

Historytelling



• THE JOURNEY

Rama Devi Women's College was established in 1964 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. It is the first Women's college to be established in the state of Orissa. It has since been a leader in promoting quality education in the state.

The Chief Minister of Odisha officially inaugurated the university in a ceremony held on 3 December 2015 coinciding with the birth day of Maa Rama Devi. The University offers various courses like BA, B.Sc, B.Com at UG level and M.Com, MA, M.Sc courses at PG level. On July 1, 2021, the university was accorded with 12(B) status by UGC



Rama Devi Women's University constitutes a sprawling campus of over 25.56 acres and is located besides the NH-16, in the heart of the capital city of Odisha, Bhubaneswar. It is a fast growing young Women's University of Odisha, with a state-of-the-art campus. We are committed to providing quality education to the youth with an emphasis on nurturing their impressionable minds so that they can think analytically and develop interdisciplinary collaborative skills with the support of experienced faculties and visiting eminent personalities. Our strategy is governed by four major goals, excellent teaching, students satisfaction, outstanding research and social responsibility.



Vice-Chancellor's Desk
Prof. Aparajita Chowdhury

Documenting for future is always important and who other than newspapers can do that better. I am glad to find the release of annual newsletter of Department of history. It is a praise worthy effort by members of history department to preserve the present for the future. On release of the newsletter, I am congratulating all the members of the department.



CPGC Desk
Prof. Sasmita Mohanty

One of the main objectives of “Department Of History” at university level education is expanding access and improving quality of the education especially in the regions where people do not have easy access to higher education.

Historytelling”. As I understand, this news letter “**Historytelling**” reflects the curricular and co-curricular activities of the department in a year

HISTORYTELLING



THOUGHTS COLLECTION

ABOUT HISTORY

History is the study of change over time, and it covers all aspects of human society. Political, social, economic, scientific, technological, medical, cultural, intellectual, religious and military developments are all part of history.


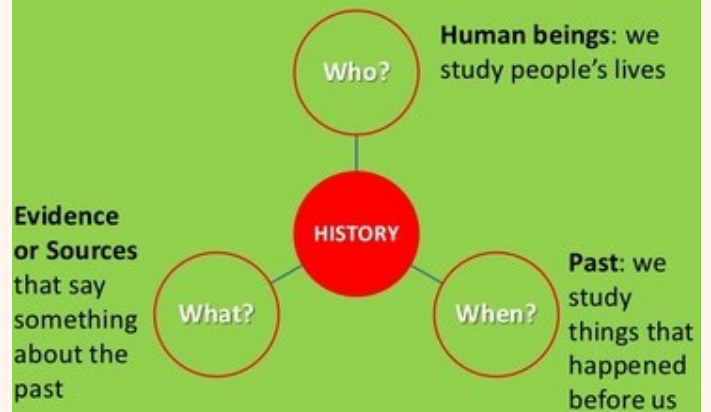


"Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Lord Acton

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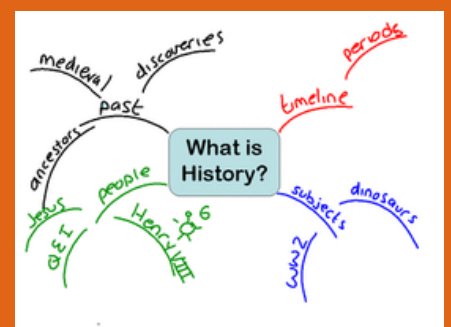
What is History about?



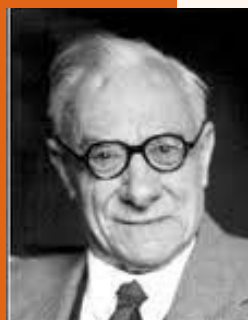
History is only the pattern of silken slippers descending the stairs to the thunder of hobnailed boots climbing upward from below.

