

## **RE: (6.5.2.) QUALITY ASSURANCE INITIATIVES BY IQAC**

The following attachments are the items pertaining to the above, in order of listing:

1. Item 1:
  - a. IQAC minutes (pg. 2-14)
  - b. Samples showing effective implementation of the policy planning of IQAC:
    - i. Teachers' promotional pay fixation memo (pg. 15-33)
    - ii. Publication of the second ISBN volume by the institution (pg. 34-149)
    - iii. Submission of AQAR. (pg. 150)
    - iv. Collection and analysis of feedback from the stakeholders (pg. 151-178)
2. Item 2: Collaborative quality initiatives:
  - a. Copies of MOUs and Linkages (pg. 179-225)
3. Nil
4. Item 4: Quality Audit
  - a. Certificate of NAAC accreditation (second cycle) (pg. 226)
  - b. Academic audit done by the ICKNU (2021-22, 2022-23) (pg. 227-237)
  - c. Abstract of relevant IQAC resolution on academic audit (pg. 238)
  - d. Financial audit done by Govt. empanelled CA firm (2018-19, 2022-23) front page only (pg. 239-248)
  - e. Abstract of the relevant finance subcommittee resolution on financial audit. (pg. 249)



Meeting of the IQAC ~~to~~ held 16/4/2019

Members Present

- ① ad/- Prof. S.K. Hazra, Principal
- ② ad/- Dr. A.N. Chakrabarty, Coordinator
- ③ ad/- Dr. A. Bhattacharya
- ④ ad/- Dr. S. Tah
- ⑤ ad/- Smt. R. Banerjee
- ⑥ ad/- Shri R. Mukherjee

The Principal is in chair  
Discussed and resolved the following in presence  
of the esteemed members.

- ① Read and confirmed the resolutions of the last meeting held on 15/12/2018
- ② The IQAC takes up the matter of promotion under CAS in favour of 4 four (04) Teachers namely Dr. Ashish Bhattacharya, Dr. Shri Sandip Tah, Shri Sh. Tapan Kumar Das and Shri Hanover Roy from Assistant Professor Stage I to Assistant Professor Stage II.

Further resolved that these Teachers be requested to submit their files to the Coordinator, IQAC for primary screening.

- ③ The Principal is requested to write to the D.P.I, Govt. of West Bengal and the affiliating University for nominating experts in this connection.

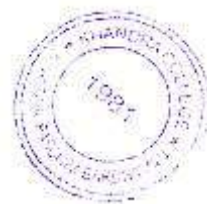
The meeting concludes with a vote of thanks to the chair.



Meeting of the IQAC held on 28/7/2019

Members Present

- 1) Sd/- Prof. S.K Hazra, Principal
- 2) Sd/- Dr.A.K.Chakraborty
- 3) Sd/- Prof. S. Dasgupta
- 4) Sd/- Dr. S.Tah
- 5) Sd/- Dr. A.Bhattacharya
- 6) Sd/-Smt. R. Banerjee
- 7) Sd/- Shri R.Mukherjee




The Principal in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 27/05/2019
2. Resolved that Students' satisfaction survey be conducted for the current Academic Session as per suggestions of the NAAC Peer team.
3. Resolved that Five( 05) full time Teachers will be appointed in various academic departments of the College as per recommendations of The West Bengal College Service Commission and also in accordance with resolution of Governing Body.

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned  
Sd/- Prof.S.K.Hazra  
Principal

  
PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman



Meeting of the IQAC held on 21/12/2019

Members Present

- 1) Sd/- Prof. S.K Hazra, Principal
- 2) Sd/- Dr.A.K.Chakraborty
- 3) Sd/- Prof. S. Dasgupta
- 4) Sd/- Dr. S.Tah
- 5) Sd/- Dr. A.Bhattacharya
- 6) Sd/-Smt. R. Banerjee
- 7) Sd/- Shri R.Mukherjee



The Principal in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 28/07/2019
2. Resolved that the process of preparing the second ISBN volume will continue and efforts will be made so that the project can be completed by the next academic session.

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned  
Sd/- Prof.S.K.Hazra  
Principal

  
PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman



Meeting of the IQAC held on 05/03/2020

Members Present

- 1) Sd/- Prof. S.K Hazra, Principal
- 2) Sd/- Dr.A.K.Chakraborty
- 3) Sd/- Prof. S. Dasgupta
- 4) Sd/- Dr. S.Tah
- 5) Sd/- Dr. A.Bhattacharya
- 6) Sd/-Smt. R. Banerjee
- 7) Sd/- Shri R.Mukherjee



The Principal in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 21/12/2019
2. Resolved that students' seminar will be organised by IQAC at regular intervals.

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned  
Sd/- Prof.S.K.Hazra  
Principal

  
PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Govt. Aided UG College  
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NAAC Accredited 2nd Cycle  
Recognised by UGC under 2(f) & 12(B)

Online Meeting of the IQAC held on 10/8/2021

## Members Present

- 1) Sd/- Prof. S.K Hazra, Principal
- 2) Sd/- Dr.A.K.Chakraborty
- 3) Sd/- Prof. S. Dasgupta
- 4) Sd/- Dr. S.Tah
- 5) Sd/- Dr. A.Bhattacharya
- 6) Sd/-Smt. R. Banerjee
- 7) Sd/- Shri R.Mukherjee



The Principal is in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 07/06/2021
2. Resolved that regular classes will continue to be conducted online due to the lockdown imposed by the government in the wake of the ongoing COVID- 19 pandemic
3. Resolved that the Principal be requested to forward necessary papers in response to query sent by the DPI, WB in connection with promotion under CAS in favour of three(03) teachers of the College.

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned  
Sd/- Prof.S.K.Hazra  
Principal

PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O. KHANDRA, DT. BURDWAI





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Online Meeting of the IQAC held on 8/11/2021  
Members Present

- 1) Sd/- Prof. S.K Hazra, Principal
- 2) Sd/- Dr.A.K.Chakraborty
- 3) Sd/- Prof. S. Dasgupta
- 4) Sd/- Dr. S.Tah
- 5) Sd/- Dr. A.Bhattacharya
- 6) Sd/-Smt. R. Banerjee
- 7) Sd/- Shri R.Mukherjee



The Principal is in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 10/08/2021
2. Resolved that the normal activities of the College will start on and from 16.11.2021 in accordance with recent govt. order
3. Resolved that as per circular of the affiliating University, all examination will be held offline w.e.f 16.11.2021 .
4. Resolved that the IQAC will take care so that the second ISBN volume of the College can be completed soon. The Board of Editors will be restructured in the next Teachers' Council meeting.

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned  
Sd/- Prof.S.K.Hazra  
Principal

PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O. KHANDRA, DT. BURDWAN





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Meeting of the IQAC held on 07/05/2022

Members Present

- 1) Sd/- Prof. S.K. Hazra, Principal
- 2) Sd/- Dr. A.K. Chakraborty
- 3) Sd/- Prof. S. Dasgupta
- 4) Sd/- Dr. S. Tah
- 5) Sd/- Dr. A. Bhattacharya
- 6) Sd/- Smt. R. Banerjee
- 7) Sd/- Shri R. Mukherjee



The Principal is in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 8/11/2021
2. Resolved that a cultural programme will be organized by the College on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May, 2022. The convener of the Cultural Committee will be requested to look after the matter.
3. Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya, Assistant Professor Stage 3 in English will submit his file to the IQAC in connection with promotion under CAS from Stage 3 to Associate Professor.
4. Resolved that Principal be requested to ask for DPI nominee and University nominees in connection with Dr. Bhattacharya's promotion under CAS as per existing Government norms.

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned

Sd/- Prof. S.K. Hazra

Principal

PRINCIPAL

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O. KHANDRA, DT. BURDIPUR





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Meeting of the IQAC held on 16/07/2022

## Members Present

- 1) Sd/- Prof. S.K. Hazra, Principal
- 2) Sd/- Dr. A.K. Chakraborty
- 3) Sd/- Prof. S. Dasgupta
- 4) Sd/- Dr. S. Tah
- 5) Sd/- Dr. A. Bhattacharya
- 6) Sd/- Smt. R. Banerjee
- 7) Sd/- Shri R. Mukherjee

The Principal is in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 07/05/2022
2. Resolved that the Principal be requested to write to the DPI, Govt. of West Bengal and the affiliating University for DPI nominee and University experts regarding the formation of Selection Committee in connection with promotion under CAS in favour of Dr. Sumita Mandal, from Assistant Professor Stage III to Associate Professor in Sanskrit
3. Resolved that as per recommendation of the Board of Editors, the final manuscript of the edited volume titled "Prospects and Retrospect" be forwarded to the publisher. Further resolved that Manak Publications Inc, Michigan USA be entrusted with the task of bringing the volume out in print. The Principal is requested to place the matter regarding cost of publication to the Finance Sub- Committee for necessary approval.

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned

Sd/- Prof. S.K. Hazra  
Principal







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Meeting of the IQAC held on 12/11/2022

**Members Present**

- 1) Sd/- Prof. S.K Hazra, Principal
- 2) Sd/- Dr.A.K.Chakraborty
- 3) Sd/- Dr. S.Tah
- 4) Sd/- Dr. A.Bhattacharya
- 5) Sd/-Smt. R. Banerjee
- 6) Sd/- Shri R.Mukherjee

The Principal is in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 16/07/2022
2. Resolved that the Principal be requested to write to the DPI, Govt. of West Bengal and to the affiliating University for DPI nominee and University expert regarding formation of Screening Committee in connection with promotion under CAS in favour of Prof. Sadiya Pravin from Assistant Professor Stage I to Assistant Professor Stage II in Hindi
3. Resolved that the Principal be requested to write to the DPI, Govt. of West Bengal and to the affiliating University for DPI nominee and University experts regarding formation of Selection Committee in connection with promotion under CAS in favour of Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya from Assistant Professor StageIII to Associate Professor in English.
4. Resolved that on the recommendation of the Selection Committee, the Principal be requested to forward the necessary papers to the DPI, Govt. of West Bengal regarding fixation of Pay in favour of Dr. Sumita Mandal in connection with promotion under CAS from Assistant Professor StageIII to Associate Professor in Sanskrit.

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned  
Sd/- Prof.S.K.Hazra  
Principal







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Meeting of the IQAC held on 16/01/2023

## Members Present

- 1) Sd/- Prof. S.K Hazra, Principal
- 2) Sd/- Dr. A.K. Chakraborty
- 3) Sd/- Dr. S. Tah
- 4) Sd/- Dr. A. Bhattacharya
- 5) Sd/- Smt. R. Banerjee
- 6) Sd/- Shri R. Mukherjee

The Principal is in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 12/11/2022
2. The IQAC conveys heartfelt gratitude to its Chairperson and the Principal of the College Prof. Sanjib Kr. Hazra for 23 years of untiring and excellent service to the Institution, whose superannuation falls due on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of January, 2023.
3. The IQAC also expresses sincere thanks to Sri Dilip Mukherjee, Non Teaching Staff ( Group D) for excellent service to the Institution for more than 03 decades, whose superannuation falls due on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of January, 2023
4. Resolved that the Principal be requested to apply to the West Bengal College Service Commission in prescribed format regarding two (02) vacancies ( 01 UR), ( 01 SC) in substantive post in English against the resignation tendered by Dr. Jayita Shaw, Former Assistant professor Stage I, and the superannuation of Prof. Sisirendu Dasgupta, former Associate Professor.
5. Resolved that the matter regarding Selection/ election of next Teacher-in-Charge of the College be forwarded to the Teachers' Council for finalization by the 24<sup>th</sup> of January, 2023

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned  
Sd/- Prof. S.K. Hazra

Principal







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Meeting of the IQAC held on 21/02/2023

The Principal is in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 16/1/2023
2. The IQAC greets Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya, Assistant Professor in English (Stage 3) as the Teacher-in-Charge of College wef 1.02.2023
3. Resolved that Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya, Teacher-in-Charge will hold office as the Chairperson of the IQAC wef 1.02.2023
4. Resolved that the formation of the IQAC will be as follows wef 21.02.2023.

Sl. No.	Member Name	Designation
1.	Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya, Teacher-in-Charge	Chairperson
2.	Dr. Ashish Kr. Chakraborty	Co-ordinator
3.	Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya	Teacher Member
4.	Dr. Sandip Tah	Teacher Member
5.	Prof. Sadiya Pravin	Teacher Member
6.	Prof. Dhiren Mandi	Teacher Member
7.	Prof. Amrita Sett	Teacher Member
8.	Prof. Tapas Ghosh	Teacher Member
9.	Prof. Shubhalaksmi Raychowdhury	Teacher Member
10.	Dr. Debarati Das	Teacher Member
11.	Smt. Rianka Banerjee	Alumni Representative
12.	Shri Ranjit Mukherjee	Management Representative
13.	Shri Jagatpati Mitra	Representative of Social Stakeholder
14.	General Manager, Bankola Area, ECL	Representative of Industrial Stakeholder

Resolved that the Teacher-in-Charge is requested to place the proposed formation of the IQAC in the next Governing Body meeting for necessary approval.

There being no other item left in the agenda for discussion the meeting ends with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Countersigned

Sd/- A. Bhattacharya  
Teacher-in-Charge

*Abhisek Bhattacharya*  
Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman







## **KHANDRA COLLEGE**

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Meeting of the IQAC held on 15/05/2023

### **Members Present**

Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya, Teacher-in  
Charge

Dr. Ashish Kr. Chakraborty

Dr. Sandip Tah

Prof. Sadiya Pravin

Prof. Dhiren Mandi

Prof. Amrita Sett

Prof. Tapas Ghosh

Prof. Shubhalaksmi Raychowdhury

Dr. Debarati Das

Smt. Rianka Banerjee

The Teacher-in-Charge is in Chair. Discussed and resolved the following in presence of the esteemed members.

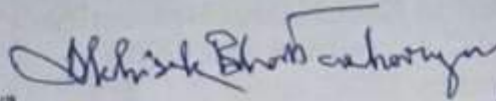
1. Read and confirmed the resolutions held on 21/2/2023
2. Resolved that as per the guidelines of NAAC, the AQARs of the College for the Academic Years 2018-19 to 2022-23 be prepared and submitted through the HEI portal.
3. Resolved that the cover design of the second ISBN volume of the College be finalized with the publisher. The IQAC heartily congratulates the Board of Editors for its efforts towards a successful completion of the project
4. Resolved that as per the recommendation of the West Bengal College Service Commission and the resolution of the Governing Body of the College, the Teacher-in-Charge is requested to send Letter of Appointment issued by the Honorable President of the Governing Body in favour of Dr. Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya, who will join the College in the capacity of Principal, wef 1.06.2023



5. Resolved that Dr. Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya will hold office as the chairperson of the IQAC on and from the date of his joining as Principal i.e 01.06.2023
6. The IQAC conveys sincere thanks to Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya and resolves to incorporate him as a Teacher Member w.e.f, 1.6.2023, subject to the approval of the Governing Body.
7. Resolved that Dr. Koustav Roy, Assistant Professor (Stage 1), whose promotion under CAS from Stage 1 to Stage 2 falls due on 3.09.2023, be requested to submit all papers to the Coordinator, IQAC for primary scrutiny

Countersigned

Sd/- A. Bhattacharya  
Teacher-in-Charge



**Teacher-in-Charge**  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman





GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL  
Higher Education Directorate  
Bikash Bhavan, Bidhannagore, Kolkata - 700 091

No. 502 - UGC  
SA 113-UGC/09

Dated, Kolkata, the 18.03.2020

From The Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal  
To The Principal/Teacher-in-charge,  
Khandra College,  
P.O. - Khandra, Dist. - Paschim Bardhaman,  
Pin - 713363

Sub Fixation of pay in the revised pay structure w.e.f. 01.01.2006 in respect of The TEACHERS  
LIBRARIANS/ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS / PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS including Principals of  
the State aided non-Govt. College

Ref Letter No. KC/DPI (CAS)/19/125 dated 02/07/2019

In reference to the above, please find enclosed a Statement showing the Fixation of Pay of TEACHERS  
LIBRARIANS / ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS/ PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS INCLUDING Principal of your College in the  
relevant revised pay structure w.e.f. 2006 in terms of G.O. Nos. 133-Edn (CS) dated 29.01.1990, No.567-Edn(CS) dated  
21.05.1990, No.374-Edn (CS) dated 30.05.1995, No.183-Edn (CS) dated 30.05.1996, No.63-Edn (CS) dated  
12.01.1999, No.72-Edn (CS) dated 17.01.1997, No.118-Edn (CS) dated 04.02.1999, No.195-Edn (CS) dated  
11.02.2000, No.629-Edn (CS) dated 12.05.2000, No.677-Edn (CS) dated 29.10.2008, No.253-Edn (CS) dated  
07.04.2009, No.533-Edn (CS) dated 28.08.2009, No.534-Edn (CS) dated 28.08.2009, read with Corrigendum No.609-  
Edn (CS) dated 24.08.2009, No.625-Edn (CS) dated 13.10.2009 and No.733-Edn (CS) dated 17.11.2009, No.926-Edn  
(CS) dated 31.12.2012, No.558-Edn (CS) dated 14.06.2013, 951-Edn(CS) dt. 05.10.2015, 892-Edn(U) dt. 04.11.2015,  
896-Edn(U) dt. 08.11.2016, 986-ED/2016 dt. 24.11.2016 and ED-1009/2016/ED-985/16 dated 15.12.2016, 503-Edn(U)  
dated 12.05.2017.

The date of periodical increment of the incumbents will be governed by the provisions as laid down in  
the Finance Department's Memorandum No.2728-F dated 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2009 in case of leave without pay granted by  
the College Authority.

Necessary adjustment on account of ad-hoc payment and interim relief as the case may be, if any, will be made  
against the claims admissible in terms of this pay fixation. The net amount after such adjustment will be disbursed. If it is  
eventually found that payment on account of this pay fixation has been made wrongly for any reason what so ever in  
excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from the future claims of the  
incumbents(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Encls. As stated Above

ATTESTED  
J. Chatterjee  
03/03/2020  
Principal

R. Datta  
18/3/2020

For Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal

No. 502 /1(1) - UGC

Dated, Kolkata, the 18.03.2020

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the

1. The Jt. Director of Public Instruction (PPS), West Bengal, Bikash Bhavan, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Bidhannagore, Kolkata - 700 091.

2. Deputy Regional Education Officer & Ex-Officio Deputy Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, Jaipayan  
Complex, MET BAKSHI BHAVAN, P.O. & Dist. Jalpaiguri, Pin - 735 101.



STATEMENT OF FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHERS/LIBRARIAN/STUDENT ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN/PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR(S) INCLUDING THE PRINCIPAL OF Khandra College, Dist. Paschim Bardhaman IN TERMS OF GOs MENTIONED PREPAGE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Pay fixed after Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appointment/ Award of increments for Ph.D/M.Phil/Ph.D.H.C. if admissible		(8)
					INITIALLY FIXED	FINALLY FIXED	
1	a) NAME b) DESIGNATION after revision on or after 1.1.06.6 AGP c) DATE OF JOINING d) Date of award of Ph.D/M.Phil/Ph.D.H.C.	a) DATE OF EFFECT of Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appointment as Assn. Prof. (Normally Lect. (Sr. Scaled G) Associate Professor/Faculty AGP after Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appt. c) DATE OF OPTION for fixation benefit either straightaway/date of effect or 1/7 of particular year	Prior to Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appointment/Award of increments a) Ph.D/M.Phil/Ph.D.H.C. & any increments b) L.P. Pay Band c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay (b+c) e) well on D.M.	Adv. Incr. for Ph.D/M.Phil/ Ph.D.H.C. if admissible (with GO No. 892, E.O. (U) dt. 4.11.2016, 895-E.O. (U) dt. 8.11.2016) Rs. _____ =Rs. _____ for _____	a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay (b+c) e) well on	a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay (b+c) e) well on	a) Re-designated after revision (D.M.) b) Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	a) Dr. Ashish Bhattacharya b) Assistant Prof. in English (Stage-I) with A.G.P. - Rs 6000/- c) D.O.J. - 01/04/2010 d) Ph.D. - 29.10.2014	a) 29.10.2014 b) Rs 7000/- c) N.A.	a) Rs 15500 - 39100/- b) Rs 20,510/- c) Rs 6000/- d) Rs 26,510/- e) 29.10.2014 f) 01.07.2015	N.A.	N.A.	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,590/- c) Rs 7000/- d) Rs 26,590/- e) 01/07/2016	a) Assn. Prof. (Stage-II) b) 01/07/2015 c) 1/7 of e.y d) N.A.
2	a) Dr. Sandip Talu b) Assistant Prof. in Geography (Stage-II) with A.G.P. - Rs 6000/- c) D.O.J. - 01/04/2010 d) Ph.D. - 04.04.2017	a) 01/04/2016 b) Rs 7000/- c) 01.07.2016	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,050/- c) Rs 6000/- d) Rs 26,050/- e) 31.03.2016 f) 01/07/2016	N.A.	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,050/- c) Rs 7000/- d) Rs 26,050/- e) 01/04/2016	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,590/- c) Rs 7000/- d) Rs 26,590/- e) 01/07/2016	a) Assistant Prof. (Stage-II) b) 1/7/2017 c) 1/7 of e.y d) N.A.
3	a) Sri Manoj Kumar Roy b) Assistant Prof. in History (Stage-I) with A.G.P. - Rs 6000/- c) D.O.J. - 01/04/2010 d)	a) 01/04/2016 b) Rs 7000/- c) 01.07.2016	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,050/- c) Rs 6000/- d) Rs 26,050/- e) 31.03.2015 f) 01.07.2016	N.A.	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,050/- c) Rs 7000/- d) Rs 26,050/- e) 01/04/2016	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,590/- c) Rs 7000/- d) Rs 26,590/- e) 01/07/2016	a) Assistant Prof. (Stage-II) b) 1/7/2017 c) 1/7 of e.y d) N.A.
4	a) Sri Tapen Kumar Das b) Assistant Prof. in History (Stage-I) with A.G.P. - Rs 6000/- c) D.O.J. - 01/04/2010 d)	a) 01/04/2016 b) Rs 7000/- c) 01.07.2016	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,050/- c) Rs 6000/- d) Rs 26,050/- e) 31.03.2016 f) 01/07/2016	N.A.	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,050/- c) Rs 7000/- d) Rs 26,050/- e) 01/04/2016	a) Rs 15500-39100/- b) Rs 19,590/- c) Rs 7000/- d) Rs 26,590/- e) 01/07/2016	a) Assistant Prof. (Stage-II) b) 1/7/2017 c) 1/7 of e.y d) N.A.

ATTESTED

N.A.

For the Principal  
Khandra College, Dist. Paschim Bardhaman

*[Signature]*

For the Teacher  
Khandra College, Dist. Paschim Bardhaman

*[Signature]*





GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL  
Higher Education Directorate  
Bikash Bhavan, Bidhannagore, Kolkata - 700 091

No. 160-UGC  
4P-113 UGC/J09(CAS)

Dated, Kolkata, the 20.01.2021

From The Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal

To The Principal/Teacher-in-Charge,  
Khandra College,  
P.O. - Khandra, Dist. - Paschim Bardhaman,  
Pin - 713 363.

Sub: Fixation of pay in the revised pay structure w.e.f. 01.01.2006 in respect of the TEACHERS / LIBRARIANS / ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS / PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS including Principals of the State aided non-Govt. Colleges

Ref. Letter No. KC/DPI(CAS)/20/39 dated 07/08/2020.

In reference to the above, please find enclosed a Statement showing the Fixation of Pay of TEACHERS / LIBRARIANS / ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS/ PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS INCLUDING Principal of your College in the relevant revised pay structure w.e.f. 2006 in terms of G.O. Nos 133-Edn (CS) dated 29.01.1980, No.587-Edn(CS) dated 21.05.1990, No.374-Edn (CS) dated 30.05.1995, No.183-Edn (CS) dated 30.05.1996, No.63-Edn (CS) dated 12.01.1999, No.72-Edn (CS) dated 17.01.1997, No.118-Edn (CS) dated 04.02.1999, No.195-Edn (CS) dated 11.02.2000, No.629-Edn (CS) dated 12.05.2000, No.677-Edn (CS) dated 29.10.2008, No.253-Edn (CS) dated 07.04.2009, No.533-Edn (CS) dated 28.08.2009, No.534-Edn (CS) dated 28.08.2009, read with Corrigendum No.609-Edn (CS) dated 24.09.2009, No.625-Edn (CS) dated 13.10.2009 and No.733-Edn (CS) dated 17.11.2009, No.920-Edn (CS) dated 31.12.2012, No.558-Edn (CS) dated 14.06.2013, 951-Edn(CS) dt. 06.10.2015, 892-Edn(U) dt. 04.11.2016, 896-Edn(U) dt. 08.11.2016, 986-ED/2016 dt. 24.11.2016 and ED-1009/2016/ED-985/16 dated 15.12.2016, 503-Edn(U) dated 12.5.2017.

The date of periodical increment of the incumbents will be governed by the provisions as laid down in the Finance Department's Memorandum No.2728-F dated 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2009 in case of leave without pay granted by the College Authority.

Necessary adjustment on account of ad-hoc payment and interim relief as the case may be, if any, will be made against the claims admissible in terms of this pay fixation. The net amount after such adjustment will be disbursed. If it is eventually found that payment on account of this pay fixation has been made wrongly for any reason what so ever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from the future claims of the incumbents(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Encls: As stated above.

ATTESTED

*[Signature]*  
PRINCIPAL

*[Signature]*  
For Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal

No. 160 /1(1) - UGC

KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

Dated, Kolkata, the 20.01.2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the

1. The Jt. Director of Public Instruction (PPS), West Bengal, Bikash Bhavan, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Bidhannagore, Kolkata - 700 091
2. Deputy Regional Education Officer & Ex-Officio Deputy Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, Jalpaiguri Division, MEENAKSHI BHAVAN, P.O. & Dist. Jalpaiguri, Pin - 735 101

For Director of Public Instruction



STATEMENT OF FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHER/LIBRARIAN/ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN/INSTRUCTOR/INCLUDING THE PRINCIPAL OF  
KHANDRA COLLEGE, PASCHIM BARDHAMAN IN TERMS OF GO'S MENTIONED PREFACE

Sl. No	a) NAME b) DESIGNATION after revision on or after 1.1.06 & ACP c) DATE OF JOINING d) Date of award of Ph.D./M.Phil./OHQ	a) DATE OF EFFECT of Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appointment as Asst. Prof.(formerly Lect./for Scale/Sel.G.) /Reader/ Associate Professor/Principal ACP after Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appt.	c) DATE OF OPTION for fixation benefit either straightway/(date of effect) or U/7 of particular year	Prior Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appointment (if any) issued of increments for Ph.D./M.Phil./OHQ if any	Adv. Incr. for Ph.D./ M.Phil./ OHQ. admissible (vide GO No. 892-Edn(U) dt. 4.11.2016, 896-Edn(U) dt. 8.11.2016)	Pay fixed after Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appointment/ Award of increments for Ph.D./M.Phil./OHQ. if admissible		a) Re-designated increment DNI b) Date of next increment DNI c) Remarks
						INITIALLY FIXED	FINALLY FIXED	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1.	a) Dr. Sumita Mandal b) Assistant Professor in Sanskrit (Group-2) & A.C.P.-Rs.7000/- c)12.04.2010 d)Ph.D. - 09.02.2005	a)12.4.2019 b)Rs.8000/- c)1.7.2019	a)Rs.15600-39100/- b)Rs.26590/- c)Rs.7000/- d)Rs.33590/- e)11.04.2019 f)1.7.2019 & so on.	N.A.	a)Rs.15600-39100/- b)Rs.26590/- c)Rs.8000/- d)Rs.34590/- e)12.04.2019	a)Rs.15600-39100/- b)Rs.28640/- c)Rs.8000/- d)Rs.36640/- e)01.07.2019	a) Ass. Prof. (Group-2) b) U/7(2020) c) U/6(2020) d) N.A.	

ATTESTED

09/05/2021

PRINCIPAL

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O. KHANDRA, Paschim Bardhaman

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal



Government of West Bengal  
Education Directorate  
Bikash Bhavan, 9th Fl, Bidhannagar, Kolkata - 91

Memo No. 1462-UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 25th August, 2022  
4P-113 UGC/09 (CAS)

From : The Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal  
To : The Principal/Teacher-in-Charge/President/Secretary,  
Khandra College,  
P.O. Khandra, Dist- Paschim Bardhaman, PIN- 713363

**Sub: FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHER(S)/LIBRARIAN(S)/ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN(S)/ PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR(S)/ GRADUATE LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR(S) INCLUDING PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGE**

**Ref: Your letter No.**

In terms of G.O. Nos. 133-Edn(CS) dated 29.1.1980, 587-Edn(CS) dated 21.5.1990, 374-Edn(CS) dated 30.5.1995, 183-Edn(CS) dated 30.5.1996, 63-Edn(CS) dated 12.1.1999, 72-Edn(CS) dated 17.1.1997, 118-Edn(CS) dated 4.2.1999, 195-Edn(CS) dated 11.2.2000, 629-Edn(CS) dated 12.5.2000, 677-Edn(CS) dated 29.10.2008, 253-Edn(CS) dated 7.4.2009, 533-Edn(CS) dated 28.8.2009, 534-Edn(CS) dated 28.8.2009 read with G.O. nos. 609-Edn(CS) dated 24.9.2009, 625-Edn(CS) dated 13.10.2009, 733-Edn(CS) dated 17.11.2009, No. 420-Edn(CS) dated 23.5.2014, No. 920-Edn(CS) dated 31.12.2012, 558-Edn(CS) dated 14.6.2013, 951-Edn(CS) dated 6.10.2015, 892-Edn(U) dated 4.11.2016, 896-Edn(U) dated 8.11.2016, 986-ED/2016 dated 24.11.2016, ED-1009/2016/ED-985/2016 dated 15.12.2016 please find enclosed a Statement showing the fixation of pay of Teacher(s)/Librarian(s)/Assistant Librarian(s)/Physical Instructor(s)/Graduate Laboratory Instructor(s) including Principal of your college in the relevant pay structure effective from 1.1.2006.

The date of annual increment of an incumbent will be governed by the provisions as laid down in the finance department's memo no. 2728-F dated 7.4.2009 in case of leave without pay granted by the college.

Necessary adjustment on account of ad-hoc payment and interim relief as the case may be, if any, will be made against the claims admissible in terms of this fixation of pay. The net amount after such adjustment will be disbursed. If it is eventually found that payment on account of this pay fixation has been made wrongly for any reason whatsoever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from future claims of the incumbent(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Enclosure: As stated above

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

Memo No.1462/1(1)-UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 25th August, 2022

**Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:**

1. Jt. DPI(PPS), WB, Education Directorate, Bikash Bhavan, Bidhannagar, Kolkata -91
2. Dy. Regional Education Officer & Ex-Officio Jt. DPI, West Bengal, Jalpaiguri Division, MEENAKSHI BHAVAN, P.O. & Dist- Jalpaiguri, PIN-735 101

ATTESTED  
Shobha Ray  
03/05/2022  
Principal  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

(P.T.O.)



Enclosure to D.P.I.WB's Memo No. 1462 -UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 25th August, 2022  
 STATEMENT OF FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHER(S)/LIBRARIAN(S)/ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN(S)/PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR(S)/GRADUATE LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR(S) INCLUDING PRINCIPAL OF  
 Khandra College, P.O. Khandra, Dist- Paschim Bardhaman, PIN- 713363

Sl. No.	a) Name b) Designation & AGP c) Date of joining d) Date of award of M.Phil/Ph.D.	a) Date of effect for Placement/Promotion in Asstt. Prof.(formerly Sr.Scale)/Sel.Grade Lect./Reader/Assoc.Prof./Fresh appointment(Principal)	Prior to Placement/ Promotion(CAS) /Fresh Appointment		After Placement/Promotion(CAS) /Fresh Appointment(Principal)		After CAS /Fresh Apptt.(Principal)
			a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on	a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on	Initially Fixed Finally Fixed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1)	a) Dr. Abhishek Bhattacharya b) Assistant Professor in English (Stage-2) c) 01-04-2010 d) Ph.D.-29.10.14	a) 29-10-2019 b) 8,000 c) N.A.	a) 15600-39100/- b) 25,760 c) 7,000 d) 32,760 e) 28-10-2019	a) N.A. b) N.A. c) N.A. d) N.A. e) N.A.	a) 15600-39100/- b) 26,750 c) 8,000 d) 34,750 e) 29-10-2019	a) Assistant Professor (Stage-3) b) 01-07-2020 c) 8,177 of e.v	

ATTESTED

*Signature*  
 03/08/2024  
 P.O. KHANDRA COLLEGE  
 P.O. KHANDRA, DIST. PASCHIM BARDHAMAN, PIN-713363

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal



GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL  
Higher Education Directorate  
Bikash Bhavan, Bidhannagore, Kolkata – 700 091

No. 293 - UGC  
4P-113UGC/09 (S.A.)

