



# LIGHT

WEEKLY BULLETIN August 30th, 2022 - Vol. 45 No. 09

President - Rtn. Abinash K Singh • Secretary - Rtn. Debasis Das • TREASURER - Rtn. Chiranjib Sha • Editor - PP Tanu Roy

## A Brief History of Television in India

Television came to India on September 15, 1959 with experimental transmission from Delhi. It was a modest beginning with a make shift studio, a low power transmitter and only 21 community television sets. All India Radio provided the engineering and programme professionals. A daily one-hour service with a news bulletin was started in 1965. In 1972 television services were extended to a second city—Mumbai. By 1975 television stations came up in Calcutta, Chennai, Srinagar, Amritsar and Lucknow. In 1975-76 the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment brought television programmes for people in 2400 villages in the most inaccessible of the least developed areas through a satellite lent to India for one year.

Doordarshan is a Public broadcast terrestrial television channel run by **Prasar Bharati**, a board formed by the Government of India. It is one of the largest broadcasting organizations in the world in terms of the infrastructure of studios and transmitters. Doordarshan had its beginning with the experimental telecast started in Delhi in September, 1959 with a small transmitter and a makeshift studio. Television services were separated from Radio in 1976. Each office of All India Radio and Doordarshan were placed under the management of two separate Director Generals in New Delhi. Finally, its existence came into being when Doordarshan became a National Broadcaster. Recently it has also started digital Terrestrial Transmitters.



Doordarshan is the only network that it is permitted to broadcast television signals domestically. In a communications breakthrough for Indian Television in July 1995, Doordarshan agreed, for a US \$1.5 million annual fee and 50 percent of advertising revenue when it exceeds US\$1.5 million, to allow CNN to broadcast twenty-four hours a day via an Indian satellite. Indian television channel Doordarshan offers national, regional, and local service of Indian television viewers. DD became national when it started to telecast national programmes in the year 1982.) In the same year, colour TVs were introduced in the Indian markets. The first colour programmes were the live telecast of the Independence Day parade on 15th August, 1982, followed by the Asian Games being held in Delhi. The eighties was the era of Doordarshan with soaps like Hum Log (1984), Buniyaad (1986-87) and mythological

dramas like Ramayana 91987-88) and Mahabharata (1988-89) glued millions to Doordarshan. (Other popular programmes included Hindi film songs based programs like **Chitrahaar** and **Rangoli** followed by the crime thrillers like **Karamchand** (starring Pankaj Kapoor), **Byomkesh Bakshi** and **Janki Jasoos**. About 46 Doordarshan studios are presently producing TV programme. Currently, Doordarshan operates 19 channels - two All India channels, 11 Regional Languages Satellite Channels (RLSC), four State Networks , an International channel, a Sports Channel and two channels (DD-RS & DD-LS) for live broadcast of parliamentary proceedings. Sports channel is exclusively devoted to the broadcasting of sporting events of national and international importance. This is the only sports channel which telecasts rural sports like Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, etc., something which private broadcasters will not attempt to telecast as it will not attract any revenues. Additionally, since it is not a profit and loss enterprise like private channels Sun Network or Zee TV or Sony TV or Star Plus, it does not have the requisite push for better programming. Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) is India's national public broadcaster. It is a board nominated by the Government of India. It comprises Doordarshan television and All India Radio which was established in November 23, 1997. It was due to the demand that the government owned broadcasters in India should be given autonomy like those in many other countries. The Parliament of India passed an Act to grant this autonomy in 1990. But it was not enacted until September 15, 1997.

Gone are the days of Indian TV serials with which the people could relate. The journey from Doordarshan to Zee, Sony and Star plus has been a long one. Indian Soap had its humble beginnings in "**Hum Log**" the first ever TV serial to be broadcasted by Doordarshan the sole TV channel in 1984. Over the years, Doordarshan has presented many popular and engrossing serials. For example "**Waghley Ki Duniya**", "**Yeh Jo Hain Zindagi**", "**Nukkad**", "**Rajni**" and the list goes on. These serials had an underlying positive message upholding tradition, moral values and strengthening the fabric of Indian culture.