(Voltaire)

izquotes.com



"THE SECRET OF HEALTH FOR BOTH MIND AND BODY IS NOT TO MOURN FOR THE PAST, NOR TO WORRY ABOUT THE FUTURE, BUT TO LIVE THE PRESENT MOMENT WISELY AND EARNESTLY."



The facts speak only when the historian calls on them: it is he who decides to which facts to give the floor, and in what order or context

— Edward Hallett Carr —

AZ QUOTES

NATIONAL CADET CROPS

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The motto of NCC is unity and discipline. Living up to its motto, NCC strives to be one of the greatest cohesive forces of the nation, uniting the youth hailing from across the country, and moulding them into secular and disciplined citizens of the nation. The University offers NCC as an elective subject, introduced by the U.G.C. as a pilot project in R.D. Women's University from the academic session 2013-14 with 32 seats for students of +3 1st year Arts and Commerce. The subject consists of two papers each carrying 100 marks which includes both theory and practical.



ARTICLE PRESENT ON

MATERNITY OF WOMEN IN TRIBAL SOCIETY OF ODISHA : BALANCING TRADITION AND PROGRESS

AT UTKAL UNIVERSITY



AUTHOR ; PARAMJIT SINGH

Faculty at Rama Devi Women's University
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CO-AUTHOR ; PRITTYDIPA RANA

+3 FINAL YEAR STUDENT
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Rama Devi Women's University Bhubaneswar, 751022.



Abstract

Over the past 15 years, the Government of India has aimed to improve maternal health through incentives for institutional childbirth, but inequalities persist, notably among tribal communities where institutional delivery rates remain low. The traditional approach to pregnancy and childbirth within these communities emphasizes natural processes, acknowledging the need for health system support in high-risk situations. However, the existing health system has not integrated this traditional understanding into its approach, relying instead on incentives. Traditional health providers, integral to these communities, remain disconnected from the formal health system. Women, despite facing significant obstacles, utilize health facilities, yet encounter barriers due to distance, language, and cultural disparities, leading to distrust. Reimagining the maternal health approach is crucial. Tailoring services to meet the cultural needs of tribal women, supporting domiciliary deliveries, fostering trust with the community and preserving beneficial traditional practices are essential. There's a notable lack of awareness about reproductive health among these tribal women's leading to health complications. Accessibility issues due to rough terrains and women's engagements in household and agricultural work further exacerbate challenges. Neonatal care practices vary among tribal communities, influenced by cultural beliefs and family preferences. Indigenous practices like applying substances on the umbilical stump, delayed breastfeeding initiation, and ' Budu practices' are common. Cultural factors and traditional beliefs significantly shape neonatal care practices. Addressing these challenges requires raising awareness about childcare, understanding the health-seeking behaviors of tribal communities, and mobilizing health workers to engage with these communities effectively. These steps can significantly improve the health status of mothers and newborns within remote area of tribal populations. This abstract emphasizes the need for a culturally sensitive and community-centered approach to improve maternal and neonatal health outcomes in Odisha's tribal communities, acknowledging the significance of traditional practices while integrating them into modern healthcare strategies.

FOOT PRINTS

STUDENT NAME'S

- NAMITA GAGARAI
- JHANOMANI MURMU
- NIHARIKA PRADHAN
- PUSPANJALI BARADA
- HALIMA KHATUN
- SIMRAN DAS
- KALPAMANJARI NAIK
- KUMARI SRADHA MAJHI
- KAMISHREE JALLI
- MITALI PATHAK

PROJECT PAPER'S

JAINISM IN ODISHA

KHARVELA AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS

SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT IN
ODISHA

RAMADEVI CHOUDHARY

EVOLUTION OF KALINGAN TEMPLE
ARCHITECTURE

THE TRIBAN LIFE BEFORE, DURING
AND AFTER BRITISH RULE INDIA

SOMAVAMSIS IN ODISHA

MARRATHA RULE IN ODISHA

IMPERIALS GANGAS

BUDDHISM IN ODISHA

THE JOURNEY
CONTINUES