

# Har Ghar Tiranga to mark 75<sup>th</sup> Independence Day

*The Tri-colour flag is a symbol of pride for every Indian. It represents national integrity and signifies the hopes and aspirations of the Indian people.*

The Indian National Flag is a symbol of national pride for the entire nation. To further honor our flag, Home Minister Amit Saha who oversees all efforts under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav has approved the program of 'Har Ghar Tiranga'. It envisages inspiring Indians everywhere to hoist the national flag at their home.

'Har Ghar Tiranga' is a campaign under the aegis of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to encourage people to bring the Tiranga home and to hoist it to mark the 75th year of India's independence. Our relationship with the flag has always been more formal and institutional than personal. Bringing the flag home collectively as a nation in the 75th year of independence thus becomes symbolic of not only an act of personal connection to the Tiranga but also an embodiment of our commitment to nation-



building. The idea behind the initiative is to invoke the feeling of patriotism in the hearts of the people and to promote awareness about the Indian National Flag.

To mark this momentous occasion, people are encouraged to hoist the flag in your homes from 13th to 15th August 2022. Apart from this, people can also 'Pin a Flag' virtually at <https://harghartiranga.com>, along with posting a 'Selfie with Flag' on the site.

## Pingali Venkaya's Design of the National Flag

The tricolour flag, which symbolizes pride for every Indian, which motivates the freedom fighters towards a single goal of independence, holds a unique place in every Indian's heart. The Indian flag, in its present form, has three equal, parallel, and rectangular stripes of saffron (Kesari), white, and green. A blue-coloured Dharma Chakra or 'Wheel of the Law' with 24 spikes is placed

in the centre of the white band. The Saffron signifies courage, sacrifice, and the spirit of renunciation; white signifies purity and truth, and green stands for faith and fertility. The Chakra denotes the continual progress of the country. Its blue colour connotes the boundless sky and fathomless sea.

The founding fathers of India wanted limitless growth for the nation. The flag, as we see it today, has gone

through various changes before taking its present shape. The first Indian flag came into being in the pre-independence era, in 1904. It was made by Sister Nivedita, an Irish disciple of Swami Vivekananda. This flag had two colours, red and yellow, wherein red signified the freedom struggle and yellow was a symbol of victory. The words Bande Mataram in Bengali script were written on it. The flag also contained a figure of Vajra, the weapon

of the Hindu deity Indra, and a white lotus in the middle. The Vajra is a symbol of strength, and the lotus depicts purity. Another flag was designed in 1906, which was a tricolour flag with three equal strips – blue at the top, yellow in the middle, and red at the bottom. In this flag, the blue strip had eight stars of slightly different shapes. The red strip had two symbols: the first one was of the sun, and the other one contained

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## Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav: Celebrating 75 Years of India's Independence

*"The Azadi Amrit Mahotsav means elixir of energy of independence; elixir of inspirations of the warriors of freedom struggle; elixir of new ideas and pledges; and elixir of Aatmanirbharta. Therefore, this Mahotsav is a festival of awakening of the nation; festival of fulfilling the dream of good governance; and the festival of global peace and development."*

- Narendra Modi



Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements.

This Mahotsav is dedicated to the people of India

who have not only been instrumental in bringing India thus far in its evolutionary journey but also hold within them the power and potential to enable Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of activating India 2.0, fuelled by the spirit of Aatmanirbhar

Bharat.

The official journey of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav commenced on 12th March 2021 which started a 75-week countdown to our 75th anniversary of independence and will end post a year on 15th August 2023.

## Themes

Freedom Struggle: Commemorating milestones in history, unsung heroes etc.

This theme anchors our commemoration initiatives under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. It helps bring alive stories of unsung heroes whose sacrifices have made freedom a reality for us and also revisits the milestones, freedom movements etc. in

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## 5th National Media Conclave-2021

# Governor calls on media to curb menace of fake news

Bhubaneswar: Media is a watchdog and has a key role to play in the vibrant democracy of India. The government has focused on citizen-centric communication in a language they understand through various platforms they access, be it TV news, radio, social media or online digital media, Governor of Odisha Prof. Ganeshi Lal on November 23, 2021.

Addressing the closing ceremony of three-day 5th National Media Conclave-2021 virtually, he called on the media to curb the menace of fake news. Decoding the meaning and role of media, he said media is similar to meditation – mindless agitation. Legendary sages like Adikavi Valmiki, Vyasa, Swami Vivekananda among others have contributed a lot

to the world literature due to media and meditation, he added.

Acclaimed journalist and founding Editor of People's Archive of Rural India (PARI) P. Sainath spoke about the state of media in the country and how it has changed over time. He said despite every region of the county facing different social issues like

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Guests and speakers are addressing the 5th National Media Conclave on virtual mode

EDITORIAL



The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the lives of people from almost all countries and territories globally. It has affected the education system, especially the face to face teaching learning process, student assessment and selection of students in different courses and programmes in our country. The different variants of online teaching through various platforms have been used by schools and higher education institutions. The pros and cons of online teaching have been a debatable issue and many of the stakeholders are now experiencing its benefits as well as drawbacks.

At a time when India is celebrating 75th Independence day with Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, we dedicate this issue to our unsung heroes and freedom fighters. After a gap of two years of Covid-19, we are happy to release the new edition of 'Mass Comm Dot', a lab journal of Institute of Media Studies. It is in this context, the present issue discusses some related areas in the education system which could be directly or indirectly related to today's concerns. It also incorporates research reports and includes events related to education and research.

We hope that our readers will be able to relate their personal experiences with the issues and concerns discussed by the authors of these articles. We also look forward to suggestions and comments on the articles published. We invite our readers to contribute to the journal by sharing their knowledge in the form of articles, research papers, case studies and book reviews.

Prof. Upendra Padhi  
Editor

# Social Work Practice for Underprivileged Classes

Bhubaneswar: The Institute of Media Studies (IMS) on November 25, 2021 organised a webinar on 'Social Work Practice for Underprivileged Classes' for its students of MSW Department.

Post Doctoral Fellow of Pondicherry University Dr. K.T. Kalaiselvi inaugurated the webinar and said social work as a practiced-based profession requires a combination of theoretical and practical learning. Both types of learning are important for students to become professional social workers, and they take place inside and outside the university classroom through the field education experience, she said.

At the micro level of daily practice, social workers are used to dealing with poverty and also with the risk assessment, working creatively and innovatively to help people (individuals and communities) to understand their situation and to change their behaviour and their environment, where possible.

One role that derives increased attention is commu-

nity development, which requires skills in community analysis, social planning, community organizing and social action. Community development requires the ability to foster economic opportunities for area residents through work on industrial retention, local business development, job training, and placement.

Another role is community practice which calls for social workers to help people to discover their own resources and their own ability to create influence and positive change. The importance of this has been underscored by realizing that poverty involves a complex set of interactions between personal characteristics and a community's resources and opportunities, she highlighted during the webinar.