CHARTER DAY - SEPTEMBER 11TH 1977 • REGN. NO. - 16169

**Today is our 2189th**

**Members attended last RWM : 16**

**Birthday Greetings :**

Sept 2nd Swaroop, Son of PP Subir S Roy



### Agenda – 2189th RWM

1. Our Condolences & Prayer to the family of Rtn. Sukhendu Banerjee (PP of Rotary Calcutta North West & Chief Aide to Governor, 2022-23).
2. Formation of Interact Club.
3. Co-hosting “Rotary Friends in Kindness: Presenting RI President-elect Gordon McInally”, on Zoom, on September 3rd, 2022.
4. 45th Charter Day.
5. JRWM with Rotary Ballygunge as Host and Rotary Calcutta Millennium & Garden Reach as Co-host. Talk on ‘Ovarian Cancer’ by Dr. Rupashree Dasgupta, Apollo Hospitals
6. Upcoming projects – pre Puja cloth distribution.


## *Rotary Protocol and Decorum*


Every Rotary Club has to organize a number of functions and meetings. There is a certain protocol to be observed to organize dignitaries, to show them love and respect of the organization. *A proper observance of protocol enhances the prestige of the concerned club and also brings decorum. A few hints on protocol are:*


- ☼ **Any Rotary meeting hosted by a club, and / or a regular meeting of the club should be presided over by the President of the club. The meeting should be called to order by the President and not by the Master of Ceremonies.**
- ☼ **Any Rotary meeting hosted by the District or District Committee will be presided over by the District Governor. Governor will call the meeting to order.**
- ☼ **The protocol to be observed in order of precedence of greetings is District Governor, Past District Governors (seniority wise), District Governor Elect, District Governor Nominee, District Officers, President, Past President, President Elect, and Secretary and so on.**
- ☼ **The General Rule is that current position takes precedence over past position, past position takes precedence over future position, and accompanying spouses will have the same ranking.**
- ☼ **Once protocol is observed in a meeting initially, the subsequent speakers need not repeat the protocol. This will help save time and avoid possible foul-up of protocol.**
- ☼ **If the Mayor or the First Citizen of the town is present in a meeting, he should be invited to the dais and should be recognized first.**
- ☼ **In any Rotary meeting if the Governor is present as the Chief Guest, he should speak last. After the speech of the Governor, there should be no further speeches. The only item after his**



speech should be acknowledgments and vote of thanks.

 During the official visit of the Governor to the Club, there should be no other Chief Guest, Governor being the only one.

 All Rotary club meetings, except training or normative sessions should be concluded as far as possible, within one hour. Care should be taken to ensure that that standard and values of Rotary are not diluted or compromised at meetings.

 The functions of Master of ceremony, if at all necessary, should be limited only announce the item of the agenda to be followed. He / she is not expected to make comments on the speeches or assure anything on behalf of the club, which should only be the prerogative of the Presiding Officer.

## *The TOP 10 Reasons On Why You Should Join Rotary?*



**1. Friendship:** In an increasingly complex world, Rotary provides one of the most basic human needs: the need for friendship and fellowship. It is one of two reasons why Rotary began in 1905.

**2. Business Development:** The second original reason

for Rotary's beginning is business development. Everyone needs to network. Rotary consists of a cross section of every business community. Its members come from all walks of life. Rotarians help each other and collectively help others.

**3. Personal Growth and Development:** Membership in Rotary continues one's growth and education in human relations and personal development.

**4. Fun:** Rotary is fun, a lot of fun. Each meeting is fun. The club projects are fun. Social activities are fun. The service is fun.

**5. Citizenship in the World:** Every Rotarian wears a pin that says "Rotary International." There are few places on the globe that do not have a Rotary club. Every Rotarian is welcome – even encouraged – to attend any of the thousands of clubs across the globe.

