

International Conference on Managing Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) & Enhancing Research Credibility in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

Venue: Rishi Aurobinda Sabhagriha, Kanchrapara College
12th October, 2023 (Thursday)

International Conference on Managing Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) & Enhancing Research Credibility in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) was organised by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Political Science in association with IQAC, Kanchrapara College on 12th October 2023. This programme started at 10:30 AM with the inaugural address by Dr. Anjan Ray Chaudhury, President, Governing Body and welcome address by Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera, Principal, Kanchrapara College. Special address delivered by Dr. Pradip Kumar Biswas, IQAC Coordinator, Kanchrapara College. Dr. Kalyan Kumar Sarkar, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, had delivered keynote address.



In Plenary Session, we had three guest speakers - Prof. Santus Kumar Deb, Professor, Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Dhaka University, Bangladesh, Dr. Sumanta Dutta, Assistant Professor, PG & Research Department of Commerce, St. Xavier's College, Kolkata, West Bengal and Dr. Amisha Gupta, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh. The speakers of our plenary session enlightened us with their valuable thoughts.



In post-lunch we had three parallel technical sessions. Technical session 1 was chaired by Dr. Uttam Paul, Department of Commerce, Sreegopal Banerjee College, Mogra, Hooghly. Technical session 2 was chaired by Dr. Kalyan Kumar Sarkar, Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College, and Technical session 3 was chaired by FCMA (Dr.) Dhrubajyoti Chattopadhyay, Department of Commerce, Nahata JNMS Mahavidyalaya, North 24 Parganas.



Organising committee received 43 abstracts for presentation from academicians, research scholars and students from various institutions. Conference committee declared the best paper award for three technical sessions on the basis of evaluation by the respected Chairpersons. Debabrata Biswas and Dr. Mugdha Sengupta jointly received best paper award for Technical Session 1. Sanchita Jana received best paper award for Technical Session 2 and Nibedita Mallick and Dr. Dipak Kundu jointly received best paper award for Technical Session 3. This recognition typically highlights the quality, relevance, and impact of their research work on Intellectual Property Rights.

Valedictory address was given by Dr. Binod Kumar Mishra, Advocate, Orrisa High Court, Formerly Director, Centre for Studies in International Relations and Development, Kolkata. In this session, Conference committee has distributed certificates to all participants. This one-day international conference was concluded by the vote of thanks by Dr. Madhop Mondal, Head, Department of Hindi, Kachrapara College.



One Day International Webinar on “South Asian Democracy in the COVID 19 Era: Challenges and Way-out”



Jointly organized by

Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College, Kanchrapara, 24 Pgs.(N), West Bengal, India And SPARSH Society for Promotion of Activities for Social and Human Development (SPARSH), New Delhi & Kolkata, India, Date of Webinar: October 17, 2020

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“South Asian Democracy in the COVID 19 Era: Challenges and Way-out”

Jointly organized by



Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College, Kanchrapara, 24 Pgs.(N), West Bengal
and

SPARSH Society for Promotion of Activities for Social and Human Development (SPARSH),
New Delhi & Kolkata

Date of Webinar: October 17, 2020

CONCEPT NOTE

South Asia is an asymmetric region in terms of size, population, military capabilities and economy. It is culturally, socially, economically and politically diverse, with a common cultural base but linguistic and religious differences. It consists of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan. South Asia is characterized by its large population, growing poverty, weak governance structures and feeble democratic institutions, increasing militarization and sectarianism. Most countries in the region experienced colonization before becoming independent sovereign states. Governments in South Asia have pursued national security through destructive military apparatuses, rather than sought security for citizens by actualizing their creative potential. South Asia currently spends around USD 15 billion annually on the military, reducing the budget available, for example, for poverty reduction. The region also houses the world's largest number of poor people, despite its impressive poverty reduction record. There are varied poverty benchmarks in Asia. On the basis of people living on less than 1.25 dollar per day, in 2015, South Asia has nearly 350 million absolutely poor people. India and Bangladesh have most of them. This accounts still for around 30-35 per cent of the world's total poverty. Political systems in the region have produced many forms of government: democratic, socialist, military and monarchical. Military rule, monarchy and centralized autocratic political systems are accepted within the framework of democracy in the region. In contrast to some other regions, the long-term trend in South Asia since 1991 has been towards more democracy. Some democracies are strong and some are fragile but they forwarded their own style. Several interruptions are there but they are still alive. Covid-19 Pandemic stopped the world which had not seen in history. It impacts on every respect of human civilization as well as South Asian Democracy. Thus our queries, how South Asian Democracy

works in the Covid-19 time and what are challenges are they facing? At the same time, evaluated the techniques adopted by the South Asian countries to overcome the Covid-19 Pandemic. Therefore, there is an enormous scope to make an extended deliberation on a common platform on International Webinar on “**South Asian Democracy in the COVID 19 Era: Challenges and Way-out**”

The webinar provides an opportunity to professionals, academicians, students, political scientists, human rights activists and social workers to present their research papers on the subthemes mentioned below.

Sub-Themes of the Webinar on “South Asian Democracy in the COVID 19 Era: Challenges and Way-out” but not limited to the following:

The Basic Theme:

1. State response to Covid-19
2. Education in South Asian during the Covid-19
3. Women in South in Asia during the Covid-19
4. Health System in South Asia during the Covid-19
5. Unorganized worker in South Asia during the Covid-19
6. Unemployment in South Asia during the Covid-19
7. Food security in South Asia during the Covid-19
8. Communication in South Asia during the Covid-19
9. Role of government, opposition and political parties
10. Role of NGOs

Contact Numbers of Webinar Conveners:

Dr. Bhagaban Behera - 9062152001

Sri Bimalendu Ghosh – 9679658579

Email: seminarkc20@gmail.com

Webinar Committee:

President:

Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera

Joint Convener:

Dr. Bhagaban Behera, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University and Member, SPARSH

&

Sri Bimalendu Ghosh, Assistant Professor in Political Science, Kanchrapara College

Members:

Prof. Nirmalya Majumder, HOD & Associate Professor, Department of Political Science

Dr. Kalyan Kumar Sarkar, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science

Sri Bimalendu Ghosh, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science

Sri Nitai Chandra Pal, State Aided College Teacher, Department of Political Science

Sri Saikat Kar, State Aided College Teacher, Department of Political Science

Smt. Moupriya Biswas, State Aided College Teacher, Department of Political Science

Online Registration:

Registration is free of Charge

Google Meet Link:

Session 1: <https://meet.google.com/gzh-jpes-tny>

Session 2: <https://meet.google.com/fpk-tpzc-bqk>

Session 3: <https://meet.google.com/jra-sucs-yde>

Session 4: <https://meet.google.com/gda-wwoj-rsp>

E-certificates will be provided to the active participants after they fill up the Feedback Form at the end of the webinar.

About Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College

Kanchrapara College, established in 13th November, 1972, is a general degree college at Kanchrapara, in North 24 Parganas district, West Bengal. It was inaugurated by then Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shree Siddhartha Shankar Roy. It offers undergraduate courses in arts, commerce and sciences. It is affiliated to University of Kalyani. The Department of Political Science has started its journey with the very inception of the college in 1972. In 2020 we have completed forty long years of our endeavor of teaching the Honours Course in Political Science. We have a rich collection of books in our Central Library on the different aspects of the subject. Our Honourable G.B. has taken the decision to open post-graduate course in the subject in future.

About SPARSH

Society for Promotion of Activities for Social and Human Development (SPARSH), New Delhi and Kolkata, registered under Societies Act of 1860 of 2012 (Registration No: S/1476/SDM/NW/2012) is a non-profit, voluntary organization committed to carry out academic and policy oriented research in the fields of Socio-Economic and Human Development and International Relations and Development.

Programme Schedule

11.30am-12.45pm

INAUGURATION AND KEYNOTE

(Google Link: <https://meet.google.com/gzh-jpes-tny>)

Welcome Address	Dr. Bhagaban Behera , Asst. Prof. Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata & Member, SPARSH.
Inaugural Address	Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera , Principal, Kanchrapara College
Chief Guest	Sri Sudama Roy , Honourable President, Governing Body, Kanchrapara College & Chairman, Kanchrapara Municipality.
Keynote Address	Dr. M. Satish Kumar , FRGS, RCS, FHEA, Director of Internationalisation, Faculty of Engineering and Physical Sciences, School of Natural and Built Environment Queen's University Belfast.
Vote of Thanks	Sri Bimalendu Ghosh , Asst. Prof. Department of Political Science, Kancharapara College, Kancharapara.

Session Organizer – **Mr. Bimalendu Ghosh**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Kancharapara College, Mobile:9679658579

Break 12.45 pm – 1.00 pm

1.00pm-2.45pm

Plenary Session – South Asia & Covid-19

(Google Link: <https://meet.google.com/gzh-jpes-tny>)

Chair: Prof. Sumita Sen , Former Head, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata.	
Prof. Achyut Wagle , Professor of Economics, Kathmandu University School of Management, Gwarko, Lalitpur, Nepal.	The regional geopolitics and future of South Asian Democracy
Dr. Manish , Professor, Chairperson & Dean, Centre For International Politics, School of International Studies, Central University of Gujarat, Gujarat.	COVID-19 and the Challenge of Global Governance: Implications for the Region

Dr. Kakoli Sengupta , Associate Professor and former Head, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata.	India's Covid-19 Diplomacy: Implications for India and the World
Dr. Binoda Kumar Mishra , Director, CSIRD, Kolkata.	Pursuing a Foreign Policy of Regional Interdependence
Dr. Uddhab Pyakurel , Acting Head, Dept. of Development Studies, School of Arts, Kathmandu University, Nepal.	Nepali State in the Covid-19 Era
Dr. Saber Ahmed Chowdhury , Associate Professor, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.	COVID-19 Pandemic and its Impact on the Society, Economy and Polity of Bangladesh

Session Organizer – **Dr. Bhagaban Behera**, Asst. Prof. Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Mobile: 9674139963

3.00pm-4.45 pm

Technical Session – I: Covid-19 and Governance Structure in South Asia

(Google Link: <https://meet.google.com/gzh-jpes-tny>)

Chairs: Dr. Mahesh Ranjan Debata , Director, Area Studies, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, SIS JNU, New Delhi, School of International Studies &	
Dr. Saber Ahmed Chowdhury , Associate Professor, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh	
Dr. Bijaya Kumar Das , Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata	
Dr Koyel Basu , Asst. Prof. Department of Political Science, Jangipur College	India's response to Covid-19: A battle for survival amidst surveillance
Soumen Bhattacharya , SACT-1 in Political Science, Panchmura Mahavidyalaya, Bankura	South Asian Democracy in the Covid-19 Era: Challenges and Way Out
Sohini Roy , Doctoral Scholar, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Wither Democracy: The Sub-Continent's Fledgling Crisis in the Pandemic
Sabahat Ambreen , Doctoral Scholar Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Democracy and covid-19 in South Asia: Role of government in the "unpromising" state of India

Apala Ghosh , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Health System in South Asia During the Covid-19
Abhigyan Guha , Student Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Dialectical Interplay of Perestroika and Conformity: Unscrambling the Post-COVID Geopolitical Alphabet from India's Perspective
Ayush Banerjee , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	South Asian Response to the Covid-19 Panic
Sagnik Sarkar , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	The Pandemic in Bhutan: Lessons from the Royal Kingdom
Pratyusha Das , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Exploring and analyzing the conflicting security perceptions of the South Asian region in the backdrop of Covid-19 pandemic

Session Organizer – **Mr. Bimalendu Ghosh**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Kancharapara College, Mobile:9679658579

3.00pm-4.45pm

Technical Session – II: *Covid-19 and Gender Issues*

(Google Link: <https://meet.google.com/fpk-tpzc-bqk>)

Chairs: Dr. Kakoli Sengupta , Associate Professor and Former Head, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Managing Trustee, Engage India Foundation & Dr. Kalyan Kumar Sarkar , Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Kancharapara College.	
Aparna Roy , Assistant Professor in Political Science, PritilataWaddedarMahavidyalaya, West Bengal	Gendered Security across South Asian Democracy in The Covid-19 Era: An Overview
Jayita Pal , Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science RishiBankim Chandra Evening College, Naihati, 24 Pgs.(N).	Women Condition under Covid-19
Dr. Satarupa Pal , Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Asutosh College, Kolkata	Women's jobless in Covid-19 pandemic: Perspectives from South Asia
Bijetri Pathak , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Gendered gap in South Asia especially during Covid-19
Shrestya Saraswati , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University & Shirsa Saraswati 4 th year, B.A.L.L.B.(Hons), Symbiosis Law	Distanced and discriminated: the condition of the women in India during Covid-19

School, Noida, Constituent of Symbiosis International University, Pune	
Mohor Chakraborty , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	The Interconnecting Loop of Gender-Based Violence and Covid-19 in South Asia
Abhipsha Basu Roy , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Women in South Asia During the Covid-19
Dr. Kalyan Kumar Sarkar Associate Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Kanchrapara College	Challenges to the South Asian Democracies during the Period of Pandemic panic

Session Organizer – **Dr. Bhagaban Behera**, Asst. Prof. Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Mobile: 9674139963

3.00pm-4.45pm

Technical Session – III: Economy and Migrant Issues during Covid-19

(Google Meet: <https://meet.google.com/jra-sucs-vde>)

Chairs: Dr. Binoda Kumar Mishra , Director, CSIRD, Kolkata & Practicing Lawyer, Odisha High Court, Odisha &	
Dr. Kamaran M.K. Mondal , Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata	
Dr. Sailen Das , Asst. Prof. Department of Political Science, Muralidhar Girls' College, Kolkata	Food Security in South Asia with special reference to India: A Global Perspective
Debanjali Ghosh , Research Scholar, Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi	Food Security Amidst Covid-19: A Comparative Study of India, Pakistan And Bangladesh
Rahul Talukdar , Student, Department of Electrical Engineering & Prachi Gupta , Student, Department of Sociology, Jadavpur University.	(Un) Employment in South Asian countries during the Covid-19 era, with special focus on the unorganized sector
Ritapriya Nandy , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Tracing the migrant labour crisis in 'locked down' India during the covid-19 pandemic
Priyak De Student, Jadavpur University	Farm bills 2020- end of food security? A study of "end of economic democracy and social justice" in India during covid-19 situation
Srija Mukhopadhyay & Sutirtha Mazumdar	Dilution of Labour Laws in India during COVID 19: Violating Labour Rights

Student, Department of History, Jadavpur University, Kolkata	
Pranjal Ray , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	The Challenges to Indian Federalism during the migrant labor crisis
Sukanya Maity Department of Sociology, Jadavpur University	What makes a pandemic a pandemic? The Ochlocracy becomes visible through the identity crisis of the most invisible sections of our society, the migrant labourers
Uddipta Roy , Student, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad	Walking 'home' from cities where they work: Migrant labour crisis - Identities, spaces and public imagination during the Pandemic
SAIKAT KUMAR KAR SACT-I ; DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE ; KANCHRAPARA COLLEGE	Equality of Opportunities in the Context of Pandemic

Session Organizer – **Mr. Saikat Kumar Kar**, SACT, Department of Political Science,
Kanchrapara College, Mobile:9038151152

3.00pm-4.45pm

Technical Session – IV: Education, Media and Civil Society amid Covid-19
(Google Meet: <https://meet.google.com/gda-wwoj-rsp>)

Chairs: Mr. Subhajit Naskar, Asst. Prof. Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata &	
Dr. Lalit Lalitav Mohakud , Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Jadavpur University, Kolkata &	
Dr. Anil Kumar Biswas , Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan	
Dr. Susmita Mandal Biswas Assistant Professor, Department of History, Kanchrapara College	Virtuality and Factuality: Education in the Context of Covid-19
Dr. Bidya Ratan Tikader Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, K. K. Das College, Kolkata	The Covid-19 Pandemic Domination in Rurality: A Psychosocial Effect
Bikash Naskar , Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Mahitosh Nandy Mahavidyalaya, Jangipara, Hooghly	The Role of Social Media in Indian Democracy specially in COVID situation: A Brief Investigation
Kathamrita Mukherjee Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata	Between Life and a Degree: Education during Covid-19 in the South Asian Region
Upasna Mishra , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Reforming the Indian Education System - A curse for the many or a blessing for the few?
Arkaprava Chatterjee , Student,	Education in the Time of Corona: Perspectives From

Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	India: Education in South Asia During the Covid19
Zulfikar Ahmed , Student Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Indian Media: The economy of distraction during Covid-19 Pandemic
Saptak Mondal , Student, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University	Looking into the aspect of Ethnic Conflict in India during the Pandemic and the Relevance of Civil Society in this context, with reference to the major arguments of AshutoshVarshney: Bangalore Riots, 2020
Dr. Ashima Das Assistant Professor Chitta Mahato Memorial College Jargo, Purulia	EDUCATION IN SOUTH ASIA: DURING COVID-19 IN CONTEXT OF INDIA-BANGLADESH

Session Organizer – **Dr. Lalit Lalitav Mohakud**, Assistant Professor, Department of Education,
Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Mobile:9433363885

5.00 pm -5.15 pm

(Google Meet: <https://meet.google.com/gzh-jpes-tny>)

Vote of Thanks

Prof. Nirmalya Majumder

Head & Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College

Esteemed Speakers

Sri Sudama Roy
Chief Guest of International Webinar
&
Honourable President, Governing Body, Kanchrapara College & Chairman, Kanchrapara
Municipality



Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera
Principal,
Kanchrapara College, Kanchrapara, 24Pgs(N), West Bengal



Prof. Nirmalya Majumder
Head & Associate Professor,
Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College



Dr M. Satish Kumar, Keynote Speaker

Dr. M. Satish Kumar was the former Director of Queen's Academy India and is currently the Director for Internationalisation for the School of Natural and Built Environment. He is a Fellow, The Senator George J Mitchell Institute for Global Peace, Security and Justice, Queen's University Belfast. Dr Kumar is a leading international expert on colonial and postcolonial studies focused on South Asia, covering many areas across social sciences and humanities. His knowledge and expertise is widely sought by Governments, charities and other national and international organisations. He has been active advisor on subjects such as international development and higher education to the Department for International Development, Northern Ireland Assembly, Indian Government, Royal Irish Academy, Belfast City Council, and Habitat for Humanity, Trinity College Dublin, amongst others. He was awarded the 2020 Belfast Ambassador Medal for his standout contribution to the City in raising awareness about the historic linkages between India and Northern Ireland. The Queen's University Teaching Award (2014) as nominated by the students out of 1175 academic staff. He was presented with the Bhoovigyan (Earth Scientist) National Leadership Award for contributions to Population, Environment and Development Studies, India, 2002 by late Vice President of India, Shri. Bhairon Singh Shekawat. The India- European Union Global Peace and Friendship Award, 2001 for promoting values of Peace, Education and Culture over the past twenty-one years in India and the UK (2003); and the SGI Merit Award for Peace and Culture, Japan, 1992. He was a member of the Expert Panel of All-Party Group on International Development, Stormont Assembly, Northern Ireland.

He successfully coordinated the launch of the major international Exhibition: Gandhi, King, Ikeda Peace builders' Exhibition in Queen's (27 October to 21 December 2005). He coordinated the Annual QUB-India Lecture Series, from 2008-2011, and the first joint venture of Irish and Indian Poets in Delhi, Hyderabad and Kolkata, (2010). He thereby had the unique distinction to showcase the significance of 'culture and soft power' in the context of HE partnerships and trade by coordinating a maiden visit of 5 Poets and critical theorists for the First Joint venture of Indian and Irish Poets in the University of Hyderabad, in Kolkata City (200 plus participants), and in Delhi under the aegis of Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR).

Dr. Kumar is also extensively involved in the academic community as a member of the UK Peer Review Colleges for AHRC-GCRF and Newton Fund and a reviewer of projects for a range of other funding bodies such as the British Council, Carnegie Funds, STRIDE (UGC/India) and SPARC (Ministry of Human Resources Development-India). He is currently a Visiting Professor at the Banaras Hindu University, India and has also held a number of visiting positions in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and the University of Calcutta, Kolkata, and the Soka University of America."

He has secured key grants to undertake research in India and South Africa and has published in critical areas of social sciences, across a multidisciplinary field and includes themes of postcolonialism, decolonisation, gender and development, heritage and development among others. Key publications are:

Colonial and Postcolonial Geographies of India, (eds.) Saraswati Raju, M. Satish Kumar and Stuart Corbridge. New Delhi: Sage, 2006

Globalisation and North East India: Some Developmental Issues (eds.) A. Dubey, M. Satish Kumar, N. Srivastava, and Eugene Thomas (Standard Press, New Delhi) 2007.

Colonial Space and Missionary Endeavours in British North East India (eds) Sajal Nag and M. Satish Kumar (Manuscript in Press), 2020.

2019 "Geography and Post-War Decolonisation", special edited issue in the Journal of Historical Geography, Vol. 66, pp. 1-8, jointly with Dan Clayton

2019 "Ireland and Irishness: The Contextuality of Postcolonial Identity". Annals of the Association of American Geographers, <https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2018.1507812>, vol. 109, issue 1, pp.202-222 (jointly with Lauren Scanlon)



Prof Achyut Wagle, Distinguished Panellist

Prof Achyut Wagle is currently the Head of Management Science Department at Kathmandu University School of Management, Nepal. He holds PhD in Economics from Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, MSc in Economics from the University of Birmingham, UK and MA from Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He also held several important public positions like the Adviser to the Prime Minister of Nepal, Advisor to the Governor of Nepal Rastra Bank, the central bank of the country, and Adviser to the Chief Commissioner of CIAA, among others. He is a seasoned weekly columnist to The Kathmandu Post/Kantipur, the most popular daily newspapers of Nepal. His research interests include business environment, regional economy, fiscal federalism and entrepreneurship. He is widely published in national and international journals and periodicals.



Dr. Manish, Distinguished Panellist

Dr Manish is currently Professor & Dean, School of International Studies, Central University of Gujarat. He has earlier served as a Fellow with the Institute for *Defense* Studies and Analyses, New Delhi. From 2012 until Oct 2017, he was Head of the Department of the International Relations, Sikkim University. He was also instrumental in setting up a *Maulana Azad Centre* for North East Studies, Sikkim University, with a research focus India's North East. He is currently also an honorary Visiting Faculty at the Naval War College, Goa.

Dr Manish is an M.A., M. Phil. and Ph. D. from the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His areas of interest include foreign policy & strategic security aspects. He is widely travelled and has several publications to his credit, including a co-authored volume titled *Jihadis in Jammu and Kashmir*, published by SAGE.



Dr Kakoli Sengupta, Distinguished Panellist

Dr Kakoli Sengupta was the Head of the Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India from 2016 to 2018. Having successfully completed her term, she is currently teaching as an Associate Professor in the same Department. A Gold Medallist in her graduation, Dr. Sengupta had completed her Ph.D from the Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University on the topic 'From Counter-Terrorism to Conflict Resolution: A Study of the Peace Process in Northern Ireland'. As the Departmental Chair, she had organized several noteworthy programmes, lectures, seminars and workshops including talks by diplomats and Consul Generals of several countries. She regularly appears on television programmes as an expert on International Relations and her opinion pieces have been featured in leading national dailies. Her areas of specialisation are Terrorism, Counter Terrorism, Peace & Conflict, Gender, European Security and Irish politics. Dr. Sengupta has been involved in social work for the last twenty years. She is the founder member of Engage India Foundation, a non-profit Trust which works in the areas of healthcare, social welfare and creative excellence.



Dr. Binoda Kumar Mishra, Distinguished Panellist

Dr. Binoda Kumar Mishra, Director, CSIRD. Has published widely on traditional and non traditional security issues in South Asia. He works on issues of Regional cooperation and is actively involved in promoting cooperative arrangements among South and South East Asian Countries.



Dr. Uddhab Pyakurel, Distinguished Panellist

Uddhab Prasad Pyakurel currently teaches political sociology while heading the Department of Development Studies at the School of Arts, Kathmandu University, Nepal. He completed his master's degree in political science and sociology from Tribhuvan University, joined the Delhi School of Economics (University of Delhi) to pursue an M. Phil, and earned a Ph.D. from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Pyakurel, who has been an adjunct fellow at the School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Western Sydney University of Australia, is the author of the book *Maoist Movement in Nepal: A Sociological Perspective* (New Delhi: Adroit Publishers, 2007); co-author of three books: *Nepal-India Open Border: Problems and Prospects* (New Delhi: Vij Books, 2016), *Dalit Representation in National Politics of Nepal* (Kathmandu: NNDSWO, 2012) and *State of Conflict and Democratic Movement in Nepal* (New Delhi: Vij Books, 2013). Additionally, he is the editor of three books: *Contemporary Nepal* (Delhi: Kalinga Publications, 2012), *Higher Education in Nepal: Inclusive Policy Guidelines* (Lalitpur: School of Arts, Kathmandu University and SNV-Nepal, 2014), and *Samajbad, Sambridhi Ra Bikas (Socialism, Prosperity and Development)* (Kathmandu: Sangri-la Books, 2020). He also serves as the editor of the *Nepali Journal of Contemporary Studies*.



Dr. Saber Ahmed Chowdhury
Associate Professor
Department of Peace and Conflict Studies
University of Dhaka

Cell: +8801716403959, E-mail: saber.pacs@du.ac.bd

Dr. Saber Ahmed Chowdhury is a man of great credentials as a scholar as well as practitioner in the field of Human Rights, Election, Governance, Education, and, Peace and Conflict. He studied Public Administration at his undergraduate and graduate level at the University of Dhaka and accomplished M. Phil. from the University of Bergen, Norway conducting research on people's participation in the context of Bangladesh. With his exhaustive research on democracy protection institution, Mr. Saber was awarded PhD from Latrobe University of Australia and thus he made an elegant appearance in the field of democratic governance. He started his career as Lecturer of Public Administration, University of Rajshahi. Later he joined in the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka and now serving in the same department as an Associate Professor. As a consultant, Dr. Saber carried out different projects of UNDP, UNFPA, National Human Rights Commission, Bangladesh Civil Service Administration Academy, Bangladesh Police, RAB HQ, Planning Commission, Social Science Research Council etc. He also authored two books and many research articles published in national and international peer reviewed journals. Moreover, as the Divisional Coordinator of Jatiyo Nirbachan Porjobekkhon Parishad (JANIPOP), Dr. Saber leads election observation in this country and plays a tremendous role in advocating democracy, human rights and peace. He is also regularly appearing in TV talk shows as an expert on election, democracy, political parties and local government.



Dr. Bhagaban Behera, Webinar Convener

Dr. Bhagaban Behera teaches at the Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University and a member of the SPARSH think-tank.



Sri Bimalendu Ghosh, Webinar Convener

Sri Bimalendu Ghosh teaches at the Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College, Kanchrapara, 24 Pgs.(N), West Bengal.



From The Desk of Principal

One day International Webinar on “**South Asian Democracy in the COVID 19 Era: Challenges and Way out**” has been jointly organized by Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College along with Society for Promotion of Activities for Social and Human Development, New Delhi. I am very grateful to the Society for Promotion of Activities for Social and Human Development, New Delhi for their collaboration.

In this webinar, we will discuss issues with significant implications for the future of our country. I believe that the thoughts, experiences and expertise of our speakers will definitely enrich us. I also believe that our students will be benefited. I hope that this webinar will be productive. I am also sure that we will be enriched with knowledge after completion of this event. I welcome you all to the webinar and hope that all will have a great time ahead.

I expect that this webinar will be productive and the next few hours will be enjoyable and fruitful to you all. I heartily wish its success.

Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera
Principal
Kanchrapara College
Kanchrapara, North 24 Pgs.
West Bengal, India

From the Desk of the Head of the Department

This is our endeavour to pursue an academic environment which will serve not only our teachers and taught but also the greater society, which will be benefited with this initiative.

We sincerely expect that our Hon'ble speakers will give particular emphasis on the following two aspects:

1. Whether new theoretical-philosophical structures can be evolved to focus new light on the topic of discussion.

2. We think that there are some hidden treasures of international relations, embedded in the South Asian societies, which are related with anthropology, archaeology, history, mythology and literature. Inculcation of these roots is needed to understand South Asian dilemma.

Perhaps we are giving more emphasis on factual understanding with journalistic jargon, not akin to the basic core of social sciences. Our endeavour must be to make ourselves free from it through the help of this webinar.

Prof. Nirmalya Majumdar
Associate Professor
Head of the Department
Department of Political Science

Kanchrapara College, Kanchrapara, West Bengal

FROM THE DESK OF THE JOINT CONVENERS

It is proud privilege on our own part to convene the International Webinar on “**South Asian Democracy in the COVID 19 Era: Challenges and Way-out**”. The Webinar will be jointly organized by Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College, Kanchrapara, 24 Pgs.(N), West Bengal, India and SPARSH Society for Promotion of Activities for Social and Human Development (SPARSH), New Delhi & Kolkata, India on the 17th October, 2020 on Google Meet. We hope that there will be a great deal of academic deliberation on the South Asian parliamentary democracy during the Covid19 in the International Webinar that will create a wave of knowledge in the minds of the energetic participants and will provide them with the food for new thought on the issue.

The South Asian region is composed of eight contiguous developing countries, namely India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Afghanistan. It is quite interesting that not all the eight States of South Asia have followed the parliamentary form of democracy, nor all of them have been following democracy at all. The nature and character of the governments of these South Asian states are certainly not uniform and identical. There is a great variety of modus operandi of the maintenance of the administrative of these states. Besides, there are a lot o differences among these states in regard to socio-politico-economic structures and statures, nonetheless, it is curious enough to mention that these countries of South Asia have been facing more or less the same problems like financial crisis, one party dominance, lack of strong opposition party, politicization of political culture by the ruling party, force full mobilization of public opinion, politicization of caste, absence of proper liberal political environment, growing range of political defection, political and administrative corruption, Crises of sub-nationalism, increasing sense of regionalism, growing threat of communalism, disputes of ethnicity, crisis of National identity, Criminalization of politics, unholy nexus between politics and administration, the ghost of terrorism and so on. These are some of the identical problems that the South Asian countries have been facing as well as confronting over the decades. In addition, Covid19 imposed extra burden to these countries. The South Asian countries are trying to overcome the pandemic situations with using different techniques.

It is on the perspective that the issue of the democracy and Covid-19 in South Asia has become really significant. We have thus decided to select the topic “**South Asian Democracy in the COVID 19 Era: Challenges and Way-out**” as the moot point of our proposed International Webinar. It is now great expectation that the distinguished guests, leaned speakers, scholars, paper presents and participants from different parts of the world will expertly deliberate a lot on the topic and surely create a healthy wave of scholastic sensation regarding it. It is with the help of their sensitive deliberation on the topic that our body and mind will be enthused and energized a lot with a glossy flash of new light on it.

We do thus sincerely believe that our International Webinar will surely experience a sweet note of happy ending. We will be waiting patiently and passionately for that. In fine we would like to thank you all – SPARSH Society, Principal Sir, President Sir, our Guests, invited Speakers, Paper Presenters, Participants, Students, Colleagues, Non-teaching staffs, even those who have helped us directly or indirectly in organising and conducting our International Webinar smoothly and successfully.

Thanks to all.

Dr. Bhagaban Behera
Joint Convener

Bimalendu Ghosh
Joint Convener

Selected Abstracts

Challenges to the South Asian Democracies during the Period of Pandemic panic

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Abstract

Democracies all over the World have more or less been facing a lot of challenges during the terrible period of the horrible COVID-19. Rapid spread of the Corona Virus and its direct and indirect attacks on the people and the growing increase of the number of the affected persons and the lingering procession of death of the Corona victims have become the common features to all the Democracies of the World. But the condition of the Democracies of the South Asian countries during this period of pandemic has become really deplorable. The developing economy of these Democracies has not been sufficiently capable of coping up this serious crisis. Though the functions of the Governments of these countries have been rapidly increased to serve the people and a glaring picture of Neo-Welfarism on the part of the Government has become quite evident, yet the Government has not been sufficiently able to control the crisis of the virul pandemic. Resultantly the situation of the COVID-19 has become really a haunting one in the South Asian Democracies. Herein lays the basic Challenge indeed.