Assistant Professor of Department of Social Work, University of Delhi Pratap Chandra Behera said social work is a dynamic and demanding profession that requires a variety of skills and qualities. Whether these skills



are innate or acquired, success in the field requires social workers to continually develop them throughout their career.

At times the role of social workers involves making tough judgements about risk to individuals and at times they have to use their ability and influence to protect the victims of poverty from themselves or from others. Examples include situations of domestic violence, child abuse or mental health. Social workers' long history of

working with people in poverty situations and witnessing their changing behaviour illustrates the importance of integrating theory about professional values that respect people, their choices and decisions.

In this approach, community practice combines work with individuals and families with community work, focusing on enhancing resources and opportunities along with personal capacities and as individuals develop out of their poverty situations, so do

communities, and the two become mutually reinforcing, creating a comprehensive and integrated model that addresses social and economic exclusion and social disintegration which is necessary for effective poverty eradication.

Among others, Director of IMS Prof. Upendra Padhi and Academic Coordinator of the institute Dr. Gayatri Patnaik also spoke. Course Coordinator of MSW department Raghunath Mandal proposed vote of thanks.

# Rules regulating Cable TV network amended

Complainant may prefer an appeal to the Central Govt. for review under the oversight mechanism

Bhubaneswar: The Information and Broadcasting Ministry on Thursday amended the rules regulating Cable TV networks, providing for a "statutory" mechanism for complaints raised by citizens regarding any content broadcast.

At present, there are over 900 TV channels that are required to comply with the Programme and Advertising Code laid down by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under the Cable Television Network Rules.

The Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2021 provides for a three-level grievance redressal mechanism — self-regulation by broadcasters, self-regulation by the self-regulating bodies of the broad-



casters, and oversight by an Inter-Departmental Committee at the level of the Union government.

A viewer can file a complaint directly to the broadcaster, who will have to respond within 15 days. If the complainant is not satisfied with the response, the com-

plaint can be escalated to the self-regulating bodies set up by TV channels, which should deal with the case in 60 days.

"If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the self-regulating body, he may, within 15 days of such decision, prefer an appeal to

the Central Government for its consideration under the Oversight Mechanism," the amendment said.

Such appeals will be dealt with by the Inter-Departmental Committee set up under the Oversight Mechanism. The committee will be headed by the Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and have members from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Defence, and representatives of other Ministries and organisations, including experts, as the Centre may decide.

This third tier is not only kept aside to hear the appeals, it can take up complaints that

come directly to the Centre.

At present, there is an institutional mechanism by way of an Inter-Ministerial Committee to address the grievances of citizens relating to the violation of the Programme/Advertising Codes under the Rules, but it does not have statutory backing.

After examining the complaints, the Inter-Departmental Committee can recommend the Centre to advise, issue a warning, censure, admonish or reprimand a broadcaster, or seek an apology.

It can also ask the broadcaster to include a warning card or a disclaimer, or to delete or modify content, or take the channel or a programme off-air for a specified time period, where it is satisfied that such action is warranted.



Students and faculties celebrating Saraswati Puja at IMS on February 5, 2022



MOJO: Students of MJMC dept. practicing mobile journalism at IMS studio in Bhubaneswar

# A Day in the Life of A Student Journalist

**Lipsa Mohanty**

Bhubaneswar : You may have decided to read this article because you are interested in pursuing student journalism. Or you may be here out of spite and hatred. Student journalists, like real journalists, are rarely held in high esteem within the university ecosystem. As a student journalist myself, I can confirm that this is a perfectly valid, indeed correct, view to hold.

We all know that practical work is much better than sitting in class and learning the theoretical part. Practicality cannot be taught in textbooks. Internships give students hand on experience which they need.

In the third semester, I applied for an internship at a local newspaper and was lucky to get through. It was my first day at work. I was curious, nervous and full of anxiety. I was to work with the editorial team. I was told to go to different vegetable markets and report on the inflation in the price of vegetables. As a rookie I had no clue what I was supposed to do since I didn't have any prior experience in field reporting. It was a totally different experience for me. I went to the market and spoke to different vegetable vendors and got all the quotes. The next challenge was to convert this to a story worth publishing. With no experience in writing print reports, I struggled with it a bit and finally with the help of my colleagues I managed to put together an article.

The happiness of seeing

my article with a byline in the newspaper next day cannot be put in words. It encour-

digital media was an experience in itself, I enjoyed my work as a reporter more than

houses, my seniors and colleagues were kind enough to share their contacts with me



aged me to work even harder. With this, my interest in journalism grew every single day. Waking up early in the morning with a curiosity to see if the article got published with a byline was an experience in itself. It really cannot be put in words.

I wanted to try and explore every type of media to see where my real interest lies. So, after that, I interned with a digital media platform. There is obviously a huge difference between working as a reporter and being a part of the digital desk. While a reporter is expected to be on field, do the legwork and fetch stories and content, the digital desk is supplied stories by reporters and the desk needs to then edit the stories accordingly and publish it on their platform.

While working with the

the desk work and I was sure that working the digital desk was not for me.

When I look back and reflect on the things I learnt, I feel that it was definitely a bumpy ride but an experience every student must have. I learnt more than I expected during both my internships. I learnt that it is very difficult to please a customer. I learnt the value of time, the importance of teamwork as well as performing as an individual. I learnt to be more responsible. The best thing I learnt was to never be afraid of asking questions. Only by asking questions can we get our answers.

The one thing every journalist needs the most is contacts. I intend to build my contacts within the journalism industry during my internships. In both the media

and referring me to open positions in the industry.

The message to all my juniors is – internships are really important for every student. It gives you a sneak peek into your future life as a media/journalism professional. Internships are the only way to gain experience. And trust me, while good grades will matter during placements, an industrial experience will give your profile a much needed boost. A lot of graduates these days suffer because they did not have any previous industrial exposure. With internships, you have a chance to stand out. Internships are the tool to help you figure out what you really want to do in life. I would definitely encourage each one of you to do as many internships as you can/possible.

## Universities, autonomous colleges to go paperless

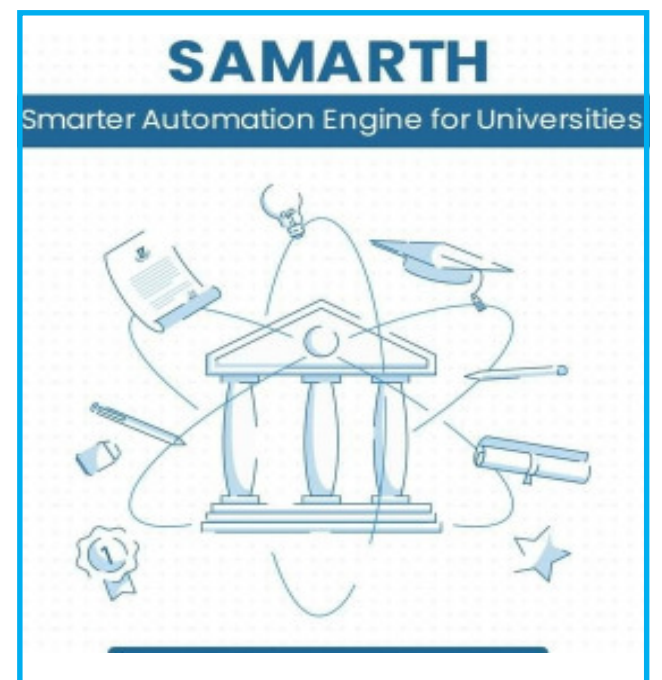
Bhubaneswar: All the universities and autonomous colleges in the State will soon go paperless. The State government has decided to onboard them on the SAMARTH e-gov portal of Ministry of Education for complete automation of the higher education institutions.

