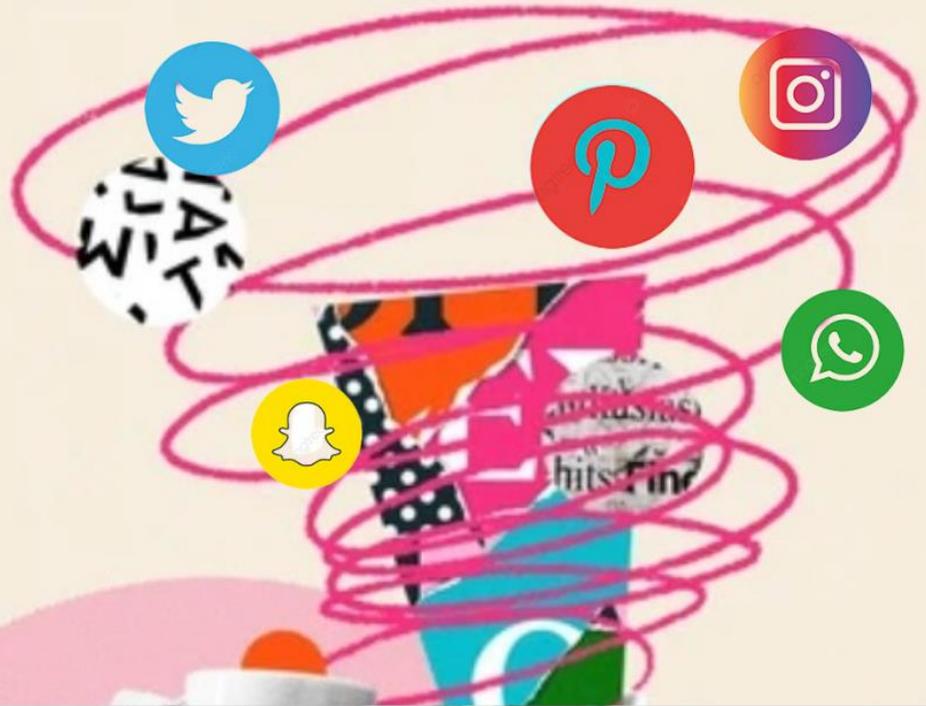




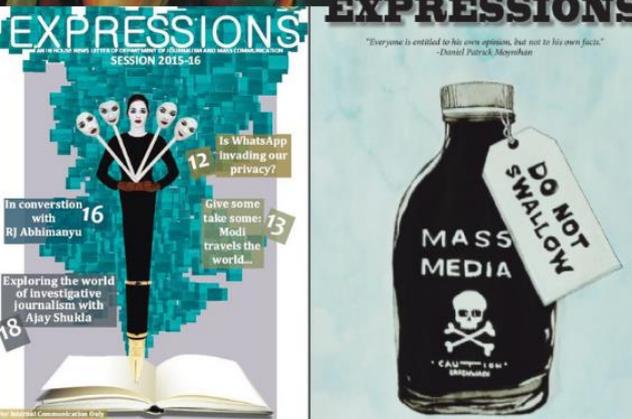
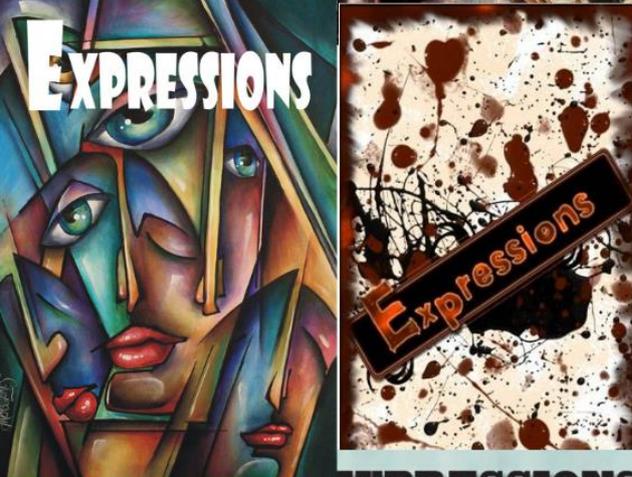
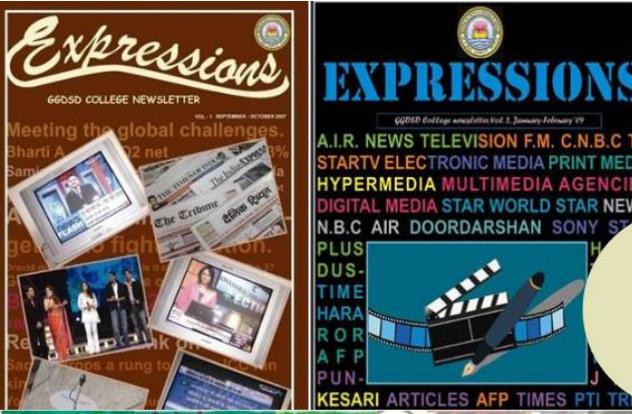
# EXPRESSIONS

## 2021-22

AN IN HOUSE NEWSLETTER FOR DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION



# The Faculty



Dr. Divya Jyoti Randev



Mrs. Gurjeet Kaur



Dr. Sonia Gupta



Ms. Parul Bakshi

After almost two years of dealing with the Covid pandemic, campus is buzzing again came with thousands of students thronging the hallways and lecture rooms, breathing life into the college. Times were tough, but we managed to sail through. The media industry, as like any other is slowly picking up pace after the slump in revenue, though there was an increase in audience and reader engagement. Print media still has a very strong foundation in our country, even though it has lost its hold in many others. This project is an endeavour to provide students practice on reporting, subediting and designing. I would like to congratulate the Department of Journalism for doing the same.

I wish the creative bunch of students all the best for their future endeavours!