Dated, Kolkata, the 16/2/23

From The Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal

To The Principal/Teacher-in-Charge/Secretary/President/Administrator,  
Khandra College,  
P.O. Khandra,  
Dist- Paschim Bardhaman, PIN- 713363

Sub: Fixation of pay in the revised pay structure w.e.f. 01.01.2006 in respect of the TEACHERS /  
LIBRARIANS / ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS / PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS including Principals of the  
State aided non-Govt. Colleges

Ref: Letter No. KC/DPI/CAS/23/03 dated 06.01.2023

In reference to the above, please find enclosed a Statement showing the Fixation of Pay of TEACHERS /  
LIBRARIANS / ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS/ PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS INCLUDING Principal of your College in the relevant  
revised pay structure w.e.f. 2006 in terms of G.O. Nos.133-Edn (CS) dated 29.01.1980, No.587-Edn(CS) dated 21.05.1990,  
No.374-Edn (CS) dated 30.05.1995, No.183-Edn (CS) dated 30.05.1996, No.63-Edn (CS) dated 12.01.1999, No.72-Edn  
(CS) dated 17.01.1997, No.118-Edn (CS) dated 04.02.1999, No.195-Edn (CS) dated 11.02.2000, No.629-Edn (CS) dated  
12.05.2000, No.677-Edn (CS) dated 29.10.2008, No.253-Edn (CS) dated 07.04.2009, No.533-Edn (CS) dated 28.08.2009,  
No.534-Edn (CS) dated 28.08.2009, read with Corrigendum No.609-Edn (CS) dated 24.09.2009, No.625-Edn (CS) dated  
13.10.2009 and No.733-Edn (CS) dated 17.11.2009, No.920-Edn (CS) dated 31.12.2012, No.558-Edn (CS) dated  
14.06.2013, 951-Edn(CS) dt. 06.10.2015, 892-Edn(U) dt. 04.11.2016, 896-Edn(U) dt. 08.11.2016, 986-ED/2016 dt.  
24.11.2016 and ED-1009/2016/ED-985/16 dated 15.12.2016, 503-Edn(U) dated 12.5.2017.

The date of periodical increment of the incumbents will be governed by the provisions as laid down in the  
Finance Department's Memorandum No.2728-F dated 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2009 in case of leave without pay granted by the  
College Authority.

Necessary adjustment on account of ad-hoc payment and interim relief as the case may be, if any, will be made  
against the claims admissible in terms of this pay fixation. The net amount after such adjustment will be disbursed. If it is  
eventually found that payment on account of this pay fixation has been made wrongly for any reason what so ever in excess  
of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from the future claims of the incumbents(s)  
concerned.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Encl: As Above

No. 293 - UGC

Dated, Kolkata, the 16/2/23

For Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the

1. The Jt. Director of Public Instruction (PPS), West Bengal, Bikash Bhavan, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Bidhannagore, Kolkata – 700 091
2. Deputy Regional Education Officer & Ex Officio Deputy Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, Jalpaiguri Division,  
MEENAKSHI BHAVAN P.O. & Dist. Jalpaiguri, Pin – 735 101

ATTESTED

For Director of Public Instruction  
West Bengal



ure to DPLWB's Memo No. 293 - UGC

Dated, Kolkata, the 16/12/23

**STATEMENT OF FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHERS/LIBRARIAN(S)/ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN(S)/PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR(S) INCLUDING THE PRINCIPAL OF**

**KHANDRA COLLEGE/MAHAVIDYALAY, PASCHIM BARDHAMAN IN TERMS OF GOs MENTIONED PREPAGE**

Sl. No.	a) NAME b) DESIGNATION after revision on or after 1.1.06 & ACP c) DATE OF JOINING d) Date of award of Ph.D./M.Phil./OHQ	a) DATE OF EFFECT of Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appointment as Asst. Prof./formerly Lect./Sr. Scale/Sr. Lect./ Reader/ Associate Professor/ Principal ACP after Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appoi	c) DATE OF OPTION for fixation benefit either straightway(date of effect) or 1/7 of particular year	Prior Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appointment /Award of increments Ph.D./M.Phil./OHQ, if any	Adv. Incr. for Ph.D./ M.Phil./ OHQ, if admissible ( vide GO No. 692-Edn(I) dt. 4.11.2016, 836-Edn(II) dt. 6.11.2016, 503-Edn(III) dt. 12.5.2017)	Pay fixed after Placement/Promotion/Fresh Appointment Award of increments for Ph.D./M.Phil./OHQ, if admissible		a) Re-designated increment(4) b) Date of next increment(5) c) Remarks
						INITIALLY FIXED	FINALLY FIXED	
1)	a) Dr. Sandip Tah b) Assistant Professor in Geography (Stage-2) c) 01-04-2010 d) Ph.D. - 4.4.2017	N.A.		a) 15600-39100/- b) 20590 c) 7000/- d) 27590 e) 04-04-2017 f) 1/7 of e.y.	830 x 3 = 2490/-	N.A.	a) 15600-39100/- b) 23080/- c) 7000/- d) 30080/- e) 04.04.2017	a) N.A. b) 1.7.2017 & 1/7 of e.y. c) The annual increment due or 1.7.2017 is admissible on the pay as under Column(4). Thereafter, as usual

n.b. The fixation of pay of Dr. Tah in memo no. 20-UGC dt. 4.1.2019 (Sl.3) is to be treated as cancelled.

ATTESTED

*[Signature]*  
Principal  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O. KHANDRA, PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

*[Signature]*



Government of West Bengal

Education Directorate

Bikash Bhavan, 9th Fl, Bidhannagar, Kolkata - 91

Memo No. 272 -UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 16/2/23  
4P-113 UGC/09 (CAS)

From : The Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal  
To : The Principal/Teacher-in-Charge/President/Secretary,  
Khandra College,  
P.O. Khandra, Dist- Paschim Bardhaman, PIN- 713363

**Sub: FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHER(S)/LIBRARIAN(S)/ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN(S)/ PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR(S)/ GRADUATE LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR(S) INCLUDING PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGE**

**Ref: Your letter No. KC/DPI/CAS/23/02 dated 06.01.2023**

In terms of G.O. Nos. 133-Edn(CS) dated 29.1.1980, 587-Edn(CS) dated 21.5.1990, 374-Edn(CS) dated 30.5.1995, 183-Edn(CS) dated 30.5.1996, 63-Edn(CS) dated 12.1.1999, 72-Edn(CS) dated 17.1.1997, 118-Edn(CS) dated 4.2.1999, 195-Edn(CS) dated 11.2.2000, 629-Edn(CS) dated 12.5.2000, 677-Edn(CS) dated 29.10.2008, 253-Edn(CS) dated 7.4.2009, 533-Edn(CS) dated 28.8.2009, 534-Edn(CS) dated 28.8.2009 read with G.O. nos. 609-Edn(CS) dated 24.9.2009, 625-Edn(CS) dated 13.10.2009, 733-Edn(CS) dated 17.11.2009, No. 420-Edn(CS) dated 23.5.2014, No. 920-Edn(CS) dated 31.12.2012, 558-Edn(CS) dated 14.6.2013, 951-Edn(CS) dated 6.10.2015, 892-Edn(U) dated 4.11.2016, 896-Edn(U) dated 8.11.2016, 986-ED/2016 dated 24.11.2016, ED-1009/2016/ED-985/2016 dated 15.12.2016 please find enclosed a Statement showing the fixation of pay of Teacher(s)/Librarian(s)/Assistant Librarian(s)/Physical Instructor(s)/Graduate Laboratory Instructor(s) including Principal of your college in the relevant pay structure effective from 1.1.2006.

The date of annual increment of an incumbent will be governed by the provisions as laid down in the finance department's memo no. 2728-F dated 7.4.2009 in case of leave without pay granted by the college.

Necessary adjustment on account of ad-hoc payment and interim relief as the case may be, if any, will be made against the claims admissible in terms of this fixation of pay. The net amount after such adjustment will be disbursed. If it is eventually found that payment on account of this pay fixation has been made wrongly for any reason whatsoever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from future claims of the incumbent(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Enclosure: As stated above

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

Memo No. 272 /1(1)-UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 16/2/23

**Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:**

1. Jt. DPI(PPS), WB, Education Directorate, Bikash Bhavan, Bidhannagar, Kolkata -91
2. Dy. Regional Education Officer & Ex-Officio Jt. DPI, West Bengal, Jalpaiguri Division, MEENAKSHI BHAVAN, P.O. & Dist- Jalpaiguri, PIN-735 101

**ATTESTED**

*[Signature]*  
Principal  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

(P.T.O.)



Enclosure to DPLWB's Memo No. 272 -UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 16 | 2 | 23  
 STATEMENT OF FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHER(S)/LIBRARIAN(S)/ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN(S)/PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR(S)/GRADUATE LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR(S) INCLUDING PRINCIPAL C:  
 K. andra College, P.O. Khandra, Dist- Paschim Bardhaman, PIN- 713363

Sl. No.	a) Name b) Designation & AGP c) Date of joining d) Date of award of M.Phil/Ph.D.	a) Date of effect for Placement/Promotion in Asst. Prof. (Formerly Sr. Scale)/Sel. Grade Lect./Reader/Assoc. Prof./Fresh appointment(Principal)	Prior to Placement/Promotion(CAS) /Fresh Appointment		After Placement/Promotion(CAS) /Fresh Appointment(Principal)		After CAS /Fresh Apptt.(Principal)		
			a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on	a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on	Initially Fixed			Finally Fixed	
					a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on	a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on		a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on	a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
a) Sri Sandip Tah b) Assistant Professor in Geography (Stage-1) c) 01-04-2010 d) N.A.	a) 01-04-2016 b) 7,000 c) 01-07-2016 d) N.A.	a) 15600-39100/- b) 19,050 c) 6,000 d) 25,050 e) 31-03-2016	a) 15600-39100/- b) 19,050 c) 6,000 d) 25,050 e) 31-03-2016	a) 15600-39100/- b) 19,050 c) 7,000 d) 26,050 e) 01-04-2016	a) 15600-39100/- b) 20,590 c) 7,000 d) 27,590 e) 01-07-2016	a) Assistant Professor (Stage-2) b) 01-07-2017 c) 1/7 of e v			

n.b. The fixation of pay vide memo no. 502-UGC dt. 18.3.2020 at Sl. No. (2) in respect of Sri Tah to be treated as cancelled.

n.b. The fixation of pay vide memo no. 502-UGC dt. 18.3.2020 at Sl. No. (2) in respect of Sri Tah is to be treated as cancelled.

ATTESTED  
  
 P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal  




Government of West Bengal

Education Directorate

Bikash Bhavan, 9th Fl, Bidhannagar, Kolkata - 91

Memo No. 294 -UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 16/2/23  
4P-113 UGC/09 (CAS)

From : The Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal  
To : The Principal/Teacher-in-Charge/President/Secretary,  
Khandra College,  
P.O. Khandra, Dist- Paschim Bardhaman, PIN- 713363

**Sub: FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHER(S)/LIBRARIAN(S)/ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN(S)/ PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR(S)/ GRADUATE LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR(S) INCLUDING PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGE**

**Ref: Your letter No. KC/DPI/CAS/23/04 dated 06.01.2023**

In terms of G.O. Nos. 133-Edn(CS) dated 29.1.1980, 587-Edn(CS) dated 21.5.1990, 374-Edn(CS) dated 30.5.1995, 183-Edn(CS) dated 30.5.1996, 63-Edn(CS) dated 12.1.1999, 72-Edn(CS) dated 17.1.1997, 118-Edn(CS) dated 4.2.1999, 195-Edn(CS) dated 11.2.2000, 629-Edn(CS) dated 12.5.2000, 677-Edn(CS) dated 29.10.2008, 253-Edn(CS) dated 7.4.2009, 533-Edn(CS) dated 28.8.2009, 534-Edn(CS) dated 28.8.2009 read with G.O. nos. 609-Edn(CS) dated 24.9.2009, 625-Edn(CS) dated 13.10.2009, 733-Edn(CS) dated 17.11.2009, No. 420-Edn(CS) dated 23.5.2014, No. 920-Edn(CS) dated 31.12.2012, 558-Edn(CS) dated 14.6.2013, 951-Edn(CS) dated 6.10.2015, 892-Edn(U) dated 4.11.2016, 896-Edn(U) dated 8.11.2016, 986-ED/2016 dated 24.11.2016, ED-1009/2016/ED-985/2016 dated 15.12.2016 please find enclosed a Statement showing the fixation of pay of Teacher(s)/Librarian(s)/Assistant Librarian(s)/Physical Instructor(s)/Graduate Laboratory Instructor(s) including Principal of your college in the relevant pay structure effective from 1.1.2006.

The date of annual increment of an incumbent will be governed by the provisions as laid down in the finance department's memo no. 2728-F dated 7.4.2009 in case of leave without pay granted by the college.

Necessary adjustment on account of ad-hoc payment and interim relief as the case may be, if any, will be made against the claims admissible in terms of this fixation of pay. The net amount after such adjustment will be disbursed. If it is eventually found that payment on account of this pay fixation has been made wrongly for any reason whatsoever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from future claims of the incumbent(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Enclosure: As stated above

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

Memo No. 294 /1(1)-UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 16/2/23

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. Jt. DPI(PPS), WB, Education Directorate, Bikash Bhavan, Bidhannagar, Kolkata -91
2. Dy. Regional Education Officer & Ex-Officio Jt. DPI, West Bengal, Jalpaiguri Division, MEENAKSHI BHAVAN, P.O. & Dist- Jalpaiguri, PIN-735 101

ATTESTED  
Chaitanya  
03/05/2024  
Khandra College  
Bidhannagar, Kolkata

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

(P.T.O.)



P.O. Khandra, Dist- Paschim Bardhaman, PIN- 713363

Sl. No.	a) Name b) Designation & AGP c) Date of joining d) Date of award of M.Phil/Ph.D.	a) Date of effect for Placement/Promotion in Asst. Prof.(Formerly Sr.Scale)/Sol.Grade Lect./Reader/Assoc.Prof./Fresh appointments(Principal)	Prior to Placement/ Promotion(CAS) /Fresh Appointment		After Placement/Promotion(CAS) /Fresh Appointment(Principal)		After CAS /Fresh Apptt.(Principal)
			a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on	a) a) Pay Band b) b) Band Pay c) c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) e) w.e.f./on	Initially Fixed		
					Finally Fixed		
(1)		b) AGP after CAS/Fresh Apptt.(pl) c) Date of option for fixation benefit(either straightway/date of effect) or 1/7 of particular year					a) Redesignated as b) Date of next increment
1)	a) Sri Manudev Roy b) Assistant Professor in History (Stage-1) c) 01-04-2010 d) N.A.	a) 01-04-2016 b) 7,000 c) 01-07-2016	a) 15600-39100/- b) 19,050 c) 6,000 d) 25,050 e) 31-03-2016	a) 15600-39100/- b) 19050 c) 7000 d) 26050 e) 01-04-2016	a) 15600-39100/- b) 20,590 c) 7,000 d) 27,590 e) 01-07-2016	a) Assistant Professor (Stage-2) b) 01-07-2017 & 1/7 of e.y.	
n.b. The fixation of pay wide memo no. 502-UGC dt. 18.3.2020 at sl. No. (3) in respect of Sri Roy is to be treated as cancelled.							

ATTESTED

P.O. BOX 10000 COLLEGE



Government of West Bengal

Education Directorate

Bikash Bhavan, 9th Fl, Bidhannagar, Kolkata - 91

Memo No. 295 -UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 16/2/23  
4P-113 UGC/09 (CAS)

From : The Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal  
To : The Principal/Teacher-in-Charge/President/Secretary,  
Khandra College,  
P.O. Khandra, Dist- Paschim Bardhaman, PIN- 713363

**Sub: FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHER(S)/LIBRARIAN(S)/ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN(S)/ PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR(S)/ GRADUATE LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR(S) INCLUDING PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGE**

Ref: Your letter No. KC/DPI/CAS/23/05 dated 06.01.2023

In terms of G.O. Nos. 133-Edn(CS) dated 29.1.1980, 587-Edn(CS) dated 21.5.1990, 374-Edn(CS) dated 30.5.1995, 183-Edn(CS) dated 30.5.1996, 63-Edn(CS) dated 12.1.1999, 72-Edn(CS) dated 17.1.1997, 118-Edn(CS) dated 4.2.1999, 195-Edn(CS) dated 11.2.2000, 629-Edn(CS) dated 12.5.2000, 677-Edn(CS) dated 29.10.2008, 253-Edn(CS) dated 7.4.2009, 533-Edn(CS) dated 28.8.2009, 534-Edn(CS) dated 28.8.2009 read with G.O. nos. 609-Edn(CS) dated 24.9.2009, 625-Edn(CS) dated 13.10.2009, 733-Edn(CS) dated 17.11.2009, No. 420-Edn(CS) dated 23.5.2014, No. 920-Edn(CS) dated 31.12.2012, 558-Edn(CS) dated 14.6.2013, 951-Edn(CS) dated 6.10.2015, 892-Edn(U) dated 4.11.2016, 896-Edn(U) dated 8.11.2016, 986-ED/2016 dated 24.11.2016, ED-1009/2016/ED-985/2016 dated 15.12.2016 please find enclosed a Statement showing the fixation of pay of Teacher(s)/Librarian(s)/Assistant Librarian(s)/Physical Instructor(s)/Graduate Laboratory Instructor(s) including Principal of your college in the relevant pay structure effective from 1.1.2006.

The date of annual increment of an incumbent will be governed by the provisions as laid down in the finance department's memo no. 2728-F dated 7.4.2009 in case of leave without pay granted by the college.

Necessary adjustment on account of ad-hoc payment and interim relief as the case may be, if any, will be made against the claims admissible in terms of this fixation of pay. The net amount after such adjustment will be disbursed. If it is eventually found that payment on account of this pay fixation has been made wrongly for any reason whatsoever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from future claims of the incumbent(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Enclosure: As stated above

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

Memo No. 295 /1(1)-UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 16/2/23

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. Jt. DPI(PPS), WB, Education Directorate, Bikash Bhavan, Bidhannagar, Kolkata -91
2. Dy. Regional Education Officer & Ex-Officio Jt. DPI, West Bengal, Jalpaiguri Division, MEENAKSHI BHAVAN, P.O. & Dist- Jalpaiguri, PIN-735 101

ATTESTED  
03/05/2023  
for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal



(Continued to GHI, WB, Memo No. 875 -UGC Dated, Kolkata, the 16/2/23  
 STATEMENT OF FIXATION OF PAY OF TEACHER(S)/LIBRARIAN(S)/ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN(S)/PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR(S)/GRADUATE LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR(S) INCLUDING PRINCIPAL OF  
 Khondra College, P.O. Khondra, Dist- Paschim Bardhaman, PIN- 713363

Sl. No.	Name	a) Designation & AGP b) Date of joining c) Date of award of M Phil/Ph.D	a) Date of effect for Placement/Promotion in Asst. Prof. (Formerly Sr. Scale)/Sel. Grade Lect./Reader/Assoc. Prof./Fresh Appointment(Principal)	Prior to Placement/Promotion(CAS) /Fresh Appointment		After Placement/Promotion(CAS) /Fresh Appointment(Principal)		After CAS /Fresh Apptt.(Principal)
				a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on	a) Pay Band b) Band Pay c) AGP d) Revised Basic Pay(b+c) e) w.e.f./on	Initially Fixed	Finally Fixed	
(1)	(2)		1	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
17	a) Vin. Rajan Kumar Das		a) 01-04-2016	a) 15600-39100/-	a) 15600-39100/-	a) 15600-39100/-	a) Assistant Professor (Stage-2)	
	b) Appointed by order no. 1000		b) 19-05-2016	b) 19,050	b) 19,050	b) 20,590	b) 01-07-2017	
	c) 01-07-2016		c) 01-07-2016	c) 6,000	c) 7,000	c) 7,000		
	d) 01-04-2016		d) 25-05-2016	d) 25,050	d) 26,050	d) 27,590	& 1/7 of e.y.	
	e) N.A.		e) 31-03-2016	e) 31-03-2016	e) 01-04-2016	e) 01-07-2016		

18 The fixation of pay under memo no. 802 UGC dt. 18.1.2020 at Sl. No. 18 is in respect of Sr. Das is to be treated as cancelled.

for Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

ATTESTED  
 02/05/2023  
 11/05/23



GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL  
EDUCATION DIRECTORATE  
BIKASH BHAVAN, BIDHANNAGORE, KOLKATA - 700 091

Memo No. 680-UGC  
4P-113 UGC-09(CAS)

Dated, Kolkata, the 05/04/2023

From : The Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal

To : The Principal/Vice Principal/Teacher-in-Charge,  
Khandra College,  
P.O – Khandra, Dist-Paschim Bardhaman,  
PIN – 713 363.

Sub.: Approval of Career Advancement Promotion (CAS) as per UGC Regulations – 2010 & 2016 in the revised pay structure ROPA 2019 w.e.f. 01.01.2020 in respect of the Assistant Professor (Stage – I/II to II/III) & Assistant Professor (Stage III) to Associate Professor (Stage IV)/Librarian/ Graduate Laboratory Instructor (GLI) Staff of the State Aided Colleges

With reference to the subject and the correspondence(s) made by the College Authority in their Letter No(s) KC/DPI/UGC/CAS/2023/66 Date 14.03.2023 in respect of Dr. Sandip Tah, Assistant Professor (Stage II)/Librarian/GLI in Geography (Date of Joining: 01.04.2010, Ph.D – 4.4.2017) of Khandra College, Dist-Paschim Bardhaman provisional promotional approval is accorded in terms of Career Advancement Scheme in the revised pay structure 2019 (w.e.f. 01.01.2020) with effect from the date of promotion of Dr. Tah, Assistant Professor/Librarian (Stage – II) to the post of Assistant Professor/Librarian (Stage – III) or Assistant Professor/Professor/Librarian (Stage – III) to Associate Professor/Librarian (Stage IV) as per G.O. No.920-Edn(CS) dt. 31.12.2012, 1373 Edn(CS) dt. 07.12.2017, 1305-Edn(U) dt. 30.12.2019 and 120-Edn(U) dt. 03.02.2020 and his/her pay may be fixed as follows from the existing pay as on 31.03.2021 at Level 11, Cell 08.

Pay to be fixed initially at		Pay to be fixed finally	
Level	12 (Rs. 79800-211500)	Level	12 (Rs. 79800-211500)
Cell	4 (Rs.87200)	Cell	6 (Rs.92500)
Wef date of promotion):	01.04.2021	Wef date of option/ promotion):	01.07.2021
		Date of next increment (DNI)	01.07.2022 & so on

This is further to be notified that the appointment is made by up-grading the post held by the incumbent and that the post will automatically revert to the post of Assistant Professor (Stage – I) as soon as the post is vacated by way of superannuation/resignation or in any other way.

If it is eventually found that payment on account of pay fixation done by the College Authority has been done wrongly for any reason whatsoever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from the future claims of the incumbent(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Memo No. 680/1( ) – UGC

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. Joint Director (PPS), Education Directorate, Deptt. of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal, Bikash Bhavan, Salt Lake, Kolkata 700 091.
2. Executive Director, Deptt. of Education, GTA, Lowisk Jubilee Complex, Darjeeling.
3. Dy. Regional Education Officer, Jalpaiguri Divn., REO, Jalpaiguri Divn., Pahari Para, Opposite Municipal Primary School, Ward No. 6, P.O. & Dist. Jalpaiguri.

ATTESTED

*[Signature]*  
03/05/2023  
PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL

Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

*[Signature]*  
for Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal.

Dated, Kolkata, the 05/04/2023

*[Signature]*  
for Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal



GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL  
EDUCATION DIRECTORATE  
BIKASH BHAVAN, BIDHANNAGORE, KOLKATA - 700 091

Memo No. 580-UGC  
4P-113 UGC-09(CAS)

Dated, Kolkata, the 05/04/2023

From The Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal

To The Principal/Vice Principal/Teacher-in-Charge,  
Khandra College,  
P.O – Khandra, Dist-Paschim Bardhaman,  
PIN – 713 363.

Sub.: Approval of Career Advancement Promotion (CAS) as per UGC Regulations – 2010 & 2016 in the revised pay structure ROPA 2019 w.e.f. 01.01.2020 in respect of the Assistant Professor (Stage – I/II to II/III) & Assistant Professor (Stage III) to Associate Professor (Stage IV)/Librarian/ Graduate Laboratory Instructor (GLI) Staff of the State Aided Colleges

With reference to the subject and the correspondence(s) made by the College Authority in their Letter No. SKC/DPI/UGC/CAS/2023/86 Date 14.03.2023 in respect of Dr. Sandip Tah, Assistant Professor (Stage – II)/Librarian/GLI in Geography (Date of Joining: 01.04.2010, Ph.D – 4.4.2017) of Khandra College, Dist-Paschim Bardhaman, provisional promotional approval is accorded in terms of Career Advancement Scheme in the revised pay structure 2019 (w.e.f. 01.01.2020) with effect from the date of promotion of Dr. Tah, Assistant Professor/Librarian (Stage – II) to the post of Assistant Professor/Librarian (Stage – III) or Assistant Professor/Professor/Librarian (Stage – III) to Associate Professor/Librarian (Stage – IV) as per G.O. No 920-Edn(CS) dt. 31.12.2012, 1373-Edn(CS) dt. 07.12.2017, 1306-Edn(U) dt. 30.12.2019 and 120-Edn(U) dt. 03.02.2020 and his/her pay may be fixed as follows from the existing pay as on 31.03.2021 at Level 11, Cell 08

Pay to be fixed initially at		Pay to be fixed finally	
Level	12 (Rs. 79800-211500)	Level	12 (Rs. 79800-211500)
Cell	4 (Rs 87200)	Cell	6 (Rs 92500)
Wef date of promotion:	01.04.2023	Wef date of option/ promotion:	01.07.2021
		Date of next increment (DNI)	01.07.2022 & so on

This is further to be notified that the appointment is made by up-grading the post held by the incumbent and that the post will automatically revert to the post of Assistant Professor (Stage – I) as soon as the post is vacated by way of superannuation/resignation or in any other way.

If it is eventually found that payment on account of pay fixation done by the College Authority has been done wrongly for any reason whatsoever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from the future claims of the incumbent(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

for Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal

Memo No. 580-UGC

Dated, Kolkata, the 05/04/2023

Copy forwarded for information to

1. Joint Director (PPS), Education Directorate, Deptt. of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal, Bikaner Road, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 091
2. Executive Director, Deptt. of Education, GTA, Lowisk Jubilee Complex, Durgam Chatterjee
3. Dy. Regional Education Officer, Jalpaiguri Divn. REO, Jalpaiguri Divn. Bahari Para, Opposite Municipal Market, School, Ward No. 6, P.O. & Dist. Jalpaiguri

ATTESTED

for Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal



No. 1970 - UGC  
4P-113- UGC-09 (CAS)

Dated, the 20/09/2023

From The Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

To ✓ The Principal/Vice Principal/Teacher-in-charge,  
Khandra College  
P.O.- Khandra  
Dist-Paschim Bardhaman  
Pin-713 363

Sub: Approval of Career Advancement Promotion under CAS as per UGC 2010 & 2016 the revised pay structure of ROPA 2019 w.e.f. 01.01.2020 in respect of the Assistant Professor (Stage I/II to III/IV) & Assistant Professor to Associate Professor (Stage III to IV) (Librarian/Graduate Laboratory Instructor (GLI) staff of the State Aided Colleges.

With reference to the subject and the correspondences made by the College Authority in their letter No. KC/DPI/CAS/2023/84 dated 31.03.2023/11.04.2023 in respect of Sri/Smt./Dr. Sadiya Pravin Assistant Professor (Stage I) in Hindi Librarian- (Date of Joining : 01-12-2016 of Khandra College Paschim Bardhaman provisional promotional approval is accorded in terms of Career Advancement Scheme/promotion in the revised pay structure 2019 (w.e.f. 01.01.2020) with effect from the date of promotion of Sadiya Pravin Assistant Professor (Stage I) to the post of Assistant Professor (Stage-II) Librarian (Stage II) to the post of Librarian (Stage-II) as per G.O. No. 920-Edn(CS) dt.31-12-2012, 1373-Edn(CS,) dt.07-12-2017, 1306-Edn(U) dt. 30-12-2019 and 120-Edn(U) dt.03-02-2020 and his/her pay may be fixed as follows from the existing pay as on 30-11-2022 at level 10(57,700 - 1,82,400), Cell 07(68,800).

Pay to be fixed initially at :

Level : NA

Cell: NA

w.e.f.(date of Promotion) : NA

Pay to be fixed finally :

Level : 11 (Rs. 58,900-2,05,500)

Cell: 02 (Rs. 71,000)

w.e.f. (date of option/Promotion) 01-12-2022

Date of next increment (DNI) : 01-07-2023

& so on

This is further to be notified that the appointment is made by up-grading the post held by incumbent and that the post will automatically revert to the post of Assistant Professor (Level I) soon as the post is vacated by way of superannuation/resignation or in any other way.

If it is eventually found that provisional approval of CAS and pay fixation has been made wrongly for any reason whatsoever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from the future claims of the incumbent(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may be kindly acknowledged.

For Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

Memo No. 1970(1/1) UGC

Dated, the 20/09/2023

Copy forwarded for information to :

- 1) Joint Director (PPS), Education Directorate, Department of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal, Bikash Bhavan, Salt Lake, Kolkata - 700091
- 2) Executive Director, Department of Education, GTA, Lower Jubilee Complex, Darjeeling
- 3) Deputy Regional Education Officer, Jalpaiguri Division, Pahari Para, opposite Municipal Primary School, Ward No. 6, P.O. & Dist - Jalpaiguri

ATTESTED  
*[Signature]*  
02/05/2023  
PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O. Khandra, Dist. Paschim Bardhaman

For Director of Public Instruction, WB



Government of West Bengal  
Education Directorate  
Bikash Bhavan, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091.

Memo No. 2195 - UGC  
4P-113 UGC-09(CAS)

Dated, Kolkata, the 07/11/2023

From : The Director of Public Instruction,  
West Bengal.

To : ✓ The Principal/Teacher-in-Charge/President/Secretary,  
Khandra College,  
P.O - Khandra, Dist.-Paschim Bardhaman,  
Pin - 713363.

Sub : Approval of Career Advancement Promotion (CAS) as per UGC Regulations - 2010 & 2016 in the revised pay structure ROPA 2019 w.e.f. 01.01.2020 in respect of the Assistant Professor (Stage-I/II to II/III) & Assistant Professor (Stage-III) to Associate professor (Stage-IV)/ Librarian/Graduate Laboratory Instruction (GLI) staff of the State aided College

With reference to the subject and the correspondences made by the College Authority in their letter No(s) KC/DPI/CAS/2023/2024, Date 20/09/2023 in respect of Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya Assistant Professor (Stage-III) in English (Date of Joining 01.04.2010, Ph.D - 29.10.2014 Khandra College, Paschim Bardhaman provisional approval is accorded in terms of Career Advancement Scheme in the revised pay structure 2019 (w.e.f 01.01.2020) with effect from the date of promotion Dr. Bhattacharya of Assistant Professor (Stage-III) to the Associate Professor-(Stage-IV) as per G.O No. 920-Edn(CS), dt. 31.12.2012, 1373-Edn(CS), dt. 07.12.2017, 1306-Edn(U) 30.12.2019 and 120-Edn(U) date. 03.02.2020 and his/her pay may be fixed as follows from the existing pay as on: 28.10.2022 Level: 12(79800-211500) Cell: 8(98200)

Pay to be fixed initially at		Pay to be fixed initially	
Level:	N.A	Level:	13A(131400-217100)
Cell:	N.A	Cell:	01 (131400)
w.e.f (Date of Promotion)	N.A	w.e.f (date of Promotion/Option)	29.10.2022
		Date of Next Increment (DNI)	01.07.2023

This is further to be notified that the appointment is made by up-grating the post held by the incumbent and that the post will automatically revert to the post of Assistant Professor (Stage-I) as soon as the post is vacated by way of superannuation/resignation or in any other way.

