

International Seminar 2019

Pre-Seminar Proceeding

Social Changes in the Present Era and Beyond

Local to Global Context

Research & Extension Committee

Kaliachak College

Sultanganj, Malda

In Collaboration with

Aligarh Muslim University

Jangipur Campus, Murshidabad



International Seminar
On
SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE PRESENT ERA AND
BEYOND:
LOCAL TO GLOBAL CONTEXT
4th March 2019

Organized by
Research & Extension Committee
Kaliachak College
Sultanganj, Malda
(NAAC Accredited: Second Cycle B+)

In Collaboration with
Aligarh Muslim University
Jangipur Campus, Murshidabad
(NAAC Accredited)

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(Cover design & draft composed by S. Halder;

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Basic Concept in Brief

Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization are the very popular and burning topic for the academicians, social institutions and society as a whole. This web of transformation became popular as the LPG policy in the later period. The globalization of the production inputs like technology, labour and capital (both intellectual and financial) invited changes in the 'base' of the society. It changes the mode of Production, marketing and distribution which intern brings changes in the 'superstructure'. Consequently human relationship and culture is redefined. These changes are not unidirectional. Sometimes, it brings positive change and sometimes negative. Even a change that affects a group of people positively may have adverse effect on the other. Especially the marginalized section of people all over the world suffers a lot in terms of their economic, political and cultural identity. Some sections among them loose their livelihood, nationality and culture. The co-existence of surplus and wastage of food along with the hunger and malnutrition is the common feature of the society. It is often advocated that the deprivation anywhere is a threat to development everywhere. But sustainable development, inclusive development still remains a policy on the paper. The poor are losing their homeland by the pressure of development extension. Labourers are exploited in the name of capital creation. On the one side, the idle capital increases the headache of capitalists on the other hand the burden of credit compels the poor cultivators to commit suicide. The agriculture input are getting rarer but at the same time the agriculture produces suffer from economic prices in the global market. Slums in the big cities are increasing, enhancing pressure on the existing infrastructure. Sometimes they are compelled to live in a vast nothingness.

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‘Infinite abyss’: Tea, tears and trafficking

Sabuj Sarkar¹

ABSTRACT

Tea is a major cash crop of India since pre-independence era. The early dissociation of tea as a drink among the common folks has transformed its status later to prove it as a national drink of the country. In spite of the glorious green phase of tea industry, some significant dark patches are never to be ignored. Common labourers are the pillars of this supreme reign of green industry. The success of this industry is indebted particularly to the women labourers. Unfortunately, recent history shows chronic degradation in respect to health, sanitation, education, monetary support, basic amenities for the common labourers in tea industries. This paper primarily focuses on the tea gardens of North Bengal. Human trafficking is one of the major concerns in recent times. However, on the part of the owners of the tea gardens, there are hardly any warmth and initiatives to solve these problems. To be more, record says, a few tea gardens have been closed recently leaving the labourers in “infinite abyss”. In this paper attempts have been made to highlight all these aspects and changes through which tea gardens are suffering from.

Key words: Cash crop, labourers, chronic degradation, human trafficking

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Challenges and development of Indian democracy

Pradeep Adhikary¹

ABSTRACT

The concept of democracy, which has become a key to political ideal of the present century, has a long history. The concept conceived by the Greek. In the present century it has established itself an ideal which is cherished by almost the entire world. Democracy means rule by the people to ensure that every citizen takes part in the decision making process either directly or indirectly through elected representatives. At present it has become a popular that almost everybody claims to be a democrat. Parliamentary system of democracy is beneficial for the individual and for the society as a whole.

India is the largest democracy in the world. Indian democracy has to face many challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure true democracy. These challenges may include: inequalities, unemployment, corruption, terrorism etc. At present India government promoting sociology economic development under parliamentary democracy in various fields for downtrodden, underprivileged weaker sections through social security, compulsory and free education, health care, housing, MGNREGA, DBT, digital India, JAM, Kanyashree etc. The present paper tries to identify the challenges and to analyze the policies and programmes of the development which is essential for successful working of democracy.

Keywords: Democracy, inequality, corruption, MGNREGA, Kanyashree.