Informing to the Ministry, the State Higher Education department said the SAMARTH - an enterprise resource planning software - will be implemented in all 12 public universities and 32 autonomous colleges in the State for better information management.

Designed and developed by Delhi University in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the platform has over 40 applications under nine modules. These modules

are admission, recruitment, data management, employee services, campus services, finance, university facility, academics and governance which encompass all academic and administrative affairs of an institute.

This will help the institutions to migrate from paper to digital platforms. Currently, the Higher Education department has its own admission software for students. Vice-chairperson of Odisha State Higher Education Council Prof Ashok Das would be nodal officer for coordination between the institutions of Odisha and SAMARTH team of University of Delhi during the implementation process. As of now, SAMARTH software has been implemented in over 50 higher education institutions across the country.



## Governor calls ...

climate change, farm crisis among others, the media does not report about it.

The senior journalist said, "Indian media is politically free but imprisoned by profit. The crisis facing organised journalism is more fundamentally a revenue problem. There is a huge distinction between media and journal-

ism. Corporations have made this distinction for me. There was a time when media and journalism meant the same thing. Now, there has been a shift in the moral universe of the journalists. Media is a business...journalism is a calling. The death of journalism has come with hyper commercialism. The main-

stream media now has turned into a dominant media due to corporatisation."

He also recounted the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Mahatma Gandhi, Bhagat Singh and Dr. BR Ambedkar to the cause of Indian journalism. He said it is a matter of regret that contemporary news organisations are completely

controlled by corporate entities that go only by profit figures. He cited the instance of the media's pandemic coverage that was completely sugar-coated and one-sided. He also expressed his concern over India's growing economic disparity and said India's dollar billionaires increasing while the underprivileged section continues to suffer.

"The current generation in urban India was a foreigner in its own country as its connection with rural India—which holds 69 per cent of the entire population — has been badly eroded. Barring a few exceptions, everybody sitting here was a villager four generations ago. We have lost the connection. It is not only sad but dangerous," he said.

Organised by Institute of Media Studies (IMS) and in collaboration with Media & Entertainment Skills Council (MESC), the conclave witnessed participation of over 100 academicians, professionals and scholars in six plenary sessions. While more

than 70 participants presented their research papers in five parallel sessions on the second day, three were recognized as best papers. On the day, communication experts Prof. Vinod Pavarala, Prof. Mohammad Sahid Ullah, Dr. Sudhamshu Dahal, Dr. Kanchan K Malik and N.A. Shah Ansari spoke on 'Community Media, Civil Society and Social Empowerment' in the last plenary session.

Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan had inaugurated the conclave on November 21 to mark the 122nd birth anniversary of former Chief Minister of Odisha Dr Harekrushna Mahtab and remember his journalistic works. Member of Lok Sabha & Editor of Prajatantra Bhartruhari Mahtab, Chairman of MESC and renowned Indian film director Subhash Ghai, former Vice-Chancellor of YCMOU and MGM University, Maharashtra Prof. Dr. Sudhir Gavhane, Secretary General of Association of Indian Universities Mrs Pankaj Mittal,

former Professor of Eminece, Tezpur Central University Prof. Sunil Kanta Behera and CEO of MESC Mohit Soni also spoke in the inaugural ceremony.

"As has been its speciality, the Media Mahakumbh this year presented an electrifying conglomeration of the country's top academicians, policy makers, media luminaries and communication experts and debated on different issues relating to media education, technological advancement and its impact on language, knowledge and society at large," said chairman of the conclave and director of IMS Prof. Upendra Padhi.

This year's conclave theme was 'NEP-2020: Media & Digital Technology' and it witnessed discussions highlighting the core issues relating to media education and communication technology. The three-day event including inaugural ceremony, six plenary sessions and valedictory ceremony was live-streamed in the conclave's Facebook and YouTube pages.



Guests and Speakers during the inaugural session of 5th National Media Conclave

# Careers in Social Work: Know Details

Bhubaneswar: The field of social work is broad and offers career options for all education levels, said Director (Migration & Education) of Aide et Action Umi Daniel during a webinar on 'Career Counselling in Social Work' organised by Institute of Media Studies (IMS), a leading professional education institute under Utkal University, for +3 final year students on June 10, 2022.

Daniel advised the students that if you are interested in social work and want to make a difference in the lives of families and children, many careers in social work can allow you to do so. The scope in the profession of social working is wide and limitless. In this profession you can easily find jobs in organizations that are connected with helping people. You can work after your graduation such as in schools and other youth

serving organizations, hospitals, medical clinics, and nursing homes, mental health agencies, and many others. In future this will never hap-

pen that the job opportunities in this profession will end, he added.

Regional director of Oxfam India, Odisha Akshaya Kumar Biswal said in career as social worker, individuals contribute to the welfare of society. A social worker is a professional possessing a bachelor's or master's degree in social work. They provide leadership to change their lives and provide support to needy people, or underprivileged communities. Most people have misconceptions

of jobs as well. A career in social work in India is diverse and endless. With the changing times where people are only concerned about themselves, it is important for social workers to come up and help the needy, take steps in order to fight for the rights of the oppressed.

Associate Professor of Rural Development, IGNOU, New Delhi Dr. Bishnu Mohan Dash highlighted the education requirements for social work jobs range from associate to doctoral degrees de-

pending on your chosen career path. A social worker doesn't just work for the rights of the people but also aims at making the world a better place to live by making the people aware of environmental change and other such problems. Students can study B.A. Social Work, Master of Social Work to opt for

a career in social work. Individuals who opt for a career as a social worker provide support in dealing with problems related to social issues such as poverty, unemployment, lack of education, he said.

Students from different districts also raised different questions to the experts and cleared their doubts. Among others, Director of IMS Prof. Upendra Padhi, Academic Coordinator Dr. Gayatri Patnaik and course coordinator of MSW department Raghunath Mandal were present.



**Dr. Bishnu Mohan Dash**  
Associate Professor,  
Rural Development, IGNOU, New Delhi

**Shri Akshaya Kumar Biswal**  
Regional Manager  
Oxfam India, Odisha

**Shri Umi Daniel**  
Director, Migration & Education,  
Aide et Action

## Odisha to integrate gender equity curriculum in schools

Bhubaneswar: The Odisha government has roped in Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) South Asia and Breakthrough, a global human rights organisation, to integrate a

schools in Odisha by the end of this month.