**6. The Development of Ethics:** Rotarians practice a 4-Way Test that governs one's ethical standards. Rotarians are expected to be ethical in business and personal relationships.

**7. Cultural Awareness:** Around the world, practically every religion, country, culture, race, creed, political persuasion, language, color, and ethnic identity is found in Rotary. It is a cross section of the world's most prominent citizens from every background. Rotarians become aware of their cultures and learn to love and work with people everywhere.

**8. Nice People:** Rotarians above all are nice people - the nicest people on the face of the earth. They are important people who follow the policy of it is nice to be important but it is important to be nice.

**9. The Absence of an “Official Creed”:** Rotary has no secret handshake, no secret policy, no official creed, no secret meeting or rituals. It is an open society of men and women who simply believe in helping others.

**10. The Opportunity to Serve!!**

## *Rotary International Celebrates 68 Years of Calling Evanston Home*

Ten commemorative signs have been placed around the city to commemorate the anniversary and nearly 7-decade connection Rotary with Evanston.

Evanston residents may be noticing some extra signage around the city this week commemorating the anniversary of the community being the home to Rotary International for the past 68 years.

***The 10 signs have been posted in locations around Evanston to commemorate the anniversary of Rotary’s presence here.*** According to a news release, more than 700 Rotary International employees work in Evanston to support the work of more than 46,000 Rotary clubs around the world.

“Rotary has been an economic anchor for decades, not only as one of our largest employers but surprising to some, one of the largest property taxpayers in our city,” Paul Zalmezak, Evanston’s economic development manager said in a news release. “Rotary’s reach goes beyond corporate staff shopping and dining at local businesses. With its global membership, Rotary contributes over \$1 million to our local economy with more than 2,000 international visits annually.

“We are proud to house an organization that is transforming communities and positively impacting lives around the world.”

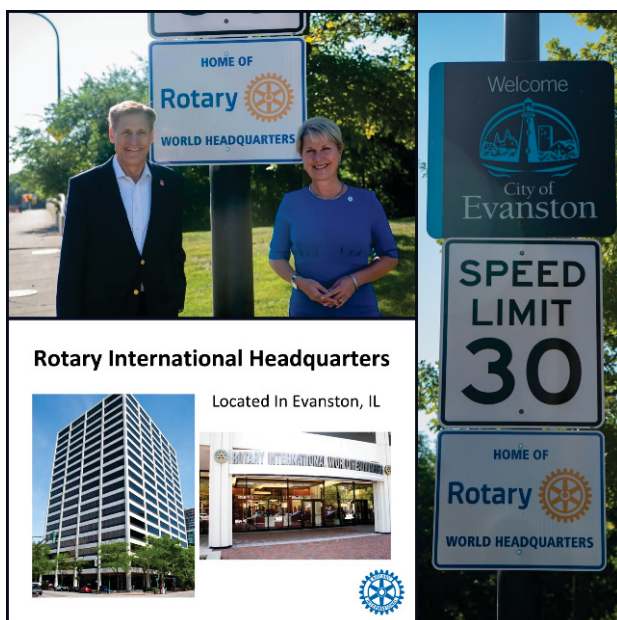
The commemorative signs are located on the east side of the Sheridan Road curve and the intersections at Dempster and McCormick, Sheridan and Lake, Sheridan and Ridge, Howard and Ridge, Howard and Chicago, Golf and McCormick, Golf and Crawford; and near the Metra and CTA hubs at Davis and Church, officials said.

“We are honoured to have our world headquarters recognized by the City of Evanston,” John Hewko, Rotary International CEO said in the release. “We hope these signs will make it easier for people to find us and engage those who may be curious about our organization.

Evanston has been a great place to call home and our visitors are always impressed with its stunning lake views and small-town atmosphere.”

Exhibits located inside the Rotary International headquarters at 1560 Sherman Ave. are open to the public between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 8 a.m. to noon on Saturday.