**Dr. Ajay Sharma**

**Principal GGSD College, Chandigarh**

## FROM THE DESK



**Dr. Priya Chadha**

**Head, Department of Journalism**

Dear Students,

On behalf of Journalism and Mass Communication Department, we feel honoured and privileged that our budding journalists would be an important part of the fourth pillar of democracy in the future.

I highly appreciate your contributions for our in-house newsletter 'Expressions'. The enthusiasm with which you all have honed your skills to show your talent in print media by writing lucid write-ups is indeed praiseworthy.

We would want you all to continue with greater zeal and fervour in the future as well.

Good Luck!

# The Team



**Awantika**  
**Co-ordinator & Designer**



**Yasvi Bhandari**  
**Co-ordinator**



**Shruti Sardar**  
**Sub- Editor**



**Archita**  
**Sub-Editor**



**Rhythm**  
**Sub-Editor**

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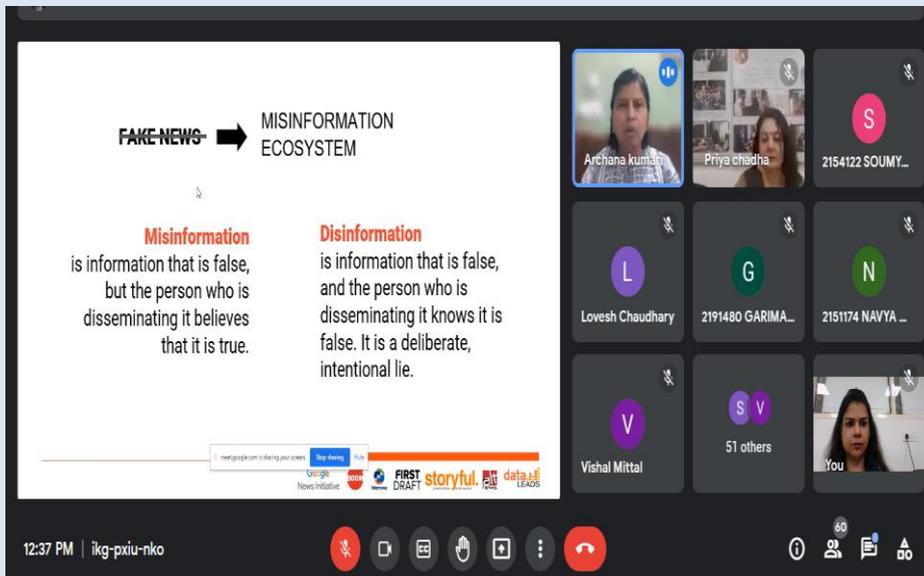
# Departmental activities

## Interactive session with Sayeed Ansari



To sensitize students on the realities of journalistic practice, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication organized an online interactive session with Senior Anchor and Executive Editor TV Today Network, Sayeed Ansari on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2021. The session was titled “Managing News and Life of a Journalist: Challenges and Opportunities”.

# Workshop on Photo and Video Verification



The Department of Journalism and Mass Communication of Goswami Ganesh Dutta Sanatan Dharma College, Chandigarh organized an online training session on 'Photo and Video Verification' on 23rd Oct 2021. Ms. Archana Kumari, certified Google Trainer and Assistant Professor, Department of Mass Communication and New Media, Central University of Jammu, was the resource person on the occasion. The workshop sensitized the students on the challenging issue of misinformation being spread today through photos and videos.

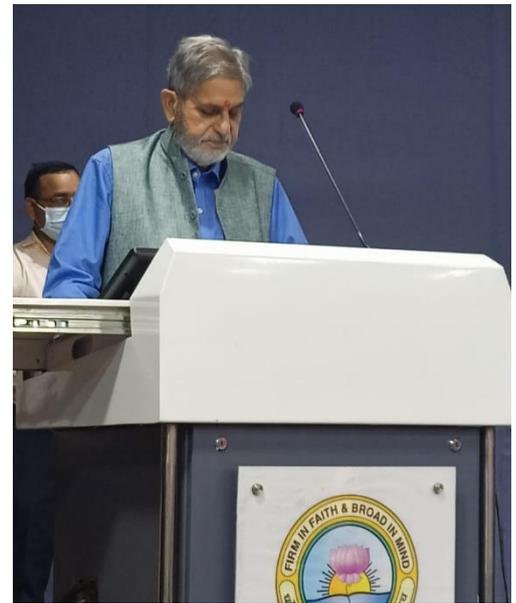
## MoU with PRCI and inauguration of Young Communicators Club

The college in collaboration with Public Relations Council of India celebrated World Communicators Day on 28<sup>th</sup> October 2021. Dr. H.K. Bali, eminent cardiologist was the Chief Guest on the occasion and Sh. U.K. Sharma, President, GGSDS College Society was the Guest of Honour. To bridge the industry academia-gap, the college signed an MoU with PRCI to provide students the opportunities in the field of Public Relations. The Youth Communicators Club was also inaugurated at the college.



## Inauguration of TV & Radio Studio

The Department inaugurated its TV and Radio Studio on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2021. Mr. Rabindra Narayan, MD and President, PTC Network was the Chief Guest on the occasion. Mr. Nikhil Mishra, Vice President, Music and Movies, PTC was also present. The department also screened its documentary *Ankahi Ansuni* on the tough lives of band men and a docu-drama *Promises* on honour killing on the occasion.