Principal Secretary of School and Mass Education department Bishnupada Sethi said the inclusion of gender dimension in the school cur-



riculum will lead students to enact more gender-equitable behaviour. "Despite the gains and progress that India has made in gender equality, several issues continue to remain unaddressed. This intervention is expected to bring about positive changes in the way we look at gender issues and schools are the best place to start the conversations," he said.

Breakthrough CEO Sohini Bhattacharya said, "We need to ensure that children of the 10 to 15 years age group have access to the right information related to gender equality, legal rights and healthy gender behaviour." After the curriculum is introduced, J-PAL South Asia will conduct independent monitoring activities to ensure that the programme achieves its objectives and generate insights for sustained and proper implementation of the syllabus. Executive Director of J-PAL South Asia Shobhini Mukerji was present.

The curriculum, designed by Breakthrough, uses interactive classroom discussions to encourage adolescents to reflect on culturally embedded gender norms, roles and discriminatory practices to transform their gender attitude and behaviour.

Breakthrough will work with the School and Mass Education department to contextualise and integrate the curriculum into the syllabus, train teachers and key departmental personnel, and conduct gender sensitisation workshops with teachers across 23,000 State-run schools. The curriculum will be integrated into the social syllabus for students of Class VI to X in over 18,000 elementary and 5,000 secondary

## Career in journalism is challenging but self-satisfying

Bhubaneswar: The Institute of Media Studies (IMS), a premier J-school in Odisha, organised a webinar on 'Career Counselling in Journalism and Mass Communication' for +3 final year students on June 8, 2022.

For quite a few years, people have been saying that "journalism is dead" as paper circulation declines and the number of newspapers overall drops. But that isn't the full story. Journalism is changing, and quickly, but it's still an important and viable career path, the experts said during the webinar.

Senior journalist and media educator Dr. Ashok Panda said in the 21st century, we are all connected through various means of communication. The information ranging from weather reports, crime news, sports updates, to knowing about your favorite celebrities, is delivered to us thanks to technology and mass media. Media has become an inseparable part of all our lives. Each day we are exposed to various kinds of elements from the media. Be it your television, social media, radios, new channels, etc. the media world is all-encompassing. Just like the omnipresence of media, its scope is incredible with endless career opportunities.

The best way to excel in this field is to pursue a degree in mass communication and journalism. Mass communication includes study-

ing the ways in which information can be delivered to a large number of people effectively. Journalism trains students to research the current affairs in a particular region and spread it amongst the masses through televisions, radios, or print media like newspapers, magazines, blogs, articles, etc. A Master's degree in Journalism and Mass Communica-

tion covers the knowledge and skills required to excel in these fields and establish a successful career, he said.

Editor of Nandighosha TV Sisir Bhattamishra said Journalism includes delivering authentic, unbiased news to the masses based on thorough research and documentation. Covering any event in a particular area, finding facts and related information, and delivering it to the masses in the form of printed and digital media remain within the job profile of a journalist. The MJMC degree provides aspirants with all the required skills and knowledge related to Journalism, aiding them to deliver the true story to the public effectively.

With real-time updates,

and presenting news and information. It's not only about gathering and telecasting news it has to be real and true. Journalism plays an important role in aware society from the new culture and gives information technology and good or bad face of society. It aware people of the black face of society. It gives information to the student about the subject and different platforms which is helpful for the good future of society. Now a time in journalism they are presented in many different ways, including articles, reports, podcasts, or even tweets, said Lecturer of MJMC at CUO, Koraput Talat Begum.

Students from different districts also posed different

questions to the experts and cleared their doubts. In the opening, Director of IMS Prof. Upendra Padhi welcomed the guests while faculty of MJMC department Manoranjan Panda coordinated the webinar. Academic Coordinator Dr. Gayatri Patnaik and course coordinator of MSW department Raghunath Mandal were present.



**Shri Sisir Bhattamishra**  
Editor, Nandighosha TV

**Dr. Ashok Kumar Panda**  
Senior Journalist & Media Educator

**Ms. Talat Jahan Begum**  
Lecturer, Dept. of MJMC,  
Central University of Odisha

## Learning & Unlearning

Students of MJMC Dept. visiting Argus News studio in Bhubaneswar to gain practical knowledge on TV news broadcasting on December 17, 2021



# Har Ghar Tiranga ...

a star and a crescent. The yellow strip had the words Vande Mataram written on it in Devanagari script. In the same year, another version of tri-colour was created, which had orange, yellow, and green colours. It came to be known as the 'Calcutta Flag' or the 'Lotus Flag', as it had eight half-opened red coloured flag had a comparatively larger size of flowers. In 1921, Pingali Venkaya, a young man from a small village near Machilipatnam, in present-day Andhra Pradesh, designed a flag which had white, red, and green colours with a Charkha or spinning wheel in the centre. This flag was rejected as it represented the colours of religious communities. In 1931, the 'Swaraj' flag came into existence, which had a close resemblance to our present National flag.

This tricolour flag had the same saffron, white, and green colours as in our current National flag. The only difference was that instead of a Dharma Chakra, it had a Charkha in the adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

## 24 Spokes of the Dharma Chakra in the National Flag



A flag stands as the identity of a nation. Though many organizations, communities, armed forces, offices, or individuals have been using their flags since time immemorial, today people associate Page 1 more with their national flags. A national flag is not restricted to any community or an office. Instead, it belongs to each and every citizen of a nation. India

adopted a tricolour flag with a Chakra in the centre as its national flag, which represents the pride of the nation. Our national flag reminds us of the country's long struggle for freedom. During the country's independence movement, it was a symbol of solidarity among the nationalists, and today, in independent India, it has become a symbol of unity and patriotism. Our flag is made up of three colour bands of equal width: the top being saffron (Kesari), white in the middle, and green at the bottom. In the centre of the white band, there is a navy-blue wheel with 24 spokes (Dharma Chakra). The saffron, or the Kesari colour, signifies strength and courage, while the white colour in the middle is a symbol of peace and purity. The green colour at the bottom signifies fertility and growth. The navy blue-coloured Dharma Chakra in the centre of the white band is made up of 24 spokes. It depicts motion, signifying persistent efforts and progress. This 'Wheel of the Law' has been derived from the Lion Capital of the great Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, which was discovered at Sarnath, near Varanasi. Our national flag does not only stand as our national pride but also acts as a motivating force, which encourages us towards strength and courage, peace and truthfulness, fertility and growth, and incessant efforts towards nation building. As per the Flag Code of India, the National Flag should be rectangular in shape. The ratio of its width to its length is two is to three.

The National Flag of India should be made up of hand-spun a n d

hand-woven wool/ cotton/ silk khadi bunting. The hand-woven khadi for the National Flag was initially manufactured at Garag, a small village in Dharwad district in north Karnataka. The Indian National Flag in its present form was adopted at the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly on 22 July 1947. It first served as the National Flag of the Dominion of India from 15 August 1947 to 26 January 1950 and thereafter as the National Flag of the Republic of India.