Key Words: Corona Virus, South Asia, economy, Welfarism, Pandemic

Dialectical Interplay of Perestroika and Conformity: Unscrambling the Post-COVID Geopolitical Alphabet from India's Perspective

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Abstract

Restricting the political imagination of global actors to the monopolized ontological domination of nation-states, the COVID-19 Pandemic has catalyzed a tectonic shift in the structural architecture, constellation of powers, leadership footprints in the de facto post-1945 Liberal International order that is predicated on the attributive elements of National Sovereignty, Economic Liberalism and Rule-based Multilateralism. Confronted with the hegemonic assertiveness in the form of putative order-building instincts from China, the unilateral withdrawal of USA as the Global Policeman and architect of free trade-driven Globalization, the multifaceted repercussions of the cyclical transformations has altered the dynamics of regional integration and strategic stability in the South Asian region. Exacerbating pre-existing geopolitical spat embedded in the politicization of the origin of the virus and unsubstantiated rhetoric of conspiracy theories, the Pandemic has accentuated ongoing hostilities in the face of trade, technological and economic decoupling between USA and China, deteriorating geostrategic coherence in the Asia-Pacific, germinating an existential crisis for the architectonic

systems of international cooperation, collaboration and solidarity. The rudimentary objective of this paper is to encapsulate the matrix of re-balancing, the multidimensional ramifications of negative indicators ranging from protectionist policymaking behavior, Ultrationalist Xenophobia to the language of securitization, with the focal point on India's Foreign Policy and the impact on its neighborhood in an environment of trust deficit, strategic and security dissonance, and diplomatic insularity. This paper provides a kaleidoscopic insight from India's perspective, advocates broad-based normative speculations, policy prescriptions while aiming at instilling a teleological foreign policy vision, in a holistic fashion.

Key words: Security, policy, trade, economy, cooperation

Tracing The Migrant Labour Crisis In 'Locked Down' India During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

India, like most other countries reeling under the effects of the global pandemic, had imposed a stringent lockdown since the end of March. It was a quite instantaneous decision on the part of the government and consequently left little time for the migrant labourers to make arrangements for their safety and return to their hometowns. India's unorganized labour force is hugely dependent on the migrant workers who have no social or economic security essentially. The unplanned lockdown had further pushed them to the edge as they embarked on long marches to return home and the number of migrant worker deaths that the country witnessed in the succeeding months was immensely appalling. Even more striking was the government apathy towards the plight of these workers who wanted nothing but to return safely to their hometowns. This paper seeks to articulate the plight and crisis of the migrant workers during the pandemic lockdown imposed since March and to highlight the inaction of the government and suggest certain remedial measures to improve their conditions in such distressful times.

Key words: Covid-19, Pandemic, Lockdown, Migrant Labourer, Crisis, Death

Women's jobless in Covid-19 pandemic: Perspectives from South Asia

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic underscores society's reliance on women front line at home, while simultaneously exposing structural inequalities across every sphere, from health to economy, security to social protection. Responding to the pandemic is not just about rectifying long-standing inequalities, but also about resilient world in the interest everyone with women at the centre of recovery. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the health crises exacerbates the economic crisis by disrupting supply chains, throwing large numbers of enterprises –particularly, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME). In the wake the onset of corona crisis, the unemployment rose sharply in the various sectors in general and informal sector in particular.

Preliminary estimates indicate that job losses for this category of workers ranged from 25% to 56%. Consequently, large numbers of workers left their places of work to return to their villages of origin. It is noteworthy that in Bangladesh and Pakistan, women are less likely to receive information about Covid-19 than men. Apart from that, the pandemic also induced economic crisis and accelerated a substantial rise in poverty, particularly chronic poverty. Educations of children, particularly for girl children, have been facing considerable challenge in the Covid-19 pandemic. Different sources said that even before the Covid-19 crisis, more than 95 million children were out of school in South Asia. The adverse impact of the pandemic has induced lockdowns on the livelihood of women, especially domestic workers. At this outset, this paper tries to explore women's joblessness in South Asia in general and in India, particularly during the pandemic.

Key words: women, jobless, pandemic, wages, livelihood

Education In The Time Of Corona: Perspectives From India: *Education In South Asia During The Covid19*

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Abstract

South Asia is a diverse and culturally heterogeneous region that contains one quarter of the entire world's population. The region shares and suffers from the colonial legacies of the past which is characterised by starkly visible under-developments in the fields of human development index and high levels of proportionate inequalities. The post-colonial urban-centric nature of nation-building of the region has left a lasting impact on the region. The globalized era, featured by expeditious information-sharing, IT revolution has also inversely affected the region in furnishing outcomes. India, being a rising power, is normally on the focal point of analyses. The COVID pandemic has reversed the decade-long outcomes in the path of human development in the region and exacerbated already existing crises. The region also records huge disparities in education and that has been deepened by pandemic, which this paper aims to explore. The disruption of global supply chains worldwide has dilapidated the region financially and widened the digital gap, catapulting lower income families with debilitating bandwidth connections outside the contours of online-based e-education. The paper wishes to study the digital divide that is haunting the countries of South Asia along with impending crises on various fronts and the challenges for holistic and inclusive growth of the region as a whole. The nuances of online digital education in India in the form of bucolic exclusion, with the latter having little access to net facilities, is the central aim of the paper.

Key words: culturally-heterogeneous, human development, IT revolution, digital divide, e-education, inclusive growth, bucolic exclusion.

The Covid-19 Pandemic Domination in Rurality: A Psychosocial Effect

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Abstract

Today is an era of environmental challenges in the evolution in the world over, and Pandemic Globalization is a hackneyed word and it means different things to different society. All the countries are facing growing impendence of different changes and losses under the current covid-19 epidemic. The constant threat of getting diseases has drained a lot of rural citizens emotionally and socially. The positive and negative effects of globalize Covid-19 that resist on rural poor communities, both in developed and developing territorial Border. In order to deal with the Corona epidemic, we need to carefully assess the situation from its diverse social, healths, economic aspects and appraise our own capacities to enhance our own effectiveness and sense of inner strength. Because, if not, in the future it can be said that a social problems will be created in the rural society. In this paper, talks about an overview of impacts of pandemic Covid-19 to rural society with special reference to citizens and rural farmers.

Key words: Pandemic, Epidemic, Covid, Corona, Farmer

Distanced and discriminated: the condition of the women in India during Covid-19

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&
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Abstract

The recent outbreak of the corona virus has exacerbated the existing inequalities in the society. This paper focuses on the hardships faced by women in India due to the pandemic and the lockdown. This dimension has been receiving far less attention in the public domain and people are not being conscious about the condition of the women. In an already stratified society where women has been discriminated historically, this section of the population have been somewhat cut off from participating in economic activities. The condition of migrant workers due to the pandemic has been horrifying but little has been known about the women daily waged workers. In the second part, this paper will analyse the rise of domestic violence cases especially during the pandemic and the reason behind it. There has been a surge of sexual harassment cases in all around the world. India, being a semi- feudal society with caste based atrocities highly prevalent, has made the situation unbearable for the marginalised women. Public health policies have not addressed the gendered impacts of disease outbreaks. The Coronavirus disease has appeared to be no different. The lockdown has increased the financial vulnerabilities of women who work as domestic labourers by the temporary cutting down of communication services due to the

pandemic. Lastly, this paper will focus on the class based discrimination which has been sharpened by the outbreak of the pandemic.

Key words: semi-feudal, patriarchal society, mental health, resource allocation, care economy, labour force participation

Farm Bills 2020- End of Food Security? A Study of “End of Economic Democracy and Social Justice” In India During Covid Situation

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Abstract

The Farm Bills 2020 will be watershed moment to Indian agriculture , as claims Prime Minister Modi ; the three farm bills will open Indian agrarian sector to external market forces, thus will create more choices and farmer's bargaining power , PM Modi says . But such claims seems rhetorical in a situation when there is a global economic recession and the agrarian sector is itself in a distress for a long time. Over reliance on 'market forces' in agrarian sector like alternative deregulated agri-markets apart from regulated APMC mandis ,agri-business, contract farming,etc. over regulated public procurement centres will bring a huge blow to food security. These bills will structurally bring blow to the 'three pillars' of food security - 1. minimum support prices, 2. Public procurement, 3. Public distribution process as a whole. So, in covid pandemic situation, where human civilization is facing hardest challenges and crises , India is facing migrant labour crisis and highest unemployment crisis proactive State is necessary to ensure its citizens with proper social security, food security is a major issue. Pro-active Government not pro-profit capitalist market forces are necessary to combat the issue of food security in situations like Covid pandemic. The paper will focus on distributive justice approach of the Indian State; and role of political parties, mass organizations and pressure groups to ensure a 'common good' (regarding food security issue) during covid crisis in Indian democratic framework .

Key words: Economic recession, Capitalist Market forces, Food security, Pubic distribution system, Economic democracy

Looking into the aspect of Ethnic Conflict in India during the Pandemic and the Relevance of Civil Society in this context, with reference to the major arguments of Ashutosh Varshney: Bangalore Riots, 2020

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Abstract

Public health crises caused by outbreaks of infectious diseases present multiple and a plethora of consequences that transcend other non- traditional security challenges, such as economic and

political security. The transnational extent of the crises and the severity of their impact on the well-being of peoples and states give the essential impetus to a multilateral approach that involves states and other actors in the international community, and within the confines of the state as well, subsequently bringing together multiple actors at different levels in order to address an increasingly complex area of concern more comprehensively. But, this year, on eleventh of August, Bangalore saw a bizarre spectacle of ravenous violence, owing to the blasphemous posts shared by the nephew of a local Congress MLA, named P. Naveen. The contention even remained witness to gruesome fatalities. The harrowing epoch and the perturbing circumstances across the world in the face of the ongoing pandemic, did not emerge as an encumbrance, significant enough to hinder, cease or dilute the intensity and vigour of the dissension, where ethnic ardour and its vehemence, vanquishes the virulence and gravity of the global pandemic. Rooting on this question, the paper seeks to explore the aspect of ethnic conflict in India, with reference to the recent one which was envisaged by an otherwise peaceful locality. The question will be pondered upon with context to the major significant arguments as forwarded by Ashutosh Varshney in this regard, emphasizing on the relation and the integral shared between ethnic conflict and civil society, essentially a multiethnic one, and its relevance; thereby permeating, in the subsequent section, into the question of causation and endogeneity, in this regard, owing to the interlacing of ethnic group and state, remaining entwined on the aspect of territorial concentration.

Key words: ethnicity, conflict, endogeneity, pandemic, civil society

The Challenges to Indian Federalism During The Migrant Labor Crisis

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Abstract

Federalism means the cooperative relation that exists between the central and state governments. Though the Indian Constitution states that India is a federal nation, it has always been observed that the Central government has more power than the state governments. There are many instances when the divide of power has been witnessed in the policy making and execution of the policy between the center and the states. Like if we take the GST for example, the rewards that were promised to the states by the Centre with the establishment of GST have still not been given and the debt of the states is rising continuously. This divide between the center and the states was witnessed most recently during the migrant labor crisis of that took place during the COVID 19 pandemic. The lack of co-ordination between the Central and the state government was fully exposed in this situation as thousands of migrant workers were stuck between hell and high water, while the state and center tried to pass the buck to one another. This incident clearly highlights the shortcomings and the challenges that the Indian federalism faces and looking at the way the COVID-19 situation is worsening, the challenges will multiply and we have to be proactive to identify and overcome them in the near future.

The Interconnecting Loop of Gender-Based Violence and Covid-19 in South Asia

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Abstract

Gender relations are the key to understand the inequalities between men and women in the society as a whole. The feminist approach views it as deeply implicated in a complex web of social relationships that constitute the total structure of power in any society. In spite of slowly heading towards awareness and action, the all-pervading disastrous impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has stalled the wheel of progress towards gender equality by stretching it further backwards. As far as South Asian countries are concerned, they have a multifarious approach in offering social space to women which always accounted for a compromised position granted by the staunch patriarchal communities. After an extensive literature review, this paper aims to analyze the root causes for increase in gender-based violence during the pandemic in the South Asian context. Non-chalant attitude of the ruling political establishments towards gender sensitivities have raised eyebrows over their logic of inclusive governance. The passing of the decades doesn't tantamount to the passing away of the psychological mindset of treating women as inferior or victims during crucial times. Rather cultural perceptions towards their social positions solidify and break loose the chains of so-called modernity in the masculine world. The paper concludes that in the post-pandemic scenario a suitable gender-lens should be adopted which would lead to heightened gender equality in the 21st century.

Key words: Gender-based violence, Covid-19, women, gender equality, patriarchy

The Pandemic in Bhutan: Lessons from the Royal Kingdom

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has posed challenges of various kinds to governance and impaired governability across the world. For smaller countries, the challenges are even manifold, often putting the policy-makers in a dilemma over their choices, which includes decision-making and also the process through which decisions are implemented or vice versa. Bhutan ranks high in the governance category, ranking 13th among 137 countries in the Asia and Oceania region, as per the Bertelsmann Transformation Index of 2020. Having successfully implemented quarantining, rigorous-testing and contact-tracing, Bhutan, led by its King and Prime Minister, have so far been able to check the number of Covid infections. Guided by the national philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH), the nation has also avoided any death due to the Novel Coronavirus so far. Thus, it is clear that the small Himalayan State's actions towards tackling the pandemic has emerged as an unlikely success story. The under-resourced nation's response, led by science and quick preventative action, has been fortified by its traditional communal values. This paper would try to put light on the Kingdom's efforts behind ensuring that it is not

affected heavily, in anyway, by the Covid-19 Pandemic, which is rattling the world with its impact. It will also try to show how 'health' is given importance in this Nation and its philosophy of GNH. Finally, this paper would try to put forward how Bhutan's Action Plan for controlling the pandemic can be a learning lesson for the entire world, especially to help them tackle unforeseeable pandemics in the future, besides also focusing on the Kingdom's plans for the post-pandemic times.

(Un) Employment in South Asian Countries During The Covid-19 Era, With Special Focus On The Unorganized Sector

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&

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Abstract

The impact of the COVID-19 outbreak has had devastating consequences globally. The SAARC group of countries comprising eight nations—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, where 23.75% of the world population reside, implemented containment measures at different stages of the outbreak despite which there have been irrefutable consequences on the economic sectors of these nations. This article has focused on the impact of covid-19 on the employment issues in organised sector and the collapse of the unorganised sector and the state response towards the aforementioned issues. The employment sector mostly includes migrant workers, who have been vastly affected by the pandemic. These workers mostly belong to low-income households which are more prone to the adverse effects of earnings losses during a recession due to absence of alternative earnings and lack of social security. Even in the organised sector, employers had to lay off their workers to cut down on losses being incurred during the lockdown. Currently, the epicentre of covid-19 is India, with maximum of covid-19 cases among the SAARC nations. This article emphasizes on the endeavours, and their effectiveness, undertaken by the SAARC nations, spearheaded by India, in its wake to combat these pressing issues posed by the pandemic.

Health System in South Asia During The Covid-19

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Abstract

The pandemic has put immense strain on health systems across the South Asia Region. It is of immense importance, now more than ever, that the nations of the South Asian region strive to maintain essential health services and accelerate resumption of healthcare facilities hit by the pandemic as an integral part of the Covid-19 response. Previous disease outbreaks have shown that disruption to essential services caused by an outbreak can be more deadly than the outbreak

itself. Since the outbreak of Covid-19, repurposing of health workers, cancellation of elective care, closure of outpatient services, insufficient personal protective equipment and changes in treatment policy have significantly impacted the health systems of all nations in the South Asian region. Strengthening health system resilience with a focus on primary healthcare is key to maintaining essential health services amid the new normal. The emergence of Covid-19 has reiterated the importance of building strong primary healthcare systems that can withstand acute events while continuing to provide services required to meet people's needs. The **Objective** of this particular paper is to pinpoint the negative impact that Covid-19 has had on the health systems of nations in the South Asian region, with special reference to the countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The **Methodology** being followed by this particular paper would follow the use of a historical, descriptive, analytical and a qualitative research methodology. Data collection shall be primarily in the form of Secondary sources of materials such as books, articles and online journals. **Major results and Implications** shall involve analysing the issues being faced by the health systems of these South Asian nations, as well as putting forth substantial propositions and solutions on the steps and measures that may be taken by each of these countries in order to improve their healthcare system to make it more efficient to combat the impact of the Covid-19 virus on the health of their respective citizens and populations.

