

E-CONTENT

MMHAPU, MJMC, SEM-III
XII (304)

PAPER-

1. CC-304/Unit-1 (ONLINE JOURNALISM – NATURE AND HISTORY)
2. Topic of the Lecture : INTERNET HISTORY (World Wide Web)
3. Date of the Lecture : 25-08-2020, TIME : 11.10 A.M.-12.10 P.M.

INTERNET HISTORY (World Wide Web)

Another (http, a protocol for exchanging data among computers) and a document-naming system (URL, or Universal Resource Locator) stemming from the World Wide Web. A few years later, a group of undergraduate programmers working in a computer lab at the University of Illinois, built Mosaic, a graphical user interface that let people simply click a mouse on a word or image to move from place to place. Mosaic was the first browser; its commercial incarnation, Netscape Navigator opened the doors of the Web wide to the world in 1994. At the start of 1994, about twenty newspapers offered some sort of online product, mostly bulletin board services plus a handful of alliances with commercial online services such as Prodigy or America Online (AOL). By the end of that year, about a hundred online newspaper services was either operating or in development; the number climbed to about 300 by mid-1995-and kept going. Advertising quickly followed: the first banner ads appeared on hotwired.com, the site of Wired Magazine, in October 1994. Netscape was

joined by Microsoft's Internet Explorer and then other Web Browsers, as well. The easier it became to use the Internet and the Web, the more people started getting information online; the more people went online, the greater the opportunity for media companies and marketers to reach them there. Today, around the world, there are thousands of media outlets, countless numbers of bloggers and other Citizen Journalists. In addition to thousands of mainstream news sites, online journalism incorporates aggregator sites such as Yahoo! News; myriad sites about new media and the media in general, offering journalism; and an exploding number of "share and discussion sites" offering diverse opportunities for interpersonal connection. In India, internet was introduced in 1991 by the department of Electronics through the Educational and Research Network (ERNET). It was funded by United Nation Development Programme. On August 15, 1995, Internet was offered to private individuals and organizations by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited and in 1999 it was liberalized. Since then it has grown, now even villages which have telephone accessibility are armed with internet. Until the early 1990s the internet was simply a network of computers used to transmit government data. With the advent of World Wide Web and Online Subscription Service Providers, internet traffic became an important medium of communication.

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