The exhibits showcase Rotary’s causes, including promoting peace, fighting disease, providing safe water and sanitation, supporting education, saving mothers and children, growing local economies, and protecting the environment. Rotary’s top priority is the global eradication of polio. Rotary launched its polio immunization program, PolioPlus, in 1985 and in 1988 became a leading partner in the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.





## How we ended up with 75 years of 'Unequal Education'

Tanoj Meshram, Associate Professor, Management & Society, and has been working & researching education policy for over a decade.

Will we take this opportunity of India at 75 and reflect and allow education to become an instrument of social change or make some of us feel disheartened again after 25 years about 100 years of unequal education?

When India became independent in 1947, Indian leaders were aware of the dismal state of education in the country. Crude literacy in undivided India was only 16 percent because of the low penetration of basic education, which could be attributed not only to the British government's apathy towards the development of the Indian masses but also to the culture of denial of education to the underprivileged sections of society, including women.

Therefore, while enacting the Constitution, pro-education and anti-caste groups demanded that education be made a fundamental right. However, others were not interested in changing the status quo, citing the non-availability of resources to fulfil a constitutional commitment. In this competing political atmosphere, the Constituent Assembly in 1949 adopted Article 45 as a non-judicial provision of India's constitution which directed the State to provide, within ten years, free and compulsory education to all children until they attain the age of fourteen years.

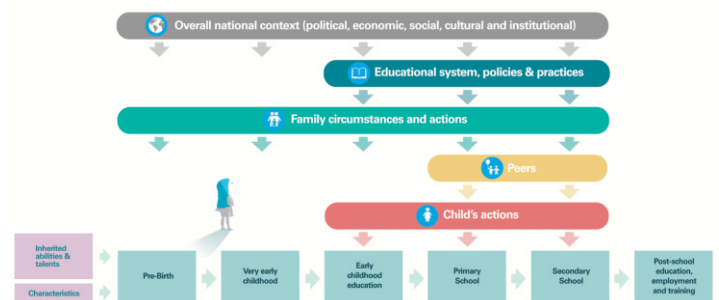
Literacy rose merely to 24 percent in ten years. To rectify the situation, the government appointed Kothari Commission (1964). Among other things, the Commission recommended the introduction of a common public education system and a gradual increase in government investment in education from the then 2.9 percent of GDP to 6 percent by 1985-86. As we know, these recommendations of the Kothari Commission stand unimplemented even after 55 years. **JP Naik** (1982), a renowned educationist and Member-Secretary of this Commission, was deeply critical of the progress made by the Government of India on the commission's recommendations, saying, "No political party in the country is committed to the radical reconstruction of education". In this environment of reluctance, the Constitution of India was amended in 1976 to make education a "concurrent" subject, whereby both central and state governments could formulate policies on education, allocate resources and enforce implementation, which was earlier the exclusive right of the state governments. In 1986, the central government issued a new NEP (National Education

### THE SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY



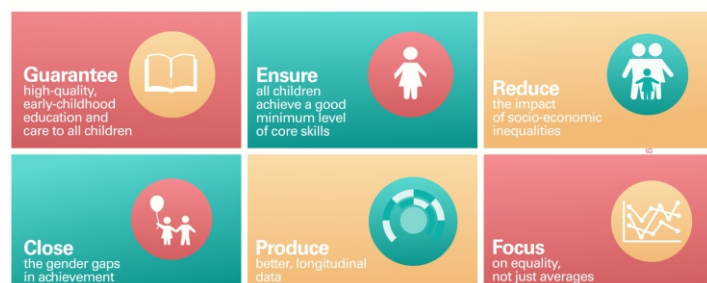

A LIFE-COURSE PERSPECTIVE  
ON **EDUCATIONAL  
INEQUALITIES**

To reduce educational inequality for children, we need to understand its sources across the entire life-course of the child.



### THE ROADMAP TO EDUCATION EQUALITY

Despite the complexity of the challenge, educational inequalities can be reduced. We can create policies and practices to help all children realize their full potential.