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Agricultural crisis in the global economy

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the driving force of modern civilization. It is on the one hand the supplier of food for the civil society of mankind on the other hand it provides the raw materials for the industry. In the globalized era agriculture get impetus in terms of innovation of new technology to get more intensive cultivation that grows more of output from lesser land. The agricultural produce in the primitive period usually get battered among the neighbour of the producers. There is no question of over production. But the Present market economy took the responsibility of distribution of all the produce to be it an agricultural or not. The process of distribution is not efficient all the time. It is often experienced that some where there is acute crisis of food leading to a situation of starvation, whereas some where the produce are wasted due lack of proper demand and economic price. In the globalized period the organized sector successfully enhanced their share of income by squeezing the reasonable receipt of the unorganized sector. This is the main conflict in the market economy of the globalized era. Agricultural inputs like fertilizer, pesticides, HYV seeds, agro-instruments etc are coming from the organized sector, as a result of which its price has been enhanced accordingly. But the Poor cultivators are crumbling still in the unorganized sector especially in the third world countries and they fail to raise their economic share through their price hike.

Key words: Globalization, agriculture, production, market, price, credit

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Impact of national agricultural policy on production of rice and also on the consumption of fertilizers in case of India

Dr. Sk Tibul Hoque¹ & Dr. Mrinal Kanti Haldar²

ABSTRACT

To achieve sustainable development in the production of food grains (Rice and Wheat), the government of India implemented the new agricultural strategy from mid-sixty. In order to rationalize the key objective of new strategy of agriculture the government stressed on intensive technique through the modern equipment such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation facilities, and other machineries. The government further initiated the National agricultural Policy (NAP) on 28th July, 2000 to stimulate sustainability in growth of agriculture by technologically, environmentally and economically. To analyze the impact of NAP on productivity of rice and what and also on fertilizers consumption and pesticide, the total time period (1980 to 2016) is selected and it is classified into two sub-periods such as early phase of NAP (1980-81 to 1999-2000) and the Period of NAP (2000-2001 to 2015-2016). In that case, the “Spline Function” approach is considered. From the empirical result it is noticed that the production and productivity have increased in the regime of NAP. It is also observed that for fulfilling the objective of sustainability in the agriculture, the consumption of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has continuously grown up in period of NAP. The application of chemical fertilizers in the agricultural field has increased manifold in the regime of NAP. This increasing trend has created adverse effect on bio-diversity in the agricultural field. Therefore, it pushes the sustainability of agriculture in big challenge.

Key words: HYV technology, sustainability, productivity, bio-diversity, National Agricultural Policy (NAP)

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Sustainability in business—a need of the hour

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ABSTRACT

The present discourse emphasized upon establishing and adopting sustainable approaches by the modern business houses for holistic development of the society in particular. It talks about economic, societal, environmental aspects by the business organizations. Without adopting sustainable approaches business can no longer be sustained. Therefore, sustainability has become the need of the hour. Sustainability is everything in business, where greening the entire business process may pay the way to sustainability. Greening Human Resource Management (HRM), Marketing, Manufacturing and Supply Chain Management (SCM) will lead to ultimate sustainability in business where every stakeholder of the society, economic aspects as well as environmental aspects would be taken care of.

Keywords: Society, sustainability, business, HRM, marketing, SCM.

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Change in the Rajbanshi society of North Bengal: A historical assessment

Jogesh Chandra Roy¹ & Nripen Barman²

ABSTRACT

North Bengal is a place where the majority people were Rajbanshi. They had been living in North Bengal particularly in the district of Jalpaiguri, former Dinajpur, Rangpur, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar state and in some areas of Bengal and Assam. The Rajbanshis are the ancient tribe, originated from Koch kingdom. They had rich cultural heritage and they spoke in their own language. Their social condition was neither static nor well developed in the past. But they changed their social condition gradually With their close contact of modern education, the influence of other castes people on them, globalization and their gradual economic development. In this paper an endeavour will be made to highlight the changing condition of the Rajbanshi society of North Bengal.

Keywords: Rajbanshi, patriarchy, society, rituals, festivals, marriage.