What Makes A Pandemic A Pandemic? The Ochlocracy Becomes Visible Through The Identity Crisis of The Most Invisible Sections Of Our Society, The Migrant Labourers

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Abstract

The effect-inequality of the pandemic brought to light the plight of the most vulnerable, almost invisible sections of the society - the migrant labourers. With repeated amendments and failure to implement the existing labour laws and the cornering of the labour unions, it is not surprising that the interstate migrant workers who account for more than half the population living below the poverty line were treated no better than the 'second-class citizens'. While their identity always remained restricted to mere data, the government's claim on the complete loss of this documentation, further makes one question the clarity of their nominal status, which is also the only determinant of their citizenship. The paper deals with the personal accounts of 40 interstate migrant workers, originally from a small village in West Bengal. Their harrowing experiences reflect on their position of being the most vulnerable subjects to ochlocracy (informally referred to as mobocracy or mob rule). They are more susceptible to multiple exploitations as they face new forms of untouchability with their identity reduced to bodily carriers of the disease itself. The scarcity and complete lack of access to their rights and entitlements and them being 'outsiders' in both their host and home states further worsened their condition. The paper follows a brief analysis of the programmes and policies of the central and the state governments in managing the crisis and how far the policymakers have been able to uphold the principles of apparent democracy as claimed by them.

Indian Media: The Economy of Distraction During Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Recently, when the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation released figures of crumbled GDP, which impacted the lives of millions. Interestingly, only very few news channels created clamour on this news by according space to it to Prime-time debates. The majority of News channels continued to broadcast programs, which could keep them atop of impression list by Broadcast Audience Council Research of India (BACRI). This paper will be harping on about the distracting and pro-establishment reporting of events seen during Covid-19 in Indian Context. Media did best to protect the Teflon image of Prime Minister Modi. Media has tremendously potent to form public opinion. Paper also explores the factors which largely shaped the current fashion of reporting that is conspicuous in contemporary India. We are living in an era of overdosed information. Liberalism in the late 90s resulted in the explosion in Media Industry, offering great options to the audience caused tremendous competition among media groups, ultimately 'Tendency of Attention' occurred. The tendency of attention is described as 'Attention Economy' by Economist Herbert Simon. Paper erects on remarkable studies, credible data, recent reports, experiments, and critical observations.

Dilution of Labour Laws in India during COVID 19: Violating Labour Rights

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&

Sutirtha Mazumdar

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Abstract

The decision of the state governments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh in May 2020 to invoke Section 5 of 1948 Factories Act by accelerating the working hours of the labourers produced ripples of anxieties among the working classes as the ordinances issued by them has led to suspension of some of the important issues like industrial disputes, occupational safety, workers' wages, conditions at workplace, labour welfare schemes. The implementation of these ordinances has in turn also led to the erosion of the essence of 'cooperative federalism' as a whole. COVID 19 has almost choked the world from carrying out its socio-economic activities. India along with other nations is looking for alternatives to improve its economy. With the lockdown restrictions a bit relaxed now, states in India are looking for virtual commercial activities in order to boost investments from Multinational Companies. To this end, the state governments started changing the already operating labour laws in the country resulting in the violation of labour rights pushing the disadvantaged section into debt bondage, human trafficking and depriving them of their minimum sources of income. This paper by historically

situating the importance of labour laws, attempts to throw light on how the dilution of such laws in India is responsible for veritable constitutional ramifications and is subsequently leading to the demise of the purposes of the labour laws. We would also like to consider the mechanisms that should be employed or the government is likely to employ to tackle with the labourer's unrest.

Key words: Working hours, Ordinances, Alternatives, Dilution, Constitutional ramifications

Women Condition Under Covid-19

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Abstract

Covid-19 has created an unprecedented moment for us. This pandemic has created terrible trouble for not only India but for whole world, where men and women are bitterly affected. But the condition of women is much more worsening. Actually this epidemic turns feminine. This study reveals that the condition of women in India in covid situation is relatively disempowered and economically backward than that of men. Not only women shouldering the brunt of the unemployment, they are also bearing the burden of the child care to household duties. At the same time stay-at-home restrictions and lockdown contribute to an increase in gender based violence. Growing rate of domestic violence have emerged as a serious threat to women. This present paper is an attempt to analyze the condition of women in India under this pandemic situation.

India's Response To Covid-19: A Battle For Survival Amidst Surveillance

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Abstract

South Asia is a diverse arena of strong political players, strongest ethnic and religious identities with majoritarianism, militarization and democracy existing together. Here we witness some oldest and consistent democracies like India which is vibrant and in a state of flux despite its ever burgeoning challenges. The challenges have been exacerbated with the striking of Covid-19 which has made us reflect on the human condition and our connection with unknown others in societies. It is not only about the unknown unknowns but as Christopher Bollas puts it, "the unthought unknowns." The virus should allow us to think afresh and not fall back on the habits of theorizing. Though philosophically democracies are the best form of government and relevant to South Asian context, the sentiments and experiences of people are rife with anecdotes where they continuously fight for their rights through protests. Are democracies declining or are they dynamic in South Asia? Are lessons learnt by experiences of people redeeming the popular

image of democracies in South Asia? How is Indian democracy changing if at all in the face of the pandemic? Is there political hope amidst illiberal and authoritarian tendencies in India's response to Covid-19? This paper aims to put democracy in South Asia against the backdrop of Covid-19 without judging it. It concludes that solidarity amongst Indian citizens to perpetually scrutinize those in power is what makes democracy in India as well as South Asia its saving grace. Therefore it may be said that the vocabulary of democracy cannot be put to sleep.

Reforming The Indian Education System - A Curse For The Many or A Blessing For The Few?

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Abstract

Covid-19 has been engulfing the Indian economy since the beginning of lockdown (March 24th, 2020). The first sector to get adversely affected due to the lockdown has been the education sector. The adoption of online methods of learning has now come to replace the traditional method of education. Some have taken the lockdown as an opportunity to digitally transform the education system of the country. The adoption of technology in education has led to a drastic transformation from teacher-centric education towards student-centric education. However, in a developing country like India, 70 percent (approx) of the population live in rural areas with lack of proper communication and the facilities for coping with digital methods of learning. The ongoing COVID-19 crisis has compelled us to rethink the traditional classroom mode of education. The COVID-19 pandemic may be just the 'tipping point' for initiating reforms in the Indian education system. However, digitisation of education has led to a setback amongst the students belonging to the rural areas, accelerating the digital divide. Thus, in my paper I would talk about the implications of digitisation of the education system.

Key words - Covid-19, educational sector, rural, digitisation, digital divide.

Between Life and a Degree: Education during Covid-19 in the South Asian Region

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Abstract

The Covid19 pandemic has its effect felt over the South Asian Region from the month of March this year. While the rest of the fast economies of the world were taken aback by the aftermath of the fast spreading pandemic, it was expected to have a far more dangerous effect on the region which is essentially characterized by weak governmental structure. Most South Asian governments thus had suspended educational institutions from mid-March as a precautionary measure to save their population from the catastrophe. In this light, it becomes important to address the consequences that suspension of schools, colleges and universities may have on the academic performances of the young population in a world where unemployment rates seem to climb a steep curve. This paper can be divided into two subparts. The initial portion of the paper

will be focusing on the different governmental policies adopted by the South Asian nations in general towards education and how has the imparting of knowledge taken shape coping with the 'new normal'. The second portion is an analysis of the Indian case in tackling student's demands, whether it has proved successful or a failure in meeting the adversities in this pandemic scenario with respect to education. South Asia is considered a vibrant space filled with innovative and creative youth. An academic break in the middle of the year naturally is said to bring not only professional concern but will act as a psychological hazard. With the help of secondary sources, this paper seeks to analyze the research problem: How has education sector being affected during the Covid crisis from the South Asian perspective, highlighting the case of Indian Education System.

Food Security Amidst Covid-19: A Comparative Study Of India, Pakistan And Bangladesh

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Abstract

"Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." The issue of food security was already a cause for concern, but with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the challenge has increased manifold, with the total number of food insecure people being projected at 265 million (from the current 135 million) by end of 2020. It is in this context, that this study investigates the prevailing conditions of food security in three South Asian countries, namely, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, all of which have high rates of poverty, unemployment and food insecurity along with large sections of vulnerable population like the migrant and daily wage labourers, refugees, internally displaced persons and others. While the economic turmoil that followed in the wake of the pandemic resulted in the loss of livelihoods and threatened the economic and physical access to food, declining food security and nutrition contributes towards a weakened immune system which makes the population more susceptible to diseases. The study evaluates the challenges faced by these countries in trying to ensure food security amidst the pandemic and makes a critical assessment of the role of the government. Most of the data used here has been collected from recent reports, press releases and joint statements published by the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Health Organisation, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition World Bank, International Monetary Fund and others.

Women in South Asia During The Covid-19

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Abstract

South-Asia is a volatile region pestered by the perils of growing poverty, huge population, weak democracy and is the second-lowest scoring region on the Global Gender Gap Index as per latest reports. The condition of women in this region is not much satisfactory because of the existing gender inequalities. Added to this, the Covid-19 pandemic has simply exacerbated the challenges of this region at large and the women population in particular simply by the virtue of their gender. Putting this in perspective and taking up the gender angle to the impact of the Covid-19, the paper aims to analyse in greater detail, the challenges and implications faced by women of the eight countries that make up South-Asia. The paper seeks to understand the causes behind the immense divide on the impact of Covid-19 in terms of gender especially in the light of the region's political and economic set up. Interestingly, South Asia has seen two contrasting dimensions of positions of women working parallelly. On one hand, from facing domestic violence, sexual abuse in the home-front, significant increase in female school dropouts to losing jobs, facing unemployment, facing financial hardships in the economic front, to lacking access to toilet privacy as well as basic sanitation products for menstruating women in the isolation wards, the condition of women in South Asia amid the pandemic has been pitiful. On the other hand, South Asia has also seen remarkable policy response to Covid-19 driven by women leaders. It is this contrasting yet interconnected interaction of factors that shape the issue of women in South-Asia during the pandemic.

Exploring and Analyzing The Conflicting Security Perceptions of The South Asian Region in The Backdrop of Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

In the wake of the Covid-19 outbreak, the earlier foreseen accelerations of pre-pandemic trends in South Asia have been track down with a boost in strategic competition to dominate by limiting the strategic options of regional states. As countries begin to reopen during the Covid-19 pandemic, the twin phenomenon of strategic peril and economic decline has been a daunting challenge that has to be met by the South Asian region in sync with the global crisis. This prevalent scenario may compel the leaders to reassess the priorities, especially concerning the traditional and non-traditional security paradigms. These conditions have forcefully placed an open necessity to revisit the basic conventional understanding of national security, leading to the resurfacing of the gun vs. butter debate. As a joint response by the South Asian region proved elusive, direr circumstances for India might come into play with the constant domination of Chinese diplomatic influence concerning the changing alliances and power equilibrium. This paper seeks to review the evolution of traditional security paradigms by analysing the changing

bilateral ties and also exploring the impact of the transformation in the relations of South Asian countries with China. It traces down the progress in the conflicting perceptions and analyses the questions of security and conflict management in the forefront by overviewing the instances of interstate conflict. Correspondingly, it identifies the catastrophic consequences on India in the advent of the pandemic. In the concluding stages, it examines the world order while posing the significance of regional cooperation that has to be led by India as the mediator of the South Asian region. Thus, envisioning the revival of SAARC and other bilateral channels between South Asian countries to harness the potential of cooperation and resilience against the peril of the current pandemic. The research involved has been conducted through the analysis of secondary data sources.

Key words: South Asia, Covid-19, security, conflict management, geopolitics, cooperative regionalism, bilateral ties.

Walking 'Home' From Cities Where They Work: Migrant Labour Crisis - Identities, Spaces and Public Imagination During The Pandemic

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Abstract

Marshall Auerback's recent article - "Why COVID-19 is the great unequalizer: the pandemic's impact is being experienced disproportionately by minorities and the poor" demystifies the relationship between the pandemic and marginalisation- how racial, financial, and geographic disadvantages are affecting people disproportionately. Indeed, the migrant labour crisis in India has come to prove this point. Significantly, major literature on the crisis in the past few months have articulated a governance and policy-oriented approach to the crisis. This paper argues that most of these policy-oriented approaches do not explore the politics of identities and how these identities take shape in complex locales of spaces around which rural to urban labour mobility can be contextualised in the Indian context. It further suggests that the crisis can be made sense of by trying to conceptualise two processes : on one hand, the migrant's engagement with power-structures and their role in accommodating themselves in existing hierarchies or shaping newer hierarchies, in both the spaces (that is, both from where they are coming and where they are settling as a migrant) and on the other hand, the macro-narrative on migrant labour – how 'migrant labour' has been turned into a homogenous category in public imagination, in due course of the pandemic. The paper not only provides space for deeper reflection into the migrant workers' crisis, but also aims at exploring a more layered understanding of rural to urban mobility of workers in India, essential for any policy aimed at broadening the democratic rights of these individuals.

South Asian Response to the Covid-19 Panic

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Abstract

As the series of lockdowns culminate into a farrago of hostile decisions and far-reaching socio-economic consequences the world is seeing an unprecedented change in affairs at the national and international levels. The region of South Asia is set to experience its worst economic performance in over 40 years due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated public health crisis which only positive affirmative political actions and transparent decision making can resolve. According to the latest World Bank study, regional growth is predicted to fall to a range of between 1.8 and 2.8 percent in 2020, down from 6.3 percent as projected 6 months ago. The lower-income sections of the South Asian population have been affected the most. They have almost no access to health care and often live in unclean environments that are not easy to disinfect. Many of such people will also be unable to practice social distancing since there is a common lack of affordable shelter, especially in urban areas. They are more likely to have lost their source of income and are more vulnerable to a rise in food prices. South Asia finds itself caught in a perfect storm that it hadn't prepared for. Tourism has dried up, rate of unemployment has risen, manufacturing and supply chains have degraded, demand for clothing has collapsed, international capital is being withdrawn from the markets, consumer, as well as investor confidence, has seen a sharp decline and the regular inflow of remittances are being considerably disrupted. What is worse is the fact that there is no sign of recovery even as we close in on the end of the lockdown era in governance.

Gendered Security Across South Asian Democracy In The Covid-19 Era: An Overview

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Abstract

South Asia, area wise is a mosaic of socio-cultural, politico-economical, ethnic diversity knit together by the thread of long history of tradition and civilization. Over the years the entire region is in the midst of newer challenges. The present challenge is the threat of Covid-19. The threat itself centers round the larger issue of 'security'. Traditionally speaking security meant the territorial non-interference by external forces (military interference in the sovereignty of the state). But with passing days (in the era of LPG) the very state-centric idea of security has been replaced by more humanistic notion of securities that include economic, food, health, environment, personal, community and political based requirements and shortcomings. The present paper tries to throw light on how the pandemic has threatened the livelihood of the people and its impact relating to inequalities in power and decision-making, control over

resources and the domestic scenario within a household. Here men, women and the third sex (transgender) are the sufferers. The sufferings caused by the pandemic has altered the relationships among the stake holders and the ramifications of the changed equation is likely to stay in the post pandemic era.

Key words: securities, livelihood, domestic, sufferings, ramifications

South Asian Democracy in The Covid 19 Era: Challenges And Way Out

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Abstract

The South Asian State government have responded to the Covid19 pandemic .In India with various declaration of emergency, closure of institution and public meeting places and other restrictions intended to contain the spread of Virus .Govt. in South Asian countries have responded in varying degrees to counter the health and economic crisis .India resumed its economic activities on a limited scale following a strict lockdown in late March and lasting through April. Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka did the same after an extended lockdown. South Asia was showing significant improvement in girls education in recent decades. however the closure of schools due to Covid19 has interrupted children's learning .Because of this many girls will drop out of education. What's more slashes in global education funding due to the will cause on increase in existing gender inequalities .In this pandemic situation women workers have been adversely affected more than men and free an uncertain future wheather they remain in the cities or have reverse migrated to their homes .The pandemic has put immense strain on health system across the South Asia region .We must first track efforts and do all we can to avoid that happening ,while continuing efforts to break Covid19 transmission chains said Dr. Poonam Khetrapal Sing (Regional Director WHO South East Asia Region).In India, the countrywide lockdown to control the spread of Corona virus has seen 122 million Indians loss their jobs in April 2020.The UN Food and Agricultural Organization and International Rice Research Institute have convened a webinar on the "The Future of Food System in South East Asia Post Covid19.In a climate of competing narrative construction ,the crisis in South East Asia crisis Communication have taken in new meaning. One such NGO, PRADAN works with more than 0.9 million women, organized into self-help group .Hopefully this situation will go away and we get back normal life.