If it is eventually found that payment on account of pay fixation done by the College authority has been done wrongly for any reason whatsoever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from the future claims of the incumbent(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may be kindly acknowledged.

Memo No. 2195 - 1 (1) - UGC

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. Joint Director (PPS), Education Directorate, Deptt. of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal, Bikash Bhavan, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091.
2. Executive Director, Deptt. of Education, GTA, Lowis Jubilee Complex, Barjeeling
3. Deputy Regional Education Officer, Jalpaiguri Division, Pahari Para, opposite Municipal Primary School Ward No. 6, P.O & Dist.-Jalpaiguri.

For Director of Public Instruction, W.B.  
Dated, Kolkata, the 07/11/2023

For Director of Public Instruction, W.B.

ATTESTED  
*Shatabdha*  
03/05/2024  
PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman



GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL  
EDUCATION DIRECTORATE  
BIKASH BHAVAN, SALT LAKE, KOLKATA - 91

No. 123-UGC  
4P-113 UGC/09-FCAS

Dated, the 11/01/2024

From: The Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal  
To: The Principal/Vice Principal/Teacher-in-charge  
Khandra College  
P.O. - Khandra, Dist. - Paschim Bardhaman, Pin - 713 363

Sub: Approval of Career Advancement Promotion (CAS) as per UGC Regulations-2010 & 2015 in the revised pay structure ROPA 2019 w.e.f. 01.01.2020 in respect of the Assistant Professor (Stage-III to IV) & Assistant Professor (Stage-III) to Associate Professor (Stage - IV) / Librarian/Graduate Laboratory Instructor (GLI) staff of the State aided Colleges

With reference to the subject and the correspondences made by the College Authority in their letter No(s) KC/DPI/2023/236(A) dated 01.12.2023 in respect of Sd/Smt. Dr. Sumita Mandal, Assistant Professor (Stage - III) in Sanskrit, (Date of Joining : 12.04.2010, Ph.D. - 2005) of Khandra College, Paschim Bardhaman provisional promotional approval is accorded in terms of Career Advancement Scheme in the revised pay structure 2019 (w.e.f. 01.01.2020) with effect from the date of promotion of Dr. Mandal, Assistant Professor (Stage - III) to Associate Professor (Stage - IV) as per G.O. No. 620-Edn(CS) dt. 31.12.2012, 1373-Edn(CS) dt. 7.12.2017, 1306-Edn(U) dt. 30.12.2019 and 120-Edn(U) dt. 03.02.2020 and his/her pay may be fixed as follows from the existing pay as on 11.04.2022 at Level 12 (79600-211500) Cell 09 (101100)

Pay to be fixed initially at		Pay to be fixed finally	
Level	N.A.	Level	13A(131400-217100)
Cell	N.A.	Cell	01(131400)
w.e.f. (date of promotion)	N.A.	w.e.f. (date of option/Promotion)	12.04.2022
		Date of next increment (DNI)	01.07.2023

This is further to be notified that the appointment is made by up-grading the post held by the incumbent and that the post will automatically revert to the post of Assistant Professor (Stage-I) as soon as the post is vacated by way of superannuation/resignation or in any other way.

If it is eventually found that payment on account of pay fixation done by the College Authority has been done wrongly for any reason whatsoever in excess of the admissible amount, such excess payment, if any, will be recovered from the future claims of the incumbent(s) concerned.

The receipt of this letter may be kindly acknowledged

Memo No. 121/11-UGC

Copy forwarded for information to :

- 1) Joint Director (PPS), Education Directorate, Department of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal, Bikash Bhavan, Salt Lake, Kolkata - 700091.
- 2) Executive Director, Department of Education, GTA, Louis Jubilee Complex, Darjeeling.
- 3) Deputy Regional Education Officer, Jalpaiguri Division, REO, Jalpaiguri Division, Pahari Para, opposite Municipal Primary School, Ward No. 6, P.O. & Dist. - Jalpaiguri

for Director of Public Instruction, W.B.

Dated, the 11/01/2024

ATTESTED  
Principal  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

for Director of Public Instruction, W.B.







# PROSPECTS AND RETROSPECTS

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*Post-Independence Bengal on the Crossroads of  
Society Literature and Culture (1947-2020)*







# PROSPECTS AND RETROSPECTS

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*Post-Independence Bengal on the  
Crossroads of Society Literature and  
Culture (1947-2020)*

A.K. Chakraborty  
S. Chowdhury and others for  
Board of Editors, Khandra College





## **Prospects and Retrospects**

*Post-Independence Bengal on the Crossroads of Society Literature and Culture (1947-2020)*

## **Board of Editors, Khandra College**

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## Bridging the Gap - from the Principal's Desk

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The idea was drafted, the stage was set and the performers were almost ready. However, due to some uncontrollable factors, the edition could not see the light of the day as it was thought of. Meanwhile, there happened a change in the highest hierarchical position in the organisation. A few months delayed as a result. However, the conviction was amply evident in the grinning faces as they were all gearing up to bring out the edited volume at the earliest.

Yes, it is; *Prospects and Retrospects: Post Independence Bengal on the Crossroads of Society Literature and Culture (1947-2020)* in its own glory is ready to inform the world of its creators in different languages, irrespective of caste, creed and nationality in the true spirit. The effort was to portray the Bengali society post-independence, which has seen through different rulers at different times. The industrial growth and its impact in the Bengal culture and tradition, the turbulence in the Naxalite period during the early 70's, the changes in the late eighties and nineties brought about by LPG (liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation) has been vastly narrated in many places which has changed the social and cultural platform in the 90's renaissance. The education sector has undergone a sea change. The introduction of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and their present enforcement has brought about a drastic change in the social, cultural and behavioural values, thus paving the path to psychological developments and neuro-marketing issues.

In the present scenario, when Sustainability has become the keyword in the industry-academia relationship, market forces are constantly hammering and hovering the education of the young minds; introduction of NEP 2020 and *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* has suddenly emerged to the fore. In this backdrop, a little knowledge about the antecedents and the aftermath of the external factors will definitely help the readers understand and cultivate an interest to understand the relevance of this volume.

Lastly, I thank all my colleagues at Khandra College for such a wonderful initiative and promise many such volumes in the future.

Khandra College,  
2023

**Dr Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya**  
*Principal*







## Contents

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<i>Foreword</i>	<i>xi</i>
<i>General Introduction</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>Contributors</i>	<i>xix</i>

### SECTION I: ENGLISH

1. The Partition of Bengal in 1947: A Close Look into the History of Communal Riots and Refugee Exodus <i>Tapan Kumar Das</i>	1
2. The Myth of a Casteless Bengal - Time for a Reality Check <i>Shubhalaksmi Ray Chowdhury</i>	9
3. Beyond the Lime-Light: A Brief Study of the Genesis of Parallel Cinema in Post-Independence Bengal <i>Rianka Banerjee</i>	18
4. Environmental Communication in West Bengal: Historicizing the Role of Bengali Television in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Centuries (1975-2015) <i>Malyaban Chattopadhyay &amp; Amrita Sett</i>	27
5. Science Education in Post-Independence Bengal: A Brief Overview <i>Sourabh Mukherjee</i>	40
6. When the Mother is a Child: A Case Study of the Sonamukhi Block in Bankura to Analyse the Consequences of Child Marriage <i>Debabrata Biswas</i>	47
7. Good Governance, Decentralization and the Maoist Violence: A Case Study of the District of Purulia <i>Ashish Kr. Chakraborty</i>	58
8. Has the Consumer Expenditure been Pro-poor in West Bengal? A Study during the Period of Economic Reforms <i>Debarati Das</i>	74



9. The Post-liberalization Era in West Bengal (1991-2019):  
A Review of Changes in Agriculture, Industry,  
Infrastructure, Economic indices, FDI and Export  
*Volanath Mondal* 85
10. E-Governance in Post-Independence Bengal  
*Prity Verma* 97
11. A Contemporary Probe into the Traditions of the Santhali  
Rituals and Customs: A Case- Study of the district of  
Bankura  
*Dhiren Mandi* 109
12. Empowering Women through Political Participation:  
A Study of the Purba Bardhaman District, West Bengal  
*Sandip Tah* 120
13. Krishna Chandra Bhattacharyya's Neo-Vedantism:  
A New Wave of Intellectualism in Mid-Twentieth  
Century Bengal  
*Abhisek Bhattacharya* 130

## SECTION II: BENGALI

14. বিবর্তনের ধারা প্রসঙ্গে শ্রী অরবিন্দ  
*মধুমিতা মণ্ডল* 139
15. বিংশ শতকীয় বাংলায় পরমসত্তার অন্বেষণ  
: নব্যবেদান্তবাদী কৃষ্ণচন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্যের দর্শনতত্ত্বের একটি  
সমীক্ষা  
*তাপস ঘোষ* 149
16. স্বাধীনতার উপলব্ধি ও বাংলা সাহিত্য: প্রসঙ্গ স্বদেশপ্রেম  
ও দেশাত্মবোধ  
*অরুন্ধতী সুর* 160
17. স্বাধীনোত্তর বাংলা গানের ভুবন  
হারাধন রক্ষিত ও কুমকুম ভট্টাচার্য 172
18. নানারূপে 'মা'-মহাশ্বেতার ছোটগল্পে  
*সুদীপা চৌধুরী* 183
19. বাংলার ঝুমুর প্রসঙ্গ এবং তারাকঙ্করের 'কবি' উপন্যাসে  
তার প্রতিফলন  
*উদয় সরদার* 195



20. স্বাধীনতা- উত্তর বাংলায় শোষক ও শোষিতের মিথস্ক্রিয়া ও সৈকত রক্ষিতের 'মাড়াইকল' গল্পসংগ্রহে তার প্রতিফলন <i>রেণুকা মাজী</i>	203
21. স্বাধীনতা পরবর্তী বাংলা ছোটগল্প <i>অদिति দাশগুপ্ত</i>	213
22. নারী উপন্যাসিকের লেখায় নারীর অবস্থানঃ আটেরদশকের উপন্যাসে রাজনৈতিক ভাবনা ও মেয়েরা <i>সোমা চক্রবর্তী</i>	226
23. শিক্ষার আলোকে নারী : একটি সন্ধান <i>মিতালী সেন</i>	235
<b>SECTION III: HINDI</b>	
24. बंगाल : स्वतंत्रता से अब तक के सफर में (1947-2019) <i>प्रीति सिंह</i>	239
25. विभाजन की त्रासदी <i>सादिया परवीन</i>	248
26. रवीन्द्रनाथ और महादेवी के काव्य में मानववादी चिंतन <i>अंजू सिंह</i>	254
Index	261







## Foreword

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The present critical volume is a modest attempt at understanding the Bengali society after the Independence of India in 1947. In fact, Indian society, especially that of Bengal experienced a qualitative change in the last fifty years of the British rule and also in the aftermath of decolonization, which led it on a new and different path of development and ongoing socio-economic as well as cultural transformation. The new web of politico-economic and socio-cultural relations which were being created during the British period, now demand a separate and distinct appraisal in the light of a greater social awakening.

The restoration and reconstruction of present Bengali society was not merely a “techno-economic” problem. It has social dimensions that include transformation in the fields of political as well as cyber-oriented activities. In contrast to other regions of British India, Bengal (undivided) definitely established its stand in the cultural sphere which was possibly promoted by the so-called urban and educated Bengali *Bhadralok*, although the education system of the-then Bengal was idealized to a considerable extent by European literature. The educational system of colonised India originated for spreading Western culture so that the natives might be trained for public administration. However, the British policy of producing educated Indian clerks could not impede the Bengali Renaissance – the splendid intellectual movement, which was started by Rammohun Ray against odd social customs and superstitions, or by Vidyasagar who fought for the liberation of women. Such reformist movements received greater momentum after the independence of India.

The present volume humbly tries to analyse some crucial socio-cultural as well as politico-economic changes that Bengal has undergone in the post 1947 scenario. This book is expected to provide a better



understanding of the phenomenon of social change in Bengal, which is a controversial as well as on-going process, and it can never be denied that it moves definitely towards a positive direction. If the spirit and reflection of the articles impress the teachers, scholars and students, the objective of editing such a book will be purposeful, inspiring and fruitful.

It must be admitted that the selected articles for the present book are inadequate for an overall understanding of the last seventy-five years' socio-cultural phenomenon of Bengal. Still, they will provide a faithful sketch of the different moves that came to characterise the post-Independence Bengali society and culture.

Thanks to Teachers' Council, Khandra College, Editorial Board, contributors and my colleagues for their constant encouragement, support and suggestion, without which this challenging task would not have been materialized. Teachers' Council, Khandra College may legitimately feel honoured in being able to bring out such a publication.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge the cooperation rendered by Mr M.P Yadav, Director, Manak Publications Pvt. Limited, New Delhi for publishing the book in a minimum time.

Khandra College,  
2023

**Prof. Sanjib Kumar Hazra**  
*Former Principal and Editor-in-Chief*



## General Introduction

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The independence of 1947 was not only a historical phenomenon; it had deep-reaching impacts for Bengal in so far as it modulated the course of her socio-cultural activities in general. For Bengal, in the first place, was to be West Bengal following the partition, while her eastern fragment came to be known as East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). The change of name, apart from being the result of a political manoeuvre, became perpetually emblematic of the pain inflicted to the minds of those who had to walk through the fiery trajectories of genocide during the Hindu-Muslim riots. Apart from the issues of pogroms, refugee exodus and their rehabilitation in West Bengal, there were also the issues of food-crisis, corruption and coercion to be mitigated. Swelling moral anarchy was already a scar too deep-rooted to heal. Besides, in an age of rapid urbanization, the conflict in economy posed by the rural agrarian and the urban industrial sectors was getting far from being resolved. Bengal's almost proverbial harmony was at a stake, and what stirred the Bengali intelligentsia of the 1950s was the inevitable question as to how they should preserve and also work for a greater expansion of the discourse of integrity in the newly evolved state of West Bengal.

This discourse was based on the notion of encouraging inclusive growth, though it could not wholly dispense with the fragmentary politics still at work to disrupt the integrity of the state. However, the processes of reconstruction gradually made themselves perceivable in almost every sphere of activity and continued to motivate fruitful contemplations in the domains of art and literature, social and material sciences, trade and commerce, and also in civics and polity. While on the one hand the philanthropic philosophy of Renaissance Bengal was still radiant in the firmament, there were poets like Jibanananda



Das, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Sudhindranath Datta and Bishnu Dey to bear within them the glorious legacy of Tagore before extending it further to the threshold of a new age of composition. Artists like Jamini Roy, socio-political doctrinaires like Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay, novelists like Tarasankar and Manik Bandyopadhyay also made their appearance in this phase, whose commitment to their heritage and culture stood exemplary for the subsequent generations. Besides, the 1950s and 60s saw unprecedented experiments in the film industry under the lead of three master-directors, Rittwik Ghatak, Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen. The modern Bengali song (*Adhunik gaan*) during these decades achieved a finesse, capable of withstanding oblivion. In finance and economy also grounds were prepared for the cultivation of plans and their execution to ensure inclusive growth. Issues like poverty, unemployment and sustainability gradually widened the scope for more critical observations in the field of welfare economics.

The political threads of post-independence Bengal are multihued and they introduced newer and more complex dimensions in political thought and action. Whether good and stable governance attended the state in this period is a question, which is still debated in the academy. Besides, militant aggression motivated by regionalism and separatist propensities often made its appearance in the state to put the government under pressure. Two such movements are the *Naxalite* movement of the 1970s and the *Kamtapuri* movement of the 1990s. Even the Maoist violence in the districts of the *Jungalmahal* replenished the remembrance of the bloodbath during the pogroms at the time of the partition. The nineties however, witnessed the wake of reformist movements among the backward communities of the state. One example at hand is that of the *Matua Mahasangha* movement, which still holds sway among the *Matua Namasudra* community, a group of Bengali Dalit people that lives in and around the township of Thakurnagar in the district of North 24 Parganas.

Planning an edited volume that would encompass the major aspects of the Bengali polity and culture post-independence is therefore, a challenging task in itself, and if we tend to be earnest, efforts can only be made to highlight some of the issues, which went into the making of modern West Bengal, and which still retain contemporary relevance in a changing value-system. It is precisely with this motto that the Board



of Editors, Khandra College moved forward to launch the present critical volume with ISBN. The attempt is not new of its kind; rather, we are honoured to showcase another such publication on the society, literature and culture of Bengal (1913-2013), already released by us under the imprints of a prestigious publisher of Kolkata in the year 2015. While the success of the previous volume was an inspiration in itself, the present work seeks to be even more accommodative in so far as it tends to make room for serious and scholarly speculations in a greater number of interdisciplinary areas. Moreover, we kept the doors open for article submission in three languages – English, Bengali and Hindi. We believed that this would help the readers to examine the societal and the cultural crossroads from a larger perspective, and we sincerely look forward to having serious feedback from scholars and academicians if our goal has met its ends following the completion and successful launch of the present project.

As Executive Editor, I would convey my heartfelt thanks to Prof. Sanjib Kumar Hazra, Former Principal, Khandra College and also the Editor-in-chief, whose unflinching zeal has been the source of motivation for the rest of us. Our present Principal, Dr. Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya, stood as an equally motivational personality to guide us towards a successful completion of the project. The Associate Editors, themselves members of the esteemed faculty of the institution deserve my sincere gratitude for having edited each of the articles with the greatest of diligence and candour. I would congratulate each one of them for the best of efforts they have rendered. My thanks are also due to Prof Shubhalaksmi RayChowdhury, Assistant Professor of the department of Political science and Smt. Rianka Banerjee, SACT of the Department of English, who have performed an excellent job as the Executive Associates in matters related to editing. Finally, as a unit, the Board of Editors, Khandra College conveys warm regards and the best of congratulations to all the scholars and esteemed academicians, who contributed articles and extended thrifless cooperation throughout the entire process of editing and publication.

Last but not the least, the Board extends warm greetings to Mr. M.P. Yadav, Director, Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (subsidiary office at Michigan, USA) for bringing the volume out in print, and doing it elegantly in accordance with the international



norms of publication. We shall deem our labours rewarded if this book succeeds in creating a critical interest in the contemporary academia regarding the post-1947 Bengali society, which has experienced more than ever the crossroads of heritage, culture and above all, the true state of being in the independence's aftermath.

Khandra College,  
2023.

**Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya**  
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# 1

## The Partition of Bengal in 1947: A Close Look into the History of Communal Riots and Refugee Exodus

TAPAN KUMAR DAS

---

**Abstract:** The following paper is based on the theme of the influx of East Bengali refugees to West Bengal between the years 1947 and 1951. The forced migration started when the British India was divided into two nation-states – India and Pakistan in 1947. The Partition of India was followed by large number of migrations from East Bengal (present Bangladesh) to West Bengal (in India). Now the questions arise why the East Bengali migrants chose West Bengal as their safe destination? Did they find a new home? Are the Bengali Hindus still striated as East Bengalis and West Bengalis? Were the local people sympathetic towards the East Bengali migrants? The paper proposes to search possible answer to these questions. The present article will also highlight the role played by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee in connection with the rehabilitation of the East Bengali refugees in West Bengal.

**Keywords:** partition, refugee, hindu mahasabha, forced migration, homeland, riot, rehabilitation, Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

India emerged as an independent country on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 and the country became free from the bondage of British imperialism. But the country was divided into two separate dominions—India and Pakistan. In this perspective, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad remarked that 'the real test of the people's attitude towards the partition of the country came on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 when Independent Pakistan was formed. If the people of India had willingly accepted partition, surely the Hindus



and Sikhs of the Punjab, the Frontier, Sind and Bengal could rejoice the same way as the Muslims of these regions ----.'<sup>1</sup> Here, the question raised by Abul Kalam Azad centers upon the acceptance of partition by the Indian people. Now the question naturally arises why the East Bengali migrants Hindus sought refuge in West Bengal? Were there any forced migrants from East Bengal to West Bengal? Was there any role of outside forces (the British Raj, the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League etc.) in guiding Bengalis in directions they might not have wanted to go? Is the Bengali society still characterized by the binary between the dwellers of the western and the eastern fragments of the erstwhile undivided state?

When Partition came in 1947, East Bengal had a huge Hindu population, who were forced to shift permanently to West Bengal. Among them many were middle class people, having jobs and family connections in West Bengal. When the Punjab was divided there was an exchange of population, but there was no such exchange across the Bengal borders. There is no doubt that with every successive migration there was a massive pressure of population on the state. Therefore, influx of refugees was discouraged by the Indian government, and this compelled the Hindus, who became already the minority, to stay back in East Pakistan.<sup>2</sup>

An Inter-Dominion Conference was held in Calcutta in April, 1948 between the Rehabilitation Ministers of West Bengal and Pakistan who declared their intention to take possible steps to prevent an exodus. But the decision arrived at the conference failed to tame the influx of refugees into West Bengal. By the end of March 1950, nearly 2.5 lakh members of minority community had entered West Bengal by land routes, air and river route from East Bengal.<sup>3</sup> The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* accounted that "people from villages in districts like Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Mymensingh and Rangpur etc say that large scale movement of Hindus have started. ---- Village kavirajs, day-labourers, carpenters, namasudras, santhals-in fact every Hindu in Eastern Pakistan is trying to move out."<sup>4</sup>

Certain questions can be raised: why India was divided? Why should the Muslims be allowed to continue as Indian national? Muhammad Ali Jinnah could not find any suitable answer to these questions. But he finally was compelled to suggest an exchange of population. It can



be said that the exchange of population was impossible and the Muslim League had found another way of resolving the difficulty. A change of tactics, better organization and more favorable conditions enabled the Muslim League to strike terror into the hearts of the non-Muslims, destroy their property, their self-respect and the honour of their women and convert them wholesale to Islam. Undoubtedly, this way was a more effective way of dealing with the minorities and obviated the difficulties involved in an exchange of population. Pirmah Bux, a Sind leader remarked that 'welcome an exchange of population for the safety of minorities as such an exchange would put an end to all communal disturbances.'<sup>5</sup> Sir Evan Jenkins, the Governor of the Punjab observed that 'such an exchange resulted in an excavation of the Hindus from the Punjab.'<sup>6</sup>

In this situation, a treaty was signed between the India and the Pakistan Prime Ministers, Jawaharlal Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan on April 8, 1950. This agreement became known as the Nehru-Liaquat agreement or Delhi pact. Both of them wanted to ensure the rights of minorities in both countries. They wanted to ensure complete and equal right of citizenship and security of life and properties to their minorities. In this way, this pact agreed to guarantee full right to their minorities and to accord them the status of citizens.

But Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee (1901-1953), the minister of Industry and Supply in the Nehru Cabinet as well as an esteemed Bengali academician, who was also responsible for the introduction of the *Hindu Mahasabha* politics in West Bengal did not support the treaty and he also resigned from the cabinet. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were trying to persuade Dr. Mookerjee to reconsider his resignation. A question naturally rises why he did not support the treaty. In this situation, he attempted to justify his position before the parliament on 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1950 regarding the issue. On behalf of his support, he argued that

- "1. He could declare that Pakistan's failure to protect her Hindu citizens had destroyed the basis of partition and that India would now assume the responsibility for protecting them; 2. He could demand 1/3 of the territory of East Pakistan for the resettlement of her refugees; or 3. He could oblige Pakistan to agree to an exchange of populations in the eastern part of the sub-continent. Nehru completely ignored the



alternatives that Dr. Mookerjee had posed, and did nothing."<sup>7</sup> As a result the Hindus of East Bengal were subjected to the worst possible plight, with no help from India forthcoming.

At the time of partition, the Hindus who dominated the economic and cultural life numbered over 13 million and constituted 30 per cent of the total population of East Bengal. They owned 80 per cent of the national wealth of East Bengal and occupied 95 per cent of educational Institutions. In the city of Dacca, they owned 75 per cent of the land and properties.<sup>8</sup> They were settled in their jobs and immovable well respected and revered in their areas.

Certain questions can be raised as to why the Hindus migrated from East Bengal. It may be said that there were ideological, historical and religious reasons but the important reason was political.<sup>9</sup> Why the Bengali Hindus of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) were dominated by the Muslims? There were two factors behind such domination – 'First, the Muslims enjoyed the numerical superiority in East Pakistan, and second, the Muslims had some sort of apprehension that the linguistic-cultural bond between East and West Bengal, might adversely affect their religio-political superiority in East Pakistan.'<sup>10</sup>

During the period of 1947-1950, convoys of refugees which journeyed across the frontier of West Bengal are as follows:

**Table 1**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of migrants</i>
1947	4063474
1948	4090555
1949	3026211
1950	11072928

*Source:* Report of the Working Group on the Residual Problem of Rehabilitation in West Bengal, Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation, New Delhi, 1976.

From 1950 onwards, hatred took a turn as it came to be apparent in a violent manner. After the partition of 1947, the February Riot of 1950 was the first major riot to affect East Bengal. On 10 February (Friday), 1950 after the *Jumma namaz* (Friday prayer) violence broke out in Dacca. The Muslim clerics started the riot. During the riot



Hindu girls were thrust into forced marriage with Muslims and Hindu properties were immensely destroyed. They shouted anti-Hindu and anti-Indian slogans, moved along the Nawabpur Road plundering and looting the Hindu shops on the way. The violence spread over the districts of Mymensingh, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Khulna and Noakhali. During the February riot, the killings approximately amounted to 10,000 persons.<sup>11</sup>

After the riots of 1950, the West Bengal government was unable to quickly provide rehabilitation for the large number of refugees who came from East Bengal. However, Renuka Ray (1904-1997), State Relief and Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal, stated that “most of the refugees who have come to India at the outset before their numbers have become large have proved an asset to the state for they struggled and cooperated with the government and are struggling valiantly to settle down----.”<sup>12</sup> She also reported in November, 1952 that 27 Lakh refugees were living in West Bengal.<sup>13</sup> All Bengal Refugee Conference was held at the Calcutta University Institute Hall on 11<sup>th</sup> June 1950. In this meeting, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee gave detailed account of instances of persecution of Hindus in East Bengal, some such instances as given below:

**Table 2**

Murder	32
Kidnapping/Abduction	23
Dacoits	202
Robbery	35
Theft	15
Extortion	76
Torching	16
Harassment	19
Desecration of Hindu Temple	16
Total	434

Source: Tathagata Roy, *The Life and Times of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A Complete Biography*, Prabhat Prakashan, New Delhi, 2012, p. 276.

In the opinion of Dr. Rita Basu, the following matters were considered by the *Hindu Mahasabha*, a pro-Hindu political wing, for providing relief to the displaced Hindus — (i) Imposition of a



special Rehabilitation Tax on non-refugees; (ii) Permanent allotment of Muslim evacuees' land and tenements to Hindu refugees' (iii) Least possible dislocation of refugees settled in urban areas; (iv) Although negotiations shall be carried on with Pakistan for the recovery of Hindu assets left there etc.<sup>14</sup> It may be said that the *Hindu Mahasabha* holds that a complete and effective solution of the refugee problem both preventive and curative measures. Preventive measures include creation of such atmosphere in Pakistan by negotiations, agreements and if necessary by self-respect, security and confidence among the Hindus and put an end to their exodus from Pakistan. The curative measures include speedy rehabilitation of refugees, immediate and permanent allotment tenements and lands to them and their absorption in some sort of employment, pending the final settlement between the two governments. The *Hindu Mahasabha* shall collect all available data from despoiled Hindus and secure compensation for their loss. The following suggestions for solution of refugee shall come up for active consideration of the *Mahasabha* if and when in power, for affording relief to displaced Hindus:

- (i) Imposition of a special Rehabilitation Tax on non-refugees;
- (ii) Permanent allotment of Muslim evacuees' lands and tenements to Hindu refugees;
- (iii) Least possible dislocation of refugees settled in urban areas;
- (iv) Proper utilization of deserted Muslim places of worship for civil purposes;
- (v) Exchange of Muslim population of certain areas of Hindu-Rashtra with the Hindu population of Pakistan, so as to bring about identical conditions in both the states in respect of minorities and density of population; and
- (vi) Although negotiations shall be carried on with Pakistan for the recovery of Hindu assets left there, the *Mahasabha* shall regard property left as property lost, for all practical purposes, and shall try to compensate the refugees as adequately as possible.<sup>15</sup>

However, as we have already observed, Nehru differed diametrically from the proposals given by Dr. Mookerjee or other *Hindu Mahasabha* leaders. As a result the Hindus of East Bengal



were subjected to the worst possible plight, with no help from India forthcoming. But the pogroms continued into the Bangladesh era: 1988, 1992 and 2001 saw three distinct pogroms that brought down the Hindu percentage in Bangladesh from 29 percent in 1947 to about 9 percent in 2010.<sup>16</sup>

However, the Indian government tended to be sensitive to the issue of partition and it arranged for some primary reliefs and rehabilitations for the East Bengali refugees, though many of them were already solvent to relocate themselves because of their financial strength and as well as their existing connections with West Bengal. It may be said that after 1952 the demographic and occupational character of the refugees changed, when the small farmers, traders and artisans began to migrate from East Pakistan to West Bengal. The government of India, though it realized the necessity to curb the rate of migration, could not actually prevent the transactions across the border. This also led to alterations in the policies of the state of West Bengal in dealing with the issue of migration from the moment of the partition itself till the present decades.

### NOTES

1. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, *India Wins Freedom*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1989, p. 225.
2. See Debjani Sengupta, "From Dandakaranya to Marichjhapi: Rehabilitation, Representation and the Partition of Bengal (1947)", *Social Semiotics*, Vol. 21, No. 1, February 2011, pp. 101-102.
3. *The Hindustan Standard*, 14 April 1950.
4. *The Amrita Bazar Patrika*, 23 March, 1950.
5. David Page, Anita Inder Singh, Penderel Moon and G.D. Khosla (eds.), *The Partition Omnibus*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002, p. 221.
6. Ibid.
7. Tapan Kumar Das, *Syama Prasad Mookerjee and the Refugee Problem of Bengal (1947-1953)*, *International Journal of Advance Research and Development*, Volume 2, Issue 4, July 2017, p. 188.
8. See Samar Guha, *Non-Muslims behind the Curtain of East Pakistan*, East Bengal Minorities Association, Dacca, no date, p. 30.



9. For details see Jayanta Kumar Ray, *Democracy and Nationalism on Trial: A Study of East Pakistan*, Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla, 1st Ed., 1968.
10. Tathagata Roy, *The Life and Times of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A Complete Biography*, Prabhat Prakashan, New Delhi, 2012, p. 251.
11. Kedarnath Chattopadhyay, *The Modern Review*, Vol. 88, November 1950, p. 346.
12. Renuka Ray papers, File No. 27, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi.
13. *The Amrita Bazar Patrika*, 18 November, 1954.
14. Dr. Rita Basu, *Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee an Alternate Politics in Bengal*, Progressive Publishers, 2002, p. 103. For details see *Mahasabha And Its Ideals*, prepared by the Central Parliamentary Board, Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha, Bharat Publications Ltd., Calcutta, December, 1950, pp. 9-13.
15. *Mahasabha and Its Ideals*, Published by Ashutosh Lahiry, Chairman Central Parliamentary Board of Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha, and Managing Director, Bharat Publications Ltd., from 11, Sukea Street, Calcutta, December, 1950, pp. 12-13.
16. Tathagata Roy, op. cit., p. 277.



## 2

### The Myth of a Casteless Bengal - Time for a Reality Check

SHUBHALAKSMI RAYCHOWDHURY

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**Abstract:** This essay is an attempt to rethink the age old *Bhadralok* constructed myth of a casteless Bengal. In order to demystify the myth it tries to look into the causes behind the mysterious disappearance of the organized lower caste movement in post-independence Bengal. The most probable cause identified behind the sudden disappearance is the partition of Bengal in which the Dalits became the worst victims. The refugee rehabilitation programme adopted by the government resulted in dispersing the Dalit population to faraway lands which contributed to the weakening of the movement. The role of the Left front government which vehemently refused to view society through the lens of caste also helped to propagate the myth of a casteless Bengal. However, the renewed interest by the mainstream political parties to woo the caste based organizations like that of *Matua Mahasangha* points out to the fact that the caste question still remains unsolved and is very much a part of Bengali society.