Policy) to fix education problems that included a section on "making the system work". This policy, along with its revision in 1992 and the Program of Action, became the guiding policy of the Government of India (GoI) and the states for subsequent initiatives.

Launched in 1988, **Operation Blackboard** was one such initiative aimed at providing minimum essentials in the schools, such as teachers, infrastructure, and teaching and

learning material. Evaluations of this initiative suggest that its achievements were well below target (PROBE, 1999; Dyer, 2000). In 1994, the GoI started the World Bank-funded District Primary Education Program (DPEP) in some selected districts to improve enrolment, reduce dropouts, and improve learning outcomes using a decentralised planning model. Whereas some scholars (Dyer, 2000; Varghese, 1996) saw hope in the district-level, decentralised model to improve the prospects of implementation, Krishna Kumar, former head of NCERT, was deeply critical of DPEP. According to him, it was just a smokescreen to hide the pitfalls of structural adjustment that India embarked on in 1991 and failed to realise even the lowered (compared to international benchmarks) expectations of minimum levels of learning. Kumar observed that DPEP damaged Indian education by lowering the quality and stature of teachers through the temporary hiring of para-teachers and by encouraging substandard alternative schools.

In this historical context of reluctance, sub-optimal policy design, and poor implementation, the ***Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*** was brought in 2000 by the “Paper Tiger” state (Mathur, 2015). Under pressure from rising aspirations of the victims of caste in the post-Mandal era and the global movement for **Education for All** that started in 1990 at Jomtien, for the first time, the notion of universality was brought into education policy. The RTE Act, which came seven years after the 86th Constitutional amendment and almost 50 years after the promised date in the constituent assembly, did not propose radical structural reforms needed to provide equitable quality education to all by making necessary changes in the institutional and policy ecosystems and continued the SSA policy of universalising low-quality education.

The results speak for themselves. After 75 years of Indian independence, we have a low-quality, pro-private, hierarchical school system. A vast majority of poor and marginalised parents are not sure if the education their children get will help them realise a decent living if not an egalitarian social and economic order as the preamble and directive principles of state policy promise. Ironically, the hierarchical education system in India matches the graded inequality that signifies the caste system, with RTE norms made inferior to CBSE norms. The rich send their children to well-managed unaided private schools, and the poor are left with not-so-well managed low fee private schools and sub-optimally designed and inadequately resourced government schools.

After 75 years of taking the reins of power from oppressive British rule, why are we still struggling to provide universal, equitable, and quality elementary education to our children? One explanation could be that universal education was not a part of the natural sentiment of Indian leadership. According to Weiner (1991), who studied child labour and education policy in India, India’s governing elites lacked conviction about the efficacy of universal education. Another question that should bother enthusiastic flag-bearing Indians is whether unequal education can help us realise the goals of social, economic, and political justice and equality of status and opportunity envisaged in the Indian Constitution. In 1956, **Dr. Ambedkar** warned us about the danger of social reproduction through education: “If you give education to that stratum of Indian Society which has a vested interest in maintaining the caste system for the advantages it gives them, then the caste system will be strengthened. On the other hand, if you give education to the lowest strata of Indian Society which is interested in blowing up the caste system, the caste system will be blown up”.

The question is will we take this opportunity of India at 75 and reflect and allow education to become an instrument of social change or make some of us feel disheartened again after 25 years about 100 years of unequal education?





### *'Grow with Your Future'*

PP Subhojit Roy (District Advisor: Rotary Promotion) in his deliberation highlighted about bringing young people of age group 40+, to Rotary. He emphasised the effectiveness of Mentoring the new members both during pre & post induction. Joining Rotary at an early age as Interactor/Rotaractor influences a lot in this regard, and finally, as a Rotarian. He shared his own experience of joining Rotary Garden Reach at a very young age, the briefing about Rotary movement, and mentoring afterwards, which has made him the Rotarian as he is at present.

Rtn. Subhojit is currently a member of Rotary Calcutta Metro City.