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‘We’ approach democracy as without democracy

Shiva Tiwari¹ & Mukhtar Ahmad²

ABSTRACT

Democracy is just what we called "rule by individuals". This type of government is above all else built up in the Athens, Greek. Democracy appeared when individuals are tired of Monarchy around multi year prior. It is making able masses to participate in the process of framing government according to their own will. Politics inherently characterized as undergoing in a continuous change by the time incremental trends developed. Democracy essentially relay upon religion, caste, race, power and authority, administration, elitism, which by one way or another additionally degenerate it. Governments essentially before the eye of individuals for the sake of giving liberty, independence, legitimacy and so forth satisfy their own personal circumstance. Plato generally critically demonstrates democracy. According to his numerous political scholars democracy is by and large profited just to a particular society. Corruption is moreover associated with democracy media is one of the third mainstays of the democracy. These days' media is changing over a solid democracy into unfortunate democracy. As per basic perception the privileges of minority is flooded in democracy. It is commonly costly type of government as in light of the fact that there is much falsification and vilification in it and furthermore there is lavishness in framework. Our paper fundamentally plans to perceive the blemishes in democracy because of the change in the society and to give some proposal to remove those blemishes in democracy.

Keyword: Elitism, liberty, legitimacy, falsification, vilification, politics.

Nationality is the key of human rights

Md. Nawed Reza¹ & Ehtesham Khan²

ABSTRACT

Statelessness is defined a person who is not considered as a nationality of any country .Right to nationality is a fundamental rights which defined by different instrument of legal framework and human rights organization, including declaration of human rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial discrimination, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, The issue of nationality is also regulated in the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Nationality is an instrument by which a person is identified in whole world and protected all human rights we can see the condition of Rohangiya community who were faced such types of difficulties that how a person can be treated and protected his fundamental rights without nationality. The right to retain a nationality corresponds to the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of nationality. However article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights explicitly provides that no one should be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality. But now a day's situation is became more dangerous it is not exactly informed that how many people were living as statelessness however as the estimation of UNHRC it is regarded that 20 million people were living who forget his nationality in global level and violation of human rights became usual practice. The author want to indicates that nationality is playing a vital in protecting of human rights because world is divided in different territories and every state has a sovereign powers.

Keywords: Nationality, Rohangiya, universal declaration of human rights, statelessness, refugee.

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Refugee flow from Bangladesh and their Settlement in India after Partition

Naresh Ch. Sarkar¹

ABSTRACT

The term of refugee used in different ways. This word are used as rootless, displace, uprooted and migrants etc on the base of it criteria. The refugee issue has arisen very important after partition of India and Pakistan in 1947. A Bengali refugee refers to the people who left East Bengal and migrated to India. A devastating majority of these refugees and immigrants were Bengali Hindus. In the mean time, aftermath of partition 3 million East Bengalese migrated to India. The 1951 Census of India recorded that 27 percent of Kolkata's population was East Migration continued, primarily from East Pakistan to India. In the time of 1964 East Pakistan riot and the 1965 India-Pakistan War, it is estimated that 600,000 refugees left for India. Estimates of the number of refugees up to 1970 are over 5 million to West Bengal alone. During the Bangladesh Liberation War when Hindu refugees escaped mass killings, rapes, lootings then a major number of refugees influx to India. The majority of East Bengali refugees settled in the city of Kolkata and various other towns and rural areas of West Bengal and mostly border adjacent several districts of Bengal. Thus the author would like to highlight through this paper the flow tide condition of refugee from Bangladesh and their settlement in India after partition.

Keywords: Refugee flow, Bangladesh Liberation War, migration

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Reflection of diasporic sensibilities in the select works of Michael Ondaatje and Meena Alexander

Dr. Md Rakibul Islam¹

ABSTRACT

The word ‘diaspora’, a complex term used in academia, has its close affinity to ‘exile’, ‘alienation’, and expatriation’ generally means ‘the dispersion of any people from their original homeland to new land. In nutshell, it means the creation of new identity in new place. It’s a kind of a psychological journey from one place to another place reveals the violence and collective exile of migrants. They psychologically live in two places (in homeland as well as host-land) at the same time. Due to their dual experiences, their identities always remain in a state of constant flux or fluidity. Despite their psychological loneliness, sufferings and problems, they as dispersed beings try hard to adjust to new culture and its people. However, the socio-political factors play pivotal role behind the migration of diaspora people. The paper seeks to illustrate how the writings of Michael Ondaatje and Meena Alexander are marked by diasporic sensibilities in the sense of alienation, exile, nostalgia, self-recognition, self-realization, migration, sense of disassociation, and dislocation etc. The paper also looks at how the diasporic sensibilities like nostalgia, longing and desire for home being revealed in their writings further haunt their minds. Besides these, the paper further explores how their own identities have been uprooted from their motherland.