**Keywords:** Caste, partition, Dalit, Matua, *Bhadralok*, Bengal

For a very long time the common perception was that a casteless society exists in Bengal unlike rest of India. This exceptionalism has received very scanty attention from academia barring a few historians and sociologists like Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Dwaipan Sen, Anwesha Sengupta, Sarbani Banerjee et.al The essay will argue that caste as an institution was always a part of Bengal, however due to partition and subsequent refugee rehabilitation policy of the government (both central and state) organized anti-caste movement took a backseat.



Further, it will try to explore broadly the role of the Leftist government in furthering this myth of “exceptionalism”. The essay will focus almost exclusively on the trajectory of the *Namasudras* because of its renewed relevance in contemporary electoral politics.

Historically it has always been argued by academicians that the caste question has been resolved in post-independence Bengal. Even a few years back, political commentators were of the belief that caste played absolutely no role in electoral politics of Bengal. However a cursory glance at the names of the Chief Ministers will point out blatantly to the fact that Bengal never had a Chief Minister outside the *Bhadralok* castes. Is it then a mere coincidence that a state which has a considerable amount of Dalit population never had a Dalit CM? According to noted academician Sekhar Bandopadhyay “the upper echelons of the power structure in Bengal society remained unchallenged”.<sup>1</sup>

To understand this paradoxical situation of Bengal we need to delve deep into the past. During the colonial era, Bengal had a very strong organized Dalit movement which was mainly led by two subcastes: *Namasudras* who were mainly concentrated in the eastern districts (modern day Bangladesh) of Faridpur, Bakarganj, Jessore, Khulna and also in east and central Bengal districts and later on by the *Rajbansis* in north Bengal<sup>2</sup>(Bandyopadhyay, 1997) This essay will focus mainly on the trajectory of the *Namasudras* who belonged mainly to the peasantry and played a leading role in organizing anti-caste movement in pre independence era to achieve social status and rights. The caste Hindus who mostly belonged to the mainstream political parties like The Indian National Congress, Hindu Mahasabha considered these movements as a ploy to break the national unity and therefore had an antagonistic relationship with *Namasudra* leadership. The *Namasudras* although they belonged to the peasantry achieved considerable social mobility during the British rule taking advantage of the modern western education. Therefore they mostly refrained from participating in independence movement and aligned with the Britishers. This was witnessed especially during the *Swadeshi Andolon* (1905-08) where majority of the Dalits refused to take part. The *Namasudras* had quite a complicated relationship with the Muslims; at times aligned and at times at odds. During the 1937 elections, the Congress managed to win 7 out of the 30 seats reserved for SCs and STs in Bengal; rest 23 seats



were captured by independents who later on supported the government of Muslim League-Krishak Praja party in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. This Dalit-Muslim unity became a turning point for the future of Dalit politics in Bengal. During the final phase of partition the organized Dalit movement received a setback which became evident from the 1946 elections where the tables were completely turned and Congress managed to win 24 out of the 30 reserved seats in Bengal. What caused this political gain for Congress is a matter of further research. With the declaration of Partition the *Namasudra* leadership got divided into two distinct groups; one group led by Jogendranath Mandal who established the Bengal branch of All India Schedule Caste Federation and another group led by P. R. Thakur who is widely known for his contribution as the leader of *Matua Mahasangha* sect. While Jogendranath Mandal stayed back in Pakistan due to his strong belief in the Muslim- Dalit alliance and later on became the first law and labour minister of Pakistan; P. R. Thakur got elected to the constituent Assembly in 1946 from Bengal with the support of the Indian National Congress and went on to become the minister of State, Tribal Welfare Department but eventually got marginalized within Congress and eventually resigned in 1964. The Partition of Bengal caused a discord in the organized lower caste movement as the majority of the districts having *Namasudra* population became a part of East Pakistan .

Therefore those who stayed back in East Pakistan had to bear the wrath of growing power of Islamic nationalism; soon lost their "Dalit" identity and instead were labelled as "Hindu" minority against their will.<sup>3</sup> (Roy,1994) In spite of putting consistent pressure on the government through various forums to safeguard the rights of the minorities Jogendranath Mandal and the federation failed to secure the interests of the minorities ;also the fact that he had to alternate his identity of being a voice of the Dalits and the representative of the Hindu Minority made things complicated. It should be noted that West Bengal government's response to Dalit demands were also quite lukewarm. While studying the debates about constitutional provision of reservation in West Bengal, Dwaipayan Sen has argued that "the leading politicians of West Bengal, many of whom were seasoned stalwarts of the struggle for Indian freedom, would have preferred the erasure of the category Scheduled Caste, much less ensuring their



welfare on that basis"<sup>4</sup> (Sen, 2018) Pakistani government's anti-Hindu policies and rising communal tension led to a large scale of migration in batches from East Pakistan to West Bengal. Unlike Punjab where there was a mutual agreement of virtual exchange of population, in Bengal refugee influx took place in phases. According to Sekhar Bandopadhyay and Anusua Basu Ray Chaudhury since the Dalit peasants of Bengal did not migrate immediately after 1947, they were never considered as a distinct group in the history of partition refugees in Bengal.<sup>5</sup> (Bandopadhyay & Basu Ray Chaudhury, 2022). The first batch of refugees belonging to the upper caste and class community entered West Bengal between October 1946 and March 1958 received financial assistance from government and were seen as assets due to their social and financial capital.<sup>6</sup> (Singh & Talbot, 2009) The second group of migrants who arrived in between April 1958 and December 1963 mainly consisted of middle class who had proper connections and education <sup>7</sup> (Banerjee, 2017) and finally the Dalit refugees hailing from the peasantry and artisans who were identified as "new migrants" by government entered India from 1964 to late 1970s.<sup>8</sup> The government agreed to rehabilitate this set of refugees only if they settled outside Bengal as they were seen as economic burden.<sup>9</sup> (Basu Guha-Choudhury, 2009) While the first two batches of refugee influx was primarily for better life and respect, the reason behind the third wave of migration was mainly because their survival in East Pakistan was at stake. Unlike the earlier batches of refugees, this group lacked both social and cultural capital which resulted in differential treatment by the government. Therefore it should be noted that the homogenization of the term "refugee" is blatantly wrong. At this juncture of history the lower caste movement received a further jolt as these refugees who arrived latter were send off to faraway refugee camps outside Bengal. After returning to West Bengal after 3 years Jogendranath Mandal received not only scathing attack from both sides of the newly demarcated border but was also seen with suspicion. Being isolated, Mandal could hardly provide leadership to the already fragmented lower caste movement. A parallel can be drawn between Ambedkar and Mandal as they both resigned from their respective cabinet positions for failing to safeguard the interest of the minorities. During these troubled times the Dalit identity of these refugees took a back seat as the new rehabilitation



policy took a toll on their daily lives. Although the pangs of partition were equal for both *Savarnas* and Dalits but the subsequent struggle for rehabilitation was way more difficult for the latter group. While the *Savarnas* were welcomed with open arms for their social and cultural capital; the Dalits were subjugated to extreme hardship as they were considered a burden on the economy which was at its nascent stage. Although they were considered a burden on the economy, the Congress government decided to use their labour and agricultural expertise in promoting development projects. On the premise of West Bengal not having sufficient arable lands these refugees who mostly belonged to the lower caste were sent to faraway lands of Andaman and Dandakranya. As a result of this dispersal the Dalit refugees had to go through a second round of displacement. They lost not their linguistic and social identity but also their spatial capacity to agitate for their rights of equal citizenship as an organized group.<sup>10</sup> (Bandopadhyay & Basu Ray Chaudhury, 2022) In the political landscape of West Bengal, where the Congress government failed to provide a fair rehabilitation package to the refugees, the communists played a major role in uniting these refugees. In this regard the role of United Central Refugee Council (which was dominated by the leaders of the CPI) and *Sara Bangla Bastuhara Sammelan* (controlled by Praja Socialist Party) in coordinating refugee political protests should be noted. However Sekhar Bandopadhyay argues that although at this stage the Dalits participated along with the caste Hindus in these protest movements it doesn't indicate the end of the distinctive Dalit identity. In the following years Dalit refugees were drawn closer to the Communist movement. The refugee organisations which were backed by the communists helped the refugees in organising protest movements against the Dandakranya refugee dispersal scheme. Although temporarily buckled under pressure the B.C. Roy government decided not to send these refugees to distant lands but eventually the central government disregarded the promise and forcibly sent them. It is important to note that in the following years the initial enthusiasm of the Left led refugee movement died down and these refugees were packed off to a no man's land. Dalit refugee movement in post-independence India took a backseat as all the mainstream political parties became uninterested in the Dalit cause, giving an impression that the caste question has been resolved. It can



be argued with the approaching general elections the popular support by the mainstream parties was withdrawn as most of the refugees were not voters. The two major communities behind organized Dalit movement in Bengal before the independence: *Namasudras* and *Rajbansis* got dispersed all over India. When the left front government came to power the refugees were hopeful of their rehabilitation in West Bengal as it is the communists who sowed the dream of rehabilitation in West Bengal among the Dalit refugees. Although there were some sympathetic voices like that of Ram Chatterjee within the Left leadership, but after coming to power the CPI(M)'s policy drastically changed as they wanted these refugees to go back to Dandakranya. The refugees remained staunch supporter of the Communists until the Marijhapī massacre of 1979. After facing extreme hardship in the refugee camps of Dandakranya, around 1.5 lakhs Hindu refugees who were mostly Namasudras settled in Marijhapī. Within a year these refugees transformed the no man's land into a bustling village<sup>11</sup> (Halder, 2019). But, by May 1979, they were driven out by the police, who allegedly set fire to 6000 huts on the island.<sup>12</sup> This was followed by an economic blockade, it was alleged that police attacked the islanders on the instructions of the Left government.<sup>13</sup> According to Dalit activist Manoranjan Byapari (born 1950), the forcible eviction of the islanders who were mostly Namasudras was out of the caste prejudices. Others are of the belief that the Left Front government thought these settlers would vote against them as they broke the promise of rehabilitating them in West Bengal. The Marijhapī massacre received scanty attention from the media as well as from the academia; archival records are also classified. Whether the massacre was out of caste prejudice is a matter of further introspection but we can only ask the question if the settlers belonged to the *Bhadralok* castes, would the responses of the government and civil society be same? The answer is probably no. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay argues that in this "no" lies the caste factor "which should impel the *Savarna Bhadralok* to introspect about their latent casteism that remains deeply embedded in their overtly elitist culture."<sup>14</sup> (Bandyopadhyay & Basu Ray Chaudhury, 2022) It can be argued that the caste identity further got subsumed within the class identity during the Left rule. Although with the success of Panchyati Raj institutions under the Left rule some Dalit leaders rose to prominence but barring



a few like Kanti Biswas managed to get a seat in the high table. The caste question which was assumed to be resolved once again became prominent in West Bengal before the 2009 Lok Sabha election where Dalits and Muslims organized themselves together like before under the umbrella of *Matua Mahansangha*.

Mamata Banerjee was instrumental in making Matua matriarch Beenapani Debi (more popularly known as *Baro Ma*) a household name in West Bengal. While *Baro Ma* sided politically with the TMC, ensuring *Matuas* vote en masse for Miss Banerjee, the BJP wasn't left too far behind. The BJP ensured split in the Thakur Bari (*Baro Ma's* family) thus dividing the loyalties of the *Matuas* once *Baro Maa* passed away. The party went all the way to attract loyalty from the community which included Prime Minister Narendra Modi paying repeated visits not only to the Matua dominated districts but also to the *Matua* shrine in Orakhandi, Bangladesh. *Baro Ma's* grandson Shantanu Thakur is currently a junior minister in the Modi cabinet. The issue of CAA, which seeks to give citizenship to refugees in India naturally, resonates with the *Matuas*. Hence there is currently heartburn among the community over the BJP putting CAA on the back burner owing to nationwide pushback against the act.

Thus caste equation which was in a way underplayed in the Bengal political scenario has now come out in the open owing to the important *Matua* vote base. Even in North Bengal, in the SC belt of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar, the political lexicon is slowly veering towards greater caste consciousness where different caste sub-groups are looking to unite to form a wider pressure group to force politicians to yield to their demands.

In a more anecdotal sense, one of the biggest indication that caste prisms are still alive and kicking, is to look up the matrimonial ads in any newspaper. Most of the prospective grooms and brides still look for suitors belonging to the same caste. Thus caste consciousness and gatekeeping due to it in several facets of life remain an absolutely undeniable truth. However it may not be as stark as the caste dynamics are in the other parts of the country but a society where the caste structure has completely collapsed remains a pipe dream.

Therefore we can conclude by saying that it would be naive to say that caste never mattered otherwise there would not have been a renewal of the caste question in 21st century Bengal. In the light of recent



events like the revival of the *Matua Mahasangha* movement, renewed interest in the Dalit vote bank by the mainstream parties, the formal recognition of the Dalit literary movement through the formation of Dalit Sahitya Academy by West Bengal government, we can speculate a future where the myth of casteless Bengal will fade away.

### NOTES

1. Interview of Sekhar Bandhyopadhyay titled, "Understanding Bengal's Namasudras, Who Are Divided Between TMC and BJP", taken by Manibina Gupta The Wire, Feb 28, 2019, <https://thewire.in/caste/understanding-the-history-of-bengals-namasudras-who-are-divided-between-tmc-and-bjp>.
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### 3

## Beyond the Lime-Light: A Brief Study of the Genesis of Parallel Cinema in Post-Independence Bengal

RIANKA BANERJEE

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**Abstract:** The term Parallel Cinema is often used as an umbrella term implying works that demonstrates some sort of change from the mainstream commercial cinema. Keeping in focus the movements such as Neo-realism, French New Wave, and the Third Cinema, the article strives to show the uniqueness and singularity inherent in the history of Parallel Cinema rooted in Bengal. The motto is not simply to mark the difference of the emerging canon from the existing tradition of the commercial block-busters, but to assess the complex shades of meaning that directors like Satyajit Ray, Ritwik Ghatak and Mrinal Sen wished to bring to the world of the celluloid in reference to the shifting trends in politics and culture in post-Independence Bengal.

**Keywords:** Parallel Cinema, Commercial Cinema, Celluloid, Politics, Culture, Post-Independence Bengal

The Oxford English Dictionary defines the term 'Parallel' as "occurring or existing at the same time". Evidently, in the history of cinema, the term refers to works that existed in parallel with the mainstream cinema, and yet marked a difference from the same. Although the term was first used by critic Arvind Mehta in the 1960s in 'Madhuri', a journal published by the *Times of India*, the application of the concept of Parallel Cinema to the mid 1960s may encourage the assumption that experimental or political cinema did not exist in the history of Indian cinema before this period, this was not the case whatsoever.



The journey began as early as 1940s. Inspired by 'Italian Neo-realism' (1940s)<sup>1</sup> and 'French Poetic realism' (1930s)<sup>2</sup>, Parallel Cinema began to take shape in Bengal towards the beginning of the 1940s giving the silver lining of what is known as the 'Golden Age of Indian Cinema'.

With its roots in realistic and classical literatures, it focused on a masterly amalgamation of sympathetic portrayal of the proletariat with art – realism, naturalism and symbolism. The other feature of this emerging trend was that the glamorous world of commercial films was replaced by films made with lower budgets and lesser known artists.

Right from its inception, the industry had diverse groups of people who wanted to and did use the medium for more than entertainment. They were not exactly satisfied with the way the mass media was used solely for entertainment purpose. To counter this, the intellectual filmmakers, during the 1940s and 60s created a genre of films which depicted reality from an artful perspective and Satyajit Ray (1921-1992), Ritwik Ghatak (1925-1976), Bimal Roy (1909-1966), Mrinal Sen (b.1923), Tapan Sinha (1924-2009), Buddhadeb Dasgupta (b.1944), were the pioneers.

In 1951, the Union Minister, S.K. Patil's Film Enquiry Committee advised the Government of India to invest in film production and in setting up various institutes and archives in India. Following this report, in 1960 the government set up FFC (Film Finance Corporation), followed by IMPEC (The Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation) in 1963 and the Film Institutes in Pune and Madras. The infrastructure for the cinema started growing, leading to the first International Film Festival in India. This gave Indian cinema an exposure in America and vice-versa. During this time there were films like *Do Bhiga Zameen* directed by Bimal Roy, who exposed Bengal's style of film making to Bollywood, and of course Satyajit Ray's *Pather Panchali* that won several kudos in International Film Festivals including Cannes. This established the base for regional cinema and several film societies, and it made the government consider the celluloid world seriously and create appropriate infrastructure for its enhancement. The central and some of the state governments started to finance directors who extensively focused on realism. It was now that the bifurcation started and the word 'Parallel' was used by journalist Arvind Mehta to canonize the form.



Satyajit Ray began his career with *Pather Panchali*, and later wrote, "I chose *Pather Panchali* for the qualities that made it a great book; its humanism; its lyricism; and its ring of truth . . . . The script had to retain some of the rambling quality of the novel because that in itself contained a clue to the feel of authenticity; life in a poor Bengali village does ramble."<sup>3</sup> The *Apu Trilogy* consisting of three films *Pather Panchali* (1955), *Aparajito* (1956) and *Apur Sansar* (*The World of Apu*) (1959), based on two Bengali novels written by Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay: *Pather Panchali* (1929) and *Aparajito* (1932), brought India into the golden age of international art-house film<sup>4</sup>, following the bildungsroman<sup>5</sup> of a free-spirited child in rural Bengal who matures into an adolescent urban student and finally a sensitive man of the world. The delicate masterworks not only stand on its own for a tender and visually radiant journey but are also among the most achingly beautiful, richly humane movies ever made.

Ray's later films treated more contemporary issues like the new urban culture (*Nayak* in 1966, *Pratidwandi* in 1970, *Seemabaddha* in 1971, *Jana Aranya* in 1975). Ray made two films in Hindi: *Sadgati* (1981) and *Shatranj Ke Khiladi* (1977). Not only did *Shatranj Ke Khiladi* drew him to the attention of the mainstream Indian film-going audience, based on a short story by the famous Hindi writer Premchand, with his film *Shatranj Ke Khiladi* ("The Chess Players", 1977), Ray broke a new ground. Technically speaking, this film made brilliant use of color, animation, and narration; while thematically, the film-maker ventured into the terrain of mid-nineteenth century India, the expansion of British rule, and what might be called, a 'clash of cultures'. After *Shatranj Ke Khiladi*, Ray once again focused on themes set in his native state of Bengal, though in *Ghare Bhaire* ("The Home and the World"), inspired by Tagore's novel of the same name, Ray did use the theme of British colonial rule to some extent. Ray's films were characterized particularly by a low budget, outdoor location shooting, authentic settings, detailed historical research, and a superb cast of actors and actresses who rose to eminence under Ray's direction.

In 1969 the Film Finance Corporation (FFC), under the direct influence of Indira Gandhi, funded two key films: *Bhuvan Shome* (1969, dir. Mrinal Sen) and *Uski Roti* (1969, dir. Mani Kaul). These, along with Basu Chatterjee's *Sara Akash* form a 1969 FFC triptych of films,



regarded by many as the genesis of Parallel Cinema, in spite of the fact that the form was already in use. The three films are characterized by divergent cinematic approaches: "*Uski Roti* manipulates temporal and spatial extents, *Sara Akash* channels middle class youth anxieties, while *Bhuvan Shome* functions like an absurdist<sup>6</sup> parable. Together, they defy attempts to intimate Parallel Cinema as a cohesive aesthetic practice. And if we want to draw on the comparative influences of European cinema, then *Uski Roti* recalls the austere work of Robert Bresson, *Sara Akash* draws on the flamboyant spirit of the Czech new wave<sup>7</sup>, and *Bhuvan Shome* borrows liberally from the Nouvelle Vague<sup>8,9</sup>.

Parallel Cinema in Bengal does not owe its origin to the foreign influences alone, a number of internal factors contributed as well. Firstly, Ritwik Ghatak took up a post as a professor at the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) in the 1960s. Already a major influence on Bengali cinema, Ghatak trained the next generation of filmmakers with his ideology, which in turn gave birth to directors like Kumar Sahani and Mani Kaul, whose works triggered the growth of New Wave Cinema<sup>10</sup>. Further, the publication of "Manifesto of the New Cinema Movement" (1968), by Mani Kaul and Mrinal Sen, the theoretical treatise of Parallel Cinema, called for a new form of Indian Cinema. Finally, the Naxalite movement of the 1960s added a political shade to upcoming Bengali cinema.

The other facet of Parallel cinema is of course the political one. Although Ray's *Pather Panchali* may be seen as a neorealist continuation of the social realism, first developed by IPTA in the 1940s, one must also bear in mind the fact that IPTA was the cultural wing of the Communist Party of India and as such IPTA was regarded as both a political and cultural vanguard, influenced by socialist ideas and anti-colonial sentiments. Basically active in political theatre in both urban and rural areas, the IPTA brought to the mass new cultural forms developed in Western art and cinema as well as the traditional Indian folk forms. Ghatak's conflict in the IPTA was indicative of political clashes. The 1960s were marked by political and social ferment throughout the world. There was tense conflict between various leftwing political factions, including the powerful official Communist Party influenced by the Soviet Union, and two political parties influenced by revolutionary communists in China. The Naxalite movement of the 1960s, is a proof



of the political differences which took a concrete form by that time. The movement started with an uprising at Naxalbari in West Bengal in August 1967, and was followed by several other insurrections in other provinces. The influence of Naxalite movement may be realized in the works of young filmmakers who emblazoned Naxalite political lines in their films and actively encouraged their films to be used as propaganda for the movement. For instance, in 1979 a founder member of the IPTA, the director K.A. Abbas, tried to re-create both the peasant uprising and the later student activism in his film, *The Naxalites*. The film experienced some censorship, but was also criticised for a rather simplified treatment of the political issues.

A deeper understanding of the aestheticism inherent in the emerging form would require some more detailed study of the works of the masters, especially, Ritwik Ghatak. While Satyajit Ray was India's first internationally recognized film-maker and, several years after his death, continues to be the most well-known Indian director on the world stage, Ghatak began reaching a global audience long after his death; beginning in the 1990s, a project was undertaken to restore Ghatak's films which resulted in obtaining an increasingly global audience. A food for thought, Ghatak's works stood entirely outside the world of Indian commercial film. The elements of the commercial cinema (singing and dancing, melodrama, stars, glitz) rarely featured in his work. His works were not exactly intended for the masses and his students too have tended to work in the art cinema or independent cinema tradition. Satyajit Ray did what he could to promote his colleague, but Ray's generous praise could not channel international fame for Ghatak during his lifetime. Innovative and radical, Ghatak was ahead of his time. His "*Nagarik* (1952) was perhaps the earliest example of a Bengali art film, preceding Ray's *Pather Panchali* by three years, though not released until after his death in 1977. His first commercial release *Ajantrik* (1955) was one of the earliest Indian films to portray an inanimate object, an automobile, as a character in the story, many years before the *Herbie* films<sup>11</sup>. Ghatak's *Bari Theke Paliye* (1958) had a similar plot to François Truffaut's *The 400 Blows* (1959), but Ghatak's film remained obscure while Truffaut's went on to become one of the most famous of the French New Wave. One of Ghatak's final films, *Titash Ekti Nadir Naam* (1973), is one of the earliest to be



told in a hyperlink format, featuring multiple characters in a collection of interconnected stories, predating Robert Altman's *Nashville* (1975) by two years<sup>12</sup>.

What makes Ghatak stand unique is his attitude towards the medium he worked with. Surprisingly Ghatak's writings about the cinema denounce a love for the medium. Instead, Ghatak drew a fine distinction between the opportunities offered up by the cinema and cinema itself. According to him, "Film is not a form, it has forms"<sup>13</sup>, and it was the massive size of the film going audience, rather than a love for the cinema, that prompted him to enter the business of films. The only special skill he perceived in the cinema over any other artistic medium was that "It can reach millions of people at one go, which no other medium is capable of"<sup>14</sup>.

With Ghatak, however, for the first time perhaps, one experiences the mindset of the refugees of Partition: the insecurities, the fear, the sorrow, the chaos that resulted from the shadow lines. One is brought face to face, most relentlessly into time and space of those left homeless, crumbling on the faded outskirts of a nation, living out a divided Bengal. Ghatak's pupil, Kumar Shahani, explains the importance of Ghatak's approach to Partition as a radical political expression:

The heroes and heroines of Ritwik's films, while their energies are sapped by a society which can sustain no growth, have inner resources that seem to assert themselves. [...] He was extremely disenchanted with those of his colleagues who wanted to maintain a false unity and were not, implicitly, pained enough by the splintering of every form of social and cultural values and movement. It is these factors that make Ritwik's films a vitally generative force for the young. He does not hide behind a medieval or a dead past or a decorative Indianess... Very few of his contemporaries have avoided these pitfalls whether they work in the cinema and the other arts, or in the theoretical and cultural sphere. It is as if they were ashamed of being themselves, today, with their true history<sup>15</sup>.

Ghatak's potent attitude particularly towards Partition distinguishes his work acutely from the films of those of others, including Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen. Kaleidoscopic, relaxed, discursive, Ghatak's consciously framed uneven style manifests the deep tensions weighing from various directions upon his characters and the trajectories of their lives. *Meghey*



*Dhaka Tara* (*The Cloud-Capped Star*, 1960), *Komal Gandhar* (*The Gandhar Sublime*, 1961) and *Subarnarekha* (*The Golden Line*, 1962) form a trilogy around the socio-economic implications of Partition. Ghatak's own description of a moment in his film *Subarnarekha* (which, like *Komal Gandhar*, was an absolute box office failure) set in a refugee colony, called Nabajeeban on the outskirts of Calcutta in the 1950s, illustrates beautifully his cinematic manifestation of Partition:

When the camera suddenly comes to a halt at the dead end of a railway track, where the old road to East Bengal has been snapped off, it raises (towards the close of the film) a searing scream in Anasuya's heart.<sup>16</sup>

The discussion would remain incomplete without a reference to the other film-maker who makes a trio with Ray and Ghatak, namely, Mrinal Sen, generally looked upon as a Marxist film-maker. Unlike his contemporaries, like Ray, Sen's cinema for the most part does not provide a happy ending or a definitive conclusion. He made his debut with a feature film, *Raat Bhore*, in 1955. Starring the iconic Uttam Kumar, the movie was a complete box-office failure. His next film, *Neel Akasher Neechey* (*Under the Blue Sky*), earned him local recognition, while his third film, *Baishey Shraavan* (the day when Rabindranath Tagore died), was his first film that gave him international exposure. After *Bhuvan Shome*, a film that initiated New Wave Cinema in India, he made films that were overtly political. In many of his movies, from *Punascha* to *Mahaprithivi*, Kolkata not only features prominently, but is almost a character, an inspiration, weaving the people, value system, class difference and the roads of the city into it. Also, the director invites and provokes the audience into a shared process of forming multiple conclusions that are at the same time unique and different.

Evidently, Parallel Cinema has evolved as a divergent concept, and the criteria used to determine what makes a film Parallel is open to interpretation. The paper seeks to point out that a scholarly study of the genesis and growth of Parallel Cinema, is often so indulged in pointing out its difference with the mainstream commercial cinema, and establishing itself almost as being antithetical to the same, that it often tends to overlook the existence of fusion, cross fertilisation and a shared iconology that has often characterised the interconnectedness of Indian Cinema in the inclusive sense of the term.



## NOTES

1. Also known as the Golden Age of Italian Cinema, Italian neorealism is a national film movement that developed around 1944–1952. The genre is characterized by stories set chiefly amongst the proletariat, and filmed on location, frequently using non-professional actors.
2. A film movement in France of the 1930s. They usually have a fatalistic view of life with their characters living on the margins of society, either as unemployed members of the working class or as criminals.
3. Ray, Satyajit. *Our Films Their Films*. Orient Longman, 1994. Print.(page 33).
4. An art film is typically a serious, independent film, aimed at a niche market rather than a mass market audience.
5. A Bildungsroman relates the growing up or "coming of age" of a sensitive person who goes in search of answers to life's questions with the expectation that these will result in gaining experience of the world.
6. 'Absurdism' is a post- colonial philosophical idea that states that the efforts of humanity to find inherent meaning will ultimately fail (and hence are absurd) because the sheer amount of information as well as the vast realm of the unknown make total certainty impossible.
7. The Czechoslovak New Wave was an artistic movement in cinema, marked by long unscripted dialogues, dark and absurd humour, and the casting of non-professional actors.
8. Other name of French New Wave.
9. Ahmed, Omar. "Reclaiming Parallel Cinema". 4 June 2016. Web. 16 March 2017. (<https://learningandcreativity.com/silhouette/indian-parallel-cinema/>)
10. Same as 'Parallel Cinema'.
11. *Herbie the Love Bug* is a sentient anthropomorphic 1963 Volkswagen Beetle, a character that is featured in several Walt Disney motion pictures starting with the 1968 feature film *The Love Bug*. He has a mind of his own and is capable of driving himself, and is also a serious contender in auto racing competitions.
12. "Ritwik Ghatak." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. 13 Dec. 2016. Web. 18 March 2017.
13. Ghatak, "Film and I", *Rows and Rows of Fences*. 12 July 1998. Web. 16 March 2017.



14. Ghatak, "Film and I", *Rows and Rows of Fences*. 12 July 1998, Web. 16 March 2017.
15. Kumar Shahani quoted in Paul Willemsen (ed.), *Indian Cinema*, London, BFI Dossier No. 5, 1982, Print.
16. Ghatak, "My Films". August 2001, Web. 13 March 2017.



## 4

# Environmental Communication in West Bengal: Historicizing the Role of the Bengali Television in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Centuries (1975-2015)

MALYABAN CHATTOPADHYAY AND AMRITA SETT

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**Abstract:** Television is an important medium for broadcasting audio-visual information. In this article we shall try to analyse the role played by the *Doordarshan Kendra Kolkata* (henceforth referred to as DDK), in the field of communication in the Bengali language by the side of the newly developed private Bengali television channels in West Bengal. The study proposes to take us back to 1975, i.e. the year of establishment of the DDK. In the year 2015 the process of environmental communication, which refers to a process of bringing environmental problems to a greater number of people and also of collecting and catering public opinion on these issues, has completed four decades. So the study will highlight the development of environmental communication between 1975 & 2015.

**Keywords:** media, communication, television, environmental communication.

*The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* which was held at Stockholm in 1972, may be considered as the starting point of environmental communication in terms of the large scale involvement of public opinion. In the conference the then Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi (1917-1984) delivered a lecture (the 14<sup>th</sup> of June, 1972).<sup>1</sup> The conference was unanimous in its resolution that mass media should play a positive role in spreading environmental consciousness.<sup>2</sup> It actually highlighted the importance of *Environmental communication*



indirectly. *Environmental communication* is a field within the discipline of communication. The saga of environmental communication as a discipline was developed in the United States of America during the early 1980s. It may be mentioned that Christine Oravec did the pioneering works in this field. Mention may be made of his edited volume (jointly with J.G. Cantrill), *The Symbolic Earth: Discourse and our Creation of Environment*.<sup>3</sup> Following another American environmentalist Robert Cox, we would like to use the term *environmental communication* to mean the pragmatic and constructive vehicle for our understanding of the environment as well as our relationship to the natural world; it is the symbolic medium that we use in communicating environmental problems and negotiating society's diverse response to them.<sup>4</sup> However, our paper would be centred upon the state of West Bengal. Following Denis McQuail (1935-2017), we would like to depend upon the technological aspects of mass media to specify several types of it. Technologically mass media can be divided into five types. These are print media, film, broadcasting media, recorded music and new electronic media (based on computer or telematic media).<sup>5</sup> Television is an important medium of broadcasting audio-visual information. In this article we shall try to historicise the role played by the *Doordarshan Kendra Kolkata* (hereafter referred to as the DDK) in the field of communication in the Bengali language by the side of the newly developed private Bengali television channels in West Bengal. The study proposes to take us back to 1975, i.e. the year of establishment of the DDK. In the year 2015 the process of environmental communication, which refers to a process of bringing environmental problems to a greater number of people and also of collecting and catering public opinion on these issues, has completed four decades. So the study will highlight the development of environmental communication between 1975 & 2015.

Quoting a report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media (1966) Robin Jeffrey mentioned that for a long time the Union Government was not in a position to realise the importance of television. It was a luxury to them.<sup>6</sup> The journey of Indian television was started with the financial aid from UNESCO as early as on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1959 when Delhi Television Centre went on air. In 1976 television sector was separated from All India Radio. It became an independent media unit in the Ministry of Information



and Broadcasting under the name *Doordarshan*.<sup>7</sup> In West Bengal the DDK is the oldest television station which is functioning since 1975.<sup>8</sup> As a part of governmental endeavour, the DDK has highlighted issues related to environment.

