VIDHAN SOUDHA PASSES NEED TO BE GIVEN TO "WEB PORTALS" AND "ONLINE JOURNALISTS" "FREELANCE JOURNALIST"

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By : M.S.Yatnatti Editor and Video Journalist Bengaluru : Chief Minister need to recommend his department to change the rules and issue passes to entry in Vidhan Soudha Bangalore to online journalist and web journalist of Daily News Web Portals despite they come in electronic media and 10 passes each need to be given to each electronic media portal and these web portals fulfills 2009 media accreditation rules and Vidhan Soudha Pass issuing rules . Hon'ble Minister for Information has taken no action on the information director for denial of passes to web portals . Despite Hon'ble Minister for Information and Infrastructure and Haj order to issue Vidhan Soudha passes to editor and journalist of web portals as per existing rules the director information department has declined to issue passes of Vidhan soudha to web portals. The director cannot refused it and his denial to issue passes will be taken very seriously by online journalist and web journalists..Vidhan soudha is public building and denial of issue of passes means department does not want to disseminate information to public which is prime duty of information of department. The director information department issues passes only to print media and this director does not want to encourage digital transformation of information department. Daily news portals are within the definition of "electronic media" and they are running Daily media portals since several years and months and entire content is available on the web portals. As per rules and policy of Information department 10 Vidhan Soudha passes can be made available to each "electronic media" online journalist or web journalist .In the definition of "electronic media" Broadcast or storage media that take advantage of electronic technology. They may include television, radio, Internet, fax, CD-ROMs, DVD, and any other medium that requires electricity or digital encoding of information.

The term 'electronic media' is often used in contrast with print media.Department of Information and Public Relations, Karnataka miserably failed to use digital media or electronic media or internet web portals or web journalist or online journalist. Department of Information and Public Relations is not using and encouraging web portals or web journalist or online journalist for the purpose of dissemination of information. Department of Information and Public Relations must understand that it will loose relevance if it does not go with digital transformation. Digital transformation is the only way to go forward. Whether it is small medium or large enterprise or even government there is no escaping digital transformation. Smart phones and better connectivity desktop and laptops and tablets have changed the way of citizen's lives.The electronic media revolution has renewed debate about print media's relevance. In reality, both communication forms have advantages and disadvantages. Print media reporters may cover subjects with greater depth than writers of electronic media. However, electronic media's ability to break news at lightning speeds is cited as a key factor for the continuing decline of print media readership. Broadcast or internet media that take advantage of electronic Technology. They may include web television, web radio, Internet Portals , CD-ROMs, DVD, and any other medium that requires electricity or digital encoding of information. The term 'electronic media' is often used in contrast with print media.

Content published on the World Wide Web is immediately available to a global audience of users. This makes the World Wide Web a very cost-effective medium to publish information. It is relatively inexpensive to publish information on the Internet. At a fraction of the cost to publish information by traditional methods, various organizations and individuals can now distribute information to millions of users. It costs only a few thousand dollars to establish an Internet presence and publish content on the Internet. Traditional methods of performing surveys are often relatively slow and expensive compared to online surveys conducted on the Internet. For example, in order to fill out various needs of customers or what they would like to see in a future product, it's often necessary to compile a list of address and mail a questionnaire to many customers. The success of such an attempt is not always guaranteed and can be very costly in terms of mailing the questionnaires and entering responses to a databases and analyzing it. On the other hand, you can use the World Wide Web to automate the whole process. For example, you can set up a CGI script to conduct online surveys. Results of such a survey can be automatically updated to a database. This database can then be used to keep a pulse on various opinions and needs of customers.The Internet has revolutionized the computer and communications world like nothing before. The invention of the telegraph, telephone, radio, and computer set the stage for this unprecedented integration of capabilities. The Internet is at once a world-wide broadcasting capability, a mechanism for information dissemination, and a medium for collaboration and interaction between individuals and their computers without regard for geographic location. The Internet represents one of the most successful examples of the benefits of sustained investment and commitment to research and development of information infrastructure.