Virtuality and Factuality: Education in the Context of Covid-19

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Abstract

The Covid-19 phase has gained the unprecedented restrictions in all spheres of human life. Through the crisis we have seen the emergence of work from home, even in the field of education by using online platform. The entire process of the implementation of virtuality into the education sector has been practised vigorously. Although, there are numbers of evidences that could be proved successful to encounter several challenges. But the records have shown simultaneously a huge disparity in case of factuality, rooted deeper into the socio-economic spheres in our country. The main focus of the paper engages the evaluation of the aftermath of virtuality in education. It also aims at searching the multilayer socio-economic conditions and also at examining factuality to address virtuality in educational opportunities.

Key Words: Virtuality, online platform, socio-economic disparity, educational opportunity

Food Security in South Asia with Special Reference To India: A Global Perspective

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Abstract

Agriculture is the backbone for South Asian economics and plays as the most pivotal livelihood option for the mainly marginalized population in the rural agrarian sector and urban informal sectors. Basically, agriculture has been the most protected sector in the region and least integrated in terms of International trade and investments. The region is caught in low equilibrium trap with low productivity of staples, supply shortfalls high prices, low returns to farmers unequal policies---all these factors can be threat to food security. The region has also highest concentration of undernourished and poor people. So, the study focuses on international trade in marker system and processed food products taking into considerations food security concerns of South Asian countries with special reference to India. Delving deeper, we observe the main determinates of food insecurity in India in today is shrinking of agrarian population incomes related to productions which are depending on due to policy framework and implication is conducted by international institutions indirectly. Thus, this article examines the public stockholding policies of India from the perspective of WTO rules and assesses whether the provisions of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) could hamper these countries' efforts to address the challenges of food security. Analysing the root causes of concerns over food security is now a challenging issue to millions of live hood people of India until a permanent solution is finalized at the WTO stake.

Key Words: Food Security, South Asia, India, Agriculture, WTO, AoA, Public Stock- holding

Gendered Gap in South Asia Especially During Covid-19

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Abstract

Society has always played an important role in determining the role of men and women. Being a woman in the patriarchal society is not easy. The stratification of gender is something predominant in India. The traditional gender roles has always tried to limit women within the boundary of domestic works and nursing. The household chores done by women are generally categorised under the banner of unpaid labour. The gendered gap can also be noticed in the characteristics of the job taken up by most of the women. The difference in the wage between a man and a woman is also resulting into this gap. More than 75% of the health-workers are women. But the irony can be noticed when the nation wide lockdown was announced in order to curb the spread of Corona virus. The rate of domestic violence against women and children during the time of lockdown has increased. The section of society which on one hand is fighting the virus in the frontline, on the other hand that same section is facing violence at their homes. Women has always tried to strike a balance between their household and professional work. This balance became increasingly more difficult during this lockdown. Therefore this paper will analyse the factors responsible behind such increase in the domestic violence during this period and also the reason behind difficulty in attaining the balance between professional and household works. Moreover, the paper will try to understand the already present gender gap in South Asian society and would try to provide suggestions to lower this.

Key words: health worker, gendered gap, society, violence, difficulty, household

Democracy and Covid-19 In South Asia: Role of Government in The “Unpromising” State Of India

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Abstract

Political systems in the South Asian region have produced many forms of government: democratic, socialist, military and monarchical. Few nations which were improving in areas of economy, employment, health and education are now witnessing a drastic downfall since the spread of the contagious COVID-19. The pandemic has affected these sectors in the worst way possible and changed the entire global order; the repercussions of which will be felt for longer than expected. By imposing measures such as stringent lockdown and social distancing, populist leaders of South Asia have been genuinely adamant in their efforts to flatten the corona virus curve. India however is the only country in South Asia where COVID-19 cases are increasing causing serious concerns. South Asian governments do not have a concrete plan for aggressive

tracing, testing, and containment of the virus – techniques that have reportedly worked well in Taiwan, China, and Singapore as of now. Democracy in South Asia has been as strong as it ever was – with some exceptions for India. Modi's controversial move of framing a National Register of Citizens (NRC) and Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) and his abrogation of the autonomous status of Jammu and Kashmir have placed India's secular democratic character into serious question. As democracy is going backwards, military and security establishments are gaining stronger footholds in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan following behind powerful political actors. Suppression of freedom of press and voice of the people, violation of human rights and increasing food crisis amidst the pandemic does not seem to be going well for the democratic image of South Asia. With the projected number of deaths, loss of income, and increasingly authoritarian governments, it is likely that chaos and protest will break out in the region.

Analysing the Role of the Frontline Health Workers During the Covid-19 Crisis in India

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Abstract

The novel Corona Virus Covid-19 affected almost all the countries of the world and forced to alter our life style including our health and hygiene practices in our daily life. Many ways or policies were adopted and implemented on trial and error basis and several public as well as private institutions were involved in this process to keep this Covid-19 under control. Here the role of the ground level frontline workers including Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) are important. They are the one who works door to door and get the very first information of a patient having Covid-19 or any other symptoms in their respective areas. Based on primary as well as secondary sources, this paper analyses the government health policies in general and policies on the Covid-19 in particular. The effectiveness of the Corona Virus Covid-19 training for the frontline health workers, their experiences and challenges also to be discussed.

The Role of Social Media in Indian Democracy specially in COVID Situation: A Brief Investigation

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Abstract

India has been prepared the representative democracy from 1947 and it has already established the specific form on "of the people, by the people and for the people". Fundamental rights, people's participation in decentralized government are the life of Indian parliamentary democracy. Today various issues are inject in this concept and also various institutions different role play in our parliamentary democracy, so the Indian democracy emerged in a different dimensions. This paper present a new dimension of it's to the perspective of the role of social media in Indian democracy specially in this untouchable days. And also investigate it's how much positive role play. And other objective of this paper would be: to describe constitutional remak of our fundamental right especially freedom of speech and thought of expression, to find out the role of social media in our peaceful democratic regime, to describe it's merits and demerits in participatory government of India, to critically discuss real necessity of social media in this situation? And at last this paper would be searched common people are how much benefited by the social media whose welfare is the principal goal of the representative democracy.

Key Words: Representative Democracy, untouchable dayes, Democratic Regime, Party Politics.

Wither Democracy: The Sub-Continent's Fledgling Crisis in The Pandemic

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Abstract

The corona virus pandemic has taken a toll on the entire humanity. While changes in International Relations have been fleeting and profound, the 'domestic' has not been an exception in most states who are bearing the brunt of the viral catastrophe. Democratic systems have been under attack all over the world. In the sub-continent too, conditions are no different. The country's plural and secular fabric that was already loosening, even before the advent of the virus in the country, currently stands boosted under the impact of the break out of the pandemic and the ensuing health and economic crisis it has caused. Now that governmental interventions are an imperative to save lives, the state structure has used this opportunity to exercise strict control on people's lives. Lockdowns have, certainly, facilitated the process. Not only has there been rampant attempts made to disparage minority rights, vested interests have indulged in systematic brutality, hatred and intolerance. Freedoms have been axed upon and maladministration have been sheltered playing politics of populism. Democratic institutional

procedures that, essentially, make a state accountable have been bypassed. This, in turn, has led to the rise of an undemocratic popular culture that sees no harm in clamping the civil society and stifling opposition or critics. The following paper attempts to study the 'sudden' spurt of state authoritarianism that the sub-continent has been experiencing during the pandemic and the impact the same has been having on the quality of its democracy. The paper would also examine the popular social culture of normalizing coercion and force arguing that India's love for autocracy has been an old fling. Finally it would decide as to whether the recurrent dents being made to the much cherished 'Indian Democracy' could see a possible end in a post pandemic world.

Equality of Opportunities in the Context of Pandemic

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Abstract

The equal opportunity of all citizens is the main component of any democratic society. The Constitution of India has provided equal rights to its citizens irrespective of caste-religion-race-place of birth etc. But in the pandemic situation various measures have taken by the government is violating this right. Some steps has been taken in various fields including education which creates more opportunities to the upper strata of the society .On the other hand, the progress of the backward section of the society has been hampered.

Key words: Equality; Opportunity; Democratic society; Pandemic

Education in South Asia: During Covid-19 in Context of India-Bangladesh

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Abstract

World is passing its time with the extensive crisis of COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID- 19 occurred first in December, 19 at Wuhan in China. Eight contiguous countries: India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afganistan in South Asia are also under the pitfall of this crisis. This paper wants to draw attraction how the present education system particularly India and Bangladesh gained momentum during the period of COVID-19 pandemic. 'Pandemic' means the worldwide spread of a disease. It is derived from the Greek word ' Pandemos' that means a disease which infects 'all people'. The Corona virus pandemic has no boundaries and it has far reaching effects in the field of economy, education, employment etc. According to United Nations Economic Scientific Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Director General Audvey Azoulay, "Never before have we witnessed educational disruption on such scale". The Indian educational system was mostly based on offline system and classes in most of

the primary and secondary schooling sector was all based on offline educational system has to opt the online classes for empowering the education and for the benefit of the students. To maintain social distancing as the first prevention step every country started the action of lockdown to separate the contaminated people. The lockdown has compelled many educational systems to cancel the classes, examinations, internship etc. and choose the online mode. Bangladesh Government has also launched e-learning or distance learning method during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is worth mentioning that 2000s saw the changes in online, and distance education. Lastly, this can be said that though it is an exceptional system in the history of education, COVID-19 has created many opportunities to come out of the rigorous classroom teaching model to a new era of digital model.

Key word: Pandemic, online, offline, digital, empowering

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Mohor
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Kanchrapara College

Department of Political Science

One Day International Webinar

On

“South Asian Democracy in the COVID 19 Era: Challenges and Way-out”

Event Report

A One Day International Webinar On “South Asian Democracy in the COVID 19 Era: Challenges and Way-out” Jointly organized by Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College, Kanchrapara, 24 Pgs.(N), West Bengal and SPARSH Society for Promotion of Activities for Social and Human Development (SPARSH), New Delhi & Kolkata. The International Webinar had held on 17th October 2020. Prof. Bimalendu Ghosh, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Kanchrapara College and Dr. Bhagaban Behera, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata had acted as Webinar Convener (Joint). Dr. M. Satish Kumar, FRGS, RCS, FHEA, Director of Internationalisation, Faculty of Engineering and Physical Sciences, School of Natural and Built Environment Queen's University Belfast, Prof. Achyut Wagle, Professor of Economics, Kathmandu University School of Management, Gwarko, Lalitpur, Nepal, Dr. Manish, Professor, Chairperson & Dean, Centre For International Politics, School of International Studies, Central University of Gujarat, Gujarat, Dr. Kakoli Sengupta, Associate Professor and former Head, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Dr. Binoda Kumar Mishra, Director, CSIRD, Kolkata, Dr. Uddhab Pyakurel, Acting Head, Dept. of Development Studies, School of Arts, Kathmandu University, Nepal, Dr. Saber Ahmed Chowdhury, Associate Professor, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh had delivered their speeches at the International Webinar. Prof. Sumita Sen, Former Head, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Dr. Mahesh Ranjan Debata, Director, Area Studies, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, SIS JNU, New Delhi, School of International Studies, Dr. Bijaya Kumar Das, Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Dr. Kamaran M.K. Mondal, Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata Mr. Subhajit Naskar, Asst. Prof. Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Dr. Lalit Lalitav Mohakud, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Jadavpur University, Kolkata and Dr. Anil Kumar Biswas, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan had acted as a chairperson. A number of Resource Persons, Academicians, Researchers, Students, Civil Society Activists and interested personalities have participated and presented their Research Papers in the said glossy and glamorous Webinar. The International Webinar therefore really became a very useful platform to share and discuss intellectual persons. The International Webinar, therefore We sincerely believed that it was enriched by all intellectuals like; Academician, Researchers, Students, Social workers, Human Rights Activists, Politicians, Doctors, Environmentalists, Health conscious people and interested persons.

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In collaboration with IQAC, Kanchrapara College

Date: 23rd August 2020 Time: 4 pm Onwards

The one-day state level webinar on "Dynamics of Historiography in Post-Independence Bengal" ("স্বাধীনতাব্যবস্থার বাংলার ইতিহাসচর্চার গতিপ্রকৃতি") was virtually organized by the Department of History in collaboration with IQAC, Kanchrapara College on 23rd August, 2020 at 4 p.m. onwards by online mode through Google Meet: <https://meet.google.com/nrs-ctpt-csv> and it was lively streamed on our YouTube link: <https://youtu.be/lzPOBqmlJag>. For conducting the webinar, a WhatsApp group (<https://chat.whatsapp.com/ISbnh1ZgykeGhKw3cVTH3C>) was created for the participants for interaction and providing information related to the webinar further. The webinar started at 4 p.m. with the welcome address by Mr. Mithun Biswas, Convener and HOD, Department of History. After that Inaugural Speech was being delivered by Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera, Principal, Kanchrapara College and shared his valuable opinions at this venture in a synchronized way. Then Dr. Mrinal Kanti Das, IQAC Coordinator of Kanchrapara College delivered a lecture on the mission and vision of the college for upcoming academic sessions and showed his opinion on the direction for developing of our department as well as our institution. In that webinar, three respected invited speakers virtually presented as resource persons who delivered their lectures covering different historical thought, methods, approaches, and dimensions on the topic. On behalf of the department, Dr. Susmita Mandal Biswas, Assistant Professor, introduced all the respected speakers of the webinar to the participants. After that our first speaker Dr. Amit De, Professor Department of History University of Calcutta delivered a lecture on "স্বাধীনতাব্যবস্থার বাংলার সমাজ ইতিহাস চর্চার কয়েকটি দিক" ("Some Aspects of Social Historiography in Post-Independent Bengal") at around 4.30 p.m. The speaker was adapting the andragogical approach in his lecture and presenting his views in a very interesting way giving some examples of different historians of post-independence Bengal and the enlightened the students, teachers and participants of various colleges. After that, a question-answering session went on for a few minutes. Next speaker Prof. Alok Ghosh, Associate Professor Department of History, University of Kalyani, presented his lecture. The speaker enlightened the students, teachers and participants of various colleges and gave his lecture with an interdisciplinary way on the topic that's titled "Writing History in Post - Colonial Bengal: Change and Continuity". After that, a question-answering session went on for a few minutes with covering all queries by the participants. The next speaker, Dr. Subhas Biswas, Associate Professor, Department of History, University of Kalyani delivered a lecture on the topic: "বাঙালি উদ্বাস্তুদের ক্যাম্পজীবন" (Camp life of Bengali refugees). The speaker described the painful life of Bengali refugees who were the victims for the partition of Bengal. The speaker presented his lecture giving some relevant information on refugee camp and rehabilitations. The speaker enlightened us and participants were benefited by his lecture. After that, a question-answering session went on for a few minutes with covering all queries by the participants. This excellent session ended with an exciting interaction between the resource person and the participants. The seminar was wrapped up around 7:30 pm and ended with the vote of thanks which was given by Mr. Mithun Biswas, Hod, Department of History. E-certificates were provided after the submission of the feedback form by participants. A total of 248 participants submitted the feedback form at the end of the session and e-certificates were delivered to their mail successfully.





KANCHRAPARA COLLEGE

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WEBSITE: <https://www.kanchraparacollege.ac.in/>

State-Level Webinar on: **Mental Health of Students in the Time of Pandemic**

Date: 6th August, 2020

Time: 2pm – 4pm

Speakers:

SMT. SAHANA NAG

[Psychological Counsellor; Faculty, Centre for Counselling Services and Studies in Self-Development, Jadavpur University]

DR. SUBHRANGSU ADITYA

[Psychological Counsellor; Faculty, Centre for Counselling Services and Studies in Self-Development, Jadavpur University]

Jointly organized by

The Department of Economics and IQAC,
Kanchrapara College, University of Kalyani

Patron:

Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera

Joint Conveners:

Dr. Saswata Guha Thakurata

Dr. Mrinal Kanti Das

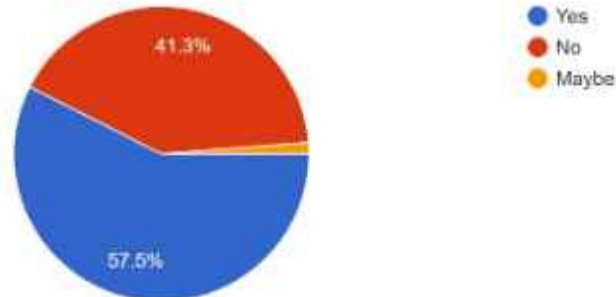


Link: [Programme Video Link](#)

Feedback from Participants:

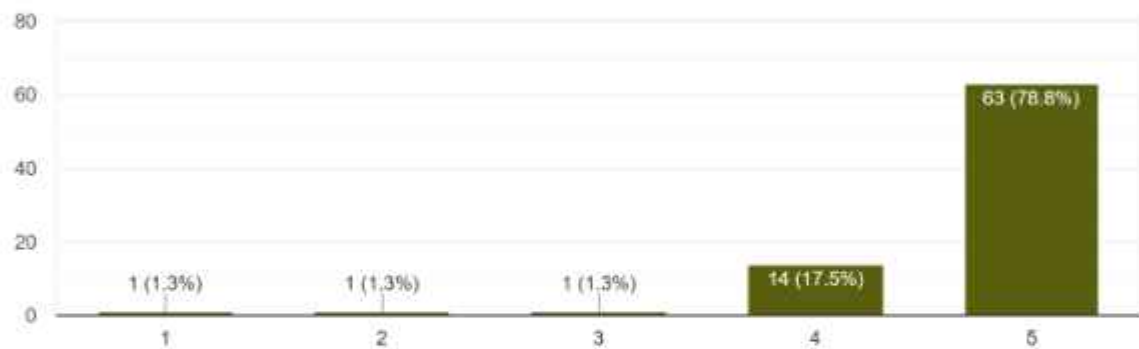
Have you attended any webinar/seminar/discussion on mental health before?