The DDK telecasts several programmes to celebrate specific theme or significant days related to environment. For example, mention may be made of some programmes telecast in the years 2002 & 2007. On the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 2002 to celebrate the spirit of forest week, the DDK telecast a special programme named *Sabujer Abhiyan* (Dissemination of the Green).<sup>9</sup> On *World Environment Day* (5<sup>th</sup> June), in the year 2002 the DDK telecast a programme named *Sabujer Swapno* (Dream for a Green World) from 10:28 a.m. to 10:43 a.m.<sup>10</sup> Apart from that, the DDK also telecast several documentaries. On wild life, a documentary named *Aranya Katha* (Tale of a Jungle) was telecast on the 17<sup>th</sup> of October, 2002 at 12:05 p.m.<sup>11</sup> The DDK also telecasts several documentaries on environmental issues received from other centres of the country. For example we may mention a telefilm named *Amar Chokher Sabuj Swapna* (The Green Dream of my Eyes) which was received by the DDK from Silchar Kendra (Assam). The duration of the telefilm was 24 minutes and 18 seconds and it was telecast on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, 2002.<sup>12</sup> Following this tradition the DDK continued to telecast several episodes throughout the year 2007 to communicate the theme related to the reforestation and greening in the state of West Bengal.<sup>13</sup>

The DDK also telecast different live programmes to communicate environmental issues. For example, we may mention four scheduled programmes on environment telecast by the *Kendra*, i.e. *Ei Desh Ei Paribesh* (Nature and the Country), *Paryavaran Darshan* (Scanning Nature), *Paribesh O Amra* (We and Our Environment) & *D.D. Basundhara* (The Earth).

In the year 2010, the DDK started a programme named *Ei Desh Ei Paribesh*. It was telecast on every Saturday at 9:05 p.m. The programme addressed several local and global issues. On 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2010 an episode of *Ei Desh Ei Paribesh* was telecast on the issue of wetland and the protection of the ponds in the state. Environmentalist Mohit Roy participated in that programme.<sup>14</sup> On 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2010 another episode was telecast on the issue of deteriorating condition of subsurface water level of the state as well as of the country.<sup>15</sup> Noise pollution &



Sundarban also got importance. On 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2010 an episode was telecast to make people aware of the evils of noise pollution. It is important to note that Justice Bhagabati Prasad Banerjee<sup>16</sup> participated in that episode as an expert, who passed a historical judgement on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1996 in the High Court of Kolkata, that was expected to rid people of the problems of noise pollution.<sup>17</sup> Another episode on the Sundarbans was telecast on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2010.<sup>18</sup>

In 2010-2011 the Central Pollution Control Board (here after referred to as CPCB) took a significant step in disseminating environmental consciousness nationwide, by associating Doordarshan (DD), in launching the *Paryavaran Darshan*. The program had been telecast in 12 languages through 18 regional channels and *DD National*. The journey of *Paryavaran Darshan* commenced on the *World Environment Day* (5<sup>th</sup> June, 2010).<sup>19</sup> As a part of the campaign the DDK had telecast 38 episodes in the assigned time slot (5:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.) on every Saturday.<sup>20</sup> The issue of *Ganga* pollution was discussed in two episodes on 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2010 and 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2010. There the issue of river pollution due to the immersion of idols during festivals and deposition of garbage was discussed. Eminent environmentalist Dr. Kalyan Rudra was the guest of the first episode. In the second episode, the implementation of *Ganga Action Plan*, a project which was started in 1985, was discussed.<sup>21</sup> Chief Law Officer of West Bengal Pollution Control Board (here after WBPCB), Mr. Bishwajit Mukhopadhyay and Mr. Abhijit Chattopadhyay, officer of the CPCB, Kolkata were discussants of that episode.<sup>22</sup>

Another deadly pollutant to cause severe health issues in the state of West Bengal is Arsenic. Arsenic is a natural component of the earth's outer layer and is widely distributed throughout the environment in the air, water and land. Arsenic contamination can cause a deadly disease called arsenicosis. This contamination caused serious problem in the state of West Bengal too since the 1980s.<sup>23</sup> It continues to be a serious problem in the 21<sup>st</sup> century too. A news published in *Ananda Bazar Patrika* on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2010 can help us to understand the situation. The news addressed the presence of arsenic in subsurface water in Kolkata. It also discussed the role of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation in combating arsenic pollution.<sup>24</sup> Not only Kolkata Municipal Corporation but the DDK as a media also tried to combat this issue by spreading awareness. On 10<sup>th</sup> July,



2010 the issue of arsenic pollution was discussed in the DDK. Prof. Kumarijyoti Nath, Chairman, *Arsenic Task Force (WB)*, participated in the episode to discuss the alarming situation caused by subsurface water pollution. At that time it was a burning issue pertaining to local environment.<sup>25</sup>

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century waste management, as contemporary global issue, made captions in several Bengali magazines. Here one might remember the special issue of a magazine titled *E Juger Kishor Bijanani* on waste management.<sup>26</sup> DDK also worked on the issue. On the 17<sup>th</sup> of July 2010 & 31<sup>st</sup> of July 2010 two episodes were telecast to generate public awareness regarding plastic pollution & bio-medical waste management respectively. On 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2010 several rules and regulations like *Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules of 1998* were discussed by two experts Dr. Rana Sinha and Krishnendu Dutta. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, India witnessed a rapid urbanization, which had created new issues like solid waste management, and e-waste management. On 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2010 an episode was aired on the solid waste management for a better and clean urban life. Two more episodes were telecast on 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2010 and 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2010 where the impact of the toxicity of several e-waste metals on the human being was discussed.<sup>27</sup>

Technological innovation also gifted us noise pollution. The scenario of noise pollution in West Bengal can be traced in the combined Annual Report of WBPCB of financial years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. In 2008 on the day of *Kali Puja* (28<sup>th</sup> October 2008) total number of complaints lodged against noise pollution was 56 and on the day of *Diwali* (29<sup>th</sup> October, 2008) total number of similar complaints lodged was 7. In the next year complaints lodged on the same occasions numbered 48 and 15 respectively.<sup>28</sup> DDK played a positive role in this respect. On 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2010 an episode was telecast on noise pollution.<sup>29</sup> *Paribesh O Amra* (We and Our Environment) was another important programme which was telecast on every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. during the year 2012. That programme also highlighted the adverse impacts of noise pollution. On 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 an episode of *Paribesh O Amra* was telecast on the issues related to noise pollution along with air pollution.<sup>30</sup>

Not only local issues, the DDK touched some global issues too. In this connection, mention may be made of two episodes of *Paryavaran*



*Darshan*, aired on 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 and 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 where the main objective was to communicate the issues related to global warming and its possible consequences on Antarctica. Bulganin Mitra of *Geological Survey of India*, and another geologist Sudipta Roy were the discussants of those episodes.<sup>31</sup>

The DDK had stated to telecast another regular programme on environment since 2015 on environmental issues named *D.D. Basundhara* (The Earth).

During 2015 the time slot allotted for this programme was 4:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m. During 2016 the time slot allotted for this programme had been increased. Thereafter it is telecast from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Through several episodes this programme communicated issues related to the endangerment of birds in this polluted planet. On 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2015 an episode was telecast on endangerment of migratory birds.<sup>32</sup> On 30/03/15 another episode Dr. Kanailal Ghosh, Director, Zoological Garden, Kolkata as a discussant highlighted the fate of vultures in this polluted planet.<sup>33</sup> Several new episodes were telecast to communicate global issues too. For example we may particularly mention an episode telecast on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2015 where the impact of climate change upon our daily life was discussed.<sup>34</sup> On 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2015 another episode of this programme was telecast on global warming related issue i.e. rise in sea level. Dr. Sugata Hazra was invited to the programme as an expert.<sup>35</sup> In recent past the DDK also highlighted the evils of arsenic pollution again. As a phone-in-live, programme *D.D. Basundhara* has also played its role in the field of environmental communication. What seems pioneering is the strategy of telecasting environmental news between two commercial breaks<sup>36</sup>.

Under the central scheme *Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension*, *Doordarshan* started to telecast agricultural programme in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>37</sup> In the centralised project named *Nav Krishi*, along with 18 regional centres the DDK had also telecast several programmes on agriculture<sup>38</sup> and some of those were instrumental in triggering environmental consciousness among the people. For example, mention may be made of a two programmes telecast on World Environment Day in 2006 & 2007 at 5.30 p.m. where the issues related to organic fertiliser<sup>39</sup> and rainwater harvesting<sup>40</sup> were discussed respectively.



The monopoly of *Doordarshan* was ended in 1990s. It was in 1994 when the Supreme Court mentioned while giving a judgement on *Hero Cup 1994*, that air waves are not the monopoly of Indian Government.<sup>41</sup> After that, private Bengali channels also started telecasting several programmes on the environment. In the year 2006 Tara Bangla telecast a programme on the environmental hazards created by the Kolkata book fair in the heart of the city. Justice Bhagabati Prasad Banerjee, environmentalist Subhas Dutta, science communicator Sandipan Dhar were the discussants of that programme.<sup>42</sup> It was an important environmental issue of that time. In 2007, several environmental activists appealed to the *Calcutta High Court* to change the place of book fair, as the fair was actually causing air and soil pollution in *Kolkata Maidan*. A *Public Interest Litigation* (PLI) was filed by an environmental activist against the fair at *Maidan*. *Calcutta High Court* ruled that the book fair would have to move from the *Maidan*. Thus *The Publishers & Booksellers Guild, Kolkata*, the organizer of book fair, was compelled to dismantle the constructions at the *Maidan* and re-organise the fair at the Saltlake stadium.<sup>43</sup>

Another significant strategy to communicate environmental issues is advertisement. Apart from the scheduled programmes, several sponsored programmes and advertisements were also telecast by DDK, which happens to be the oldest visual medium of West Bengal. For example mention may be made of the initiatives of the WBPCB. In 2005, the WBPCB decided to telecast documentaries on the environmental issues. A quick survey of the table given below can help us to understand their campaign plan for DDK.<sup>44</sup>

Sl. No.	Name of the programme for telecasting documentaries	Subject	Date	Time	Total Duration (in Seconds)
1.	Morning Show-Saptami Puja (live from Belur)	Loudspeaker	10/10/2005	6.15 a.m.-6.45a.m.	210
	Puja Parikrama	Loudspeaker	11/10/2005-16/11/2005	7.00a.m.-7.30 a.m.	



Sl. No.	Name of the programme for telecasting documentaries	Subject	Date	Time	Total Duration (in Seconds)
2.	Bengali Feature Film or any other programme after 11 a.m.	Water Pollution	10/10/2005-15/10/2005	1.11.30 a.m.	210
			16/10/2005	2. 4.10 a.m.	
3.	At 9 p.m. News	Loudspeaker	10/10/2005-16/10/2005	9.00 p.m.	210
4.	At 10.20 p.m. news	Water Pollution	10/10/2005-16/10/2005	10.20 p.m.	210
5.	Puja Parikrama or any other programme after 11 p.m.	Loudspeaker & Water Pollution	10/10/2005-16/10/2005	11.00 p.m.	420

In the next year, the WBPCB also funded the telecast of three documentaries, on water pollution and sound pollution, the duration of each being 30 seconds. The telecast was made in two phases (1<sup>st</sup> Phase: 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 to 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2006 and 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase: 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2006 to 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2006) during the news at 10:20 p.m. Total duration of these two phased campaign was 420 seconds.<sup>45</sup>

Attracted by the popularity of these private channels several public authorities had also used those channels to disseminate their thoughts regarding environment. In 2005, the WBPCB funded the telecast of two 30 second documentaries on the theme of loudspeakers and water pollution on and from 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2005 to 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2005 on *Tara Newz* and *ETV Bangla*. Total expenditure for this campaign was Rs 50000 for *Tara Newz* and Rs 260800/- for *ETV Bangla*. Total duration of this campaign was 180 seconds per day for each of these two channels.<sup>46</sup> In 2008, the WBPCB funded the telecast of two ad-spots on noise pollution caused by loudspeaker and noise pollution caused by fire crackers on three channels i.e. *Chabbish Ghanta*, *Star Ananda* and *Aakash Bangla* in two phases during 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2008 to 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. Total duration of the telecast of these ad-spots during these two phases was of 840 seconds for *Chabbish Ghanta*, 420 seconds for *Star Ananda* and 840 seconds for *Aakash Bangla*. Total cost for that campaign



excluding statutory taxes amounted to Rs. 134400 for *Chabbish Ghanta*, Rs 149310 for *Star Ananda* and Rupees 126000 for *Aakash Bangla*.<sup>47</sup> The WBPCB continued to use these media in the second decade of twenty first century too. During 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 and 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 WBPCB has funded telecast of environmental message on Kolkata TV, ETV News Bangla and Incoda TV and the expense excluding statutory taxes was Rupees 40000 for Kolkata TV and Rupees 42500 for ETV News Bangla and Rupees 20000 only for Incoda TV.<sup>48</sup>

2015 is an important benchmark for Bengali television. The journey of the Bengali television started in 1975. It can be said that four decades of environmental communication succeeded in creating some kind of awareness. We have seen that between 1975 & 2015 various changes took place in the field of environmental communication & television has played a positive role in it. The cost towards the telecast of environmental awareness related campaigns/advertisements by several public authorities help us to understand that the private TV channels are also gaining importance in the field of environmental communication apart from the DDK in West Bengal.

In recent past (13/11/2017) an episode of *Camera Cholche* (a programme of DDK, showcasing issues and events of Bengal) at 10:30 p.m. highlighted the endangerment of an important waterbody of Kolkata i.e. *Adi Ganga*. There, retired Deputy Director (Public Relations) of Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority, Sri. Sushanta Chattopadhyay discussed several steps taken by the authority to revive the canal.<sup>49</sup> In this way several local issues along with several global issues like endangerment of Antarctica has been communicated by the Bengali television. So a brief survey of the role of Bengali television reminds us the popular environmental slogan '*think globally, act locally*' which was popularised by David Brower (1912-2000), founder of *Friends of the Earth*, in U.S.A. during 1970s.<sup>50</sup>

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## 5

# Science Education in Post-Independence Bengal: A Brief Overview

SOURABH MUKHERJEE

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**Abstract:** The present paper seeks to map the historical impact of science education in post- independence Bengal. It also hopes to chart a more effective and universal route for the propagation of science education in the state.

**Keywords:** science education, historical impact, post-independence era, socio-economic status.

### Introduction

Education can rightly be viewed as the continuous, systematic and recursive process of learning. It possesses the rare ability to reflect the society and human civilization almost in its entirety. Swami Vivekananda's vision about education was that "Education is nothing but the manifestation of perfection already in man". The term "Science", on the other hand, signifies "a systematic search for truth", where each and every step leads us to our ultimate goal.

As far as science education in India is concerned, it still signifies an elitist modernity whose markers are variously perceivable in doctrines related to an exclusively postcolonial rationality.

### Education Policy adopted following the Independent of India

For proper educational planning, the University Education Commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. Radhakrishnan, was formed in 1948, a year after independence. The said commission rightly recommended the need to establish secondary education, since that was the foundation



for pursuing higher education. Following the recommendations made by the Radhakrishnan Commission, Secondary Education Commission was formed in 1952 under the leadership of A. L. Mudaliar. Apart from these two major commissions mentioned above, there have been many other commissions and committees constituted since Independence. Among them the Kothari Commission <sup>1</sup>(1964-1966) deserves special mention because of the fact that the Commission touched upon almost every aspect of effective education at all levels. Kothari Commission categorically advocated for 'good and effective education' and emphasized among other aspects, 'cultivation of science and scientific temper'. It recommended that Science and Mathematics should be an integral part of general education till the end of secondary stage of schooling.

### **Cultivation of Scientific temper**

According to Nobel Laureate Prof. Amartya Sen<sup>2</sup>, cultivation of scientific temper and fostering science culture are indeed two significant aspects of science education. But what is meant by the term "scientific temper"? We can elaborate the features of scientific temper in the following two-fold manner :

1. Scientific temper refers to a mentality or an outlook rather than a specialized body of knowledge. It addresses the universal concerns of "value of life" rather than narrow and specialized questions of scientific research and application.
2. Unlike scientific expertise alone, the project of scientific temper was a call for the dissemination of "science mindedness" throughout the population. The growth of scientific temper was measured by the extent to which the laymen were using scientific solutions for real life problems.

India, in Nehru's vision, could become a more advanced country if the people adopted such a "scientific temper". Nehru made no mistake in underlining the contradictions in the lives of scientists themselves who uphold science in laboratories but discard science in everything they do in their life. It's a matter of regret that beyond Nehru's lifetime, our social and political leaders failed to understand the importance of inculcating the concept 'scientific temper' and 'science movement' and ultimately it was reduced to a debate among the intellectuals of various academic institutions.



### **The role of International Agencies in propagating science education in India**

The University Grants Commission (UGC) and National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) launched many science projects in collaboration with National Science Foundation (NSF) of USA. They jointly organized summer training schools from 1963 to 1972 in order to bring to public the latest developments in science and new methodologies for teaching science. In 1969, assisted by UNESCO and UNICEF, a science education project was started that covered near about 500,000 schools, 25,00,000 teachers and 87,000,000 students. "Strengthening of science education" was a Programme in the late fifties and early sixties assisted by the Ford Foundation. The Department of Science and Mathematics Education was established in 1962-1963 in the interest of promoting science education in schools. UNESCO and UNICEF provided experts, fellowships, and funds for the development of science and mathematics education.

### **Status of Science Education in West Bengal after Independence**

At the time of Independence, West Bengal was far ahead of other states in the broad spectrum of Education. In literacy rate, it was placed next to Kerala. It is a globally acceptable a fact that once Bengal was the bedrock of science education and it was far ahead of the other parts of the country. Such an achievement was not simply a by-product of the National Education Movement; rather it had its roots in the history of the Renaissance of Bengal. Stalwarts of Bengali society untiringly helped in building up scientific consciousness.

After Independence, in West Bengal, renowned quantum physicist Prof. Satyendranath Bose (1894-1974), ably assisted by another famous Bengali scientist Prof. Gopal Chandra Bhattacharya (1895-1981) established *Bangiyo Bigyan Parishad* (Bengal Science Council) in 1948 and they also started a science magazine called *Kishore Gyan Bigyan* (Knowledge and Science for Youth). Despite best efforts and dedication of Prof. S. N. Bose and his close associates, popular science movements could not be sustained in West Bengal at a satisfactory level. It is very saddening to mention that the Bengali intellectuals and social activists virtually kept themselves far away from science education movement and no sustainable collaborative efforts were visible after



1960s. In the 1970s and 1980s, rationalist publications such as "*Utsa Manush*" (Human Origin) inspired 'science and rationalism' groups. But that was in no way a popular science movement.

The formation of *Paschim Banga Vigyan Mancha* in the 1980s launched another wave of popular science movements. But, unfortunately, this did not succeed in gaining an adequate momentum required for transforming it into a revolutionary movement. What made this incessant endeavor unfruitful is no doubt a question of enquiry. However, science education movement in Bengal seems to have lost much of its rhythm after the independence. Neither the civil society nor any dedicated organization or individual took any noteworthy initiative in Bengal to keep this movement alive. It was practically left to the benevolence of the government and its bureaucracy to carry the baton. For the government, science education was only a tiny part of its entire education programme. There is a popular claim that the role and performance of the contemporary state government in the field of propagation of science education and scientific consciousness particularly since 1970s has been found languishing. Some even take this date back to the time of partition in 1947. Whatever may be the actual historic moment of such a decline, West Bengal failed to retain its glory in the broader canvas of national education. In other words, West Bengal failed to capitalize and build up on the academic advantage that it had historically acquired over the years. The advantage of being the epitome of intellectual hub of the country. This eventually resulted in the poor state of science education in the state.

In 1992, the government of West Bengal constituted a commission, headed by eminent economist Dr. Ashok Mitra (1928-2018), to study the overall status of education in the state and, to recommend measures to be taken for improvement. The findings of this commission, based on state government data, were taken by some quarters with skepticism. The commission did not at all consider the status of science education at elementary school level. However, Bhabatosh Datta Commission,<sup>3</sup> (led by the legendary economist Prof. Bhabatosh Datta (1911-1997) of Presidency College) constituted in 1984, did discuss the issue though it was not within its purview. The commission closely observed that the teachers, in spite of having a sound academic background, do not emphasize the basic techniques of science. The commission also opined



that the core problem is not finance, or lack of adequate laboratory grants, but rather the problem is the gradual disappearance of classroom demonstration. Unfortunately, the government took no major action on the report furnished by the Datta commission.

In West Bengal a practical problem in higher education is that employability is sometimes given preference to the individual choice of the student. Besides, even while pursuing higher education in the science stream, many students suffer from a strange dilemma which emerges from class-specific fixation that higher education in science is reserved for youngsters hailing from upper caste and class families. Renowned scientist and educationist Prof. Yash Pal<sup>4</sup> heartily feels that unless the scientific queries of children are not explained satisfactorily, they cannot develop scientific temper in the real sense. He has rightly told that "Our textbooks do not deal with such topics and hence even after obtaining degrees in science subjects, our children remain ignorant of basic scientific principles controlling day-to-day happenings in our surroundings". Even if one scrutinizes the university enrolment data, it can be observed that the students enrolled in West Bengal for undergraduate science stream remain at about 14 percent of the total enrolment between the years 2001 and 2009.

**Table : Student enrolment at UG and PG level in West Bengal**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of students enrolled at UG and PG level</i>	<i>No. of students pursuing Science and Engineering</i>	<i>% of students pursuing Science</i>	<i>% of students pursuing Engineering</i>
2000-01	59,0254	124669	18	2.7
2001-02	622467	133221	18	3.4
2006-07	802440	172587	15	6.7
2007-08	833113	171399	14	6.5
2008-09	NA	NA	NA	NA
2009-10	1039673	147146	14	7.5

*Source:* Annual Report<sup>5</sup>, Dept. of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal

The 15<sup>th</sup> Joint Review Mission (JRM)<sup>6</sup> of the *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan* (SSA) reviewed the progress made by the state in implementing SSA and the results with respect to the overarching goals of SSA. The West Bengal School Education System is a multi-layered structure with



great complexities. All schools in this state, apart from those affiliated to Delhi Board or Central Board, fall under the jurisdiction of the following bodies : Primary Board, Secondary Board, Higher Secondary Board, Department of Panchyati Raj (SSK, MSK) etc. The schools are mostly government aided; there are very few entirely government or entirely private schools.

The information gathered from the report made by the 15<sup>th</sup> Joint Review Mission(JRM) has given some indications of the strength and weaknesses of the elementary education system and infrastructure prevailing in the state of West Bengal.

These can be outlined below :

1. The formulation of the rules for the RTE (Right to Education) Act was still under consideration by the state government.
2. Estimates of Out of School Children (OoSC) are yet to be settled.
3. The state has no such valid information on migrant children.

## Conclusion

Elements of both material and human resources in the infrastructure of elementary education in West Bengal are far from being satisfactory. Here, the education system pays scanty attention to promoting science education through schools.. The attitude of the educational planners and academic administrators of the state seem to be indifferent in this regard. In the schools the two flagship Programmes namely *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan* (SSA) and Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) have helped to improve enrolment, whereas the attitude of the state government to increase enrollment in higher studies in science is not at all inspiring. Malnutrition and the lack of the scientific temperament are two pivotal issues that need to be mitigated in order to promote science education in the state.. The manifestly neglected situation of the state's school science education needs to be changed immediately and radically. The so-called civil society should cast off its prolonged hibernation to do something fruitful so that every type of social type of social evils can be eradicated. We do believe that in our state the cultivation of science shall once again track its past glory and shall be able to extend the legacy along the path of futurity.



### NOTES

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## 6

# When the Mother is a Child: A Case Study of the Sonamukhi Block in Bankura to Analyse the Consequences of Child Marriage

DEBABRATA BISWAS

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**Abstract:** Child marriage can be defined as marriage before attaining the adulthood. This kind of marriage is often associated with unplanned pregnancy which is linked to high maternal and infant mortality. However, very little has been done on the part of government and civil society to address the social evil of child marriage in West Bengal *vis-a-vis* India. Particularly in some districts of West Bengal the problem of child marriage is acute which if not addressed can bring detrimental effect on the overall growth of the state.

**Keywords:** Child marriage, health, hygiene, acute, evil

### Introduction

Child marriage is defined by UNICEF as marriage before attaining 18 years of age. It is an internationally recognized health and human rights violation which is disproportionally affecting girls globally –although the practice has decreased worldwide during the past 20 years<sup>1</sup>. Nonetheless, child marriage remains pervasive in India, where more than 40% of marriages take place as child marriage. Most of the child marriages occur in the states of eastern part of India. West Bengal as a state has taken the 4<sup>th</sup> position (54.7%), after Bihar (68.2%), Rajasthan (57.6%), and Jharkhand (55.7%), in the rate of child marriage in India. However the practice is not limited to these areas of the country.



Child marriage has serious consequences for national development, stunting educational and vocational opportunities for a large sector of the population. Even, marriage at a very young age has grave health consequence for both the young women and their children. Currently over 57 percent of rural and 36 percent of urban women and girls are affected by child marriage in West Bengal (Census of India, 2011), these women are more likely than those who are married as adult to report early, frequent and unplanned pregnancies typically from lack of contraceptive use. Such pregnancies have been consistently linked to increased risk of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality.

Our government is fighting against this from pre-Independence period to the present days. And the government has enacted laws to prevent this. But the lack of enforcement of those laws and the attitude of people of this area collectively has brought a failure to our endeavor. At this time the condition of our child mother is pretty much vulnerable. Our nation is still playing a dumb role in this case. That is why I have chosen the path where I went to the ground level of truth to find the pathetic picture of girl child who easily becomes a child mother in our rural backward area.

To analyse the fact I have chosen a rural administrative block of Bankura district, named Sonamukhi (total population 1,58,697, Census 2011) as my study area. Here most of the people belong to economically backward class, because most the people depend basically on the primary sector of economy, though the region is not far behind the standard level of literacy rate (66.16%, Census 2011). But inspite of having the facility of modern education, due to some reason, they have not been able to demolish the problem regarding child marriage. In this area, maximum girls were married before attaining the age of 18 years. The survey also reveals that 17% of women were married before the age of 14 years and 64 percent of women were married before the age of 18 years, whereas only 19 percent of women were married after the age of 14 years.

### **Objectives**

- To study the socio-economic conditions of the child family.
- To find out the destiny of girl child after their marriage.
- To analyze constitutional and legal measures against child marriage.



## Methodology

The present study analyses the primary survey, covering various issues like poverty, domestic violence, lack of consciousness, their health problems, etc.

## Data Collection

First of all, a household based sample was obtained via a stratified, multi stage, cluster sampling strategies. A uniform sampling design was used across the all selected *mouzas* (Ranpur, Palshura, Telrui, South Bora, Baruibera). And then a sample of 3765 was generated at a 95 percent response rate.

To assess the most recent data about prevalence of child marriage for women in Sonamukhi Block, the sample was limited to married and unmarried women aged 20 to 24 years (N=1130, 30.01 percent of the sample). To identity differences in fertility outcomes between child and adult marriage, the sample was limited to married women, who had been or were presently married – aged 20 to 24 years (N= 797, 70.53% of the sample).

## Methods

The demography is assessed by age, level of education, area of residence, caste and religion. The area of residence is defined as rural or urban.

The relative index of household wealth was calculated from a standard set of observed assets, including the ownership of consumer items and dwelling characteristics. Marital characteristics consisted of marital status (marriage, divorce, widowed, separated or unmarried) age of marriage, partner's age and education. Married women also include those who were in situation of *guana*, in which the couple were married but do not yet have sexual intercourse or co-habitat.

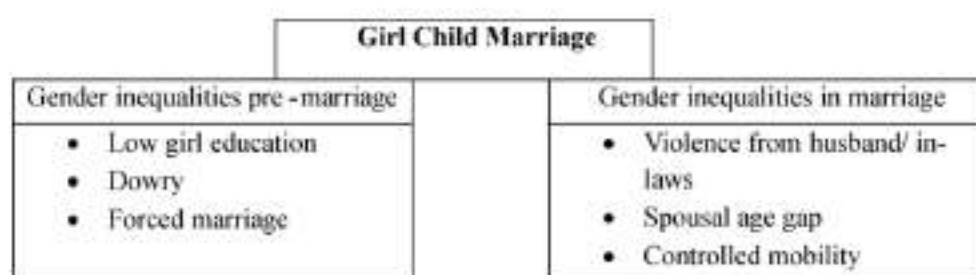
Fertility control before first child birth was assessed by single question about the uses of contraception before first child birth and the number of children born before use of contraception.

## Social Vulnerabilities to Child Marriage

It is a foregone conclusion that the destiny of the girl child in a country like India is a matter of alarm even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and as such review of existing literature on this phenomenon reveals social vulnerability in



the national level. Studies consistently show that marriage of minor girls is more likely to occur in rural and impoverished areas with low access to healthcare; regional conflict and instability further exacerbates these vulnerabilities, however, the primary contextual factors heightening risk for girl child marriage is gender inequity, often characterized, at least in part, by lower access to education and employment opportunities for females in comparison to males<sup>2</sup>. Across national contexts, it is the poorest and least educated girls who are most vulnerable to child marriage and even among girls receiving an education, early marriage appears to impede continuation of that education.



**Figure 1: Model of social vulnerabilities to child marriage**

Expanding on this issue of gender inequity and girl child marriage, studies also reveal an association between early marriage of girls and other types of gender based oppression, including forced marriage and family violence. Generally the marriage of minor girls is arranged by parents, other family members or local leaders, sometimes with consents and sometimes without (ICRW, 2007)<sup>3</sup>. In addition to the forced marriage, girls married as minors are also more likely to experience violence from the natal family and their husband and their in-laws.

Heightened risk for such abuse is not surprising as those marrying as adolescents are more likely to have an older husband, to contend with dowry or bride price issues, to reside with in-laws, to have limited mobility and to report greater control over decision making by both husband and in-laws<sup>4</sup>.

### **Physical and Psychological Consequences of Child Marriage**

While these issues clearly highlight child marriage as an issue of social and gender inequities, the literature review also documents a health concern for the young mother and the offspring. Due to early pregnancy



and child birth, in conjunction with lower access to health care among adolescent wives, girls being married off as minors are at substantially greater risk for maternal and child morbidity and mortality. Adolescent women are more prone to experience pregnancy complication than adult woman (e.g. hypertension, abortion) and delivery concerns (obstructed labour, fistula) as well as maternal mortality<sup>5</sup> These maternal concerns then in turn increase risk for neonatal death and still birth, pre-mature and low birth weight infants, and infant and child morbidity and mortality.<sup>6</sup> Further even into adulthood, those married as minors are more likely to use no contraception in early marriage, have unplanned pregnancy, have a greater number of children and experience the complications of uncontrolled pregnancy in subsequent cycles,<sup>7</sup> factors again linked to increased likelihood of poor maternal, infant and child health outcomes.<sup>8</sup>

In addition to these maternal and child health concern there is also documentation of a mental health impact of child marriage. Research from the study area shows that girls engaged or married as minors are at increased risk for depression and suicidal tendency.<sup>9</sup> There is some small but growing evidence that child marriage may increase females risk for HIV, as adolescent wives are more likely than adult women or unmarried adolescents to engage in unprotected sex, having less access to sexual health information and report greater difficulty in negotiating condom use or refusing sex with their male partner.

### **Gradient of Social and Health Risk by Underage Marriage: A Case Study of Sonamukhi Block, Bankura**

While the above literature review offers important insight into social vulnerabilities attached to early marriage of girls as well as the health impact of such early marriage and related early child birth, the review does not highlight gradient of risk based on age at marriage. For this analysis, I utilized primary data from the door to door survey, a surveillance focused on maternal and child health concern among a regional representative survey of women in the selected block Sonamukhi. Sonamukhi was chosen for analysis of its high rate of child marriage. Current survey was restricted to married women who were 20-24 years old (N =1130) to provide a sample reflective of current condition in the Block, but with sufficient time to compare marriage and child birth experiences of those marrying as adults (20 to 24 years)



in relation to those marrying as children (<14 years), adolescents (14-18 years) and late adolescents (>18 years).