Digital journalism also known as online journalism is a contemporary form of journalism where editorial content is distributed via the Internet as opposed to publishing via print or broadcast. What constitutes 'digital journalism' is debated by scholars. However the primary product of journalism, which is news and features on current affairs, is presented solely or in combination as text, audio, video and some interactive forms, and disseminated through digital media .Fewer barriers to entry, lowered distribution costs, and diverse computer networking technologies have led to the widespread practice of digital journalism.It has democratized the flow of information that was previously controlled by traditional media including newspapers, magazines, radio, and television.Some have asserted that greater degree of creativity can be exercised with digital journalism when compared to traditional journalism and traditional media.The digital aspect may be central to the journalistic message and remains, to some extent, within the creative control of the writer, editor, and/or publisher.Online Journalists are people who gather information that is relevant to the public and communicate this over various media. An online journalist would collect, write or edit news-reports, articles, features, interviews, opinion pieces, photographs or even podcasts and videos on news and events on an online platform. If you are located and work from India, all the laws applicable to citizens of India will also apply to Online Journalists. These include the Constitution of India, Press Laws and Acts, provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedures Code, Broadcasting regulations etc. The Press Council of India has a comprehensive list of acts applicable for journalists. Besides, the amended Information Technology Act, 2000, governs all electronic communication. So, if a print, television, radio or mobile media journalist transmitted any information electronically, the provisions of the IT Act would also be applicable. Print media content is governed by a number of laws, including the Constitution of India's provisions on freedom of expression and privacy, other specific laws on registration of publications, provisions in the Indian Penal Code, etc. An online article will attract different provision of the Information Technology Act, along with all the other laws. Unlike print publications, online news sites or portals do not have to be registered in India. All you need is a domain name registration.Only some press laws will apply to a news website in India. Online media does not come under the purview of the Press Council of India, the Working Journalists Act, The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956 and the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.However, since the amended Information Technology Act, 2000, governs all electronic communication, a news website will come under its purview. If a report elicits comments that are deemed offensive, then the web editor, the reporter, the publisher of the website (if any) will be held primarily responsible and a suit can be filed against them even after takedown of the content. Copyright comes into existence as soon as a work is created and no formality is required to be completed for acquiring copyright. However, it is advisable to state the terms of copyright at the bottom of your website. There is no copyright over news. However, there is copyright over the way in which a news item is reported.

Wikipedia definition: Electronic media are media that use electronics or electromechanical energy for the end user (audience) to access the content. This is in contrast to static media (mainly print media), which today are most often created electronically, but do not require electronics to be accessed by the end user in the printed form. The primary electronic media sources familiar to the general public are video recordings, audio recordings, multimedia presentations, slide presentations, CD-ROM and online content. Most new media are in the form of digital media. However, electronic media may be in either analogue electronics data or digital electronic data format.Although the term is usually associated with content recorded on a storage medium, recordings are not required for live broadcasting and online networking.Any equipment used in the electronic communication process (e.g. television, radio, telephone, desktop computer, game console, handheld device) may also be considered electronic media.A new breed of Internet aware applications will start emerging in software stores by the time you read this. These applications will enable users to develop content for the World Wide Web by simply saving as an HTML file. In addition to software developers making existing applications Internet aware, various new, powerful, and easy-to use Internet content publishing applications are also being developed. These applications will make the task of publishing content on the Internet even easier. Most of these applications are developed for Windows users. Content published on the World Wide Web can be richly formatted by using various HTML tags and graphic formats. The capability to do this is a major reason for the success of the World Wide Web. In addition to using HTML tags and various multimedia formats in Web pages, various interactive controls can also be added to a web page. This capability allows Web site content developers to create "active" Web sites. For example, before a user sends some information to a Web server for processing, a VBScript or JavaScript subroutine can be used to verify information typed in by the user. Various formatting capabilities, along with technologies such as Java and VBScript, make the World Wide Web a richly interactive medium that you can use to distribute information to millions of users.When information is added to a Web site, it's immediately available for browsing by millions of Internet users.

The World Wide Web is an ideal medium of information distribution because it takes away the time lag associated with publishing content and actually making it available to users. With the World Wide Web, you can distribute various announcements to millions of users in a timely manner. Because there is virtually no time lag from the time it takes to publish information to making the information available to users, the Web is an ideal medium to publicize announcements. As more people discover the virtues of the Web and get connected to the Internet, the Web will become the medium of choice for many organizations and individuals to publicize various announcements.Many newspapers, such as the *New York Times*, AND Times of India and other news papers have created online sites to remain competitive and have taken advantage of audio, video, and text linking to remain at the top of news consumers' lists. Newspapers rarely break news stories any more, with most websites reporting on breaking news before the cable news channels. Digital journalism allows for reports to start out vague and generalized, and progress to a better story. Newspapers and TV cable are at a disadvantage because they generally can only put together stories when an ample amount of detail and information are available. Often, newspapers have to wait for the next day, or even two days later if it is a late-breaking story, before being able to publish it. Newspapers lose a lot of ground to their online counterparts, with ad revenue shifting to the Internet, and subscription to the printed paper decreasing. People are now able to find the news they want, when they want, without having to leave their homes or pay to receive the news.Because of this, many people have viewed digital journalism as the death of journalism. Free advertising on websites such as Craigslist has transformed how people publicize; the Internet has created a faster, cheaper way for people to get news out, thus creating the shift in ad sales from standard newspapers to the Internet. There has been a substantial effect of digital journalism and media on the newspaper industry, with the creation of new business models. It is now possible to contemplate a time in the near future when major towns will no longer have a newspaper and when magazines and network news operations will employ no more than a handful of reporters. Many newspapers and individual print journalists have been forced out of business because of the popularity of digital journalism. The newspapers that have not been willing to be forced out of business have attempted to survive by saving money, laying off staff, shrinking the size of the publications, eliminating editions, as well as partnering with other businesses to share coverage and content.In 2009, one study concluded that most journalists are ready to compete in a digital world and that theses journalists believe the transition from print to digital journalism in their newsroom is moving too slowly. Some highly specialized positions in the publishing industry have become obsolete. The growth in digital journalism and the near collapse of the economy has also led to