The Indian National Flag is based on a flag designed by Pingali Venkayya, a freedom fighter, who was a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He was born at Bhatlapenumarru, near Machilipatnam, in present-day Andhra Pradesh. Today, under the programme, 'Har Ghar Tiranga', when we head towards hoisting a Tiranga at every home, care should be taken that it should not be damaged in any form, and no other flag should be placed higher than, above, or side by side with our national flag.

## Tiranga: A Symbol of Victory

On 15 January 2022, on the occasion of the Army Day, the Indian Army unveiled the world's largest Tiranga, as the Indian National Tricolour Flag is popularly called, at Jaisalmer. It was made of khadi and measured 33,750 sq. ft.!! The Tiranga has been a symbol of our national pride, which reminds us of the struggles and sacrifices made by the great freedom fighters for the cause of independence. Page 1 With the flag in our hands, we won freedom for our country, and in due course

of time, it became a mighty symbol of our victory in each and every sphere of life.

Be it a cricket match, or an achievement in the Olympics; be it a musical concert abroad, or an achievement in space and science; be it at home or an event on foreign soil, a victory is always celebrated by the unfurling of the Tiranga. Beginning from the time when India won freedom from the British rule at the stroke of midnight on 15 August 1947, every victorious event has been marked by the unfurling of the Tiranga. It has become a ceremonial symbol of our victory, uniting every Indian in a single thread of patriotism. Whether it was the India-Pakistan War of 1965, or the occasion of Bangladesh's liberation in 1971; or for that matter Operation Vijay at Kargil in 1999, India's victory was always celebrated by hoisting the Tiranga high in the sky. After independence, when India won the first gold in the Olympics, the pride and celebration got a striking reflection through the waving the national flag. Years later, when Abhinav Bindra secured a gold in Men's 10m Air Rifle Shooting in the Beijing Olympics of 2008; and when Neeraj Chopra won a gold in Men's Javelin Throw in the Tokyo Olympics of 2020, the national flag was proudly held high at these international forum. Similarly, when the Indian Cricket team won the World Cup for the first time in 1983, feelings of pride and celebrations were reflected through the Tricolour flying high. This became a beautiful tradition, and when the first T-20

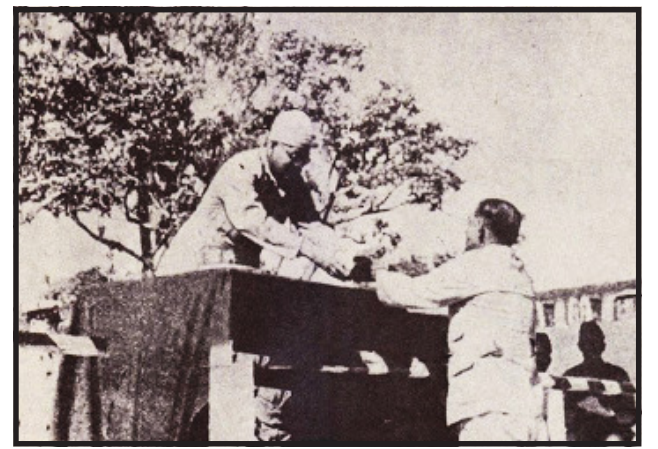


Image of Netaji at Port Blaire on 30th Dec.1943.

World Cup was won by India, the feelings of the proud nation got a similar reflection in the proudly fluttering Tiranga.

At the successful launch of the Chandrayaan, or the Mangalyaan, Tiranga again represented the overwhelming feelings of the proud nation. The feelings of patriotism and solidarity are reflected by the national flag waving high in the sky. Inspired by the notion, the Indian Army unveiled the world's largest khadi Tricolour, measuring 33,750 sq. ft. in Jaisalmer, on 15 January, 2022. Even though every Indian has a deep respect for, and loyalty to, the National Flag, a perceptible lack of awareness is often noticed, not only amongst people but also in the organizations/ agencies of the government, with regard to laws, practices, and conventions that apply to the display of the National Flag. With all the enthusiasm and amidst all the celebrations, we need to follow the norms prescribed in the Flag Code of India and take care that when the National Flag is hoisted horizontally, the saffron band should always appear on the top. It should not touch the ground, the floor or trail in water.

The Tricolour reminds us of our deep-rooted national ideology, which played a significant role in the formation of the India that we know today.

## Rare and Unseen

It was the pre-independence era. World War II had impacted the entire world. On 30 December 1943, the Indian National Army, under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, declared the

Andaman and Nicobar Islands as part of Independent India, and renamed them as 'Shaheed-dweep' (Martyr Island) and 'Swaraj-dweep' (Self-ruled Island). On this occasion the Indian tri-colour was hoisted at the Gymkhana Ground (now Netaji Stadium) in Port Blair by Netaji as the Prime Minister of the Azad Hind Government. Later, Indian National Army's General A. D. Loganathan was appointed as Governor of the region. With this achievement, the Azad Hind Government did not remain merely a government in exile anymore but had its own land, own anthem, civil code, stamps, radio station, bank and other organs of the administration. Very few people might be aware of the fact that the anthem of the Azad Hind Government was very similar to our current national anthem.

The anthem read as: "शुभ, सुख, चैन की बरखा बरसे, भारत भाग्य है जागा..." (Shubh, Sukh, Chain ki barkha barse, Bharat-Bhagya hai jaga...). Fast forward to 30 December 2018, on the 75th anniversary of the Azad Hind Government, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, again hoisted the tricolour at Port Blair to pay hearty tribute to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and to commemorate the achievement of the Indian National Army. He also renamed the Neil and Havelock islands as 'Shaheed Dweep' and 'Swaraj Dweep', whereas Ross Island was named as 'Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Island'. The 150-foot-tall tricolour stands tall to pay the nation's emotional tribute to our beloved leader.



## RADIO DAY

Students of IMS participating in World Radio Day celebration at Jaydev Bhawan in Bhubaneswar on February 13, 2022

## Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav .....

the historical journey to 15 August, 1947.

Ideas@75: Celebrating ideas and ideals that have shaped India

This theme focuses on programmes and events inspired by ideas and ideals that have shaped us and will guide us as we navigate through this period of Amrit Kaal (25 years between India@75 and India@100). The world as we knew it is changing and a new world is un-

folding. The strength of our convictions will determine the longevity of our ideas.

Resolve@75: Reinforcing commitments to specific goals and targets

This theme focuses on our collective resolve and determination to shape the destiny of our motherland. The journey to 2047 requires each one of us to rise up and play our part as individuals, groups, civil society, institutions of governance etc.

Actions@75: Highlighting steps being taken to implement policies and actualise commitments

This theme focuses on all the efforts that are being undertaken to help India take its rightful position in the new world order emerging in a post covid world by highlighting the steps being taken to implement policies and actualise commitments.

Achievements@75: Showcasing evolution and progress across different sectors.

# NSS: An Opportunity for Youth to Contribute in Nation Building

Bhubaneswar: In a bid to promote the National Service Scheme (NSS) among college students in Odisha, the Institute of Media Studies (IMS) organised a series of webinars on 'Scope and Opportunity of NSS' in February 2022.