**Table 1**  
**Age of marriage**

<i>Age of marriage (Years)</i>	<i>Child marriage (&lt;14)</i>	<i>Adolescent marriage (14-18)</i>	<i>Adult marriage (&gt;18)</i>
Participants(N= 1130)	193	723	214
% of participants	17%	64%	19%

As highlighted in the given table, analyses assessed associations between age at marriage and social vulnerabilities (poverty and education), gender inequities and violence (sexual violence from husband), health care utilization (antenatal care, Spacing contraceptive use, sterilization) fertility control indicators and infant or child mortality.

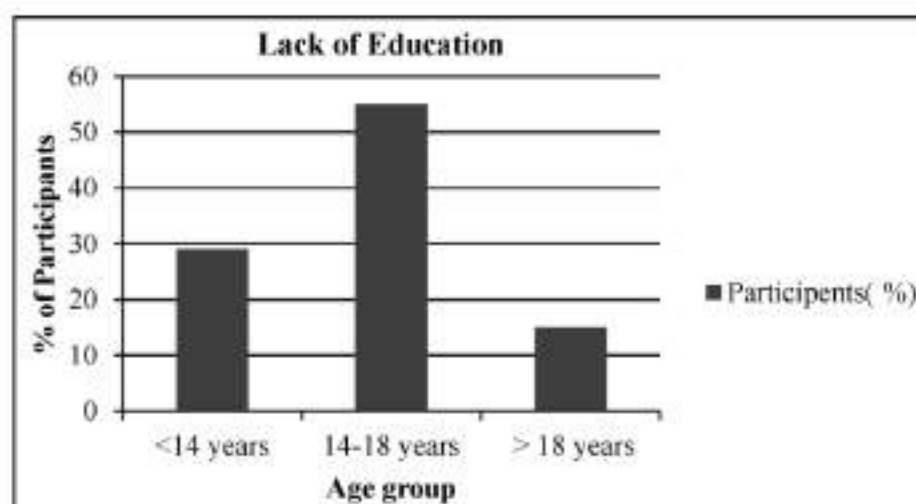
Prevalence of early marriage was calculated for women aged 20-24 years. Findings reveal that among married 20-24 years old female in the study area, 17 percent report marriage prior to age 14 years and only 19 percent report marriage at more than age 18 years. And, additional 64 percent report marriage at 14-18 years. Socio-demographic vulnerabilities are normative for the population as a whole; 87 percent of women resided in rural areas and more than one third (34%) had received no formal education (Table 2). Notably, 15 percent of those marrying at adult age (>18 years) compared to 55 percent of those marrying at less than age 18 years had no formal education.

**Table 2**  
**Lack of formal education**

<i>Age of marriage(Years)</i>	<i>No formal education</i>	
	<i>Participants</i>	<i>% of total participants</i>
<14 years	113	29%
14-18 years	212	55%
18 years	59	15%
Total participants (N= 1130)	384	34%

17.5 percent of total sample reported to have a husband atleast 10 years older in age; near about 33.4 percent reported a history of physical and sexual abuse from husband and more than one fourth





**Figure 2: Lack of formal education in different age groups of child mother**

(26.3%) reported son preference. Reproductive healthcare utilization was low. No antenatal care for at least one pregnancy was reported by 24 percent of women; no spacing contraceptives use was reported by 63 percent of women and female sterilization was reported by an additional 17 percent of women (Table 3a). More than half of the total women reported frequent childbirth, though 21 percent reported a history of multiple unwanted pregnancies (Table 3b).

**Table 3: Indicators from early in marriage**

Table 3a: Child birth related indicators

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>% of total participants</i>
No contraceptive use before child birth	721	63%
Child birth in first year of marriage	804	71%
Repeat child birth in less than 24 month	789	69%

Table 3b: Pregnancy related indicators

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>% of total participants</i>
Any unwanted pregnancy	440	39%
Multiple unwanted pregnancies	237	21%
Any pregnancy termination	610	54%
Sterilized	192	17%



Frequent childbirth, multiple unwanted pregnancies and possibility of infant and child mortality were also more likely among those marrying at younger rather than matured ages (Table 3c).

Table 3c: Mortality related indicators

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Neonatal mortality (<math>&lt; 1</math> month)</i>	<i>Postnatal mortality (1-12 month)</i>	<i>Child mortality (1-5 years)</i>
<i>Age of mothers</i>			
<14 years	161/1000	58/1000	63/1000
14-18 years	107/1000	51/1000	41/1000
18-22 years	97/1000	35/1000	19/1000
>22 years	41/1000	21/1000	19/1000
Average	102/1000	42/1000	33/1000

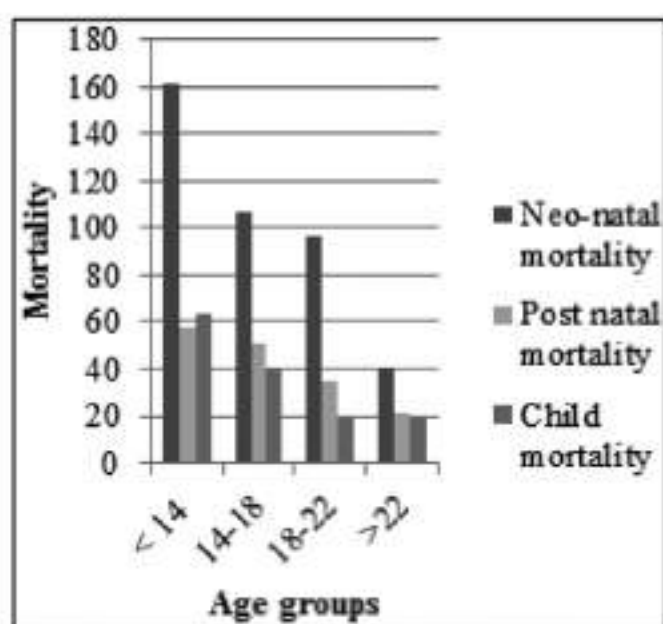


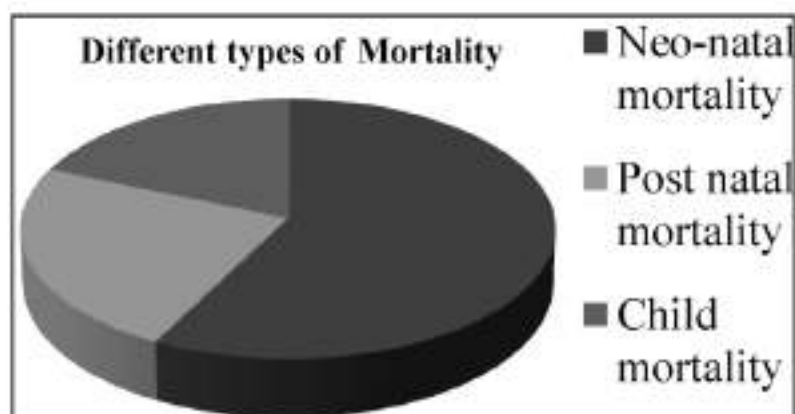
Figure 3: Different types of mortality in different age group

Nonetheless, these findings as well as the above literature review exhibit child marriage as a social and gendered vulnerability for girls with a major impact on mother and child health.

### Reasons behind Child Marriage in Today's Society

The practice of girl child marriage was prominent in our culture even hundreds of years ago. That is why it is a strong part of our society that we could not demolish in an easy way. But the society is no longer





**Figure 4: Average mortality rate**

a primitive one. We have turned ourselves and our society into a modern one. Then we must wonder why such practices still exist in our today's modern society. In broad sense those causes behind this can be categorized as economical, educational and cultural.

Economic burden is one of the most vital problems of our society's poor people. And this practice is more visible in these poor families who are economically not able to live a life which is of a standard quality. In this case the family member takes a girl child as a burden because they cannot bring income. So the head of the families like to get their girl children married as early as possible.

Again lack of proper education is hugely responsible for this malpractice in our society. If a family is not attached with the light and education then it becomes a dark spot in the present as well as in the future of the society. And a dark place is bound to produce some sort of evil. Due to lack of education the family members of the household cannot think logically or rather scientifically for their girl child; and that is why it becomes very easy for them to do this wrong to their girl child.

Culture comprises the norms and practices of the society. In broad sense culture is our way of life and living. Previously we have already said that this malpractice of child marriage is in our culture. And culture is something which is really hard to destroy. And here lies the main reason behind the presence of this practice in our modern society. In our culture assumptions are that younger females are more subservient relative to adult brides, and this will create more harmony in marriage. Related to this, our culture holding norms of child marriage also fear



that delaying marriage will increase girl's risk for pre-marital sex, either by choice or via sexual assault, rendering them unmarriageable.<sup>10</sup> Some even fear that unmarried female becomes prone to promiscuity and even prostitution, in the absence of husband. In such contexts continuation of the practice may not only make sense to parents but may appear to be the responsible thing to do.

### Conclusion

Child marriage is undoubtedly a huge problem for our country. Basically the nations which are underdeveloped and developing are more affected by this. In rural area largely the girls of lower educational status are the victims of this malpractice. It truncates a girl's childhood, creates grave physical and psychological health risks, and robs her of internationally recognized human rights. Ending child marriage requires the consent of all those ranging from the family members themselves to the socio-economic and even political gazers. To break the cycle of poverty, programs are needed to educate and empower women. Though we have national laws in our country to protect this girl child, but enforcement of the law is rarely visible. And it is so because of the patriarchal nature of our society. But still we hope for our country in near future. In our West Bengal some important measures are taken by the Government. Some are *Kanyashree Prakalpa*, *Sabuj Sathi Prakalpa*, *Sikshashree Prakalpa* etc. Through these initiatives a positive change in the mindset of the girl child and their family is visible. And finally we can hope for the best.

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## Good Governance, Decentralization and the Maoist Violence: A Case Study of the District of Purulia

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**Abstract:** Normally decentralization, democracy and governance are the correlated concepts. The problems of governance can be solved or minimized through effective implementation of decentralization. Effectiveness of the institutions further depends on the role played by the actors in institutions. In this article we shall try to understand the effectiveness of the decentralized institutions of the district of Purulia, the role of the Left Front Government as an actor in institutions and the problem of governance with special reference to the Maoist Violence in the district. Maoist violence in some of the districts of West Bengal like Purulia, Paschim Medinipur and Bankura posed great challenges before the government of West Bengal. Several incidents of Maoist violence occurred in these districts resulting in an increase of loss of life, property, loss of mandate etc. This study focuses on the ill implementation of governance strategies of the Left Front Government and its negative impact on the decentralization experiments at the rural level with special reference to the district of Purulia in West Bengal. We have tried to examine all the issues of Maoist violence, problems of decentralization within the analytical framework of neo institutionalism.

**Keywords:** decentralization, governance, democracy, violence, oxymoron, manipulation, institution, *gram-sansad*, insurgency, Maoist, participation, development.

### Introduction

The title of the article seems, on the face of it, an oxymoron. The conventional wisdom has it that decentralization and good governance



are expected to result in the decrease of violence, if not its removal, but not in the increase of it. Going somewhat against the above, this article argues that in certain conditions, democratic decentralization and good governance may produce just the unexpected result, if, the institutions are not allowed to play out their role, and, political actors usurp the institutions for their vested interests.

This article thus first seeks to examine the role of the institutions and the actors in institutions in measuring the level of governance. Governance can be measured in terms of degree or level, such as, high, medium, or low level governance. Degree of governance of a district or a region depends upon the achievements of the factors of governance by the decentralized institutions. With the help of this analytical framework derived from neo-institutionalism we have made a case study of the district of Purulia (West Bengal), and the performance of the Left Front Government (1977-2011). Our focus is on the governance strategies of the Left Front and its impact on the decentralization experiments at the rural level, and vice versa, launched since the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 of the Indian Constitution relating to Panchayats, i.e., the rural self-governing institutions. Our particular focus is to inspect whether the ill-implementation, of these twin political techniques of governance and decentralization, meant to empower the rural mass, has led to the increasing Maoist violence in Purulia.

### **Governance and Good Governance**

Governance, particularly good governance, is seen as an indispensable aspect of globalization. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) defines governance “as the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority to manage a nation’s affairs. It is the complex mechanisms, processes, relationships and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercises their rights and obligations and mediate their differences.”<sup>1</sup> In the year 2010, World Bank gave a broad definition of governance as “the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes: (a) the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; (b) the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and (c) the respect of citizens and the



state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.”<sup>2</sup>

Related to the concept of governance is the concept of good governance. This is a relatively new term, often used to describe the desired objective of a state's political development. Precisely, good governance implies anti-corruption and an administrative condition where the public institutions are accountable, effective, efficient, participatory, transparent, client-responsive, consensus-oriented, and equitable. Good governance thus would be reflected in the economic growth of a country, eradication of the poverty and in sustainable development. From the political perspective, good governance demands empowerment of the people at the grassroots and their active participation in the decision making process of the polity.

Sometimes the discourse of governance has been conjoined with the discourses of civil rights, human rights, environmental protection and women emancipation. There are, however, wide spread debates about what governance is about, what are its indicators and mechanisms of achieving it and so on.

In some way, governance as an orderly rule-bound situation is fundamental to human society. Its absence leads to social chaos and political anarchy resulting in the huge suffering of human beings. The World Bank also identified the factors of achieving governance. The factors are citizens' participation in selecting their government, freedom of expression, freedom of association, and free media. The positive factors for achieving governance may be identified in the capacity of government to effectively formulate and implement public policies, delivering goods and services to the people, quality of the civil service, absence of political pressure on them, the credibility of government's commitment to public policies, the respects of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them, introduction of rule of law etc.<sup>3</sup>

Similarly the World Bank has also pointed out the factors like destabilizing the government by unconstitutional or violent means, politically motivated violence and terrorism, absence of sufficient laws and machineries for the operation of rule of law, misuse of public power for private gain that can malign the governance of a country.<sup>4</sup>



Governance, in the sense of orderly rule, varies with time, space and contextual reality of the societies. Every society faces the problem of governance this way or that.

Decentralization is intricately related to good governance. Decentralization is the political technology of devolution of power at the local level for the political empowerment of the citizens, both rural and urban. It wants to make the individual an important stakeholder in the decision making procedures of his local affairs, thereby transforming the politically passive individual into an active and participative citizen. It can also facilitate fair distribution of goods and services to the local (poor) people efficiently and equitably with a view to social justice. Decentralized governance can to a certain extent provide social security to the marginalized people of the local areas.

Democratic decentralization is not new in India, but it has been emphasized in India since the 1990s, and, no doubt the neo-liberal global agenda had certainly been a major influence. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, enacted consequently in 1992 and 1993, institutionalized the process of local self-government at the urban and rural level in India. As Kothari says, the entire process aimed at “locating people at the centre of power so that they become the basic engine of the development process and not, as hitherto, merely its beneficiaries”.<sup>5</sup>

The district of Purulia is one of the backward districts of West Bengal. Topographically hilly and geographically rather dry, the district contains a large population of Tribes (about 18.29% and scheduled casts 18.27%). There are large scale poverty and illiteracy among the lower castes and tribal people. Purulia has drawn considerable attention of the researchers because Maoists activities and Maoist violence increased extremely and hit the district tremendously over past two decades. Purulia is one of the three districts of West Bengal most affected by Maoist insurgency and has witnessed several killings and anti-governance activities. In this paper we shall try to understand the causes of the Maoist violence in the district and try to analyze if it is the result of the failure of the Left Front Government to properly implement the ideals of good governance and decentralization.



Of late, there has been a proliferation of writings on politics of Panchayat in rural West Bengal emphasizing different political as well as institutional aspects of the new political reality of the state. Atul Kohli (1987, 1991); T. J. Nossiter (1988); G. K. Lieten (1990; 1996); Neil Webster (1992); Prabhat Datta (1992, 1993); and Harihar Bhattacharyya (1998; 2002) are the important among the scholars who have discussed different issues and aspects of rural governance in West Bengal mainly within the canvas of Panchayat institutions.

Many aspects of governance have been reflected in their writings. But the district of Purulia has evaded the attention of these scholars. This study is a continuation of the on-going political debate which had developed since 1977 and is still continuing and has attempted to rectify the neglect and to fill up the gap in knowledge about the changing reality of the district. The problem of the governance of the district of Purulia, the issues of institution and institutionalization, participation of the people, economic development, law and order, capacity of the institutions in delivering goods and services to the people have been taken into account to see if failures in these respective spheres have contributed in the rapid spread of Maoist activities in this district.

Purulia was formerly known as Manbhum district, of Bihar. Prior to that, it was a part of the district of 'Jungal Mahal' (A forestry territorial estates in India). The erstwhile Manbhum district became Purulia as a part of West Bengal, in the year 1956.

Purulia is the western district of West Bengal. The district lies between 22.60 degree and 23.50 degree North latitude and 85.75 degree and 86.65 degree East longitudes. The total area of the district of Purulia is 6,259 sq. km. i.e. 6,25,900 hectares. This district is bordered on the east by Bankura, Paschim Medinipur districts, on the North by Burdwan district of West Bengal State and Dhanbad district of Jharkhand State, on the West by Bokaro and Ranchi districts of Jharkhand State and on the South by West Singhbhum and East Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand State.







Surprisingly, despite all the attempts taken by the Left Front Government, Purulia district, along with other two districts, Bankura and Paschim Medinipur of West Bengal has witnessed serious Maoist terror-related fatalities during the period of the Left Front Government. Bandwan, Balarampur, Bagmundi, Arsha, Boro, Jhalda are the most important Maoist infested blocks of the district. These blocks are in the border area of the neighbouring states of Jharkhand and Bihar. As the blocks are inhabited mostly by forest dwelling tribal people, it is easier for Maoists to enter into the district through these areas and make a rapid ambush on the police and security personnel of the Government. In these bordering areas, the local police stations are under-staffed and the police personnel posted there are not well trained to tackle the guerrilla attack of the Maoists. So, Maoist encounters, killing of the political workers of different political parties including the C P I (M), frequent *bandhs* (Strike), loss of man days and other anti-governance activities mark the rural life of the district. For instance, some mentionable attacks by the Maoist during the period 2009-2010 may be presented here.

**On May, 2010**, derailment incident of the Gyaneshwari Express was done by the Maoists in which 148 persons were killed.<sup>6</sup>

**On December 17, 2010**, the Maoist had shot dead seven workers of the All India Forward Block (A party belonging to the ruling Left coalition in the state) at Baghbinda village of Jhalda in Purulia District.<sup>7</sup>

**On February 15, 2010**, Maoists attacked the paramilitary Eastern Frontier Rifles (EFR) at Silda of West Midnapur District and killed 24 EFR personnel.<sup>8</sup>

**On December 26, 2010**, Maoists tried to trap and eliminate a COBRA (forces) team in Purulia. One COBRA jawan (army) was killed and four were injured after the Maoists attacked.<sup>9</sup>

**On February 26, 2009**, A Maoist team ambushed and targeted four Railway Police Force (RPF) jawans on an express train at Purulia's Barabhum station in which two of the jawans died and the Maoists looted their weapons.<sup>10</sup>

Such incidents took place in the three districts of West Bengal, namely West Midnapur, Bankura and Purulia. Not only that, the Maoists were also involved in the incidents of 25 cases of landmine explosions, 18 incidents of arson, and two incidents of abduction and



they called *bandh* (Strikes) on at least 29 occasions throughout the year 2010. The Maoists also executed seven 'swarming attacks' involving significant number of their people's Militia in 2010, as against eight such attacks in 2009.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 1**  
**Maoist insurgency-related fatalities in West Bengal**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Civilian</i>	<i>Security Force</i>	<i>Maoists</i>	<i>Total</i>
2005	05	01	00	06
2006	09	07	04	20
2007	06	00	01	07
2008	19	04	01	24
2009	134	15	09	158
2010	328	36	61	425

*Source: www.satp.org/ satporg tp /countries/ India/ maoist, dated on December 23, 2010.*

From Table 1 during the period 2005-2010, Maoist insurgency-related fatalities in West Bengal can be understood. It is found that the rate of insurgency has increased from 2008 onwards and it culminated in the year 2010, when total 425 people were killed. In the year 2010, the number of people killed is high because derailment incident of the Gyaneshwari Express was done and 148 people were killed. From these incidents it is clear that the Maoist activities have been enhanced extremely in Purulia district along with the districts of West Midnapur and Bankura of West Bengal.

We can now try to identify some of the causes for the spread of Maoism in the district of Purulia. In general, poor economic development, poverty, unemployment, deprivation, exploitation of the forest dwelling tribals have been identified as the common causes for the spread and strengthening of Maoism in the district. Alongside, deinstitutionalization of the police forces, attenuating professionalism among their rank and file, lack of adequate police out-posts and police camps with modernized armory, absence of sufficient staff at the local police stations are also identified as the causes for the spread of Maoism in the district of Purulia.

Besides these factors, the actions and practices of the erstwhile dominant ruling party, the CPI(M), and especially their local level



leaders, also contributed negatively for helping the Maoist gain a stronghold in the district of Purulia. A significant section of the local-level leaders of the party was involved in the unwanted activities like corruption, nepotism, illegal moves in the real estate business, unauthorized income, capturing land and other unethical activities by using the portfolio of the party. This became instrumental in detaching them from the common people of the locality and indignation against them was increasing gradually day by day. Maoists took the opportunity and stood beside the poor villagers as their *messiah*. According to Sumanta Banerjee, "Maoist succeeded to bring the 'exploited' together. They made these people aware of their rights and atrocities of government.....Poverty, lack of education, unemployment and basic amenities forced many youths to join them. Instead of democratic means they opted for armed struggle."<sup>12</sup> Maoist leader Kishenji (now said to have died in an encounter) claimed that in West Bengal the Maoists were looting arms from CPI (M) activists. Kishenji was of the view that in Bengal it is virtually a war between the "people (read Maoists)" and the CPI (M) cadre. According to Kishenji, "The People's Liberation Guerrilla Army has been getting 50 per cent of their arms from the CPI (M) cadre. During the encounters we take away the arms of the slain and fleeing CPI (M) men."<sup>13</sup> He claimed the people of these West Bengal districts have been "providing money and food for the PLGA (People Liberation Guerrilla Army) members fighting for their cause".<sup>14</sup>

The State Committee of the CPI (M) was also aware about the irresponsible activities of the local level cadres to some extent and it is reflected in a self-critique as we get to see in the following document of the State Committee:

Party is alert about corruptions, nepotism, unwanted connections, links with unethical activities, assistance in capturing land, promotory, non-communist, behaviour, misuse of party port-folios, luxurious lifestyle inconsistent with personal income, negligence in observing the responsibilities of people's representative and the party and mass fronts, tendency of individualistic works, and engagement in groupism and so on.<sup>15</sup>

The role of the CPI (M) was not unquestionable in running the panchayat institutions of the district. In fact, the party's attitude



towards the panchayat institutions was not democratic. The Party had manipulated and used these rural institutions for its political-organizational purposes, rather than allowing them to work as self-government institutions. The party also penetrated almost in every sphere of public life---- in schools, colleges, cooperatives, commercial organizations and even local clubs. It tried to control the public institutions and public life in accordance with the ideology. This act of the party was neither democratic nor desirable. As a result, the omnipotent presence of the party came forward and the roles of the public institutions went behind and became weak. The decision making process of the democratically elected panchayat institutions was not fair, and it was not in the hands of the representatives of the people in the true sense of the term. So, common people felt discouraged in the works of panchayat and attending the meetings of the *Gram Sansad*, a recommending body, without having any executive power. Only ten to twelve per cent of the people attended the meetings of different *Gram Sansad*. Some representative data will help us to understand about the participation of the common people in the meetings of the *Gram Sansad* in the district of Purulia.

**Table 2**  
**Gram Sansad Meetings in the District of Purulia: (2001)**

<i>No. of Gram Panch-ayat</i>	<i>No. of Gram Sansad</i>	<i>Avg. no. of Voters in Gram Sansad</i>	<i>No. of meeting Held with Quorum</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No. of Postponed Meetings</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>%</i>
170	1925	711	1352	70	507	26	79	11

*Source:* District Panchayat Office, Purulia.

From Table 2 it is clear that only 10 percent to 12 percent people in average attended the meetings. Not only that many meetings were adjourned due to lack of quorum. Table 2 shows that only 11 percent people have attended the meeting of *Gram Sansad* and it also shows that the percentage of adjourned meetings are high and it is 26 percent. It is evident that spontaneous participation of the people did not take place in the district of Purulia.



The benefits of globalization and governance seem to have a very insignificant impact in the interiors of the district of Purulia. Decentralization efforts through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were manipulated and orchestrated by the erstwhile party in power in the name of the people, have also not brought the desired effects. In the district of Purulia, 85 percent of rural households are either landless or sub-marginal or small farmers. Production in agriculture is also low and uncertain due to lack of capital, lack of irrigation facilities, non-availability of seeds and above all, bad soil. In Purulia, a small portion of big farmers have been taking opportunities of the new agrarian policies initiated after globalization. They have started producing cash-crops and reaping huge profits from it. But maximum farmers of the district are compelled to cultivate food crops or traditional crops due to lack of capital or input. As a result productivity has not increased over the years. However, this low production in agriculture is one of the main causes of poverty, which is in itself the main reason behind the spread of Maoism in the district. It is in this backdrop that the Maoists have stood behind the rural poor with their arms challenging the legitimacy of the mighty Indian state. The issues for which they have raised their voice have been mostly pro-poor, which in turn have seriously increased their influence among the poor rural folk. This is evident from the following statement of the now deceased Maoist leader Koteswar Rao, allies Kishenji, member of the banned CPI (Maoist): "Several peasants who took crop loans over the last two years have suffered losses. So, we have decided that they do not have to pay back their loans. Moreover, no agriculture cooperative, bank or private money lender will be allowed to charge more than 2 percent interest on loans they advanced to peasant this year (2009) he added."<sup>16</sup>

It may be noted that the law and order situation of the district of Purulia was more or less peaceful till 2005. No major violence or communal riots had been witnessed by the district during this phase of the Left Front Government. But after 2005, Maoists violence in the district increased extremely and as a result law and order situation of the district faced serious challenges. Crime records of the district during the period 2004 to 2008 are given below.



### Cognizable offences Reported during 2004-2008 in the district of Purulia

Table 3

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Case Reported</i>
2004	1141
2005	1031
2006	1113
2007	1032
2008	1744

*Source:* District Statistical Hand Book, Purulia. 2008.

It is reflected in the above table that in 2004 the total number of offensive activities reported were 1141 and it rose in the year 2008 to 1744. It is indicative that the law and order situation of the district faced challenge after 2008 onwards due to Maoists violence in some pockets of the district. Of course, this is intricately related to lack of economic development, deinstitutionalization and appropriation of the institutions of local government by the CPI(M), paralyzing real and effective democratic participation and many other issues of backwardness of the district. These factors are interrelated, and they constitute a sense of causality in understanding the governance of the district.

So, Maoist insurgency in the district is not to be looked up just as a law and order problem instead it should be defined as a problem of economic development, poverty, illiteracy etc. Sumanta Banerjee pointed out that this sagacity of dignity has been raised by Maoist among the subjugated peasants and tribals and they joined hand to hand in their struggle against the despotic rule of the Left Front Government.<sup>17</sup>

The district administration and the government of West Bengal are much aware and alert about the intensity of the problem and have taken various administrative as well as socio-economic measures to tackle the problem of Maoism. In order to check Maoism in the district of Purulia, district police has started its Community initiatives. A driving training camp has been started for the unemployed youth in the Maoist affected and other poverty-stricken areas of the district. The participants are selected from the downtrodden sections belonging



to the remotest of the villages. They are trained with police vehicles by police drivers. After the daily training they are fed and again dropped off to their villages. So far 150 unemployed youth have been given driving licenses in the Bandwan police station areas. Now it is planned to conduct the programme in Ajodhya Hill Top of Bagmundi police station, Jhalda and Joypur police station also. It would also help in increasing the employment opportunities and prevent the spread of Maoism in the district.<sup>18</sup>

Besides, measures related to social development also have been initiated by the government of West Bengal to separate the Maoists from the common people of the Maoist infested areas, such as, distribution of cycle to the school girls of the remote areas of the district, job-oriented training for the youth, food and job security programme and so on.

Apart from this, some social security schemes have also been started in the district, such as National Old Age pension scheme, National Family Benefit schemes, National Maternity Benefit schemes, (Under Family welfare schemes), *Aam Admi Bima Yojana* and Provident Fund for landless agricultural labourers and many others have been initiated during the year 2009-10'. Not only that, panchayat institutions of the district have also implemented various job-oriented developmental schemes sponsored by the Central Government, such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), *Indira Awas Yojana*, *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana* and likewise. It is also to be mentioned here that not only the governmental institutions, side by side, many non-formal institutions, community based organizations and NGOs (Non Governmental Organizations) have flourished in the district after 1980's and are also working for the development of the district in their own ways.

## Conclusion

Maoist violence is to be understood as a multifaceted problem rather than merely a problem of administration. Socio-economic reality of the district, geographical location, role of the decentralized institutions, role of the local leaders of the then party in power, poor economic development and the lack of sufficient administrative machinery etc. are the root of the spread of Maoism in the district of Purulia. All the factors together helped the Maoists to spread their influence among the poor villagers and to gain their support by utilizing their grievances



against the government and the political parties in power, specially the CPI(M).

We also find that the effect of globalization process is negligible in the analysis of Maoist violence of the district. We find that the decentralized institutions, like panchyats, could not gain faith of the common people because the decision making process of the district was appropriated and manipulated by the erstwhile party in power.

The participation of the common people in the meetings of *Gram Sansad* was never satisfactory. Consequently, the declared agenda of 'empowerment of the people' by the Left Front Government remained unfulfilled. So the question of democratic governance and equal opportunity to access in the decision-making process never materialized. As Harihar Bhattacharyya says, "Panchayats have failed to become the centre of people's power: it is just another centre of party power in the state. The party is self-critically aware of it, but the victim of its own political problematic".<sup>20</sup> (Bhattacharyya, 1998: 1998) Similarly Huntington also pointed out that, "If those democratically elected decision makers became, however, simply a façade for the exercise of much greater power by a non-democratically chosen group, then clearly that political system is not democratic".<sup>21</sup> (Huntington: 1969).

As regards development, another major index in governance, performance in the rural interiors of the district has been bleak. According to Dreze and Sen, "One way of seeing development is in terms of the expansion of the real freedoms that the citizens enjoy to pursue the objectives they have reason to value, and in this sense the expansion of human capability can be, broadly seen as the central feature of the process of development".<sup>22</sup> (Dreze, Jean and Sen, Amartya, 2002: 35) Viewed from this perspective, the achievement of the district is mixed and it is low to average level. Whatever little development has occurred, could not achieve for itself equal expansion all over the district. Development of the blocks of Arsha, Bagmundim, Barabazar, Joypur, Bandwan and Jhalda-II of the district is unsatisfactory and depressing in terms of education, sanitation, food production, health service, electricity and drinking water. No wonder, all these blocks are Maoist infested blocks.

In order to stop the Maoist insurgency in the district it is necessary for the government is to restore the faith of the tribal people



of the district by providing them security of food, shelter, education, employment, healthcare, communication and finally their rights and dignity. Besides, democratic participation of the people is to be ensured through panchayats so that they can be involved in the developmental activities of the district as a whole. The decentralized institutions of the district may play an important role for the economic development of the district and participation of the people.

Maoist violence is not to be looked upon as an isolated problem of West Bengal but also a problem of different provinces of the Indian State. The state of West Bengal, presently ruled by the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) Party has adopted different regulatory measures to cope with the situation. These measures can be seen from two broad perspectives. First, the present government of West Bengal has adopted strong administrative steps by strengthening armed force against the Maoists on the one hand, it is trying to detach and loosen the mass-support base of the Maoists by delivering goods and services to the poor villagers in the form of development. As a result, it is being found that the Maoist violence has been reduced to a mentionable extent in the district of Purulia over the last few years. However, it is the mirror of futurity that would reflect the actual course of Maoist politics in the district in the forthcoming years.

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## 8

# Has the Consumer Expenditure been Pro-poor in West Bengal? A Study during the Period of Economic Reforms

DEBARATI DAS

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**Abstract:** Consumer expenditure reflects the command of an individual over the goods and services in the economy. The disparity in consumer expenditure explains the exclusion of a class of people from getting access to the products available in a society. It has been observed that although the state of West Bengal has undergone high growth during the post-reform period in terms of NSDP and per capita NSDP, the inequality in consumer expenditure has been reflecting high figures. Therefore, it is essential to look at the pattern of consumer expenditure inequality from a microscopic perspective. Also, the study has tried to determine whether the different components of consumer expenditure undergo pro-rich or pro-poor characteristic using Progressivity Index.