# The Picture Gallery



**TV and Radio Studio of the  
Department of Journalism  
& Mass-communication**



# DARK WEB

“The Dark Web is illuminated from within” There’s sensationalized media coverage of the dark web, it’s understandable that people think the term “dark” is a moral judgement. Hitmen for hire, terrorist propaganda, child trafficking and exploitation, guns, drugs and stolen information markets do sound pretty dark. Yet people commit crimes throughout the internet with some regularity-including trying to higher killers on Craigslist and using Venmo to pay for drugs purchases, one of the activities often associated with the dark web, terrorist propaganda, is far more prevalent on the regular web. Defining the dark web only by the bad things that happen there ignores the innovative search engines and privacy-conscious social networking –as well as important blogging by political dissidents. Even complaining that dark web information isn’t indexed by search engines misses the crucial reality that search engines never see huge swaths of the regular internet either-such as e-mail traffic,



online gaming activity, streaming video services, documents shared within corporations or on data-sharing services like Dropbox, academic and news articles behind paywalls, interactive databases and even posts on social media sites. Ultimately, though, the dark web is indeed searchable. Thus, a more accurate connotation of “dark” in “dark web” is found in the phrase “going dark”

- Smriti

## THE ‘JOB’ OF SAVING LIVES...

Yesterday, in Ambala, a person injured by an accident was lying on the road, bleeding. There were people around him, but of no help as when they ‘finally’ realized that the victim needed to be sent to the hospital, he was dead. Every day, we come across similar stories of the inhumane behaviour of the ‘humans’. As much as 11 per cent of global deaths caused by road accidents happen in India and every three out of four people are afraid to help the road victims. To try and bring back humanity to all citizens, The Ministry of Road and Transport has initiated the “GOOD SAMARITAN LAW”. This law can also be called the ‘job of saving lives’ as according to this law, a person who provides emergency assistance to the victims of fatal accidents, crashes, emergency medical conditions etc., will be given a cash reward of Rs. 5000 by the MoRTH. Now, how will it help? In the last ten years, road crashes have killed over 13 lakh people in India.

According to the Law Commission of India, 50% of these victims died of preventable injuries and could have been saved if they had received care on time. The role of the bystander is critical in providing emergency care to the victim. While people who actually help the victims of road accidents don’t need something like a cash prize to save lives, cash rewards will definitely encourage other citizens to help the victims of road accidents as well. An individual can be rewarded as many as five times in a year. Adding on to this, the ministry will also give 10 national-level awards each year for the worthiest Good Samaritans, who would be selected from all those who have been awarded during the whole year and they would be given an award of ₹1 lakh each. This law by the Ministry of Road and Transport will surely be able to have more people gathered as volunteers for saving lives. With this, we also hope that there are less loopholes in this law as the presence of loopholes in the system will only create more ruckus and discouragement among people

- Navya Mehta

# JUVENILE CRIMES IN INDIA

In recent years India has seen an increase in crimes committed by minors. While analysing the factors responsible for the spurt in crime rate the experts believe that the rural-urban conflict is at the core of these crimes in cities especially underage crimes. The largely rural and semi urban background of most of the offenders point to that direction. According to the researchers these young people are not benefitting from the economic reforms in comparison to the educated and professional counterparts in the cities. They feel neglected, frustrated and distressed which leads to crimes such as murder etc. An increase in the number of rural people migrating to cities in search of better life opportunities however do not prepare them for the urban value system. The children are often neglected, as both parents are working and unable to spend time with them. The children do not get the attention and right values essential for upbringing. According to the report 'Why Children Commit Offences' published by Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights in June 2015 focused on children in conflict with the law in Delhi. The report looks at multiple issues like the socioeconomic profile of children with a criminal record, the nature of offence that these children were accused of and analysed the factors that push children towards deviant behaviour. The report highlighted the role of the family, the community, the school and education as well the peer influence. The report after studying 182 children in observation homes, special homes found that poverty is one of the biggest contributing factors in children taken to crimes. Most of the children had undergone multiple deprivations with low economic households, uneducated parents; disrupted families. The children were dropouts and working independently to support their families.

- Mayank Mehta



# MOBILE PHONE: BOON OR BAN

Want to call your distant loved one? Too busy to visit your relatives? Want to pay up the bill but ran off the cash? Are you bored or feeling dizzy? Looking for magic in every moment? You are just one tap away!

Mobile phones have literally changed the way we used to live. It is nothing less than amazing what technology has brought through mobiles. Just a tap, and you can keep in touch with anyone you want, click pictures, listen music, watch movies, play games, navigate to any corner of the world, read books online, pay bills, record memories, attend classes sitting in the four walls of our house, track locations, do mobile banking, online shopping and the list goes on.

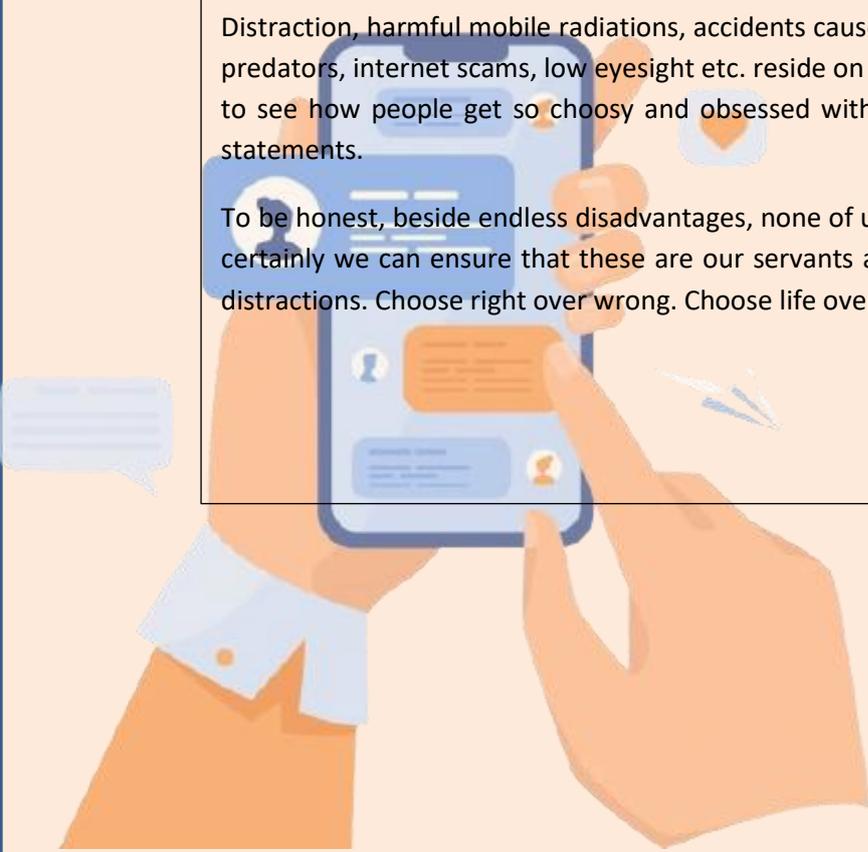
A small rectangular box of alloys is undoubtedly the treasure box of today's generation. From googling the meaning of Nonplussed to the capital of Belgium, you can even enhance your confidence through online platforms, YouTube, social media etc. and comprehend various skills. From children to adults, mobile is necessity of everyone. Thus it has been added to the three basic needs of life; Roti, Kapra, Makaan & Mobile.