Inaugurating the first webinar on February 9, State NSS Officer (SNO)-cum-Deputy Secretary of Higher Education Department Dr. Ramesh Chandra Behera said NSS volunteers have been making very valuable contribution to the society, besides developing their own personality. The volunteers have been playing key role in Swachh Bharat Mission, spreading digital literacy and in popularization of Yoga. While a lot of good work is being done under NSS, there is potential to do much more. The students and NSS volunteers are young Indians and they represent the most dynamic and vibrant section of the Society, he said.



Principal of Rayagada Women's College and DPO of NSS Dr. Archana Patnaik focused on character building of NSS volunteers through community participation. They imparted comprehensive knowledge on youth development activities team building, leadership, developmental issues etc. She encouraged the volunteers to give their best efforts in nation building and highlighted the evolution of NSS, its objective, motto, mission and vision.

Highlighting the importance of NSS, Coordinator of NSS-ETI, OUAT Nirada Barana Khuntia said the programme has been a well-intentioned and an ideologically motivated scheme of the Government of India. NSS is one of the greatest experiments in the field of youth work in the world. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is committed to expand NSS in a big way. So far, the NSS covers less than

10% of the students eligible to join it. To encourage students to take up NSS, UGC has issued an advisory to all Universities to introduce NSS as an elective subject with credits. The Ministry has been rewarding good work done by NSS volunteers by conferring annual NSS Awards at national level, by providing opportunities to NSS volunteers to participate in Republic Day Parade, International Youth Delegations, Adventure Camps, etc.

While Director of IMS Prof. Upendra Padhi gave the welcome address, programme officers of NSS Dr. Gayatri Patnaik and Raghunath Mandal coordinated the online programme. The webinar was ended with note on thanks by faculty of MJMC department Manoranjan Panda.

In the second webinar on February 16, renowned educationist Dr. Bhagban Prakash, who was also a former senior advisor to election commissioner of India, co-founder of CYSD Dr. P.K Sahoo and Principal of Sailabala Women's College and former SNO-cum-

Deputy Secretary of Higher Education department Dr. Surekha Sundari Sahoo addressed the virtual gathering.

India is a young country and an old nation. India boasts of having the maximum youth population across the world. It is a fact that the personality of the student or youth can be developed through community services in NSS, the largest student-volunteer organization, which gives the students ample of opportunities

to mould their personalities through community service, they said.

The Director of IMS Prof. Padhi inaugurated the webinar with a great sense of enthusiasm. Programme Officer of NSS and Academic Coordinator Dr. Gayatri Patnaik and course coordinator of MSW department Raghunath Mandal were present.

Similarly, Vice-Chancellor of Kalahandi University Prof. (Dr.) Sanjay Kumar

Satapathy, HOD of Commerce department, NSCB Govt. College and Sambalpur DPO of NSS Dr. Biswamohan Jena and Program Co-ordinator of NSS in Sambalpur University Sumanta Kerketta graced the third webinar as resource persons and encouraged the students on February 23. Dr. Satapathy emphasized the importance of social responsibility for a better society and said man should live for others, one need to focus on many social activities.



## Colleges to rope in retired teachers as guest faculty



Bhubaneswar: In view of the ongoing faculty crisis in higher educational institutions, the State government on Friday asked principals of general degree colleges to engage guest faculty members for next two academic sessions of 2022-23 and 2023-24. The Higher Education department will give preference to retired government teachers with good service record in the same college.

In a directive to the principals, the Higher Education department said the maximum number of guest faculty to be engaged in a subject shall not be more than the existing va-

cancies. Besides, for subjects having student enrolment but without any sanctioned teaching post, guest faculty will be engaged in the teacher-pupil ratio of 1:25 for under-graduate courses and 1:15 for post-graduate courses.

One extra guest faculty member is permissible in the subject being taught by the principal of the college. Due to their administrative work, principals usually fail to take classes in their subjects. There are 1,025 degree colleges - both public and private - in the State and a majority of these do not even

have regular principals. Around 60 per cent of the colleges do not have the required number of teachers, sources in the department said.

While faculty recruitment to degree colleges was put on hold in 2020, the Odisha Public Service Commission (OPSC) had last year advertised for appointment of 606 faculty members in various subjects to government degree colleges in the State.

The recruitment is under progress. Visiting faculty in degree colleges are paid Rs 400 to Rs 500 per class.

## International Women's Day 2022 Gender equality today for a sustainable tomorrow

Bhubaneswar: In the male dominant society, women were playing a dual role of managing the family and supporting it by working in various sectors. "They have to fight for their rights both at home and outside. Social evils like dowry harassment, inequality continue to haunt modern women. The attitude of the society must change and people should respect women for their efforts", Professor and Head of Communication department, University of Hyderabad Prof. Usha Raman at a webinar.

Addressing the webinar on 'Women of Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow' organised by Institute of Media Studies (IMS) to mark the International Women's Day on March 8, Prof. Raman said not many companies admit or acknowledge gender equality as an integral part of their organizational blueprint. Among 2300 organizations surveyed worldwide, studies indicate that females hold just 18% of the senior leadership

roles as compared to an overpowering 82% of males in high-ranking capacities.

Research indicates that employing more women in the workplace doesn't just result in increased business success but also nurtures an overall organizational well-being. A higher percentage of women in the workforce brings about a lot of positive changes, said former Professor and Head of Social Work Education and Practice Cell, TISS-Mumbai Murli Desai.

Assistant Professor of School of Social Work, IGNOU Dr. N. Ramya highlighted the status of women in Indian society and focused on the violence they face at home and outside in the forms of domestic violence, eve-teasing and rape, to name a few. She said, "We are celebrating the International Women's Day in a year that is a pivotal for advancing gender equality worldwide. We must highlighting all such issues and discussing the challenges to the global move-

ment for gender equality and the reaction among the students and audience tells that we have made a move".

Project Head of MESC, New Delhi Roshni Sehgal said the women have proved their mettle in every field and girls had outsmarted boys in the field of education. Now the need was to provide them opportunities to become entrepreneurs.

Despite extensive sensitisation programmes, many women were being deprived of opportunities to scale up the social and professional ladder. "Equal rights and opportunities are the fundamental rights of every woman and she should not be deprived of her rights", she said.

Among others, Director of IMS Prof. Upendra Padhi, Academic Coordinator Dr. Gayatri Patnaik, course coordinator of MSW department Raghunath Mandal and faculty of MJMC department Manoranjan Panda were present.

## Colleges asked to prioritise NSS activities

Bhubaneswar: The Higher Education department has directed the principals of government degree colleges to prioritise activities of National Service Scheme (NSS) in colleges. The Higher Education department said that it is seen that NSS units in colleges and

schools generally undertake many types of activities throughout the year without prioritizing anything. Due to such multifarious activities, without any priority, no concrete outcomes come out of such NSS activities over a period of time. After thor-

ough deliberation, the State NSS advisory committee decided that NSS units should undertake the three activities on priority basis. These are - ensuring drugs, tobacco and alcohol-free campus, encouraging students for blood donation.