80 responses



How relevant and helpful do you think this webinar was?

80 responses



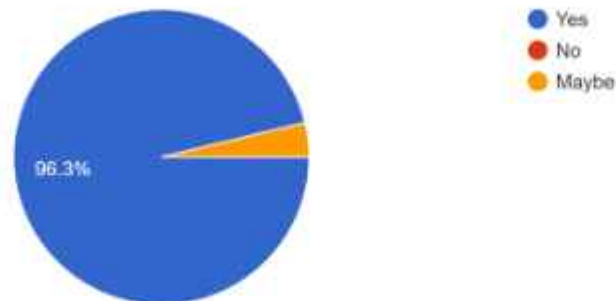
Will you be willing to participate in such events in future?

80 responses



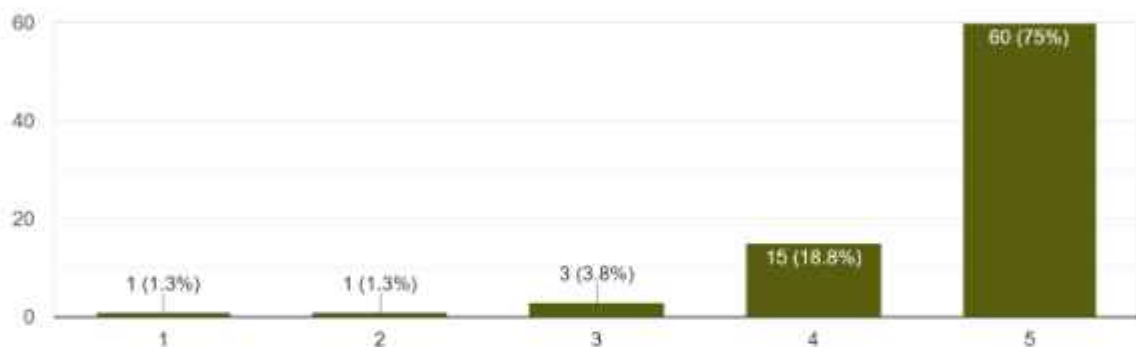
Do you think we should have more conversations about mental health in the family, with teachers, among friends and at other public places?

80 responses




How satisfied were you with the webinar?

80 responses



Any additional comments/suggestions regarding the webinar?

Good
Efective session
Nothing
Arrange again such webinar
Nice  experience to participate such webinar
Very much helpful
This is a great experience with both of the speakers.
Need more Webinars on Pandemic situation
Valo
Enjoyed the interactive parts..
Best webinar i ever had..... And believe me i had a lot .
I am enriched by this webinar
good and valuable webinar,we are really enriched.
Very interactive

I want to attend this type of webinar again in future

Some visual presentation will be very effective.

Want more Webinar like this in future...

Want more webinar like this in future.

Very helpfull conversation.

Very nice conversation .Sir and mam was also very nice and friendly . I enjoy it very much and according to me this is very helpful for us .

I was enriching.Hope for more webinars about Mental Health.

If we get more time for discussion session with sir and mam, then it would be more better

Very knowledgeable and informative session.

It was a wonderful webinar through student participation. This kind of interactive session would be extremely helpful for many people who are feeling mentally bored,stressed or seek during this lock down period.

WOULD BE MORE HELPFUL IF THE SESSIONS WOULD BE OF A WEEK LIKE AS IF ANY WORKSHOP ON THIS TOPICS.

Very relevant topic

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Wanna attend this type of webinar again

HELPFUL SESSION . VALUABLE SESSIONS.

Please arrange more programmes

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Very informative and have learned many important matters

It was really interesting .We should pay much attention in our mental health in the present situation. so it was very relevant also. Thank you all for this great initiative.

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Positive involvement with participant is very nice.

Amazing experiences

Very good seminar

Extremely helpful webinar. Organise more webinar in future.

Organized more webinar.

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It will be helpful to students and also to teachers.

Informative and knowledgeable session

Event Report: State-Level Webinar on "Mental Health of Students in the Time of Pandemic"

Date: 6th August 2020

Organizers: Department of Economics, Kanchrapara College, in collaboration with the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Kanchrapara College

Objective: The State-Level Webinar aimed to address the pressing issue of mental health among students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Recognizing the unique challenges faced by students in these unprecedented times, the webinar sought to provide insights, strategies, and support systems to promote mental well-being.

Speakers:

1. Smt. Sahana Nag - Psychological Counsellor; Faculty, Centre for Counselling Services and Studies in Self-Development, Jadavpur University

2. Dr. Subhrangsu Aditya - Psychological Counsellor; Faculty, Centre for Counselling Services and Studies in Self-Development, Jadavpur University

Event Highlights:

The webinar commenced with opening remarks by the organizers, expressing the importance of addressing mental health concerns among students, particularly amidst the challenges posed by the pandemic-induced disruptions.

Session 1: Understanding the Impact of the Pandemic on Mental Health

Smt. Sahana Nag delved into the psychological ramifications of the pandemic on students' mental health. She highlighted the heightened levels of stress, anxiety, and uncertainty experienced by students due to factors such as academic disruptions, social isolation, and fear of the virus. Drawing from research and clinical experience, she provided insights into the emotional and cognitive responses triggered by the pandemic and emphasized the need for proactive mental health support.

Session 2: Coping Strategies and Support Systems

Dr. Subhrangsu Aditya focused on practical coping strategies and support mechanisms to bolster students' resilience during these challenging times. He emphasized the importance of self-care practices, such as maintaining a routine, engaging in physical activity, and fostering social connections. Additionally, he discussed the role of academic institutions, families, and mental health professionals in providing holistic support to students and promoting a culture of mental well-being.

Interactive Q&A Session:

The webinar concluded with an interactive question-and-answer session, where participants had the opportunity to seek clarifications, share their experiences, and engage in dialogue with the speakers. The discussions touched upon various topics, including coping mechanisms, stigma surrounding mental health, and avenues for seeking help.

Conclusion:

The State-Level Webinar on "Mental Health of Students in the Time of Pandemic" served as a platform for raising awareness, fostering dialogue, and disseminating valuable insights and resources pertaining to student mental health. Through the expertise and guidance of esteemed speakers, participants gained a deeper understanding of the challenges posed by the pandemic and acquired practical strategies to nurture their mental well-being. The event underscored the importance of collective efforts in prioritizing and addressing mental health concerns within educational settings, paving the way for a supportive and resilient student community.

Acknowledgment:

The organizers extend their heartfelt gratitude to Smt. Sahana Nag and Dr. Subhrangsu Aditya for their invaluable contributions to the webinar. Special thanks are also due to all participants for their active engagement and commitment to promoting mental health awareness and support.

Organizing Committee:

Dr. Saswata Guha Thakurata, Department of Economics, Kanchrapara College

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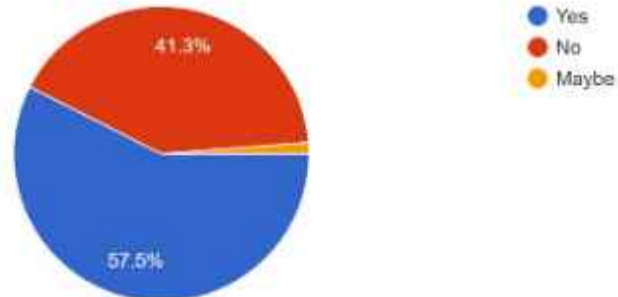


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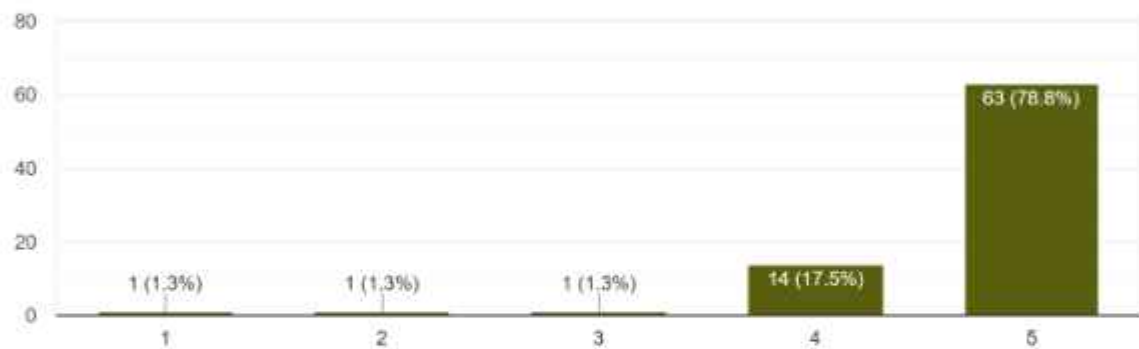
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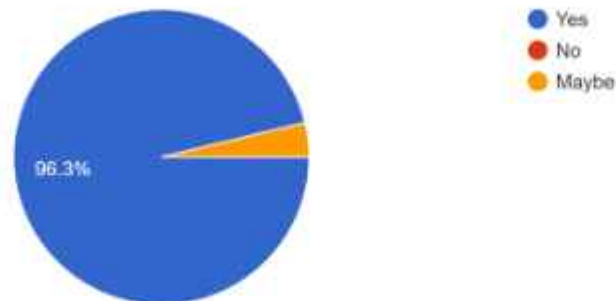
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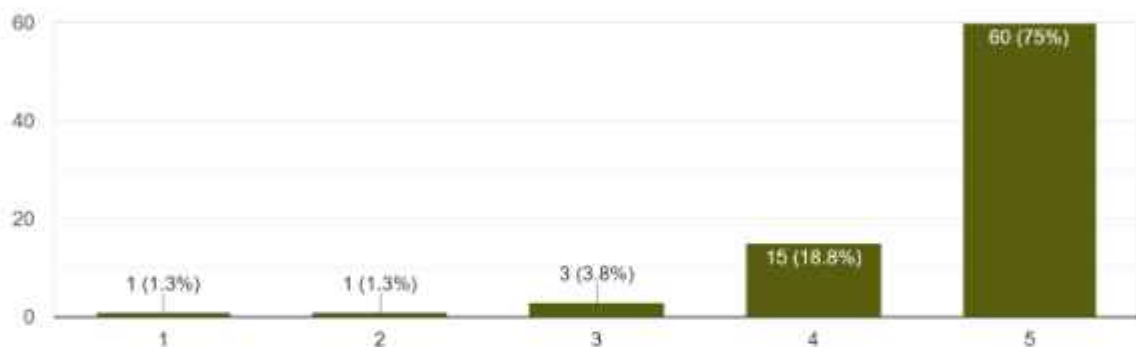
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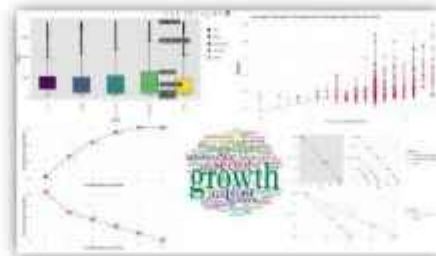
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Dr. Mrinal Kanti Das, Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Kanchrapara College

Flyer:



NATIONAL-LEVEL 8 DAYS ONLINE WORKSHOP ON “FUNDAMENTALS OF DATA ANALAYSIS USING R”

Workshop Fees Structure (to be paid only after registration is confirmed on the basis of seat availability):
Students (UG/PG): Rs. 1000/-
Research Scholars: Rs. 1200/-
Professionals/Faculties: Rs. 3000/-

Technical Requirements: You should have access to a desktop/laptop (Mac, Windows 7/8/10 or Linux) and internet services.

Registration Link: <https://forms.gle/M7Y1P5oqyGAD2G48Z9>

LIMITED SEATS (Max 25). Registration would be confirmed on first come, first served basis! Last date for registration: 26th May, 2021.

<https://www.kanchrapara.ac.in/>

**Organized by
Department of
Economics, Kanchrapara
College, University of
Kalyani**

**Resource Person:
Ayush Patel
(BStudio Certified
Tidytverse Instructor)
Topics: Data Wrangling,
Generating Graphs, Basic
Statistics**

**Convener: Dr. Sanwata Gaha
Thakurata
Patron: Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera**

**Total 8 Classes
Each class is of 2 hours!
Dates: Every Saturday and
Sunday starting 5th June, 2021
Time: 4 pm – 6 pm**



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National-Level 8 Days Online Workshop on “Fundamentals of Data
Analysis Using R”

Organized by,
Department of Economics,
Kanchrapara College,
University of Kalyani

Course Sequence/Schedule

Course Instructor: Ayush Patel

Lecture 1: The basics and some nit bits

- What is R? What is RStudio?
- Navigating RStudio Cloud for the workshop
- Executing commands
- Objects, Object types and Creating Objects
- Basic arithmetic
- Conditional statements
- Missing values and its behaviour

Lecture 2: Some Basics

- Some useful functions
- Brief intro to working directory
- Importing data from excel
- Exporting data to excel

Lecture 3: Data Wrangling

- Conditional filtering/subset of observation
- Selecting desired columns
- Update and/or create new columns
- Frequencies of observations under a categorical variable
- Summaries (mean, median, mode) of variables in data, Grouped summaries
- Arranging observations by variable values
- Using the pipe operator

Lecture 4: Data Visualization

- Grammar of graphics - the idea of layered graphics
- Geometries
 - Point
 - Bar
 - Column
 - Boxplot
 - Smooth
 - Line
- Labels
- Saving the graph

Lecture 5: Scales and Charts

- Working with scales

- Facets of charts

Lecture 6: Implementation of Statistical tools

- Generating different distributions
 - Normal
 - Binomial
- Variance
- Standard Deviation
- Hypothesis tests
 - t-test
 - Chi square test
- Linear model and its elements

Lecture 7/8: More Data Wrangling

- Regrouping or classifying a variable in groups using case when
- Joining data sets
- Pivot data sets
- Other tidyr operations for tidy data

Event Report on National Level 8 Days Online Workshop on “Fundamentals of Data Analysis using R”

Organizers: Department of Economics, Kanchrapara College

Course Instructor: Ayush Patel (RStudio Certified Tidyverse Instructor)

Duration: 5th June 2021 to 27th June 2021 (8 classes, each class 2 hours long)

Time: Saturdays and Sundays, 4:00 pm – 6:00 pm

Objective:

The workshop aimed to equip participants with fundamental skills in data analysis using R programming language. Recognizing the growing importance of data literacy in various fields, particularly economics, the workshop sought to provide participants with the knowledge and tools necessary to analyze and visualize data effectively.

Topics Covered:

1. Lecture 1: The basics and some nit bits
2. Lecture 2: Some Basics
3. Lecture 3: Data Wrangling
4. Lecture 4: Data Visualization
5. Lecture 5: Scales and Charts
6. Lecture 6: Implementation of Statistical tools
7. Lecture 7 & Lecture 8: More Data Wrangling

Event Highlights:

The workshop kicked off on 5th June 2021 with an introductory session led by Ayush Patel, where participants were acquainted with the basics of R programming language and its applications in data analysis. Over the course of eight classes, participants were guided through various topics, ranging from data wrangling to statistical analysis, with hands-on exercises and practical demonstrations. Due to Covid lockdown, the entire workshop happened over online mode and hence the instructor paid extra attention so that the participants can learn effectively.