I thought the invention of mobile phone was to save our time and money, but we are doing exactly the opposite. On the B-side, regular chatting and less of live interactions are destroying relationships and leading to neglect in the family. Instead of enjoying the moments, we are busy capturing them. Rightly said, "Life is what happens when your cellphone is charging." Instead of spending time with loved ones, we are busy entertaining ourselves with numerous new applications.

Distraction, harmful mobile radiations, accidents caused by using mobiles while driving, online predators, internet scams, low eyesight etc. reside on the other side of the coin. It is ridiculous to see how people get so choosy and obsessed with gadgets only to flaunt and make style statements.

To be honest, beside endless disadvantages, none of us today can afford to avoid mobiles. But certainly we can ensure that these are our servants and not our masters. Choose limits over distractions. Choose right over wrong. Choose life over death.

- Dipti Gakhar



# CHINA'S AGGRESSION IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH & LADAKH



The border between China and India is disputed at multiple locations. There is "no publicly available map depicting the Indian version of the LAC," and the Survey of India maps are the only evidence of the official border for India. The Chinese version of the LAC mostly consists of claims in the Ladakh region, but China also claims Arunachal Pradesh in northeast India.

Since the 1980s, there have been over 50 rounds of talks between the two countries related to these border issues. Only 1 to 2 percent of border incidents between 2010 and 2014 had received any form of media coverage. In 2019, India reported over 660 LAC violations and 108 aerial violations by the People's Liberation Army which were significantly higher than the number of incidents in 2018. Despite the disputes, skirmishes, and standoffs, no incidence of gunshots being fired had been reported between the two countries along the border for over 50 years; however, this changed on 7 September during this skirmish.

During Xi Jinping's visit to New Delhi in September 2014, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi discussed the boundary question and urged his counterpart for a solution. Since Modi became Prime Minister in 2014 until the 2020 standoff, Modi and Xi met 18 times, including those on the side-lines of summits and five visits to China. However, in 2017, China and India got into a major standoff in Doklam that lasted 73 days. On 3 January 2018 Xi Jinping, as Chairman Central Military Commission, issued the first Training Mobilisation Order. This was the first time that military training instructions had been given directly by the Chairman Central Military Commission. Following this PLA forces have been mobilising training on the basis of the order. A retired PLA major general explains, "improving combat readiness is now a strategic mission for the Chinese military. China can't copy the US' measure to improve combat capability through actual combat overseas since our national defence policy is defensive rather than offensive. Therefore, military training becomes extremely important for China. China has since increased its military presence in the Tibetan Plateau. China has also been increasing its footprint with India's neighbours – Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan; so from India having a monopoly in the region, China is now posing a direct challenge to New Delhi's influence in South Asia.

On 21 May, the Indian Express reported that Chinese troops had entered the Indian territory in the Galwan River valley and objected to the road construction by India within the (undisputed) Indian territory. On 24 May, another report said that the Chinese soldiers invaded India at three different places: Hot Springs, Patrol Point 14, and Patrol Point 15. At each of these places, around 800–1,000 Chinese soldiers reportedly crossed the LAC and settled at a place about 2–3 km (1–2 mi) from the border, pitching tents and deploying heavy vehicles and monitoring equipment.

India and China have mostly avoided border clashes since the 1962 truce. Border protocols agreed after several rounds of talks since the late 1980s have largely prevented violence except for episodic border standoffs.

Disputes are as follows:

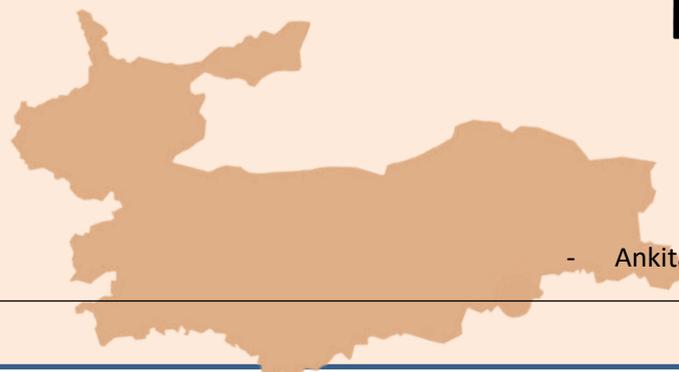
1962- Sino Indian War

1967- Nathu La Clashes

1975- Tulung La Ambush

2017- Doklam Standoff

2020- Ladakh Confrontation.