## Career Counselling Webinar Series-2022

# Follow IAS formula to select right career path: Experts

Bhubaneswar: The Institute of Media Studies (IMS) organised a series of webinars on 'Career Counselling for +3 Final Year Students' to help them select right career path after graduation during March and April 2022. Experts and career coaches advised the student to follow IAS (Interest + Ability + Scope) formula while analysing career perspectives after graduation.

Students need to identify their interest areas, measure their abilities and skills along with scope & opportunities available in market while selecting their career paths after graduation. Selecting a career path can take weeks, months or even years as you continue learning what you want and need in a job. It's important to note that you may have the option to change your path multiple

times in your life, making the ability to choose a new career is a valuable life skill, said Career Counseling Expert Prof. Dr. Natabar Rout in the first webinar on March 2.

Professor of CSE and Director of VC Office, Sri Sri University Dr. Rabinarayan Satpathy said every year a fresh batch of graduates appear in a world of numerous possibilities and endless career choices. They are not only confused but also disillusioned. The question tags of "What ifs" and "what nows" are tormenting enough. Expectations from peers, parents, and themselves become extremely pressurizing, and more often than not, these students find themselves sorting through a scattered list of what they can do next. The webinar series will certainly guide these students, he added.

HR Consultant Dr. Ashok Kumar Sahu said India has an unemployment rate of 7.2% and given the current circumstances; we can all agree to the highly cut-throat competitive that has become essential for all career options after graduation in 2022. The rapidly changing society, lifestyle, and technology have impacted employment in the nation. While the millennials these days possess a wide array of skills and potential techniques that weren't present a few decades back, the Indian job market hasn't started well in 2018 and would continue to remain tight for the next times according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In such times, coming across a well-paying, relevant and enjoyable job at the same time has become not only frustrating but also chaotic. We are

surrounded by automation in everything and every day it is growing stronger; it is quite natural to feel the building panic to build a stable career in these terms, Sahu said.

Moderated by Management Consultant Dillip Bhuyan, the webinar was attended by around 200 students across different districts. While Director of IMS Prof. Upendra Padhi gave the welcome address.

In the second webinar on March 9, Coach and Master Trainer of NLP and President of CHDNLR Dr. RKS Mangesh Dash, Assistant Professor of MSCB University Dr. Swarupanda Bissoyi and Director of Talent Signa Professionals Pvt. Ltd. Dr. Paresh Chandra Mohanty addressed the students.

On April 9, the third career counseling webinar



was organised. HR Consultant Dr. Ashok Kumar Sahu, Motivational Speaker and Author Barendra Kumar and Motivational & Tedx Speaker and Corporate Trainer Manish Goenka guided the students about their career selection.

The fourth webinar was held on April 13 where coach and master trainer of NLP and President of CHDNLR Dr. RKS Mangesh Dash, CEO of Vajirao IAS Academy Subhansu Sekhar Ojha and Assistant Professor (Economics) of NSCB College, Sambalpur Sujit Padhan

highlighted the demanding career options available for students in present time. In the last webinar on April 18, employability expert and founder MD & CEO of Apogee CTS LLP Sitansu Mishra, career counselor Amit Kumar Tripathy and Assistant Professor (Economics) of NSCB College Sujit Padhan stressed on specialization.

Specialization in a particular field offers you an insight into the nuances of the career and excels your abilities to perform the job excellently, they said.

## Media coverage on child rights issues dismal: Study

**Prakash Chandra Parida**

Bhubaneswar: Only six per cent of child survival and developmental issues, 25 per cent on children's education issues and 42 per cent on child protection issues were reported in a study of 994 news stories, conducted among three Odia dailies as part of dissertation.

Child protection issues were higher because they comprised of crimes such as rape and corporal punishment. Reporting was not about issues, but about the incidents as such. The media generally covers child labour incidents more than others. There is a need to write about them in depth, the study finds. Though there are laws to protect child rights, there is no effective implementation of them.

Last month, the Odisha government came up with specific guidelines for children growing up with incarcerated parents. The particular set of guidelines came in the wake of the Odisha High Court directives calling for a detailed scheme concerning the children of prisoners residing within or outside jails. Over the years, the Odisha

government has been remarkably responsive to issues of children and their rights. It has been working for the Protection of Child Rights, on issues of children and their rights, especially education and schooling, child protection processes and structures at the district level to protect children against child marriage, trafficking and child labour.

According to an NGO working for vulnerable children, the cause of concern is that child protection structures do not exist below the district level. It is a major hindrance to protecting child rights and will continue to be for the new guidelines for kids of incarcerated parents living outside the jail.

Child rights protection has gained momentum during this century especially in a developing country like India. Childhood is a vital stage of human development psychologists. Childhood is diminishing due to various factors like social, educational, economic, political, psychological, cultural and environmental, having wrong influences and forces that have disturbed childhood and un-

fortunately fast forwarded their adulthood. There are several stakeholders who are responsible for the protection of kid rights in modern society, like parents, society, teachers, schools, governments and NGOs. After UN convention of child rights, various child protection and development measures are devised and implemented in to emancipate youngsters from malnourishment, abuse, child labour, child exploitation, health, and other violations of their rights. Specific legislation, development schemes, media laws, and initiatives are launched in India to safeguard the interest of children and enable them to grow during a healthy atmosphere.

Media including print and electronic have a social responsibility in protecting the kid's rights and facilitating integrated child development in the Indian Republic. Practically all developing countries including India have accepted communication as an integral part of national development planning. The role of newspapers in child rights protection has been examined in this study.



## Odisha: The Pinnacle of Weaving & Handloom Sarees

**Samya Saurav**

Bhubaneswar: A walk down the historical pathways of Odisha presents us with a treasure chest of a rich textile and weaving heritage. According to art historians, the craft of handloom goes back to 600BC in Odisha, where ancient temples are filled with human sculptures adorned in drape-like attire.

The textile industry of this state is diverse as its land and ecosystem, reflecting the cultural ethos and distinct personality of the communities here. Additionally, it also happens to be one of the major sectors of employment, with a repertoire extending from silk to cotton and interwoven with enchanting motifs in exquisite hues.

Unlike other predominant weaving hubs across the country, one of Odisha's major sources of influence over the centuries has been mythology, folklore and religious scriptures, especially the ones about Lord Krishna. The renowned and revered Nuapatna in Cuttack district produces a rare silk fabric that is embedded with depictions and verse from the epic Gita Govinda along with temple borders in auspicious colours.

This special weave is used to drape the idols at the Jagannath Temple in Puri. Another notable design inspiration from the past was when a group of weavers migrated here

from Bengal with ChaitnyaPrabhu in the early 16th century, leading to an amalgamation of two diverse and beautiful styles of weaving. The Jagatsinghpur district along the state's eastern belt is the only place that till date practices the art of weaving the finest quality of 'Suta Luga' or single count cotton fabrics.