**Keywords:** Consumer expenditure, Inequality, Pro-poor, Pro-Rich

### Introduction

Poverty and inequality are the most focused areas for framing development strategies by the policymakers in a developing nation. Even if, the economy experiences high momentum in its growth pattern, accompanied by highly skewed income distribution, then it would exclude the marginal section of the mass from such benefits of growth. Therefore, any growth occurred should reach the hands of the have-nots and alleviates their deprivations. That is, economic growth should be pro-poor.



The huge rise in public expenditure during 1980s has led to the crisis ascended in 1990s, which has in turn commanded the necessity of introducing economic reforms to reframe and restructure the socio-economic fabric of the Indian economy. With the inception of such reform policies, Indian economy has undergone massive economic growth.

But due to improper distribution of income, the economy has experienced a rise in economic inequality, which compelled a great mass of the population to live in poverty (Ninan, 2000)<sup>1</sup>. It has been observed that after the 1990s, the richer class have received the maximum income gains (Banerjee, *et.al.* 2005<sup>2</sup>; Basole, 2014<sup>3</sup>). There are so many theoretical and/or empirical studies contributed in this area, such as Sen (1980)<sup>4</sup>, Mishra and Parikh (1992)<sup>5</sup>, Sen, *et.al* (2005)<sup>6</sup>, Jha, *et.al* (2006)<sup>7</sup>, Chandrshekhhar and Mukhopadhyay (2008)<sup>8</sup>, Lakshmanaswamy (2010)<sup>9</sup>, Sharma (2011)<sup>10</sup>.

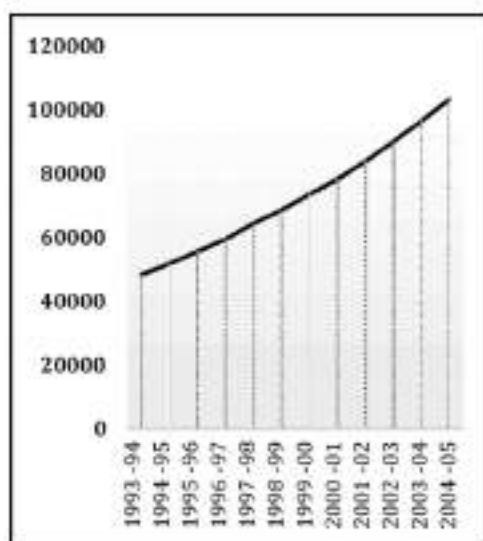
### Exploring the Paradox of West Bengal Economy during the 90s

Since the inception of economic reforms in India, West Bengal has experienced a steady rise in both Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) as well as per capita NSDP (shown in figures 1 and 2). According to World Bank Report (2017)<sup>11</sup>, although there was a significant reduction in the poverty levels in the post-liberalization era, aggregate consumption inequality (measured by Gini Index) has increased during the period. Consumer expenditure reflects the command of an individual over the goods and services in the economy (Deaton, 2015)<sup>12</sup>.

Rise in consumption inequality implies that people in the lower income class have to bear more relative deprivations in terms of the goods and services produced in the economy. It was also observed from the study by Raychaudhuri and Haldar (2009)<sup>13</sup> that almost all the districts of West Bengal have experienced a rise in inequality.

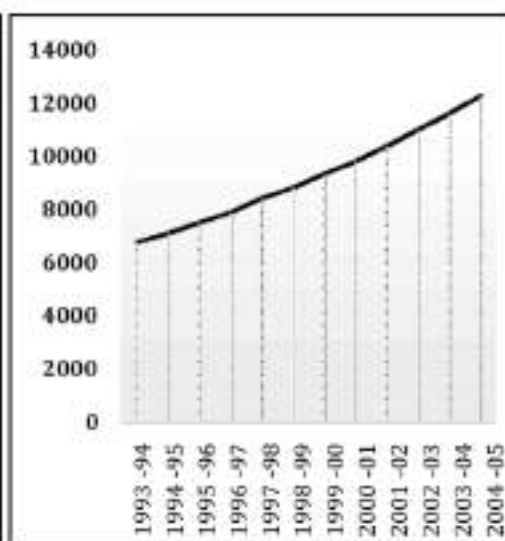
In almost, all the studies, the work of analysing the extent of overall inequality has been undertaken by considering aggregate income/consumption expenditure. Unfortunately, no such work has been so far dedicated, to analyse the extent of inequality in consumption expenditure from a microscopic perspective. It should be noted that aggregations of expenditure on different commodities or items constitute the overall expenditure. This study, therefore, has attempted





**Figure 1: NSDP (in Crores) of West Bengal at 1993-94 Prices**

*Source:* Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics (BAE&S)



**Figure 2: Per capita NSDP (Rs.) in West Bengal at 1993-94 Prices**

*Source:* Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics (BAE&S)

to look at the disparity in different components of consumption expenditure. Also, the study highlights the extent to which component of consumption expenditure is likely to be in the favour of the haves and the have-nots residing in both rural and urban counterparts of the state.

### **Methodology: Inequality and Progressivity Indices**

The inequality in overall consumption expenditure has been evaluated with the help of the popular Gini coefficient as it satisfies almost all the desirable properties of a good measure of inequality. The progressivity of expenditure on a particular commodity/item implies the extent to which the expenditure on a commodity/item rises as a proportion of total household expenditure when total expenditure rises. To measure the extent of tax progressivity, Kakwani (1977) formulated an index known as Progressivity Index. Following Kakwani, the Progressivity Index of expenditure on the  $j$ th item is defined as twice the difference of area between the Lorenz Curve of total expenditure (TE) and concentration curve of expenditure on  $j$ th item ( $j$ th Exp) i.e.,

$$\pi_k = 2 \int_0^1 (L_{TE}(p) - L_{jth\ Exp}(p)) dp$$



$$\pi_k = [1 - 2 \int_0^1 (L_{jth\ Exp}(p) dp)] - [1 - 2 \int_0^1 (L_{TE}(p) dp)]$$

$$\pi_k = C_{jth\ Exp} - G_{TE}$$

$\pi_k$  : Progressivity Index

$L_{TE}(p)$  : Lorenz Curve for total expenditure with respect to population's rank (p) in the total expenditure distribution

$L_{jth\ Exp}(p)$  : Lorenz Curve for jth expenses with respect to population's rank (p) in the jth expenditure distribution

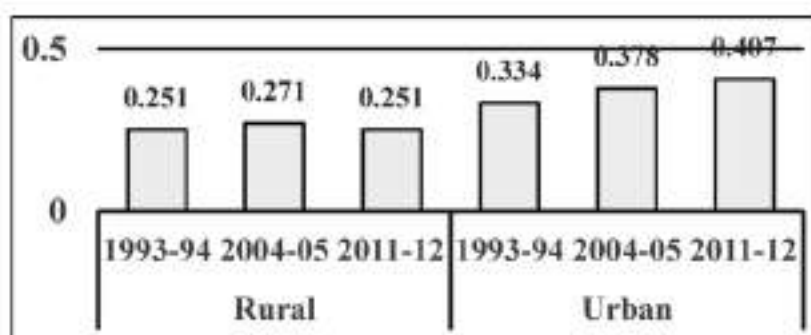
$C_{jth\ Exp}$  : Concentration Index of jth expenditure item

$G_{TE}$  : Gini-coefficient of total expenditure.

A positive value of the index indicates that expenditure on j<sup>th</sup> item increases as a proportion of total consumption expenditure, with the increase in the total expenditure of individuals. This implies that inter-class disparity in the distribution of household expenditure on j<sup>th</sup> item widens. Therefore, a positive value of the Index indicates, that, expenditure on j<sup>th</sup> item favours the richer class i.e., it is pro-rich. On the contrary, a negative value of the index represents regressively. It suggests expenditure favours the poorer section i.e., it is pro-poor. The index varies from -2 to +1. The value of the index zero indicates an equal proportion of each component of expenditure to total expenditure for all individuals in the society. Progressivity Index is used to examine whether and to what extent each component of household expenditure in West Bengal has been pro-poor or pro-rich after economic reforms. The consumption data collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) using the Uniform Recall Period (that is, measured consumption across a 30-day recall period) is used to estimate inequality and progressivity indices for different consumption items across Indian states during the reform period.

The overall consumption expenditure includes both food and non-food items, like cereals and pulses (CP), milk and milk products (MMP), egg, fish and meat (EFM), vegetables and fruits (VF), and miscellaneous food expenses (MFE), pan, tobacco and intoxicants (PTI), clothing and footwear (CF), fuel and light (FL), miscellaneous consumer goods (MCG), miscellaneous consumer services (MCS),





**Figure 3: Inequality in Aggregate Consumption Expenditure of West Bengal**

*Source:* Calculated from NSSO Data.

Durable Goods (DG), and Education expenditure (EDU), and Health-care expenses (HLTH)). The MCG includes items like entertainment, goods for personal care, toilet and sundry articles and MSC includes conveyance, consumer services and rent. This study helps to accentuate the magnitude to which the pattern of expenditure items favours the rich ignoring the poor in West Bengal in the post-reform period.

### Estimates

It is observed from Fig. 3, that the inequality in aggregate consumption expenditure is high both in rural and urban counterparts of the state. It is interesting to note that the urban sector of Bengal experiences high inequality in consumption expenditure compared to the rural sector. Moreover, throughout the post-reform period, the urban sector of West Bengal shows a continuously rising trend in consumption expenditure inequality, and in the year 2011-12 it exhibits an alarming figure.

As mentioned previously, aggregate consumption expenditure consists of expenses on different food and non-food items. Therefore, it is essential to look at the extent of inequality in each component of aggregate consumption expenditure (Table 1). In this study, the total consumption expenses have been classified into 13 major food and non-food components.

Among those items, most of the non-food items like clothing and footwear, medical expenses, education expenses, miscellaneous consumer goods, miscellaneous consumer services, and durable goods exhibit very high inequality in both rural and urban sectors. Moreover, milk and milk product, which is alternative sources of nutrition, also



explains very high inequality. Although cereals and pulses are the basic food item has the least inequality in Bengal, unfortunately, it also showed a rising trend during the post-reform period.

**Table 1**  
**Inequality in Overall Consumption expenditure and its different components in West Bengal**

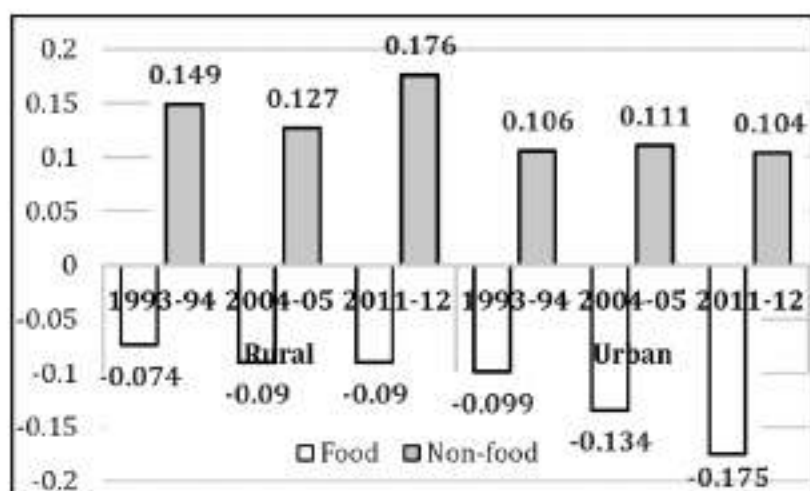
<i>Items of Consumption Expenditure</i>	<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>		
	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2011-12</i>
cereals and pulses	0.093	0.100	0.105	0.046	0.060	0.080
milk and milk products	0.437	0.422	0.352	0.405	0.351	0.349
egg, fish and meat	0.312	0.284	0.276	0.343	0.312	0.288
vegetables and fruits	0.216	0.184	0.190	0.249	0.248	0.221
miscellaneous food expenses	0.241	0.212	0.174	0.348	0.293	0.339
pan, tobacco and intoxicants	0.166	0.140	0.199	0.331	0.306	0.329
clothing and footwear	0.557	0.490	0.444	0.559	0.519	0.525
fuel and light	0.165	0.186	0.138	0.405	0.265	0.214
miscellaneous consumer goods	0.492	0.250	0.258	0.351	0.368	0.337
miscellaneous consumer services	0.468	0.511	0.436	0.561	0.589	0.591
Durable Goods	0.599	0.815	0.576	0.740	0.831	0.812
Education expenditure	0.534	0.442	0.349	0.511	0.506	0.598
Health-care expenses	0.428	0.527	0.501	0.499	0.531	0.508

### Calculated from NSSO Data

It is observed from figure 4, that the food expenses support the poorer section of the society in both the rural and urban parts of Bengal, over the post-reform era, whereas, the non-food expenditure supports the elite class. Now it is required to find which particular item of expenditure supports the haves and the have-nots during the period.

In Table 2, an effort to estimate the degree of proportional distribution of different components among people in rural areas belonging to different income classes has been measured. But it is very disappointing to note that in rural parts of Bengal most of the





**Figure 4: Progressivity in Food and Non-food expenses in West Bengal**

Source: Calculated from NSSO Data

items like milk and milk products, egg, fish and meat, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous consumer goods and miscellaneous consumer services, durable goods, education and health, all have expressed that throughout the post-reform era their expenditure patterns favour the richer sections compared to the poor.

**Table 2: Progressivity in different expenditure Components in Rural West Bengal**

Items of Consumption Expenditure	Rural		
	1993-94	2004-05	2011-12
cereals and pulses	-0.158	-0.222	-0.146
milk and milk products	0.186	0.081	0.099
egg, fish and meat	0.061	0.006	0.025
vegetables and fruits	-0.035	-0.056	-0.061
miscellaneous food expenses	-0.01	-0.013	-0.077
pan, tobacco and intoxicants	-0.085	-0.131	-0.062
clothing and footwear	0.306	0.219	0.191
fuel and light	-0.086	-0.085	-0.113
miscellaneous consumer goods	0.241	-0.021	0.007
miscellaneous consumer services	0.217	0.240	0.185
Durable Goods	0.348	0.544	0.319
Education expenditure	0.283	0.171	0.098
Health-care expenses	0.177	0.256	0.249

Source: Calculated from NSSO Data



Similar to the rural sector of Bengal, the urban parts also experienced the pro-rich expenditure trend in the items like milk and milk products, clothing, and footwear, miscellaneous consumer services, durable goods, education, and healthcare facilities. The expenditure on the consumption of food items containing high protein like egg, fish, and meat, supports the richer class in urban Bengal compared to the rural parts.

**Table 3: Progressivity in different expenditure components in Urban West Bengal**

<i>Items of Consumption Expenditure</i>	<i>Urban</i>		
	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2011-12</i>
cereals and pulses	-0.288	-0.318	-0.337
milk and milk products	0.071	-0.027	-0.079
egg, fish and meat	0.009	-0.066	-0.135
vegetables and fruits	-0.085	-0.13	-0.209
miscellaneous food expenses	0.014	-0.085	-0.069
pan, tobacco and intoxicants	-0.003	-0.072	-0.131
clothing and footwear	0.225	0.141	0.099
fuel and light	0.071	-0.113	-0.218
miscellaneous consumer goods	0.017	-0.010	-0.081
miscellaneous consumer services	0.227	0.211	0.168
Durable Goods	0.406	0.453	0.353
Education expenditure	0.177	0.128	0.184
Health-care expenses	0.165	0.153	0.085

*Source:* Calculated from NSSO Data

It is interesting to note that expenses on miscellaneous consumer goods, which were showing a pro-rich pattern in the initial years of the post-reform period, later on, became pro-poor. Moreover, it is observed that expenses in healthcare facilities in urban parts of the state have become more favourable to the rich compared to the poor over the reform period.

## **Conclusion**

This paper has attempted to highlight the disparity in consumer expenditure during the post-reform period in West Bengal from a microscopic viewpoint. The inequality in aggregate consumption expenditure has been quite distinct in both rural and urban counterparts



of the state, while, in urban areas it has shown an increasing trend over the post-reform period. From the study, it is observed that in West Bengal the inequality is very prominent in high protein content foods like egg, fish and meat, and, milk and milk products. In this regard, it is necessary for the state government to bring these commodities under the purview of the public distribution system, so that the deprived class are not excluded from having such high protein content diet. The consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear, and durable goods in both rural and urban areas, reveals high inequality, and also the progressivity index exhibits high positive figures, reflecting the nature of these expenditures to be pro-rich. Since every citizen has similar right to enjoy the use of all goods available in the state, thus, government should regulate the prices for these products, in order to improve the quality of living for the individuals. The expenditure on miscellaneous consumer services which includes important items like conveyance, consumer services and rent, shows pro-rich nature, which implies that highly luxurious lifestyle is enjoyed by only a few. Moreover, it is interestingly noted that expenses made on health and education, which are the major pillars of an economy, support the affluent class rather than the under-privileged section of the mass, all over the state during the post reform period. Hence government should take appropriate policy measures to check these disparities. Although lucrative policies have been adopted by the West Bengal government in this regard, like the *Swasthya Sathi Scheme*, for achieving better health facilities, but such scheme covers people belonging to all income classes. Hence the scheme may be modified so people in the marginal sections get higher health coverage. This would make the benefits of such scheme to be more progressive in nature. In case of education, the government of West Bengal has recently launched a very impressive scheme known as the Students' Credit Card, where, the government assures to provide loans to students belonging to poor households for obtaining higher studies. The government here should check for proper distribution of the scheme with transparency and accountability, so that people who are really in need of such benefits can avail those. Right to education and getting quality health facilities are necessary for all individuals, which in turn, will enrich the human capital and, thus, contribute for economic development of the nation.



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## 9

# The Post-liberalization Era in West Bengal (1991-2019): A Review of Changes in Agriculture, Industry, Infrastructure, Economic Indices, FDI and Export

VOLANATH MONDAL

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**Abstract:** With the spectacular changes in the Indian environment in the post liberalization era, the earning patterns, the financing policies and cost behavior pattern in all sectors have also changed radically. Consequently, agriculture and livestock, industry, infrastructure, economic indices, foreign direct investment and exports of West Bengal have witnessed notable changes. Against this backdrop, the present study seeks to analyze and review the changes in the economic scenario of West Bengal during the post-liberalization Era.

**Keywords:** Agriculture and Livestock, Industry, Infrastructure, Economic Indices, Foreign direct investment, Exports.

### Introduction

West Bengal, a state situated in the eastern part of India, has the sixth-largest economy in India with a Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)<sup>1</sup> of US\$ 158.40 billion in 2017-18<sup>2</sup>. The average annual GSDP growth rate from 2011-12 to 2017-18 was about 11.88 percent<sup>3</sup>. Although the state is primarily dependent on agriculture and medium-sized industry, services and heavy industries also play a very significant role in the economy. In addition to that, the role of the jute industry and tea industry also deserve special mention in contributing to the state's economy. Since its independence, West Bengal depended heavily



on the central government for meeting its demands for food. Food production remained fixed due to its negligence toward the Green Revolution<sup>4</sup>. However, since the 1980s, the state has been one of the few states with a surplus production, producing nearly 20 percent of the rice and 33 percent of the potato yield in 2004, despite accounting for only 7.55 percent of the population of India<sup>5</sup>. The total export of the state from the IT sector was more than Rs. 19,000 crores in 2016-17<sup>6</sup>. The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) has set up 12 growth centers for medium and large-scale industries. Haldia, Kolkata, and Asansol-Durgapur are the major industrial areas of West Bengal<sup>7</sup>. In 2018, the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)<sup>8</sup> of the state stood at 21, of which 7 were operational, 5 notified, 7 formally approved and 2 had been approved by principle<sup>9</sup>. In 2019, the total power generation capacity of the state was 10,568.22 MW, of which 6607.95 MW was under central utilities<sup>10</sup>. West Bengal is the second-largest tea growing state in India after Assam<sup>11</sup>. Total tea production in West Bengal was 387.86 million kg in 2017-18, i.e. 29.27 percent share of India's total production of tea<sup>12</sup>. Tea production increased from 385.87 million kg to 394.22 million kg between the years 2018 and 2019<sup>13</sup>.

The government of West Bengal has taken the following initiatives to boost its economy: (i) The state has introduced West Bengal Information Technology and Electronics Policy 2018 for the IT, ICT and ESDM. (ii) In August 2018, the state government has introduced the Silicon Valley IT hub project for IT/ICT and also launched a state-of-the-art ecosystem for new technologies and innovation. (iii) Rs 1,304 crores was allocated to develop the Industries, Commerce & Enterprises department in the state budget 2019-20<sup>14</sup>. (iv) Rail Vikas Nigam Limited has constructed of a 4.38 km stretch of metro rail from Noapara to Dakshineswar<sup>15</sup>. (v) The state government has launched several schemes like *shilpa sathi*, green city mission, and *swasthya sathi* etc.

With the notable changes in the the economic front since July 1991 along with other aspects of corporate affairs, cost behavior pattern and over all Indian commerce and trade have also changed radically. Consequently, agriculture and livestock, industry, infrastructure, economic indices, foreign direct investment and exports of West Bengal have witnessed significant changes. Against this backdrop,



the present study seeks to review the changes in the economy of West Bengal during the post-liberalization era<sup>16</sup>. The subsequent portions of this paper are organized as follows. Section II narrates the objectives of study. In section III the limitations of the study are mentioned. Section IV is concerned with the discussion of the study. In section V, concluding remarks are given.

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To analyse the changes in agriculture and livestock of West Bengal.
2. To analyse the changes in industry of West Bengal.
3. To analyse the changes in infrastructure of West Bengal.
4. To analyse the economic indices of West Bengal.
5. To analyse the changes in foreign direct investment of West Bengal.
6. To analyse the changes in exports of West Bengal.

### **Limitations of the Study**

1. The study is only based on secondary data.
2. The study is dependent on limited sources of data.

### **Discussions**

#### ***Agriculture and Livestock***

The predominantly agricultural state of West Bengal comprises of 2.7 percent of India's geographical area but supports almost 8 percent of India's population.<sup>17</sup> There are 71.23 lakh families engaged in farming and other agricultural activities<sup>18</sup>. The productivity of agriculture of state has been enhanced through various schemes and land reforms<sup>19</sup>. West Bengal is the largest producer of rice and the annual output was around 14.99 million tons in FY 2017-18<sup>20</sup>. The state is second-largest producer of potato (13.78 million metric tons in FY 2018-19) after Uttar Pradesh<sup>21</sup>. Other food crops of West Bengal are maize, pulses, oil seeds, wheat, barley and vegetables, etc. West Bengal caters to 66 percent jute requirements of India<sup>22</sup>. The state also cultivates tobacco and sugarcane. Moreover, West Bengal is also second-largest fish producing state (1.85 million tones FY 2018-19)<sup>23</sup>.

The most vital cash crop of West Bengal is tea. The state produced Darjeeling tea, known for its aroma and flavor is exported all over



the world. West Bengal is the second largest tea-producing state in India, with 329.3 million kg of tea production in the year 2014-15, accounting for 27.8 percent of the country's total tea production<sup>24</sup>. West Bengal is the leading vegetable producing state of India with 28354.15 thousand MT of production in FY 2019-20<sup>25</sup>. The state also produced largest amount milk around 53.83 lakh MT in 2017-18<sup>26</sup>. Moreover, West Bengal is the third largest meat- producing state of the country after Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, producing 0.648 million tons of meat in 2012-13 and the largest producer of goat meat<sup>27</sup>.

### ***Industry***

The industries of West Bengal are mostly concentrated in the Kolkata region, the mineral-rich western highlands, and in the Haldia port region<sup>28</sup>. The state has almost 10000 registered factories<sup>29</sup>. Main industries of West Bengal are Iron and steel industry, Jute industry, Cotton and textile industry, Tea industry, Food processing industry, Tourism industry and Information technology industry. The government of West Bengal has developed the portal of *Shilpa Sathi* to assist the investors in establishing and running industrial units.<sup>30</sup>. West Bengal houses several major steel plants of India<sup>31</sup>. Tea industry provides 2.14 lakh employment to people<sup>32</sup>. Textile industry is one of the oldest industries of West Bengal which contributed approximately 5 percent to India's GDP and also accounted for 27 percent of India's total exports earning in 2015<sup>33</sup>.

### ***Infrastructure***

*Power and energy:* According to the data released by Central Electricity Authority in 2016, the installed power generation capacity of the state stood at 9984.4 MW, compared to the national capability of 303.083 GW. Moreover, the state contributed 8183MW thermal power, 1248.30MW hydropower and 131.71 MW of renewable power in 2015<sup>34</sup>. Till April 2016, 37449 villages out of 37463 villages have been electrified in West Bengal.<sup>35</sup>.

*Communication and transportation:* The state of West Bengal has 92,023 km length of road in which the National highways cover 2578 km and State Highways cover 2393 km<sup>36</sup>. The road density has 1.04 km per square km<sup>37</sup>. The well connected roads along with a good



transport system have contributed significantly towards the economic development of the state. The central government is planning an expansion of the length of State Highways to connect to the BBIN<sup>38</sup>.

*Railways:* Indian Railways run operation in West Bengal in different divisions namely Eastern Railways Zone, Southeastern Railways Zone and Northeast Frontier Railway Zone<sup>39</sup>. Eastern Railways Zone and Southeastern Railways Zone headquarters are located in the city of Kolkata<sup>40</sup>. Out of the 4070 km length of railwayline, 2500 km has been electrified<sup>41</sup>. Kolkata metro of the state is the oldest metro of India in which the single operational link is of 27 km route length, out of which 17 km runs underground<sup>42</sup>.

*Ports:* Ports are very important for domestic and international trade. The Kolkata port now renamed as the Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port Trust is the most important port of eastern India<sup>43</sup>. Kolkata Port handled 50.195 million tons of traffic in 2015-16, around 8.43% higher than what it handled during the previous fiscal<sup>44</sup>. The Haldia Dock Complex is the 1st green port of the country and it handled 33.507 million tonnes in 2015-16, recording a growth of 8.05% over the previous year<sup>45</sup>.

*Inland waterways:* The National Waterway 1(NW1) runs from Allahabad to Haldia for a distance of 1620km<sup>46</sup>. The stretch of Ganga i.e. Haldia to Farakka falls within West Bengal (560 km)<sup>47</sup>. Moreover, the 91 km of stretch of NW5 is in the state of West Bengal<sup>48</sup>. The state government has introduced inland waterways along with 12 rivers that help to reduce the cost of transportation<sup>49</sup>. The rivers that have been identified for national waterways services, are Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga Bhagirathi Hooghly river, Ajoy river, Bakreswar Mayurakshi river, Damodar river, DVC canal, Dwarekeswar river, Ichhamoti river, Jalangi river, Rupnarayan river, Subarnarekha river and Sunderban Waterways<sup>50</sup>.

*Telecommunications:* As of the end of April 2016, there were 74.58 million wire-less subscriptions compared to over 1034.25 million wire-less connections in the whole country with VLR or active connections of 90.31% and 1.275 million wire-line subscriptions in West Bengal compared to over 25.036 million wire-line connections in the whole country as per statistics published in press release of TRAI<sup>51</sup>. While as of April end, 2016 the number of broadband subscriptions in the state



were arbitrarily estimated to be around 11 million compared to that of whole of India with over 151.09 million broadband connections. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) has its international gateway and earth station in Kolkata. International connectivity is provided through Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) and five Software Technology Parks of India earth stations in Kolkata, Durgapur, Kharagpur, Haldia and Siliguri. Digha has been selected as the cable landing station for the submarine cable laying project connecting India and South East Asia. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has an optical fiber network of 15000 km route in West Bengal. Reliance group's Jio has laid 4500 km of optical fiber network in the state for its 4G network. Under National Optic Fibre Network mission, optical fibre cable will be laid in 341 blocks covering most of the gram panchayats in West Bengal<sup>52</sup>.

*Aviation:* The sprawling 2640 acres newly modernized Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport is the fifth busiest international airport in India in respect of aircraft movement (after Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai). It has two asphalt runways, the primary one extended (3627×50m) and upgraded to CATIIB, and the secondary one (2790×46m) upgraded to CATII ILS standards. Its terminal is a new and sprawling L-shaped six-level integrated terminal of over 2,510,000 sq ft inaugurated in 2013, which can handle 25 million passengers per annum. It includes check-in counters that use Common User Terminal Equipment Technology, 78 immigration counters, 12 customs counters, passenger lounges provided by Air India and Jet Airways, 18 aerobridges, 57 remote parking bays, 2 underground two-leveled carparks and car parking facilities in landscaped area capable of handling 5000 cars. The airport has a Centre for Perishable Commodities, two luxury hotels and a shopping mall<sup>53</sup>.

In the fiscal year April 2015 to March 2016, the airport handled 76722 aircraft movements including 14564 international aircraft movements, 12.42 million passengers, 105390 tonnes of freight. Between the 1940s and 1960s, major airlines such as Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Cathay Pacific, Japan Airlines, Philippine Airlines, KLM, Pan Am, Lufthansa, Swissair and SAS operated from the airport<sup>54</sup>.

With the advent of longer haul aircraft and the socio-economic-political degeneration of the state during the 1960s, several airlines



gradually discontinued operations there. The withdrawal of Lufthansa's service to Frankfurt in 2012 left Kolkata with no direct flights beyond Asia. Kolkata airport is to undergo the execution of Phase 2 of the expansion plan which primarily involves the construction of an 86-meter ATC Tower. Additionally, the current Kolkata Metro expansion plans include two new lines to the airport for better connectivity.

Bagdogra airport near Siliguri is another significant airport of the state. Kazi Nazrul Islam Airport, country's first private greenfield aerotropolis project spread over 650 acres, under Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Limited co-owned by Singapore-based Changi group, conceived in 2006-07 to be a domestic/international airport with handling capacity of 1 million per annum that can be expanded to 2.5 million per annum in future, officially commenced operations in 2015 at Andal, 185 km away from the state capital Kolkata. As of June 2016, the fledgling project is still suffering from birth pangs as it strives to attract airliners, grappling with dire paucity of adequate number of fliers necessary to sustain flying operations from here, in the investment starved ambience prevailing in its immediate hinterland<sup>55</sup>.

### ***Economic indices***

As per the state budget presented in the state legislative assembly on 24 June 2016, West Bengal's GSDP at current prices rose to INR 9.20083 trillion or US\$140.68 billion in the year 2015-16, the average INR to US\$ exchange rate in that year being INR 65.4. West Bengal's average population in that year being 95.5 million, per capita GSDP at current prices for the economic year 2015-16 can be calculated as US\$1473. In terms of NSDP at factor cost at current prices (base year 2004-2005) was the sixth largest economy in India, with INR 7289.74 billion or US\$120.93 billion in 2014-15 and GSDP at current prices of state had US\$132.86 billion in the economic year 2014-15 as mentioned by India Brand Equity Foundation. In the period 2004-2005 to 2009-2010, the average GSDP growth rate was 13.9% (calculated in Indian rupee term), lower than 15.5 percent, the average for all states of the country. The state's per capita NSDP<sup>56</sup> at factor cost at current prices (base year 2004-05) was INR78903 or US\$1291 in 2014-15, average dollar exchange rate being INR61.11 that economic year, improved from US\$553.7 in 2004-05, but lower



than the national per capita NSDP at current prices (base year 2012-13) of INR102839.47 or US\$1683 (INR to US\$ exchange rate in 2014-15 being INR61.11), in 2014-15. West Bengal's nominal per capita GSDP at current prices in 2014-15 was US\$1412, the state's estimated average population over 2014-15 being around 94.3 millions. In 2009-10, the tertiary sector of the economy was the largest contributor to the gross domestic product of the state, contributing 57.8 percent of the state domestic product compared to 24 percent from primary sector and 18.2 percent from secondary sector. At a compound annual growth rate of 15.2 percent, the tertiary sector has been the fastest growing among the three sectors from 2004-05 to 2009-10. The growth has been driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance, insurance, transport, communications and other services. The state's total financial debt that stood at ₹1,918 billion as of 2011 swelled to ₹3,050 billion at the end of 2015-16 and is estimated to further grow to ₹3,340 billion at the end of 2016-17<sup>57</sup>.