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downsizing for those in the industry.Any amount of e-commerce does not substitute physical hand shake and any amount of e-learning does not replace teacher and *CAPTCHA is to defeat the* bot as user of computer and recently election commission of India has brought VVPAT (voter-verifiable paper audit trail) or paper trail machines will be used at polling stations in all future elections where polls are held using EVMs to detect computer frauds . A *CAPTCHA* is a type of challenge-response test used in computing to determine whether or not the user is human. The term was coined in 2003 by Luis von Ahn, Manuel Blum, Nicholas J. Hopper, and John Langford. The most common type of *CAPTCHA* was first *invented* in 1997 by two groups working in parallel.Create a company that will build new things (innovation) and help humans solve more complex problems. As computers become more and more powerful, they won't be substitutes for humans: they'll be complements. *The debate of the century...In the future we foresee Artificial Intelligence replacing Humans and their jobs.Will the future tech actually displace humans and their jobs?.*It's easy to say and conclude that Artificial Intelligence could somehow replace us humans in the near future. Due to conventional wisdom. But If you think it that way then you don't understand enough how computers actually work. If you're pessimist about the future taking over us I think you watch too much Hollywood Sci-fi movies.Don't be delusional, don't try to escape the reality we're in. Because the reality we're in is way far different than the one you see in the movies, maybe. The future we'll see tomorrow is in our hands and it entirely depends on us.UNIVERSITIES the world over are struggling with the digital disruption. universities have a choice.

They can remain content merchants, and die or they can transform in knowledge brokers and thrive.The IT Enabled classrooms of the today will not be propelled by school and college administrators but by the young learners. Today's learners require new dynamics and new direction which facilitate active learning and new teaching strategies. Conventional classrooms have to modify and co create existing spaces to provide adaptable, multi-use configurations and new pedagogies. According to experts , the 10 signs are technology, integration, collaborative environment , opportunities to create an expression, inquiry based approach, justification for answers, writing for reflection, use of problem solving methodology, hands-on-learning, teacher as facilitator, transparent assessment. universities were never in the content business but in the knowledge business. Without the platform of content, bringing students to the desirable levels of understanding was impossible, degrees to provide first content and then, for those who pursued higher degrees, greater insights and understanding of the discipline. That content is now so readily available is, in experts opinion, a blessing; universities can now concentrate on the business of creating and inducing meaning.

Education is already digital .Several MOOCs of International standards are already available .India need to collaborate with intrnaltional universities and private institutions.India will enter a new era in higher education on Sunday with the launch of hundreds of courses that will be delivered through DTH channels, tablets and mobiles.These courses have been developed by over 1,000 expert faculty members from premier institutions like IITs, JNU, Delhi University and Anna University .A `Made in India' IT platform -MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses), or Swayam -will host courses taught in classrooms from Class IX to postgraduation, which can be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time. All the courses are interactive and available free of cost. Students from various recognised institutes in India will be able to earn credits on clearing these online courses.The then President Pranab Mukherjee launched Swayam, Swayam Prabha -the plat form of 32 DTH channels to deliver the courses -and National Academic Depository (NAD) which will facilitate online verification of certificates. President Pranab Mukherjee launched Swayam and Swayam Prabha to take education to the remotest corners of the country on Sunday . Mukherjee also launched a `National Academic Depository' where verified educational records will be digitally stored by universities and boards to counter forgery . Swayam and Swayam Prabha -for making education more accessible -and the depository were conceived and executed by the HRD ministry . HRD minister Prakash Javadekar highlighted the importance of teachers as the function was organised on `Guru Purnima'.As a mark of respect on Guru Purnima, he presented Mukherjee, who started his career as a teacher, a gift which included a "slate" -a traditional writing tablet.Speaking on the occasion, The then Mukherjee said he had always emphasised on "quality" of teaching and learning process in higher educational institutions. He said mere physical expansion might provide access but without physical infrastructure and quality teachers, "the talent which is hidden in young minds would not get the opportunity to blossom".

The President also said there were huge differences in the quality of education in urban and rural areas, between states and in educational institutions within a state. Underlining the need for making quality study material available in regional languages, he said pupils studying in regional medium in schools found it difficult when material for higher education was in an alien language.Under Swayam, courses will be offered through digital classrooms with online study material available free of cost in videos. .UGC need to go beyond its swam platform of moocs . University Grants Commission, the apex higher education regulator, sources said, has agreed to factor in scores achieved in official online courses towards total marks scored and transfer credits for them — a move that will mainstream online courses and increase their acceptability and credibility in the Indian higher education system. It will also allow students across institutions in India to take up courses which may not be available at their institute and also win credit for the .. University Grants Commission, the apex higher education regulator, sources said, has agreed to factor in scores achieved in official online courses towards total marks scored and transfer credits for them — a move that will mainstream online courses and increase their acceptability and credibility in the Indian higher education system.

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