- Ankita Bhutani

# THE POWER OF INFLUENCERS

We live in a world where social media has become indispensable and where content goes viral within no time if it engages the readers. Indeed, our lives are so dominated by Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter that we just cannot imagine a day where we go without logging into them or where we go without reading content and the posts of friends and peers on social media. In this context, it is worth noting that there are a group of “influencers” so called because of their ability to influence the thoughts and actions of their followers. Social influencers are people who have built up their personal brand and audience through regularly posting quality, organic content, leading to a large, highly engaged audience. When companies look for influencers to support their brands, they look for a correlation between the number of followers and number of engagements. If a person with 100,000 followers only gets 50 likes and a few comments per post, they don’t have an engaged audience. If someone only has 2,500 followers and hundreds of likes and comments per post, they are then considered an influencer. Therefore, power of social influence is growing rapidly, creating the need for brands to stay on top of the most effective ways to establish and maintain a relationship with their audience. When executed the right way, employing an influential user on social media is highly beneficial in helping brands sustain audience loyalty. The thing makes influencers so powerful in the present times is that they have the ability to sway large numbers of people to their opinions and in the process, influence them or persuade them to think and act in a particular manner.

Social Media Influencers are the New Kings and Queens of our Times Therefore, the awesome power of Influencers in this age of social media is such that they have now become the De Facto Kings and Queens of our times. As their power is derived from their ability to garner Likes and Re-Tweets, Influencers are much sought after by leading corporates and even political parties for promoting and posting good things about their brands and policies.

Now, Influencer marketing offers the potential to unify marketing, public relations, digital marketing, and social media through powerful and relevant relationship-based communication. Influencers have been trending for a long time and are more preferable because of only one reason, that is, the audience finds them relatable and trustworthy Breaking the noise through the traditional ways of advertising, influencers tend to spread the message to the intended audience in a natural and authentic way. As they come across as being more genuine, they tend to deliver the brand message in such a way that the adverts lack. Also, it is known to be best for fastest-growing online customer acquisition methods, that not only reaches vast potential customers but also leads the audience towards creating the preference.

Therefore, there are many archetypes within the title of “influencer,” each with their own specialties: -

The Instagram models: - In most cases, an Instagram celebrity is someone who has their own distinct style and cultivated brand. They know the best hashtags to connect with their community and to grow their following on a daily basis. The snap chatters: - Like the Instagram model mentioned above, many Snapchat influencers are people known for being candid and real. The Twitter trolls: -Someone to stay away from, in most cases. Twitter is a great example of followers-versus-fans in action. The YouTube Star: - Even YouTube stars have had to build their platform and establish trust. As you can see, influencer marketing is incredibly powerful — and it will only continue growing.



Last, it is also incumbent upon the followers to exercise discretion and to have independent thinking. Blindly believing what the Influencers post is simply not done and instead, discernment is needed. In addition, social media platforms need to tweak their algorithms to ensure that influencers too are monitored for their content.

# HOW FASHION RULES THE WORLD

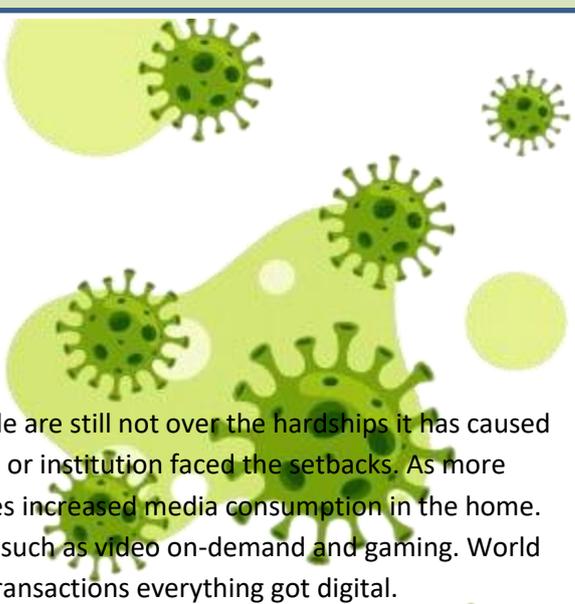
In the 21st century the style trends of the fashion industry dominate the world more than they ever did, and control not only the way people dress but also trends in homeware design, makeup fashion and people's overall attitudes. In the 60s flower power did not only mean flares and tunics, it summed up the whole attitude of a generation, and this is even more prominent today. Nowadays, fashion is bold and daring, and this reflects a noughties generation that is not afraid to say what they think, or wear what they want. Fashion is not just a means of clothing your body, it is the essence of your personality and beliefs, and designers are well aware of the power they hold. Designers' predictions and designs for the coming season are more hotly anticipated than any other revelation in the world. Trends in fashion unify women and men around the world, yet they still allow people the ability to portray their own individual style at the same time. A period of time portrayed in a picture can be identified immediately just by the style of clothes the people are wearing, and this sums up just how powerful and all-encompassing fashion is. Fashion can change from one second to the next, but what never changes is the hold it has over society, and the role it plays in the modern world. Fashion is so important that whole magazines are dedicated to it, TV programs dedicate hours of transmission time to the subject, and people discuss it between their friends continually



To keep up with the latest fashions, people subscribe to fashion magazines, keep a keen eye on what has appeared in shops and what has been there for a long time, and go to fashion shows to see what the designers are putting on the catwalk this season, and therefore what will make it into the shops. For the extremely wealthy, they might have their own personal relationship with a designer who will keep them well ahead of the current trends, therefore, many people wanting to know what the new fashion lines are going to be will watch what celebrities are wearing.