Keywords: alienation, diaspora, dislocation, exile, fluidity, migration, nostalgia

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An analysis of de-radicalism in campus politics of Kolkata

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ABSTRACT

There was a history of student radicalism in campus politics at Kolkata. We know that since the days of the Young Bengal movement in the Forties to the nineteenth century, a tradition was prevalent among the students of Bengal. We found that in Kolkata, Radicals were a substantial in the late eighties of the twentieth century. But this paper suggests that there is a decline in student radicalism during last five years in campuses of Kolkata. In this paper I have focussed on the reason for de- radicalism in campus politics at Kolkata. I have done newspaper survey and literature review for the study. Therefore I suggest that due to state control over the educational institutions repressive laws, role of media, career consciousness, student welfare benefit , education and research grant and the process of embourgeoisement etc. Student became de-radical in nature at the campus in West Bengal.

Key Words: Campus politics, radicalism, de- radicalism, embourgeoisement, state control, repressive laws.

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An analysis of maternal health situation in India

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ABSTRACT

Since the beginning of the Safe Motherhood Initiative, India has accounted for at least a quarter of maternal deaths reported globally. India's goal is to lower maternal mortality to less than 100 per 100,000 live births but that is still far away despite its programmatic efforts and rapid economic progress over the past two decades. Geographical vastness and socio-cultural diversity mean that maternal mortality varies across the states, and uniform implementation of health-sector reforms is not possible. The present study analyzes the trends in maternal mortality nationally, the maternal healthcare-delivery system at different levels, and the implementation of national maternal health programmes. It tries to identify the causes for limited success in improving maternal health and suggests measures to rectify them. It also stresses the need for regulation of the private sector and encourages further public-private partnerships and policies, along with a strong political will and improved management capacity for improving maternal health.

The study is based on data from secondary sources such as National Family Health survey (NFHS) and from different articles published in journals. Information regarding health infrastructure was also collected from the DLHSs, facility surveys, and national government documents or websites.

Keywords: Maternal health, maternal health services, maternal mortality, healthcare-delivery system, NFHS

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Poverty under globalized scenario

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ABSTRACT

Serving for the humanity is the best what any human being can do for the other. In the lust of materialistic needs the corporate society is leading the world toward the worst nightmare. The globalisation and the irresponsibility of the corporates caused the deprivation throughout the history. Economic colonialism, exploitation and oppression who look policies before people are one of the major problems to be tackled. Poverty can be coined as a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. We can unambiguously calculate in facets of incidences at a global scenario while turning the pages of history that the particular class of society have been suppressed, subjugated and marginalized. Indeed there are two shades of a coin, optimistically after globalization and industrialization things have changed i.e. they got linked through commerce, communications technology or culture, International trade, economic growth etc. However, poor people everywhere are handicapped by their lack of access to capital and opportunities to learn new skills. This paper emphasises upon the empirical approach towards the weaker section and collectively to take a stand for their legitimate rights.

Keywords: Economic colonialism, globalization, legitimate rights, suppressed, subjugated and marginalized.

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Educational scenario of scheduled caste people in Nadia district: A study on Chakdaha block

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ABSTRACT

Education is considered as the most powerful instrument of social change and development. It is only through education that people can bring desirable changes and development by developing their social and economic conditions. In this regard, a systematic study is conducted of schedule caste population under Chakdaha Development Block of Nadia District in West Bengal. In this study the researcher followed the descriptive research with survey method. Simple random sampling was followed for the study. An attempt has been made in this paper to highlight educational status of SC people and causes of their backwardness in educational development and achievements.

Keywords: Socio-economic status, Scheduled Caste, achievements, exploration, education

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