## *Rotary statement on recent polio detections in U.S., Europe*

The recent detection of the vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 case in New York, USA, and isolates in several environmental samples collected in London are stark reminders that as long as polio exists anywhere, it is a threat everywhere. It also highlights the importance of vaccination as the only form of protection against polio and other vaccine-preventable diseases and the work that needs to be done in our communities to encourage the uptake of vaccines. Also, as the world gets closer to zero wild poliovirus cases, it is increasingly important to track all forms of the virus wherever they may appear, including in polio-free regions.

The U.S. is still considered low risk for paralytic outbreaks of polio due to the high level of vaccine coverage across the population. If a child has received the entire course of vaccines, the risk of becoming paralyzed by polio is negligible. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 92.6% of children aged 24 months are fully vaccinated against polio, slightly below the 95% World Health Organization target.

The best things countries can do to protect themselves from polio until the disease is eradicated from the world are to: maintain high vaccination coverage and robust disease surveillance and be ready to respond in the event of an outbreak to minimize the risk and consequences of polio re-introduction or re-emergence anywhere.

The world currently has a unique opportunity to stop virus transmission for good. Still, all

parties, including donors and country governments, must re-commit to polio eradication by fully supporting the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) 2022-2026 strategy. This focuses on adopting an emergency posture while generating greater accountability and ownership from country governments to eradicate wild polio and end variant poliovirus (cVDPV) outbreaks.

Rotary, a global service organization with over 1.4 million members has been at the centre of the worldwide effort to eradicate polio for over three decades. Every year, through our funding partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary commits \$150 million to the global effort to eradicate polio. We have contributed more than \$2.6 billion and

**POLIO STILL EXISTS;  
IT'S TOTALLY  
PREVENTABLE.**

**#VaccinesWork**

Rotary    
endpolio.org

countless volunteer hours to end polio forever. Together with our partners, we engage communities everywhere to encourage high vaccination rates, immunizing over 400 million children annually. More than 20 million people are walking today who otherwise would have been paralyzed because of our efforts and those of our partners in the GPEI.

***The time for urgent action is now. A new vaccine has been deployed - novel oral polio vaccine 2 (nOPV2) - which is more genetically stable to stop outbreaks of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus effectively. With sustained political and financial commitments, the GPEI is confident that we can achieve a world in which no child is paralyzed by polio again.***

### **Enjoy these Witty Truisms**

- Today a man knocked on my door and asked for a small donation towards the local swimming pool, so I gave him a glass of water.
- Take my advice — I'm not using it.
- I bought a vacuum cleaner six months ago and so far all it's been doing is gathering dust.
- Every time someone comes up with a foolproof solution, along comes a more-talented fool.
- The grass may be greener on the other side but at least you don't have to mow it...

## **MINUTES OF THE 2188TH RWM HELD ON AUGUST 23RD, 2022 AT BNR OFFICERS' CLUB, GARDEN REACH**

1. President Abinash called the RWM to order and requested to rise for the National Anthem.
2. President announced, Sree Shambhu Sadan Vidyalay will be adopted as Happy School on club's Charter Day. The School has been visited by President Abinash, PP Tanu and Rtn. Sudip.
3. Members were informed that Club will be co-hosting 'Rotary Friends in Kindness: Presenting RI President-Elect Gordon Mcinally, virtually, on September 3rd, 2022.
4. 3rd Board Meeting will be held on September 20th, hosted by PP Kumud Kar & Rtn. Sudip Dey, at BNROC.
5. As regard to installation of submersible tube-well at Bharatgarh, Sundarbans; PP NK Jain has submitted the application to EIRWT.
6. Members were informed about 'Vridhhi': Membership Seminar on August 27th, 2022 at Rotary Sadan.
7. 'Grow with Your Future', a discussion on Membership was conducted by PP Subhojit Roy, Advisor, Rotary Promotion.
8. Club Secretary, Rtn. Debasis conducted Club business.
9. Minutes of the last RWM were confirmed. President terminated the meeting.