Each session was meticulously planned to cover essential concepts and techniques in data analysis, ensuring a comprehensive understanding among participants. Ayush Patel, with his expertise as an RStudio Certified Tidyverse Instructor, effectively conveyed complex ideas in a clear and accessible manner, fostering an engaging learning environment.

The workshop utilized a combination of lectures, interactive discussions, and practical exercises to reinforce learning and facilitate skill development. Participants were encouraged to actively participate, ask questions, and collaborate with peers, thereby enhancing their learning experience. They used to share the screenshot of the success and difficulties/errors in online chat and those were addressed accordingly by the instructor.

Throughout the workshop, participants gained proficiency in data manipulation, visualization, and interpretation, enabling them to analyze real-world datasets and derive meaningful insights. By the conclusion of the workshop on 27th June 2021, participants had acquired valuable skills that could be applied in their academic pursuits and professional endeavors.

Conclusion:

The National Level 8 Days Online Workshop on “Fundamentals of Data Analysis using R” organized by the Department of Economics, Kanchrapara College, was a resounding success, thanks to the dedication of the course instructor, Ayush Patel, and the enthusiastic participation of the attendees. The workshop not only equipped participants with practical skills in data analysis but also fostered a deeper appreciation for the power of data-driven decision-making. Such initiatives play a crucial role in empowering individuals and organizations to harness the potential of data for innovation and progress.

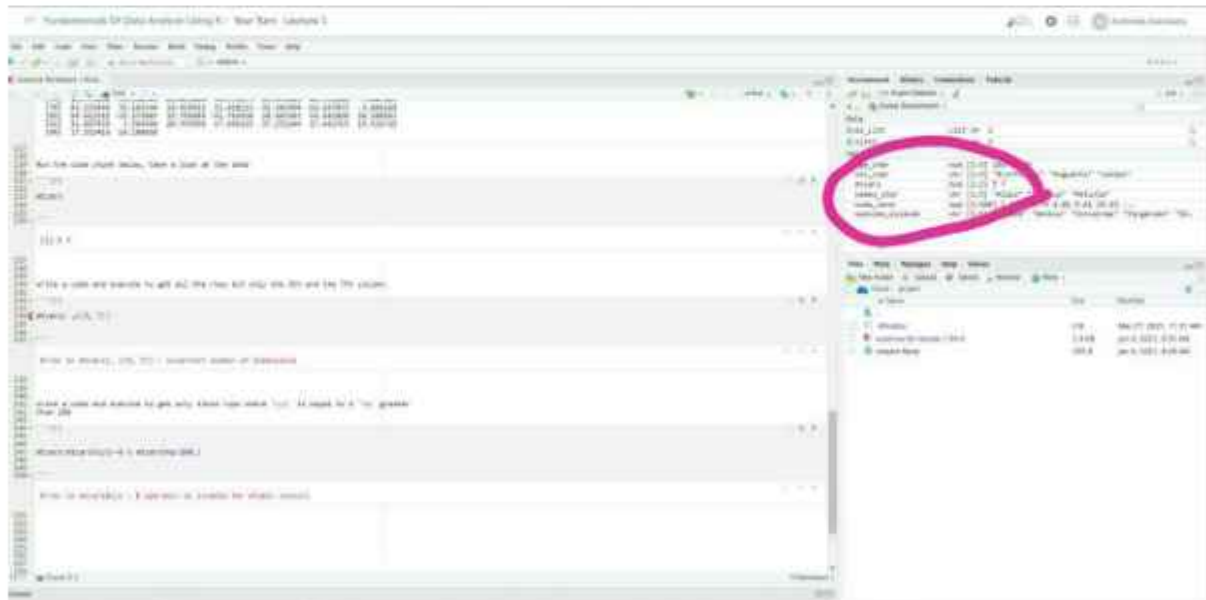
Acknowledgment:

The organizers extend their sincere appreciation to Ayush Patel for his invaluable contribution as the course instructor and to all participants for their active engagement and enthusiasm throughout the workshop. Special thanks are also due to the Department of Economics, Kanchrapara College, for supporting the event.

Organizing Committee:

- Dr. Saswata Guha Thakurata, Department of Economics, Kanchrapara College
- Patron: Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera, Principal, Kanchrapara College

Some moments from the workshop:



Usage / Fundamentals of Data Analysis Using R

View by: **Usage Period** | 6/1/21 | 5/1/21 | 4/1/21 | 3/1/21 | 2/1/21 | 1/1/21 | 12/1/20 | 11/1/20 | 10/1/20 | 9/1/20 | 8/1/20 | 7/1/20

Jun 1, 2021 0:00:00 - Jul 1, 2021 0:00:00

Overview

Project Hours 160,84 <small>THIS PERIOD</small>	Active Members 31 <small>THIS PERIOD</small>	Active Projects 80 <small>THIS PERIOD</small>
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Project Hours

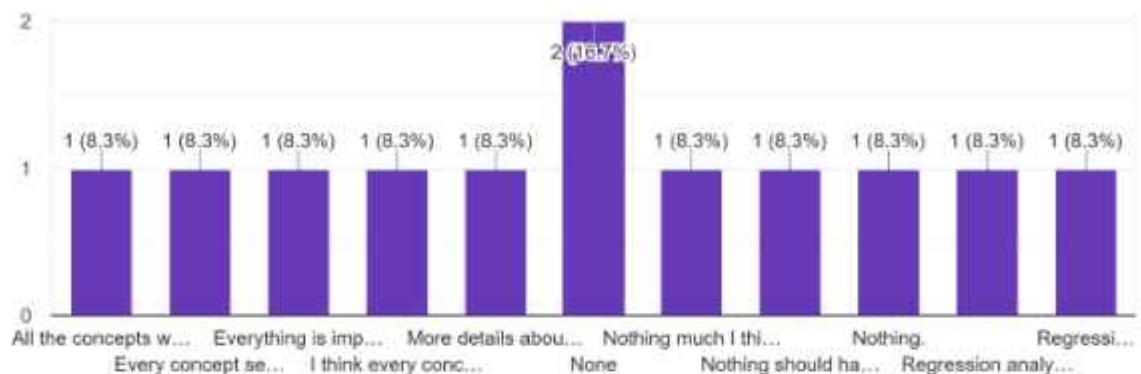


Member Name	Project Hours	Active Projects
Mounita Chakraborty	8.63	3
Sanan Prasad	7.2	3
Parvita Bhowmik	7.26	2
Tranqli Dam	6.55	3
Ayush Patel	6.5	5
Prana Chakraborty	5.88	3
Bodhisattwa Sarkar	5.79	3
Arindita Adak	5.59	2
Abhinavita Banerjee	5.33	2
Piyush Prakash	5.14	2

Feedback from the Participants:

Mentions the concepts which you thought we could have skipped/left out in this workshop?

12 responses



Mention the concepts which you thought we should have included in our course but we did not.

The option of looping

Time was short,in this short time it was perfect.

More concepts on tidy verse , facet warp function and little idea of how to do an advance statistical analysis using R

For a beginner course, the course design was adequate

No important topic was left I think.

It could be great if we can learn more about statistical concepts and "ggplot"

GG Plots and Statistical Methods

None

Correlation tables, and a few basic econometric models

Nothing

No idea

Regression

Mention the concepts which you thought were most difficult to follow/comprehend.

Nothing

The pipe operator

Concept of dplyr and ggplot were a bit difficult to understand at first but after further classes things got cleared to me

If Else

Data visualisation and implementation of statistical tools

I was unable to understand the first class, but later it was quite easy to follow. After that I faced some difficulties with "summaries" function

Summaries

Generating graphs

None

Data wrangling

Some concepts in tidyverse and then after manipulation and visualization how to sum the whole thing up..

Mention the concepts which you thought were much easier to follow/comprehend.

count function

Plots

The concepts on distribution and test,

GGPLOT

Introduction to R and data wrangling

Most of the concepts were much easier to follow except one or two

Your Turn parts

Basic statistics

All(thanks to the instructor)

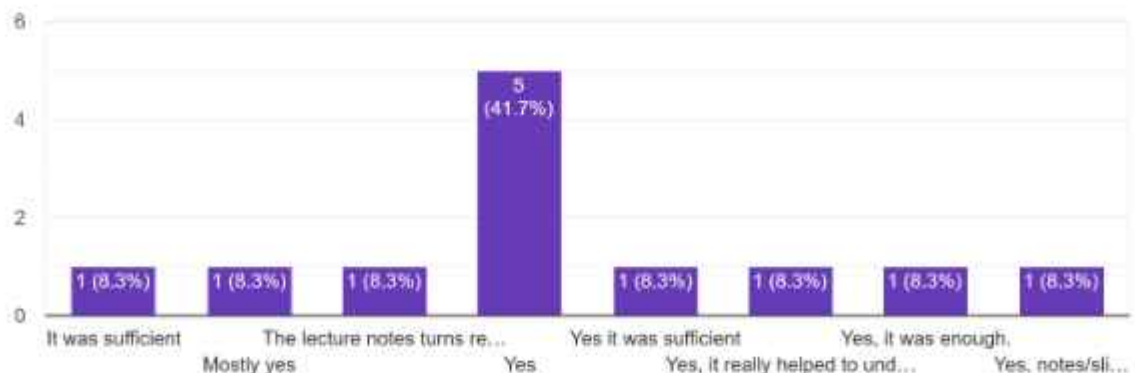
Knit & Dplyer

Using R markdown

Data wrangling, visualization

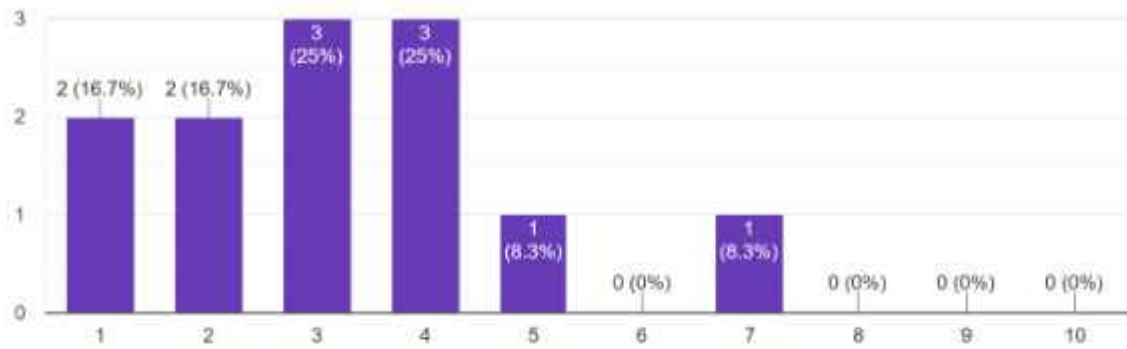
Let us know if the lecture notes/slides which were provided were sufficient to follow/understand the concepts taught.

12 responses



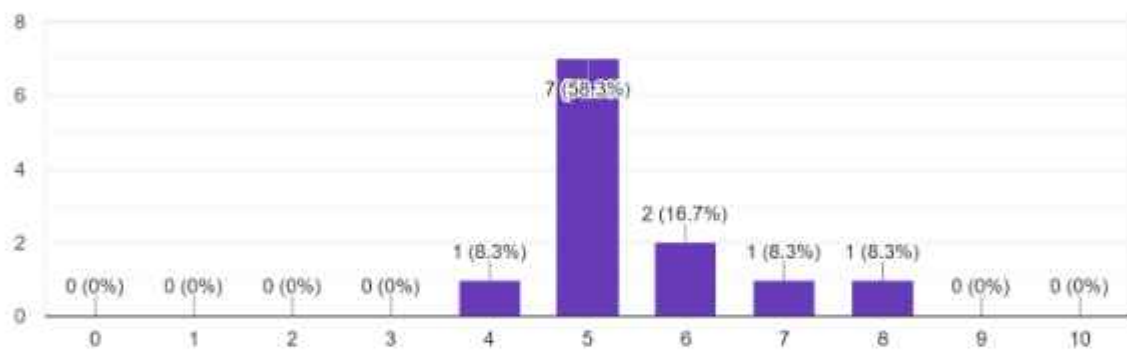
How difficult was it to navigate through the RStudio cloud? (10 being most difficult)

12 responses



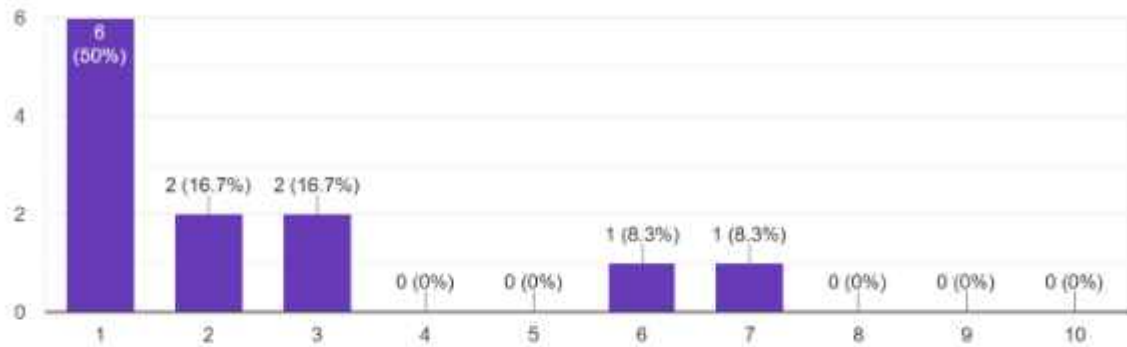
Rate the pace of the lecture (0 being too slow and 10 being too fast).

12 responses



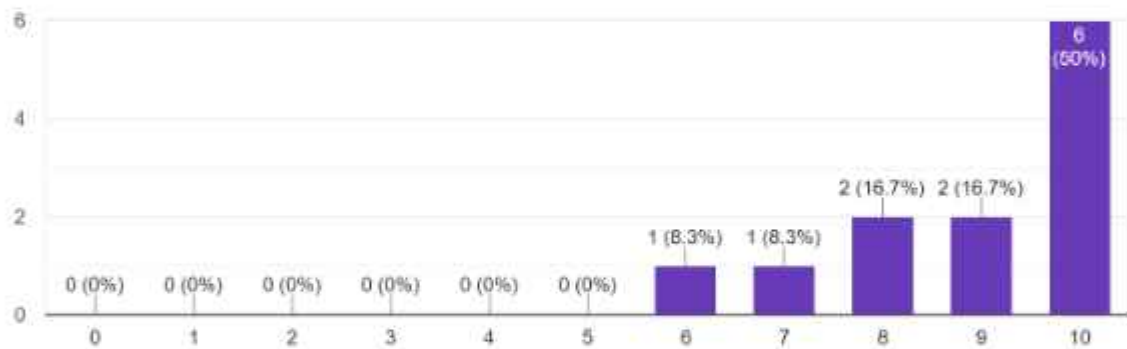
How difficult was it to follow the classes given the language of teaching/instruction was English? (10 being extremely difficult and 0 being not a problem at all)

12 responses



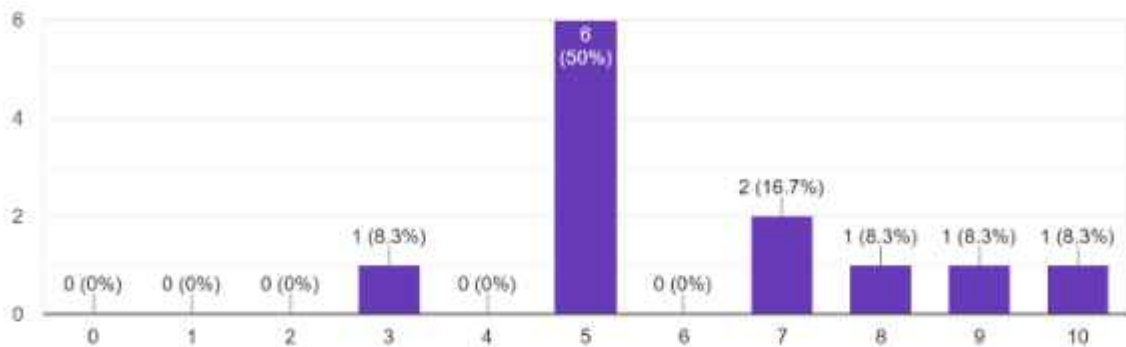
How satisfied were you with the explanations/answers/clarifications as and when you had questions/doubts/difficulties in understanding a con...mpletely satisfied and 0 being not at all satisfied)