The craftsmen are believed to be the devotees of Chaitnya Prabhu who spend every moment in honouring and celebrating the craft's 800-year old legacy.

While the weave that comes to our mind when we think of Odisha may be the renowned Sambalpuri Ikat, let us traverse across this land and discover its many hidden gems that deserve all our attention and appreciation.

These handloom products are Bomkai Sarees; Berhampuri Paata ; Khandua Paata, Kotpad Cotton Sarees; Habaspuri Sarees, Saktapar/Pasapali Sarees.

Lavish and luxurious, these handloom weaves from the land of the Sun Temple are bound to have a long-lasting impact on you. Be it everyday events or occasion wear, you can choose from a range of expertly crafted weaves which are of exquisite quality. It can be said without any doubt that the weavers of Odisha are one of the best craftsmen in the world.



# Eve-teasing in India: Some Facts

Women belong to the weaker elements of the community,' some remark. As a result, men dominate women and, at times, exploit women for their own amusement. Women are subjected to a wide range of forms of harassment. Sexual harassment is a widespread form of harassment in many regions of the world. Harassment of women in public areas by known and unknown individuals is referred to as eve teasing in India. Eve teasing literally means to bother or disturb women. It is defined as the act of harassing women, whether intentionally or unintentionally, physically or psychologically, in order to amuse, irritate, provoke, annoy, or embarrass them by words, statements, gestures, jokes, physical contact, and taunts. It is a distinct and euphemistic word for South Asia, particularly India. It is not used in the United Kingdom or other European countries.

More and more female students, women, and others are attending educational institutions, workplaces, and other places, and their safety is critical in a civilised and cultured society. The experiences of women and girls in overcrowded buses, metros, and trains are harrowing and terrible. Women now have positions of leadership in practically every industry, but eve teasing remains a social issue. Women are physically, psychologically, and socially impacted. They are

embarrassed and would wish to forget the occurrence. Those who are impacted by eve teasing never question the man or resist the behaviour; instead, they play a subservient and tolerant attitude because they believe it will further tarnish their reputation.

In Vishakha vs. State of Rajasthan, the Supreme Court provides us with the guidelines on the acts that will amount to sexual harassment. These acts include:

1. Either directly or indirectly, if there is unwelcome sexually determined behaviour,
2. If there is any type of physical contact or advances,
3. If any demand or request for sexual favours is made,
4. It includes sexually coloured remarks,
5. Any other type of physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct which is of sexual nature will amount to sexual harassment.

**Facts and Figures**

According to the NCRB 2019(National Crime Record Bureau) report, a total of 4,05,861 occurrences of crime against women were registered in 2019, representing a 7.3 percent increase over 2018. (3,78,236 cases). The majority of instances under IPC crime against women were reported under 'cruelty by spouse or his family' (30.9), followed by 'assault on women with purpose to violate her modesty' (21.8%),



'kidnapping & abduction of women' (17.9%), and 'rape' (17.9%). (7.9 percent). According to the NCRB study, the crime rate per lakh women population in 2019 is 62.4, up from 58.8 in 2018. Sections 354 and 509 of the Indian Penal Code deal with eve-teasing cases, which show a 13.05 percent increase in assault or criminal force against a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty, and an 18.9 percent decrease in incidents of insulting a woman's modesty, respectively, from 2015 to 2016.

As a deterrent, a growing number of college-aged women riding Delhi's public transportation have resorted to carrying pins, pen blades, and even daggers. Others have enrolled in self-defense classes.

According to a recent survey, over 90% of college women in New Delhi had experienced sexual harassment in some form or another. Despite this, it is believed that only approximately 1 in 10000 cases of eve teasing are reported to the police. 98 percent of women say sexual harassment on the road has harmed their personal or academic growth in some way. These facts may appear to be false and horrific, but they clearly demonstrate the predicament of women in

India. Every day, the situation worsens.

**How to Prevent**

Many psychologists feel that sex, love, and enjoyment are not the main reasons why men engage in this behaviour. The patriarchal worldview of the Indian male is intimately linked to Eve teasing. Men are socialised to feel that they are more physically and emotionally powerful than women. They believe they are doing nothing wrong by simply having fun. It is also regarded as a growing social issue. This is due to many societal changes such as urbanisation, the influence of Western culture, modernization, and changes in the status of women's roles, women's freedom, and democratic changes.

Eve teasing is perceived by society as a social deviance

at the macro level and at individual micro level as a behaviour problem. Technology has ensured that the globe contracts and restricts itself within the confines of the internet. Technology can be one of the most effective means of putting an end to eve teasing. Set up SOS numbers for your loved ones. Keep the police help lines on speed dial and your GPS tracker turned on at all times. Download safety apps, learn how to use them correctly, and register on connected websites. This ensures that when you are in need, your close and dear ones will be able to reach you quickly.

Being self-reliant means being able to defend yourself without the assistance of others. Self-reliance also entails cultivating an attitude and confidence such that a person thinks several times

before even being around you, let alone touching or misbehaving. You can always learn martial arts or karate for this. Tae-Kwan-Do will also be used to settle the dispute. Be brave enough to ensure your own safety even if it means sacrificing your dignity.

**Conclusion**

Eve teasing is a violation of a woman's honour, dignity, and self-respect. It is excruciatingly painful for her. It should be handled as a separate offence. To regulate it, we need rigorous laws and restrictions. There is an urgent need to address this rapidly rising issue. In a country like India, where women are worshipped alongside the Gods, such behaviour toward women is unjust, unfair, and Hippocratic. Only then would we be on path to happiness, prosperity, and success.

Types of Eve-teasing	IPC Sections	Punishment	Offence
Obscene acts and songs	Section 294	Maximum 3 months or fine or both.	Bailable offence.
Outraging the modesty of a woman	Section 354	Minimum 1 year but can extend up to 5 years and fine.	Non-bailable offence.
Insulting the modesty of a woman	Section 509	Maximum 3 years and fine.	Bailable offence.
Sexual harassment	Section 354-A	Maximum 3 years or fine or both and in case of sexually coloured remarks than punishment is 1 year of imprisonment or fine or both.	Bailable offence
Disrobing	Section 354-B	Minimum 3 years but can extend to 7 years and fine.	Non-bailable offence
Voyeurism	Section 354-C	Minimum 1 year but can extend to 3 years and fine. [Subsequent conviction- a minimum of 3 years but can extend to 7 years and fine].	Bailable offence. [subsequent offence- Non-Bailable]
Stalking	Section 354-D	Maximum 3 years and fine. [subsequent offence- non-bailable].	Bailable offence [subsequent offence- Non-Bailable]



Senior Journalist and Anchor of OTV Bhabani Mohapatra along with students of MJMC department at IMS



Students and faculties observing World Environment Day at Science Park Basti in Bhubaneswar on June 5, 2022



EXPOSURE VISIT



Students of MJMC Dept. visiting Sambad Bhawan in Bhubaneswar to gain practical knowledge on editorial and production activities on December 3, 2021