Being ahead of fashion is for many, the ultimate achievement, although being too ahead of the fashion is just as bad as being behind it! If you are too far ahead people will think what you are wearing is not in fashion, because it isn't, yet. Designers continue to market the importance they know people put on fashion, and people continue to hang on to designers' every move in the fashion world, therefore as long as this carries on fashion will continue to maintain its dominant position in society for a very long time to come. It influences not only what we wear, but everything we do, say, and even think. This is why fashion does indeed rule the world

## MEDIA AND COVID



In 2020 the corona virus pandemic shaped the world. People are still not over the hardships it has caused including the financial problems. Almost every organization or institution faced the setbacks. As more people stayed home, self-isolation and quarantine measures increased media consumption in the home. This resulted in an increased use of entertainment services such as video on-demand and gaming. World became digital from joining online classes to doing online transactions everything got digital.

News media is an important institution in a democracy. It is instrumental in conveying information to people and drawing the government's attention to issues of concern, and provides a platform for advocacy and criticism of policies of the government in power. In the case of a pandemic, the media's role becomes even more significant: It can be a vital source to identify early outbreaks, and it helps in creating awareness like maintaining physical distance, hand hygiene, wearing a mask, etc. to contain the spread of the disease and limit its impact.

During the lockdown, learning for students and work, everything became online. People started to spend more time online on the Internet during the lockdown. As going out was not the right choice during the pandemic, people were only limited to do things inside their houses, and the Internet is the most chosen availability by everyone. During the lockdown, mass media has played an essential role in our lives.

The government shut down everything during the lockdown for which newspapers did not print; radio and television did not telecast any shows or news. Internet was the only available source then. The usage of social media increased even more during the lockdown. Daily rate of infections, recoveries, treatment, Tele-consultation with doctors, booking doctor appointments, availability of hospital and other essential services, news about the pandemic and its effect worldwide- everything was available online.

This information made our lives simpler to reach out for information, but on the other hand, it also affected every individual's mental health. Many people were getting mentally upset on hearing the updates. They felt stressed and anxious about the lockdown and pandemic situation. People lost jobs, closed ones due to coronavirus; many people were unable to support their families. People around the entire world faced problems, which were being shared on mass media.

People sitting at home and watching this news were concerned over what if the same happened to them. Also, many people became depressed sitting at home for such a long time.

So, in the end we can conclude that media played both good and bad role during those times. Media industries should be more concerning and authentic. They should only serve the news which is true to the fact not fake news because sometimes even minor piece of text can disturb the person and may lead to serious consequences.

# HOW MEDIA CHANGED IN 15 YEARS

From the times humans started acquiring language skills, thousands of years ago, the need to communicate with others, especially in a group or community has been prevalent. Hence the history of media goes back to the earliest times and was one of the cornerstones of civilization.

Initially it was limited to local announcements in a town or cities. Back then the most popular medium of mass communication was the grapevine. It is still the same albeit in a new digital avatar i.e. social media.

With time we were introduced to 'new media' such as print, radio, film, TV and now in the 21<sup>st</sup> century the online media. All these media in today's age exist simultaneously in varying degrees of effectiveness.

Now let's analyse how media has changed in the last 15 years.

With the advent of the new millennium, it was crystal clear that the newspaper was losing its stature to television. Incipiently, TV news in India was straight reportage of the day's events and covered segments like politics, business sports, city, entertainment, international and local news. Its USP at the time was its immediacy and in situ reportage, making it extremely credible.

In a country like ours with a long tradition of audio-visual narrative, a large part of the population took to watching the news on TV. As a result of which the government too understood the power of this medium and very subtly began manipulating it. India went through an economic liberalization in 1991 which paved a way for satellite TV invasion in the 90s. It was at this time that new barons emerged in the Media such as Subhash Chandra Goenka, Rmoji Rao, Prannoy Roy etc.

For the longest time media was growing as the Indian economy flourished and consumerism was spreading. The Indian media and entertainment industry grew at a compounded annual growth rate of over 15 %. This kind of inorganic growth led to more weeds than blossoms. Hence, things were too good to last and soon online media came like massive waves breaking all the antiquated quality. In the mad race to grab eyeballs, journalism roles were forgotten.

Indian the market is still to grow. We can become a sunrise industry if enough capital is invested. The industry can also become a large employment generator too. The only key fact that needs understood is that grabbing attention is not enough, you have to engage the audience by being authentic and then monetize the engagement by being consistent.



# GENDER IDENTITY AND INDIA

## CHANGING CULTURAL NORMS

This article throws light on the Indian cultural expectations from the people. Also how people are identifying themselves and taking pride in who they are but the question arises is that, is society accepting them? Throughout Hindu and Vedic texts there are many descriptions of saints, demigods, and even the Supreme Lord transcending gender norms and manifesting multiple combinations of sex and gender. Apart from male and female, there are more than 20 types of genders, such as Tran’s woman, Tran’s men, androgynous, and Trigender etc. but this did not matter because they were still a criminal under the act 377 in modern India. But abolishment of article 377 was a great achievement for the community and now the internet has created new spaces for social interaction and community formation. Social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter and Facebook have been used to create pages and posts that increase LGBTQ awareness and visibility in India. Cultural norms are the standards we are expected to live by which are decided by the society there have always been a way we have been taught to behave its maybe different for men and women but it is still there despite the gender and not only gender they are based caste, age and various social factors. Though Things are changing. Girls are also getting opportunities for their better education and lifestyle, same as the boys. Old traditions and wooden customs are changing. These changes are the seeds for a better society where girls and women have the same rights as boys and men have. For a life of dignity and respect there is an urgent need to understand the true meaning taught about equality in our religious scriptures and giving equal status to everyone. The age-old culture and traditions which have lost their utility in this era of development and technology have robbed the dynamism from Indian society and paved the way for a better world. Everybody has a right to equality and right to freedom. Society is becoming a better place but there is still a long way to go



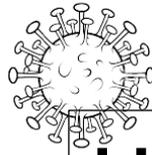
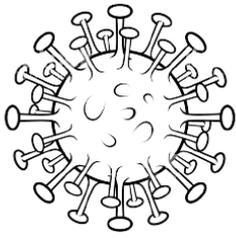
# Mental health - Inequality in equality