12 responses



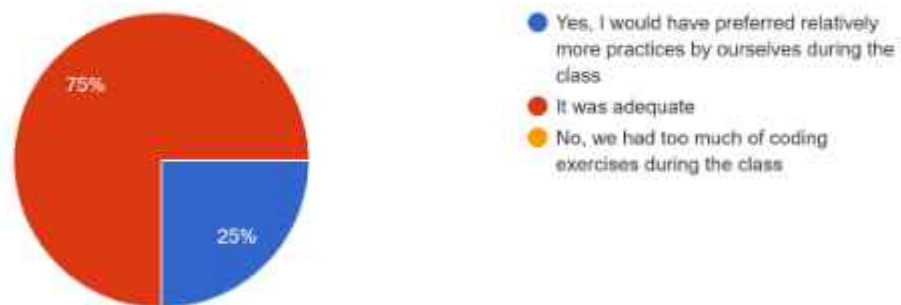
Was there enough time on an average to complete a typical "your turn" exercise during the classes/lectures? (10 being too much time on hands and 0 being very little time)

12 responses



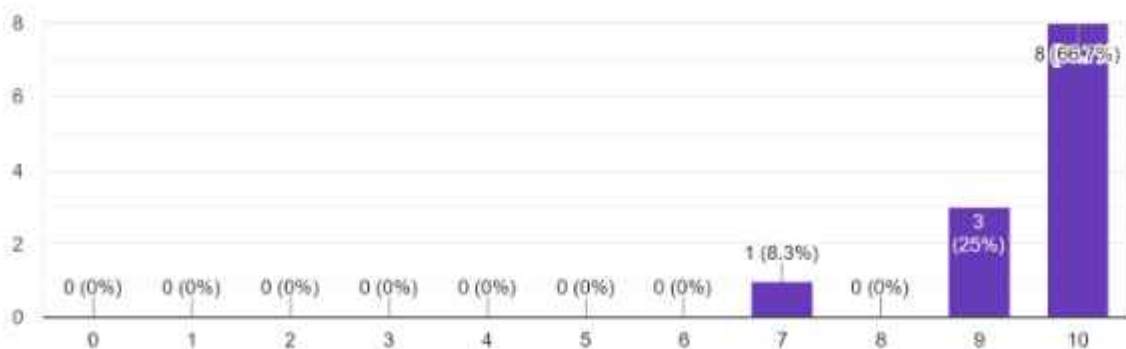
Would you have liked more coding practices during the classes (please keep in mind the given time constraint of any lecture, 2hrs. So there is a trade-off)?

12 responses



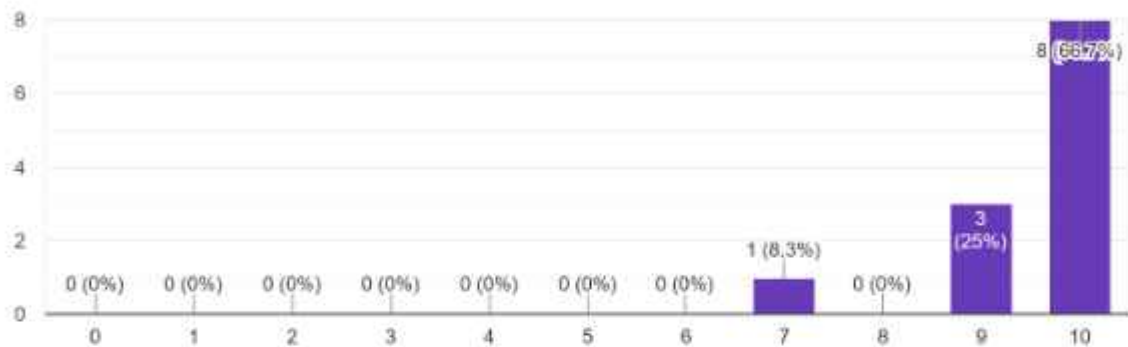
How satisfied were you with the support provided by the organizers during the workshop? (10 being completely satisfied and 0 being not at all satisfied)

12 responses



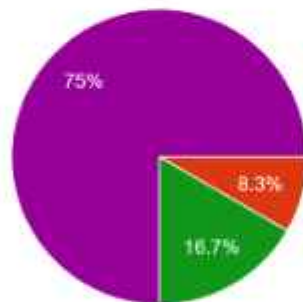
How satisfied were you with the communication on the part of organizers all throughout the workshop? (10 being completely satisfied and 0 being not at all satisfied)

12 responses



Would you have preferred any of the following alternative formats over the one which was followed to conduct this workshop?

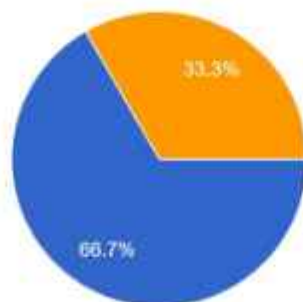
12 responses



- Yes, a one-month programme with four classes, each class being of four hours, would have been better
- Yes, a two-weeka programme with four classes, each class being of four hour...
- Yes, a two-weeks programme with four classes per week, each class being of...
- Yes, 8 classes, each class being of two hours, over 8 days would have been b...
- No, the format we followed is preferable

Did you feel included in the classes?

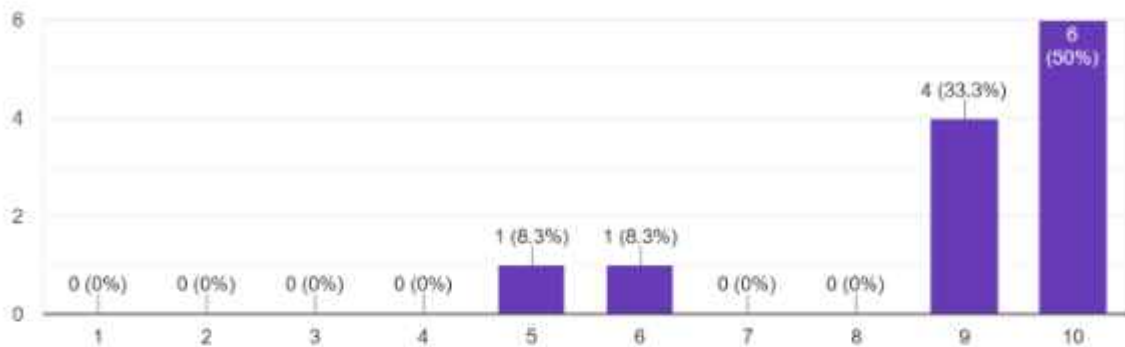
12 responses



- Yes, the classes were inclusive enough
- No, I did not feel included at all
- It was moderately inclusive

Did seeing your peers' active participation encourage you in any way towards more active participation? (0 being no encouragement and 10 being it was really encouraging)

12 responses



Please write if you have any other comments/suggestion about the whole workshop

Would love to have follow up course on R

Just like 'your turn' part, if there was similar thing for homework, that would be very helpful I think. I know you may argue that , we can do that with our own data set and the data given in R, but if there were some compulsory thing to do at home, students probably would like to spend more time on it.

No I don't have any other comment about the workshop. I really enjoyed the whole workshop and I am looking forward for another workshop in coming future with you peoples.

if we can have an advanced workshop, that would be nice

The workshop was really well organized for those who know nothing about R for example someone like me. The basics of R was well covered and that's what is important to me.Maybe in the future when I know more about R,I shall be able to provide good suggestions for improving the workshop. However as of now for the present,it is ok and I am more or less satisfied. Many thanks for organizing this type of workshop .It was immensely helpful for an amateur and beginner like me.

It was a great initiative. I have benefited a lot. I am so grateful being a part of this. I would like to say that if there can be some homework it would help to practice more. Thank you.

A very nice workshop. I learned a new thing. It is very important and I can do a lot of new and big work with it.

I thoroughly enjoyed your classes and thank u for such a wonderful learning experience I extend my gratitude to Saswata da, ma'am and Kancharapa College for organising such a helpful workshop, Ayush is very supportive teacher his way of teaching was amezing, thank you for everything.

This workshop help me alot for learning R more precisely. Teachers support us very much for learning. Thankyou you organizers for organising this workshop ..



KANCHRAPARA COLLEGE

24PGS(N), WEST BENGAL

One Day State Level Webinar Titled,
"Dynamics of Historiography in Post-Independence Bengal"
"স্বাধীনোত্তর বাংলায় ইতিহাসচর্চার গতিপ্রকৃতি"

Organized by
Department of History
in collaboration with
IQAC

Date: 23rd August 2020

Time: 4 pm Onwards

OUR ESTEEMED SPEAKERS

Dr. Amit Dey

Professor
Department of History
University of Calcutta



"স্বাধীনতাভোর বাংলায় সমাজ
ইতিহাস চর্চার কয়েকটি দিক"

Prof. Alok Ghosh

Associate Professor
Department of History
University of Kalyani



"Writing History in Post -
Colonial Bengal : Change and
Continuity"

Dr. Subhas Biswas

Associate Professor
Department of History
University of Kalyani



"বাঙালি উদ্বাস্তুদের ক্যাম্পজীবন"

PATRON

Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera

Principal
Kanchrapara College



Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/Y7gwfHdwmUQQwKvo9>

Or



Platform:

Google Meet



Google Meet

You Tube Live



Technical Support

Mr. Pinaki Das
SACT & Head

Department of Computer
Science
Kanchrapara College

Mr. Pritam Ghosh
Ex- Student

Department of Computer
Science
Kanchrapara College

Convener & Organizing Secretary

Mr. Mithun Biswas

Asst. Professor

&

Head

Department of History
Kanchrapara College

JOINT CONVENORS

Dr. Mrinal Kanti Das

Asst. Professor

&

IQAC Joint Coordinator

Department of
Commerce

Kanchrapara College

Dr. Susmita Mandal

Biswas

Asst. Professor

Department of History

Kanchrapara College

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

SI No	Event	Time	Name
1.	Opening	4.00pm onwards	Mr. Mithun Biswas
2.	Inaugural Speech	4.05pm to 4.10pm	Dr. Pranab Kumar Bera
3.	Speech of IQAC Coordinator	4.10pm to 4.15pm	Dr. Mrinal Kanti Das
4.	Speaker Introduction	4.15pm to 4.20pm	Dr. Susmita Mandal Biswas
5.	1 st Lecture	4.20pm to 5.05pm	Dr. Amit Dey
6.	Question Answer	5.05pm to 5.15pm	Mr. Mithun Biswas
7.	Speaker Introduction	5.10pm to 5.15pm	Dr. Susmita Mandal Biswas
8.	2 nd Lecture	5.15pm to 6.00pm	Prof. Alok Ghosh
9.	Question Answer	6.00pm to 6.05pm	Mr. Mithun Biswas
10.	Speaker Introduction	6.05pm to 6.10pm	Dr. Susmita Mandal Biswas
11.	3 rd Lecture	6.10pm to 6.50pm	Dr. Subhas Biswas
12.	Question Answer	6.50pm to 6.55pm	Mr. Mithun Biswas
13.	Vote of thanks	6.55pm to 7.00pm	Mr. Mithun Biswas

INSTRUCTION TO THE PARTICIPANTS

- ✓ For registration the participants must fill up the registration form within 22th August, 2020, 12 noon.
- ✓ First 250 participants are joining in Google Meet that is first come first serve basics.
- ✓ E-certificates will be provided after submission of the feedback form. Feedback link will be provided at the end of the session.
- ✓ To interact the participants must use the chat box.

KANCHRAPARA COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF BENGALI

REPORT OF THE STATE LEVEL SEMINAR

Date of the seminar: September 11, 2020 (7.00PM)

Resource Persons of State Level Seminar



কাঁচরাপাড়া কলেজ
(কাঁচরাপাড়া, উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা, ৭৪০১৪৫)

বাংলা বিজ্ঞান অসোসি়েজিত আন্তর্জাতিক আলোচনা চক্র
বাংলা নাটক ও থিয়েটারের বিবর্তন: তত্ত্বে ও প্রয়োগে
১১ই সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২০, সন্ধ্যা ৭ টা।

আমন্ত্রিত বিশিষ্ট বক্তা

দেবেশ চট্টোপাধ্যায়
(নব্বই নির্দেশক ও চিত্র পরিচালক)

* আলোচনা মাধ্যম
গুগল মিট
(অনুষ্ঠান তরুর এক খণ্ডী অঙ্গে লিঙ্ক পরামর্শে হবে)

প্রধান উপদেষ্টা
অধ্যক্ষ ড. প্রণব কুমার বেরা

আয়োজিত ই-মেলের মাধ্যমে যোগাযোগ করুন
kanchraparabangladepartment@gmail.com

সহযোগিতায়
অভ্যন্তরীণ মূল্যায়ন নির্ধারণ সেল (IQAC)

External resource person: Debesh Chottopadhyay
Screenwriter and director of Sangsriti

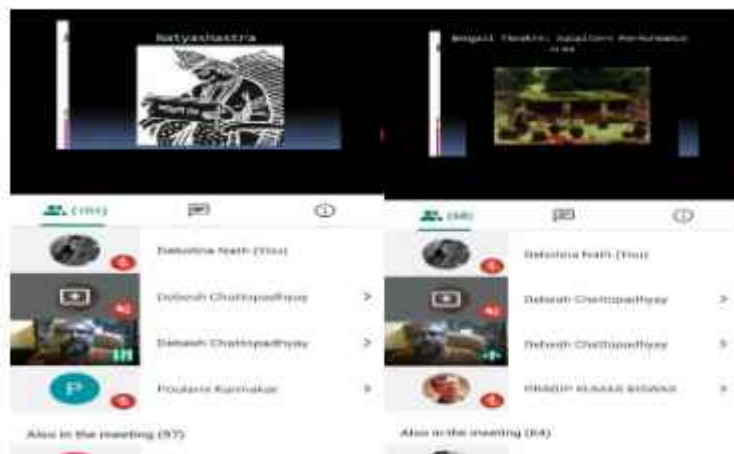
Internal resource persons:

- 1) Dr. Pranab Kr. Bera, Principal, Kanchrapara College
- 2) Dr. Bimalendu Ghosh, TCS & Member of IQAC, Kanchrapara College
- 3) Dr. Barnali Roy, Department of Botany, Kanchrapara College
- 4) Dr. Krishna Jhulki, Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College
- 5) Biswajit Sarkar, Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College
- 6) Dr. Pampa Biswas, Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College
- 7) Amaresh Mitra, Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College
- 8) Aditi Roy, Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College
- 9) Dr. Kalyani Dasgupta, Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College
- 10) Dr. Nihar subhra Adhikari, Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College
- 11) Debolina Nath, Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College
- 12) Amrita Nandi, Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College

Topic of the seminar: Evolution of Bengali Drama and Theatre: Theory and Application

Google Link : <https://meet.google.com/hoz-ccyp-eqt>

Objective of the program: Department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College organized the seminar with aim to explore and develop new perspectives in Drama. The many theatre in West Bengal can be broadly divided into Kolkata-based theatres and rural theatre. Outside Bengali-speaking areas, the term "Bengali theatre" primarily refers to Kolkata-based groups, as the rural theatre are less well-known. The two types are similar in form and content, but the Kolkata-based theatre are better funded and staffed. This is mainly due to the influx of expertise from rural areas to Kolkata in search of a larger audience. There are also Bengali folk theatres. There are many dialects of Bengali spoken in West Bengal and Bangladesh. The larger Bengali theatre use the dialect spoken in Kolkata, Bengali folk theatre have performances in some of the other Bengali dialects.



Important moments of the seminar: The seminar was organized by the department of Bengali, Kanchrapara College in collaboration with IQAC, Kanchrapara. In the beginning, Biswjit Sarkar, H.O.D, Department of Bengali, introduced the chief guest and other resource persons to the participants. External resource person, Debesha Chatterjee, gave excellent lecture on the topic namely "[Evolution of Bengali Drama and Theatre: Theory and Application](#)" and thereafter other resource persons also shared their knowledge in their respective areas. Students of 2nd, 4th, 6th semester (Hons) of our department were main participants. More than 150 students and another departments faculties are also participated in the seminar.

Outcomes:

Students gathered experiences how to discussion skills, argumentative skills and critical thinking of recent trend of Bengali Theatre.

Vote of Thanks:

At the end of the seminar, Biswjit Sarkar, Assistant Professor of Bengali, presented vote of thanks to the resource persons and the participants.

..... End

