore, perhaps, were too strong to ignore. Tagore had been a close friend of his grandfather and father. Trips to nearby villages for sketching exercises, were his first encounters with rural India for the city-bred Satyajit Ray. Starting his career as a commercial artist, he was drawn into independent filmmaking after meeting French filmmaker Jean Renoir and viewing Vittorio De Sica's Italian neorealist film *Bicycle Thieves* (1948) during a visit to London.

Satyajit Ray's first film, *Pather Panchali* (1955), won eleven international prizes, including the inaugural Best Human Document award at the 1956 Cannes Film Festival. This film, along with *Aparajito* (1956) and *Apur Sansar* (*The World of Apu*) (1959), form *The Apu Trilogy*. Ray did the scripting, casting, scoring, and editing, and designed his own credit titles and publicity material. Ray received many major awards in his career, including 32 Indian National Film Awards, a Golden Lion, a Golden Bear, 2 Silver Bears, many additional awards at international film festivals and ceremonies, and an Academy Honorary Award in 1992. The Government of India honoured him with the Bharat Ratna, its highest civilian award, in 1992. Ray had received

many notable awards and gained a prestigious position during his lifetime.

Satyajit Ray coined A blanket term designated to certain types of films produced in India that stray away from the conventions of popular mainstream cinema. Although it accommodates minor film movements within, Parallel Cinema is not a film movement in itself and has no theoretical framework standardising it. The films and filmmakers associated with this tag often have little to do with each other ideologically or stylistically. Parallel films are characterised by their rejection of popular forms, especially the song and fight sequences, their affinity for rural settings or working class, use of method actors, a penchant for close-ups and lengthy shots, a spare use of musical score, toned down colour palettes, their frequently formalist approach to composition and unique experimental editing patterns.

His films are a rare blend of intellect and emotions. There is a precise studied control in his films, yet he succeeds in evoking deep emotional responses from his audience. Despite the acute sensitivity of his films, there is a noticeable lack of melodrama which is virtually an integral part of mainstream Indian films. . He disliked the idea of a film that drew attention to its style rather than the contents.