Once upon a time there was a guy and let's hear his story,  
 You all sit back and relax, no need to worry.  
 For when you all will sleep peacefully at night,  
 While he is my friend! Struggles to find his insight.  
 He has scars he is too tired to show,  
 All with stories nobody bothers to know.  
 He always hides his emotions under so many lies,  
 Because not a single person ever heard his plys.  
 He is the author of his life, who is unable to cope,  
 So he simply puts a full stop on it, never to battle with hope.  
 He lives in darkness because the light is too crowded,  
 Because of some people he now feels so stuck and grounded.  
 He is now tired of feeling sick and numb,  
 All he wants is from people to not call him dumb.  
 Some says he is maniac, some says he is depressed,  
 But nobody gives attention that his mind comprehends.  
 Nobody wants to talk to him or break his silence,  
 Until this sweet child's act changed into violence.  
 In this world of full equality,  
 Mental illness is still considered vanity.  
 But if you look around in this equal yet unequal world,  
 We all are made of ingredients leading to insanity.  
 We all are different yet so same, speak up speak out,  
 Let's show everyone what mental illness is all about.  
 We all fight every day,  
 Yet try to love this life anyway.  
 Not our faulty genetics or traumatised past,  
 Let's create a change that will last.  
 For we all are equal even if we are insane  
 We all deserve to ease away our pain.

Physical or mental it doesn't matter

Because of inequality/stigma/shame dreams about life should never shatter.



# How did this pandemic affect you?

This was totally a new experience for me being a student of 2020 batch we have been in middle of these academic changes, it was our batch which had to take boards examination from class 10<sup>th</sup> but this change in environment was unexpected I mean we expected to go to college and never thought we had to attend classes virtually.



RAVI KUMAR, BA-2

I personally didn't like this change in my life as a student, studying online was no easy task, it was very hard to concentrate on what's being taught in the class. Getting distracted while attending online class is very easy cause there is no one to stop you from scrolling your screen for Instagram and WhatsApp. I didn't like being locked up in the house during the pandemic it's good to attend college offline for a change.



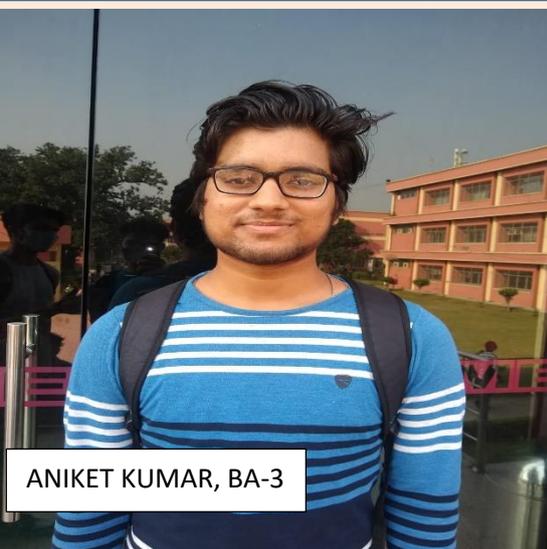
PIHU VATS, Bsc-1

Attending lectures online was kind of fun but self-studying after lectures was almost impossible, I started my own YouTube channel most of its content is gaming so it had me occupied throughout the pandemic, I always thought that in the future students will be able to attend lectures online but I didn't expect it to happen so early, I personally liked this new way of teaching and hope it'll be a possible option for students in future.



ABHINAV DADWAL, Bsc-1

# affect your life as a student?



ANIKET KUMAR, BA-3

As a student lockdown gave me more time to easily cover other books and my syllabus, one of the advantages of online class is that it gave each student equal importance during class and debates. With online class I can also concentrate on my Animation course with studies too.



MANSI, BA-2

Mostly negatively we couldn't get that first experience of entering college, finding your classroom, making friends, etc. We had too much screen time and it affected our mental health. Although there were some positive things like it helped us with basic technological understanding like using google meet, MS word and making pdf files for assignments, they are definitely going to help us later in life. We also got a lot of time to improve ourselves and practice hobbies such as reading books.

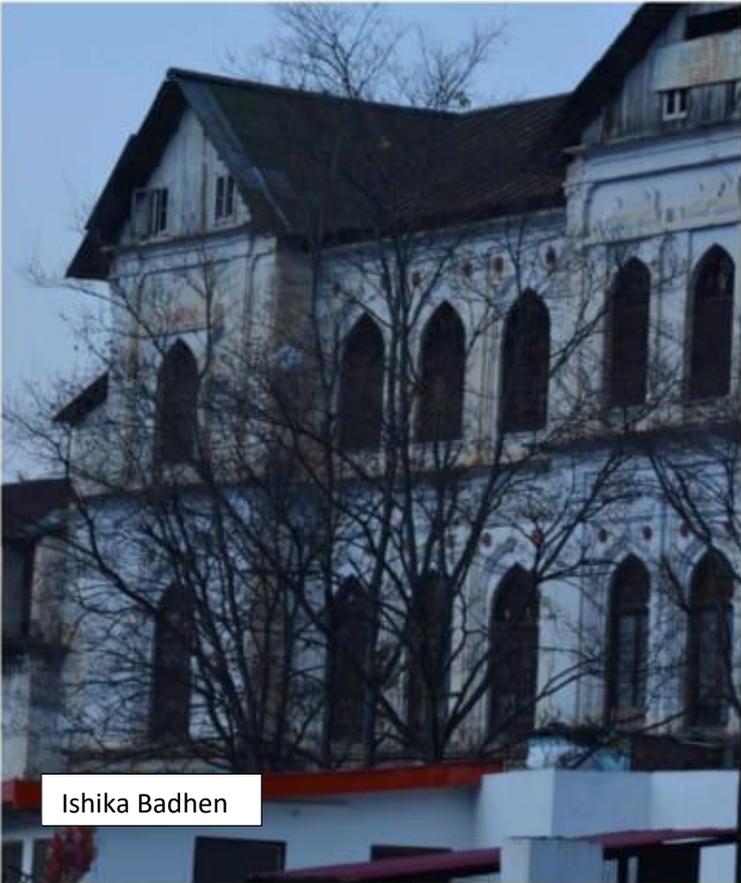


SUPRIYA, BA-2

The learning experience I have had during the coronavirus has surely been a weird one, but I believe it has allowed many to experience a new challenging learning block and has proven that students are able to adapt to changes in their learning. As a student, I think education is not only about academic but also extracurricular activities and social interactions I had trouble feeling motivated to do simple assignments as it was so easy to get distracted or procrastinate.



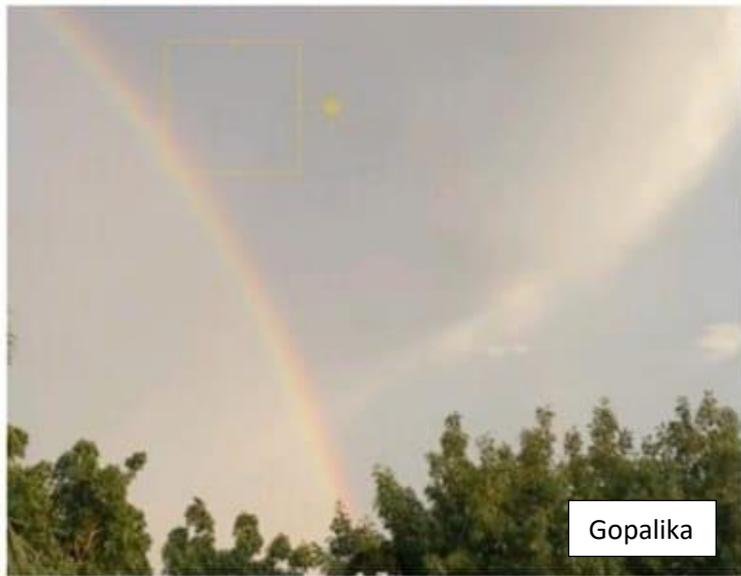
Sachin Singh



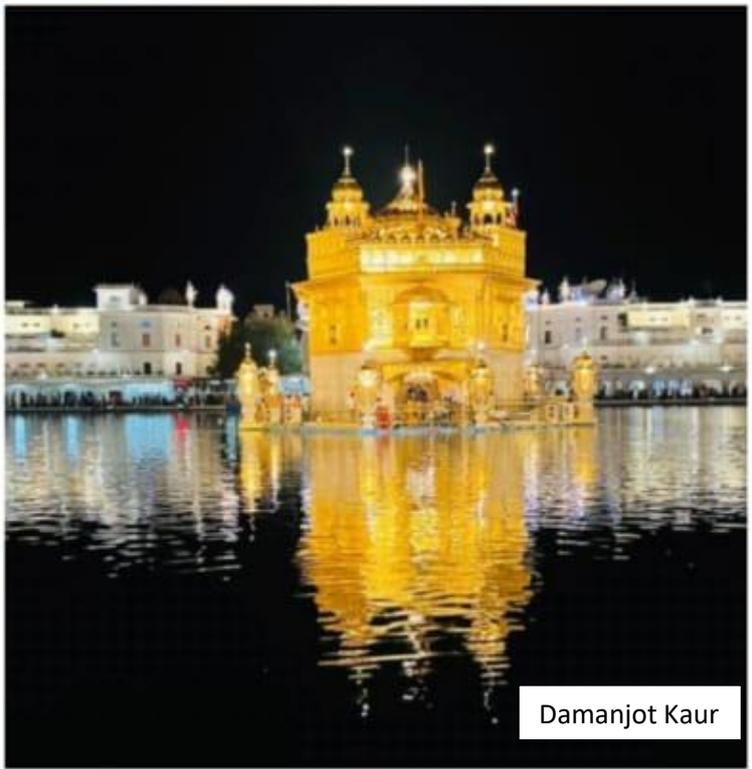
Ishika Badhen



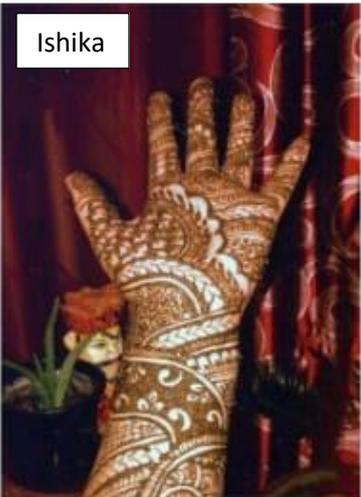
Awantika



Gopalika



Damanjot Kaur



Ishika



Awantika

PHOTO



Sanjana



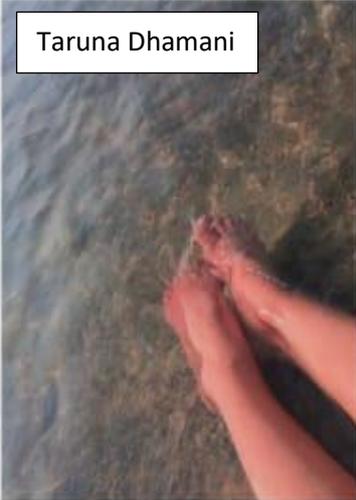
Shubham Lohchab



Sanjana Setia



Awantika



Taruna Dhamani



Gopalika Grover

# GALLERY



# EXPRESSIONS

From the department of Journalism and Mass Communication