### District-wise Economic Indicators

The following is a list of GDDP of districts of West Bengal as of 2011, the latest year for which data is available:

<i>District</i>	<i>Gross District Domestic Product 2011(In Rs. Cr.)</i>	<i>Growth Rate % in 2011 (Year- Over- Year)</i>
Bardhaman	₹46441.46	15.47
Birbhum	₹12905.43	14.69
Bankura	₹14061.31	7.12
Purba Medinipur	₹37410.58	19.04
Paschim Medinipur	₹25492.44	14.91
Howrah	₹26505.21	18.61
Hooghly	₹31884	18.54
Uttar 24 Parganas	₹ 58512.52	18.69
Dakshin 24 Parganas	₹37493.07	19.47
Kolkata	₹40853.80	16.71
Nadia	₹24135.91	17.22
Murshidabad	₹28357.66	19.37
Uttar Dinajpur	₹9591.21	21.02
Dakshin Dinajpur	₹6838.50	20.33



<i>District</i>	<i>Gross District Domestic Product 2011(In Rs. Cr.)</i>	<i>Growth Rate % in 2011 (Year- Over- Year)</i>
Malda	₹15640.18	18.93
Darjeeling	₹12921.33	17.61
Cooch Behar	₹10946.28	12.98
Purulia	₹9740.77	8.17
Jalpaiguri	17688.69	17.85

Source: [https://knoema.com/NITI\\_DGAGRBACPFTWB2019/districtwise-gdp-and-growth-rate-based-at-current-price-2004-05-from-2004-05-to-2010-11-west-bengal](https://knoema.com/NITI_DGAGRBACPFTWB2019/districtwise-gdp-and-growth-rate-based-at-current-price-2004-05-from-2004-05-to-2010-11-west-bengal)

### **Foreign Direct Investment**

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is very crucial for conducting business. The West Bengal government welcomes foreign technology and investments as may be appropriate for the needs of the state. In West Bengal Foreign Direct Investment has mostly been restricted to the the manufacturing and telecommunication sectors. According to the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Government of India, the cumulative FDI inflow in Kolkata Reserve Bank region (comprising West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands) from April 2000 to September 2016 amounted to US\$ 3967 million. Kolkata Reserve Bank region was seventh among the reserve bank regions of the country in terms of amount of cumulative FDI, behind Mumbai, New Delhi, and Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Hyderabad regions<sup>58</sup>.

### **Exports**

West Bengal is one of the country's leading exporters of finished leather goods. In 2009–10, the state accounted for around 13.5 percent of the country's exports of leather and leather products. The state accounted for around 70 percent of India's dried flower exports in 2008–09. The state is also a leading exporter of shrimps and tea<sup>59</sup>.

However, the rapid industrialization process has given rise to debate over land acquisition for industry in this agrarian state.

### **Concluding Remarks**

This study explained the review of changes in agriculture, industry, infrastructure, economy, FDI and export of West Bengal during



the post-liberalization era. From the discussion it is seen that all the selected factors brought about massive changes in the agriculture and livestock of West Bengal. The state was the second largest producer of tea in 2014-15 and potato in 2018-2019. The change is also perceived in industry. By 2016, 10000 factories were registered in West Bengal. Besides, there has been marked augmentation in infrastructure (power and energy 9984.4 MW, communication and transportation total road length 92,023KM, FDI US\$ 3967 million 2000-2016 and export around 13.5 percent of the country's exports of leather and leather products in post liberalization era).

Therefore, it can be said that the state of West Bengal has undergone a series of significant and progressive changes in the post- liberalization era.

### NOTES

1. GSDP is the market value of goods and services produced in a state's borders in a specific time period.
2. <https://www.ibef.org/states/west-bengal-presentation-2019>.
3. Ibid.
4. Form the post-world war-ii era, many former provinces or colonies were slowly emanating from colonialism, and hunger problems and starvation continued to be established as on 'international problem'. In 1958, India was produced record of wheat only through scientific thought i.e. changes in ancient agriculture practices. This phenomenon is called Green Revolution.
5. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy-of-West-Bengal>.
6. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy-of-West-Bengal>.
7. <https://www.ibef.org/states/west-bengal-presentation-2019>.
8. SEZ is era in which unique economic regulations that differ from the rest of the country.
9. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1703791>.
10. <https://www.ibef.org/states/west-bengal-presentation-2019>.
11. <https://www.gktoday.in/gk/tea-production-in-india>.
12. <https://www.ibef.org/states/west-bengal-presentation-2019>.
13. Ibid.



14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. The post-liberalization era in India indicates the liberal the rules and law of the country's to encourage economic development which is initiated in 1991 with the goal of making the economy more market- and service-oriented, and expanding the role of private and foreign direct investment.
17. <https://wb.gov.in/departments-details.aspx?id=D170907140022669&page=Agriculture>.
18. Ibid.
19. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy-of-West-Bengal>
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27. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy-of-West-Bengal>.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid.
30. <https://www.silpasathi.in>.
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35. Ibid.
36. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport-in-West-Bengal>.
37. <https://westbengal.pscnotes.com/geography-wbpssc/west-bengal-transport/>.
38. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBIN>.



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4	KHANDRA COLLEGE	C-44769	2019-2020	29-06-2023	Accepted	2	<a href="#">AQAR Review Details</a> <a href="#">HTML Report</a> <a href="#">PDF Report</a>
5	KHANDRA COLLEGE	C-44769	2018-2019	18-08-2023	Accepted	2	<a href="#">AQAR Review Details</a> <a href="#">HTML Report</a> <a href="#">PDF Report</a>

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# **KHANDRA COLLEGE**

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University)

[Assessed and Accredited by NAAC]

P.O. Khandra, 713 363, Dt. Paschim Bardhaman

Fax and Tel no. (0341) 2665245

## **Extract of the Meeting of the IQAC of Khandra College, dt. 12/11/2022**

### **Members Present:**

a) Sd/Prof. Sanjib Kr. Hazra	Principal & Chairperson (ex-officio)
b) Sd/Prof. Ashish Kr. Chakraborty	Coordinator
c) Sd/Prof. Sandip Tah	Teachers' Representative
d) Sd/Dr. A Bhattacharya	Teachers' Representative
e) Sd/Prof. S Dasgupta	Teachers' Representative
f) Sd/-Smt. R. Banerjee	Alumni Representative
g) Sd/-Shri. R Mukherjee	Non-Teaching Representative

#####

### **Resolution No. 4**

Resolved that feedback will be collected for the academic session 2022-23 from the various stakeholders:

- i. Feedback template to be prepared
- ii. Feedback to be submitted to the IQAC by 24<sup>th</sup> Feb 2023

It is further resolved that IQAC nominate Dr Debarati Das and Prof Shubhalaksmi Raychowdhury from the faculty to be in charge of collecting the feedback for further implementation.

#####

**S/d Prof. Sanjib Kr. Hazra, President  
Khandra College Governing Body**

**ATTESTED**  
  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
P.O., Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman



**P.O. Khandra, 713 363, Dt. Paschim Bardhaman**

**Fax and Tel no. (0341) 2665245**

### **Sample: Feedback from the Stakeholders - Students**

## 1. Survey - 1

Student Satisfaction Survey OF B.COM VI-SEM STUDENTS 2023	
<b>D. YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS *</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
<b>A. Please confirm this is the first and only time you answer this survey? *</b>	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<b>B. AGE *</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
<b>C. YOUR COLLEGE NAME *</b>	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	KANHESA COLLEGE
<b>E. What degree program are you pursuing now? *</b>	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B. Bachelors
<input type="radio"/>	M. Masters
<input type="radio"/>	PhD
<input type="radio"/>	Postgraduate
<input type="radio"/>	All Other ()
<b>F. What subject area are you currently pursuing? *</b>	
<input type="radio"/>	Accounting
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Business
<input type="radio"/>	Science
<input type="radio"/>	Professional
<input type="radio"/>	All Other ()
<b>NOTE:</b> Instructions to all the participants.	



• All questions should be compulsorily answered.  
 • Each question has five responses. Choose the most appropriate one.  
 • The response to the qualitative question no. 3) is student's opportunity to give suggestions for improvements and to run plan teacher-workshops of the module. Here, (Kindly mention your response to teaching-learning process only).

Objectives – Teaching–Learning and Evaluation  
 Student Satisfaction Survey on Teaching/Learning Process  
 Following are questions for online student satisfaction survey regarding teaching–learning process.

1. How much of the syllabus was covered in the class? \*

☐ 4 – 80 to 100%  
☒ 3 – 75 to 80%  
☐ 2 – 65 to 69%  
☐ 1 – 50 to 64%  
☐ 0 – Below 50%

2. How well did the teachers prepare for the classes? \*

☐ 4 – Thoroughly  
☒ 3 – Satisfactorily  
☐ 2 – Fairly  
☐ 1 – Slightly  
☐ 0 – Worst (below 25%)

3. How well were the teachers able to communicate? \*

☐ 4 – Always effective  
☒ 3 – Sometimes effective  
☐ 2 – Just satisfactory  
☐ 1 – Generally ineffective  
☐ 0 – Very poor communication

4. The teacher's approach to teaching can best be described as? \*

☐ 4 – Excellent  
☒ 3 – Very good  
☐ 2 – Good  
☐ 1 – Fair  
☐ 0 – Poor

5. Fairness of the internal evaluation process by the teachers? \*

☐ 4 – Always fair  
☒ 3 – Usually fair  
☐ 2 – Sometimes unfair  
☐ 1 – Usually unfair  
☐ 0 – Unfair

## 2. Survey - 2

Student Satisfaction Survey OF [B.COM](#) VI-SEM  
 STUDENTS 2023

[B.COM](#) VI-SEM STUDENTS 2023

Email \*

[sripaav23@gmail.com](#)

A. Please confirm this is the first and only time you answer this survey. \*

☒ Yes  
☐ No

B. AGE \*

21

C. YOUR COLLEGE NAME \*

☒ KHAMRUA COLLEGE

D. Gender \*

☒ Male  
☐ Female  
☐ Transgender

E. What degree program are you presently doing? \*

☒ B-BA/B.Com  
☐ B-Bachelor's  
☐ B-BTech  
☐ B-Bachelor  
☐ B-Other ( )

F) What subject area are you currently pursuing? \*

☐ B-Arts  
☒ B-Commerce  
☐ B-Computer  
☐ B-Professional  
☐ B-Other ( )

THAT'S IT instructions to fill the questionnaire



• All questions should be compulsorily answered.  
 • Each question has five responses, please tick the most appropriate one.  
 • The response to the qualitative question no. 31 is students' opportunity to give suggestions or improvements; this is to calculate student weaknesses of the institute. (Just tick for your response to teaching-learning process only).

Criterion 8 – Teaching-Learning and Evaluation  
 Student Satisfaction Survey on Teaching-Learning Process  
 Following are questions for better student satisfaction survey regarding teaching-learning process.

1. How much of the syllabus was covered in the class? \*

☒ 4 – 80 to 100%  
☐ 3 – 50 to 80%  
☐ 2 – 30 to 60%  
☐ 1 – 10 to 30%  
☐ 0 – below 10%

2. How well did the teachers prepare for the classes? \*

☒ 4 – Thoroughly  
☐ 3 – Satisfactorily  
☐ 2 – Poorly  
☐ 1 – Slightly  
☐ 0 – Not at all

3. How well were the teachers able to communicate? \*

☒ 4 – Always effective  
☐ 3 – Sometimes effective  
☐ 2 – Just satisfactory  
☐ 1 – Slightly ineffective  
☐ 0 – Very poor communication

4. The teacher's approach to teaching can best be described as \*

☒ 4 – Excellent  
☐ 3 – Very good  
☐ 2 – Good  
☐ 1 – Fair  
☐ 0 – Poor

5. Fairness of the internal evaluation process by the teachers. \*

☒ 4 – Always fair  
☐ 3 – Usually fair  
☐ 2 – Sometimes unfair  
☐ 1 – Usually unfair  
☐ 0 – Unfair

### 3. Survey - 3

Student Satisfaction Survey OF **B.COM VI-SEM**  
**STUDENTS 2023**

**B.COM VI-SEM STUDENTS 2023**

Email \*

ankitgupta14@gmail.com

A. Please confirm this is the first and only time you answer this survey. \*

☒ Yes  
☐ No

B. AGE \*

28

C. YOUR COLLEGE NAME \*

PRAGATI COLLEGE

D. Gender \*

☐ Male  
☒ Female  
☐ Transgender

E. What degree program are you pursuing now? \*

☒ B.Com Honors  
☐ B.Com  
☐ BBA  
☐ B.B.A  
☐ Other ( )

F. What subject are you currently pursuing? \*

☐ B.Com  
☒ B.Com Honors  
☐ BBA  
☐ B.B.A  
☐ Other ( )

**THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY**







# KHANDRA COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University)

[Assessed and Accredited by NAAC]

P.O. Khandra, 713 363, Dt. Paschim Bardhaman

Fax and Tel no. (0341) 2665245

## Sample: Feedback from the Stakeholders – Teachers

### 1. Survey - 1

Feedback form for Teachers	
Feedback for on academic performance and attitude of the institution	
Your response is sent to: khandra1@gmail.com and will be used for improvement of the form.	
1. Name *	
Roll No. / ID *	
2. Designation *	
Faculty / Professor *	
3. Department *	
Comments *	
4. Email id *	
mykhandra1@gmail.com	
Mobile No. *	
9100000000	
5. The Library is well resourced *	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No	
6. Attendance of students is satisfactory *	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
7. The Departmental Library is well equipped *	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
8. The institution shows flexibility in administration *	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No	
9. The institution encourages research and projects *	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No	
10. The Library Management System is effective *	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No	
11. Internal Continuous assessment is held regularly *	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No	
12. The institution provides programmes on gender sensitization and multidisciplinary affairs *	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No	
13. Hostel marking anti-ragging and guest practices are well addressed *	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No	
14. The institution ensures safety and security for the stakeholders inside the campus *	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No	

This document is for internal use only and is not to be distributed outside the institution.

For more information, please contact the faculty in charge of the institution.



## 2. Survey - 2

## Feedback form for Teachers

*Contact form to academic performance and ambience of the institution*

The respondent is asked to complete the questionnaire as soon as convenient after completion of this form.

---

- Name \*
- Designation \*
- Department \*
- E-mail id \*
- Mobile No. \*

---

- The Library is well stocked?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No
- Motivation of students is satisfactory?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No
- The Departmental Library is well equipped?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No
- The Institution shows flexibility in administration?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No
- The Institution encourages research work/projects?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No

---

- The Leave Management System is effective?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No
- Internal Continuous assessment is held regularly?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No
- The Institution promotes programmes on gender sensitization and multidisciplinary affairs?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No
- Clean working anti-ragging and green practices are well addressed?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No
- The Institution ensures safety and security for the stakeholders inside the campus?
  - ☒ Yes
  - ☐ No



### 3. Survey - 3

#### Feedback form for Teachers

Feedback form on academic performance and perceptions of the Institution

The respondent's email (username: paragpawar@apjsworld.com) will not be used for submission of the form.

1. Name \*

Dr. Tushar Ganpatkumar

2. Designation \*

Assistant Professor

3. Department \*

English

4. Email id \*

username: paragpawar@gmail.com

Mobile No. \*

8808427777

a. The library is well maintained \*

☒ Yes

☐ No

b. Attendance of students is satisfactory \*

☐ Yes

☒ No

c. The Departmental Library is well equipped \*

☒ Yes

☐ No

d. The Institution offers flexibility in administration \*

☒ Yes

☐ No

e. The Institution encourages research and projects \*

☒ Yes

☐ No

f. The Lecture Management System is effective \*

☒ Yes

☐ No

g. Internal/ External assessment is held regularly \*

☒ Yes

☐ No

h. The Institution provides programmes on gender sensitisation and multicultural affairs \*

☒ Yes

☐ No

i. Smart meeting, anti-ragging and green practices are well addressed. \*

☒ Yes

☐ No

j. The Institution ensures safety and security for the stakeholders inside the campus \*

☒ Yes

☐ No

This content is neither created nor reviewed by Google



# **KHANDRA COLLEGE**

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University)

[Assessed and Accredited by NAAC]

P.O. Khandra, 713 363, Dt. Paschim Bardhaman

Fax and Tel no. (0341) 2665245

## **Abstract of Resolutions of IQAC Meeting dt. 21/02/2023**

### **Members present:**

1. Sd/Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya	Teacher-in-Charge and Chairperson
2. Sd/Dr. Ashish Kr. Chakraborty	Coordinator
3. Sd/Dr. Sandip Tah	Teacher Member
4. Sd/Prof. Sadiya Pravin	Teacher Member
5. Sd/Prof. Dhiren Mandi	Teacher Member
6. Sd/Prof. Amrita Sett	Teacher Member
7. Sd/Prof. Tapas Ghosh	Teacher Member
8. Sd/Prof. Shubhalaksmi Raychowdhury	Teacher Member
9. Sd/Dr. Debarati Das	Teacher Member
10. Sd/Smt. Rianka Banerjee	Alumni Representative
11. Sd/Shri Ranjit Mukherjee	Management Representative
12. Sd/Shri Jagatpati Mitra	Representative of Social Stakeholder
13. Sd/General Manager, Bankola Area, ECL	Representative of Industrial Stakeholder

**The IQAC Chairperson and Teacher-in-Charge is in chair. Discussed and resolved in the presence of the esteemed members who have signed above**

#####

### **Aggendum 07:**

In accordance with the previous IQAC resolution no. 4 dated 12.11.22, the feedback has been analysed and it has been noted that the overall ambience of the Teaching Learning and delivery is satisfactory and there is scope for improvement.

It is further noted that the following feedback are to be addressed:

1. Smart Classroom to be constructed
2. Department libraries to be strengthened
3. Leave Management System (LMS) can be linked with the ERP
4. Infrastructure – extra classrooms can be constructed
5. Internship and collaborative courses can be introduced
6. Life Skills and Social Skills courses can be introduced for the mentoring process
7. Mentor-mentee interaction to be strengthened
8. Auditorium for the college needs to be constructed
9. New faculty in the Department of Science and Media and Communication needs to be appointed
10. Innovative initiatives like organizing science fairs, etc can be conducted



Further resolved that the Teacher-in-charge shall be requested to place these recommendations based on feedback analysis in the next governing body meeting for the perusal and necessary action of the esteemed members.

#####



**ATTESTED**

*Teacher-in-Charge*  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
Khandra, Paschim Bardham

**Countersigned**  
**Sd/Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya**  
**TIC and IQAC Chairperson, KC**



# **KHANDRA COLLEGE**

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University)

[Assessed and Accredited by NAAC]

P.O. Khandra, 713 363, Dt. Paschim Bardhaman

Fax and Tel no. (0341) 2665245

## **Extracts of the Meeting of the Governing Body of Khandra College, dt. 03/06/2023**

### **Members Present:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) Sd/Mr. Moloy Ghatak                  | Hon'ble M-I-C, Govt. of W. B., President, |
| Governing Body                          |   |
| b) Sd/ Mr. Saran Saigal                 | Govt. Nominee                             |
| c) Sd/Mr. Shyamaprasad Bhattacharya     | Govt. Nominee                             |
| d) Sd/Mr. Jagat Pati Mitra              | Nominee of WBSCH                          |
| e) Sd/Prof. Lakshmi Narayan Neogi       | University Nominee                        |
| f) Sd/Prof. Sudipa Chowdhury            | Teachers' Representative                  |
| g) Sd/Prof. Ashish Kr. Chakraborty      | Teachers' Representative                  |
| h) Sd/Prof. Sandip Tah                  | Teachers' Representative                  |
| i) Sd/Sri. Biswanath Dhibar             | Non-Teaching Representative               |
| j) Sd/Prof. Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya | Principal & Secretary (ex-officio)        |

**The president of the Governing Body, Mr Moloy Ghatak, and Hon'ble M-I-C is in the chair and the following resolutions are adopted**

#####

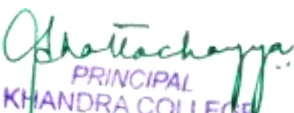
### **Resolution No. 3**

Resolved the implementation of the feedback regarding the following, as per the IQAC Resolution No. 3, dt. 21/02/2023, have been observed and are deemed satisfactory as of 03/06/2023:

- The Principal is requested to write to Sabhadhipati, Paschim Burdwan Zilla Parishad for the construction of a smart classroom in the college.
- The Principal is requested to get the structural design of the proposed auditorium preparation by a reputed engineering firm and to submit the same to the Paschim Burdwan Zilla Parishad for necessary approval so that the college auditorium can be constructed utilising the government fund as soon as possible.
- The Principal and the IQAC coordinator are requested to organise a science fair at the start of the new calendar year, and Dr Abishek Bhattacharya and Dr Sandip Tah are requested to work as joint coordinators for the proposed science fair.
- The Principal is requested to write to the DPI, Education Directorate, Govt of West Bengal, seeking permission to appoint a temporary/visiting faculty in the dept of Physics.

#####

**S/d Mr. Moloy Ghatak, President  
Khandra College Governing Body**

**ATTESTED**  
  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman.



# PASCHIM BARDHAMAN ZILLA PARISHAD

Court Compound, Asansol – 713304, Dist- PaschimBardhaman

Memo no: 797/PSBZP

Date: 28.02.24

To  
The Principal  
Khandra College,  
P.O. Khandra,  
Dist.Paschim Bardhaman,  
PIN. 713363

Sub: Regarding placement of fund for Proposed Construction of auditorium at 1<sup>st</sup> Floor over existing Ground Floor of Khandra College.

Sir,


With reference to the above this is to state that the agency for construction of civil works has been selected through every procedure of e-tendering of this Zilla Parishad.

Now it is utmost necessary to deposit the fund according to the project cost of proposed DPR as per following before issuance of work order positively.

Sl No	Civil Works deducting the less amount as agency offered (In Rs)	Electrical Works (In Rs.)	Sanitary & Plumbing works (In Rs.)	Others departmental & Contingency charges as specified (In Rs)	Total (In Rs)
1	26,89,249.00	158751.00	158751.00	139701.00	31,46,452.00

This is for your information that any delay regarding the fund placement will turn the process delay to grounding the work as the model code of conduct will be imposed as soon as the General Election 2024 for the house of People declared.

Thanking you.

  
Additional Executive Officer  
Paschim Bardhaman Zilla Parishad

Memo no: 797/114/PSBZP

Date: 28.02.24

Copy forwarded for information and taking necessary action to:-

1. The District Engineer, PaschimBardhamanZillaParishad.
2. The Assistant Engineer, Paschim Bardhaman Zilla Parishad.
3. The Sub-Assistant Engineer in charge, Paschim Bardhaman Zilla Parishad.
4. C.A to Sabhadhipati, Paschim Bardhaman Zilla Parishad for kind appraisal to Hon'ble Sabhadhipati.

ATTESTED

  
PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

Additional Executive Officer  
Paschim Bardhaman Zilla Parishad





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA-713 363, DT. PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

Phone & Fax No.: (0341) 2665245

Website : www.khandracollege.org.

ASSESSED AND ACCREDITED BY NAAC (2ND CYCLE)

Ref. No. KC/Sabhadhipati(ZP)/P.B/2024/67

Date 29/02/2024

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra - 713 363,

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman



To

The Sabhadhipati

Paschim Bardhaman Zila Parishad

Asansol, Paschim Bardhaman

Sub: Request for construction of Smart Room, Renovation of College Play Ground and Principal's Office

Dear Sir,

In continuation to our letter Ref. No. KC/Sabhadhipati(ZP)/P.B/2024/43 dated. 06.02.2024, regarding construction of Smart Room, Renovation of College Play Ground and Principal's Office and adjoining chamber, I request you to kindly consider our prayer and arrange for the construction and renovation at your earliest.

Your active co-operation and support are highly necessary as our college is going to be **Assessed and Accredited for NAAC 3rd cycle within June, 2024**. We can score high marks if we can show our development to the NAAC Peer visiting Team, which will be taking place in June, 2024.

Thanking you,

Sincerely yours,

*Dr Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya*  
29/02/2024  
Dr Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya  
Principal  
Khandra College

PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman





# KHANDRA COLLEGE



[www.khandracollege.ac.in](http://www.khandracollege.ac.in)

## SCIENCE EXHIBITION

on

**Science and its Applications**

**Dates: 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> JANUARY, 2024**

**TIME: 12 PM- 4 PM**

**Venue: Science Block,  
Khandra College**



# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Khandra College, despite several constraints, remains invictus in its journey to keep its head high as an educational home, accommodating almost two thousand youngsters every year for their higher studies. This General Degree College erstwhile affiliated to the University of Burdwan and now to Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol, is a fast growing co-educational institution which has already established its pan-Indian identity in the educational sector by successfully coping with the hurdles of two successive cycles of accreditation under NAAC, Bengaluru in the years 2007 and 2018 respectively.

While the College may legitimately pride in showcasing two (2) ISBN volumes under its banner, its academic activities continue to be inspiring, and the proposed science exhibition under the title *Science and its Applications* is only a glimpse of the journey undertaken by the Principal, the Faculty towards perfection. I do believe that the local philanthropes, educationists, business personnel and corporate houses will extend their gracious hands for the accumulation of funds required for a successful organisation of the programme.

I would thank the Principal of the College, Dr. Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya for his initiative and would also congratulate the teachers, students and members of different statutory and non-statutory committees of the College whose help and participation are instrumental in conducting the present Science Exhibition.

I do convey my best wishes to the College as an academic unit and sincerely cherish the hope that it will be conducting with its endeavour in the process of teaching-learning as also in discharge of social responsibility in the years to come.

**Sri Moloy Ghatak,**  
**President, Governing Body**  
**&**  
**Hon'ble Minister-in-Charge,**  
**Government of West Bengal**



# FROM THE DESK OF THE PRINCIPAL



**Dr Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya**

A student is an ambassador bearing the insignia of the Institute throughout his life. Keeping in mind this philosophy, Khandra College always welcome a student to understand today's realities of life and makes an all-round effort to hone the skills of the young talents continuously during their association with our College and thereafter as well.

Our College always encourages a student not only to learn but also to make others learn through dissemination of knowledge, using the vast library database, computer laboratory and continuous faculty support. The Colleges strives to create a healthy relationship between the Academia and the Industry. The commitment commences from admission and continues sometimes, even after passing out of the students handholding them for entrepreneurial activities to make the student not only a job seeker but a job creator in their life. Our motto is to make them self-dependent and contribute in creating a sustainable society. Apart from classroom teaching, the College also encourage students to participate in organising seminars, workshops and interact with Industry doyens to create a symbiotic relationship with education through continuous interaction.

I welcome you to be a part of this success story and carve out a niche for yourself.



## MESSAGE FROM CO-ORDINATOR, IQAC

The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of Khandra College, since its inception in the year 2014, has been looking after several academic as well as administrative affairs of the Institution in order that quality in imparting education and transparency in administration can be maintained. We are privileged to claim the credit of launching two ISBN volumes under the banner of the College, and it is also a matter of prestige for us that the college now stands accredited for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle by NAAC, Bengaluru. However, conducting a Science Exhibition is wholly a new-venture for us. The Governing Body, the Teachers' Council, the Teachers of the Science Departments and the general students of the Institution are to be thanked for collectively shouldering the responsibility of conducting such an ambitious project. We do hope that our students shall surely be enriched by such an educational endeavour, and this will also stand exemplary of our commitment to the neighbouring areas. We also harbour the hope to conduct many such programmes in near future.

**Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty**  
Co-ordinator, IQAC, Khandra College

## MESSAGE FROM THE BURSAR

At the outset I would like to thank the Governing Body, the IQAC, the Teachers and the students of Khandra College for their unflinching zeal in conducting the present Science Exhibition titled *Science and Well-being: Glimpses of Some Popular Practices*. We do admit that our funds are limited. Over the past few years we received scanty funds from the UGC, the State Government and other authorities. This is surely a constraint upon us, but not so much as to hinder our esteemed faculty and young students from bringing to general light their academic potential. I do congratulate every stakeholder who has actively participated in the preparation of the souvenir and chalking out the general fabrics of the present programme. We strongly hold that some of our financial constraints may be done away with by the circulation of the souvenir among benevolent contributors, and we also believe that we shall be able to organise many such programmes successfully in the future from within our limited capacity.

**Dr. Koustav Roy,**  
Bursar, Khandra College



# ABOUT THE EXHIBITION

In today's world, when man is looking for life beyond the solar system and establishing satellite connectivity for greater ease in the transaction of daily business, it goes without saying that science plays a pivotal role in shaping and modulating the course of human activities. Still it is a pity that a great number of people in a developing nation like that of ours are still lagging behind in so far as a general awareness regarding scientific progress is concerned. It therefore becomes an inescapable responsibility of Higher Educational Institutions in India to demonstrate their commitment to the society by creating mass awareness of different progresses envisaged in science by the side of promoting formal education.

Keeping this tune in mind, Khandra College, located in a colliery region, far away from the benefits of the metropolis, decided to open Higher Educational courses in science 2014 onwards. Now we are having seven (7) academic departments in the science stream with well-equipped laboratories, academic infrastructure and qualified teachers committed to the well-being of the institution as an academic unit. While every year a number of successful students obtain their under-graduate degrees to add to our pride, we strongly hold that it is also high time for us to bear the signature of our greater commitment to the neighbouring community which is often found to be prone to illiteracy, malnutrition and deadly diseases owing to a lack of scientific awareness.

As proposed by the President of our Governing Body, Sri Moloy Ghatak, Hon'ble Minister-in-Charge, West Bengal, a Science Exhibition under the banner of the college is the need of the moment, and motivated by his undaunted spirit, the Principal, the IQAC and the Science Departments of Khandra College are now intent upon organising a two-day Science Exhibition in the College premises not only for the sake of giving a boost to the faculty and the students, but also to cater general science awareness among the common people of the neighbouring community.

The Exhibition will comprise chart presentation, sample display and on-spot experimentation including blood-group testing, measurement of blood-pressure and blood-sugar level, etc. We do hope that the young students of the neighbouring schools will take immense interest in the biological samples and on-spot experiments, while it will be beneficial for the elderly community as a means of a very primary health check-up.

We do acknowledge our debts to the Hon'ble President, the Principal, the Co-ordinator (IQAC), the Teachers, general students and every stake-holder of the Khandra College family who have shown their commitment to a successful organisation of the event. We shall deem our labours rewarded if we can succeed in creating a general awareness of science among the people of the neighbouring community, whose lives are invariably tuned to the College, and the College exists for whose sake.



# SCIENCE EXHIBITION

## COMMITTEE

	Names	Designation
<b>Patron</b>	Sri Moloy Ghatak	President, Governing Body and Hon'ble Minister-in-Charge, Govt. of West Bengal
<b>Chairperson</b>	Dr. Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya	Principal
<b>Organising Secretary</b>	Dr. Ashish Kr Chakraborty	Co-ordinator, IQAC
<b>Joint-Convenors</b>	Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya	Associate Professor in English
	Dr. Sandip Tah	Assistant Professor in Geography
<b>Treasurer</b>	Dr. Koustav Roy	Bursar
<b>Executive Committee</b>	Shri Jagatpati Mitra	Member, GB
	Shri Sharan Saigal	Member, GB
	Shri Biswanath Dhibar	Member, GB
	Shri Prasanta Panda	State-Aided College Teacher in Mathematics
	Smt. Binita Nandi	State- Aided College Teacher in Chemistry
	Smt. Pritisha Roy	State- Aided College Teacher in Chemistry
	Smt. Piyali Chakraborty	State- Aided College Teacher in Zoology
	Smt. Ranita Gupta	State- Aided College Teacher in Zoology
	Smt. Uttama Dey	State- Aided College Teacher in Botany
	Smt. Gopali Shampa Roy	State- Aided College Teacher in Botany
<b>Associate Members</b>	Prof. Dhiren Mandi	Secretary, Teachers' Council
	Dr. Sudipa Chowdhury	Associate Professor in Bengali
	Dr. Debarati Das	Assistant Professor in Economics
	Prof. Shubhalaksmi Ray Chowdhury	Assistant Professor in Political Science



# ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Khandra College, a co-educational institution imparting higher education, is located at Khandra, Dist. Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal (Lat-23° 06' 33'' N & Long-87° 22' 0'' E). The college was established in 1981 under the leadership of late Amalendu Bakshi, a local Philanthrope, to cater higher education among the boys and girls of the surrounding area. The primary motto was to set up a minimum infrastructure for imparting higher education to young students who were mostly first-generation learners coming from economically backward strata of the society. The effort was soon acknowledged by the Government of West Bengal, and in the year of its inception the University of Burdwan accorded affiliation to the college as a co-educational institution for higher studies.

The Academic activities of the College were inaugurated in 1981 with only B.A. General Course of studies in Bengali, English, History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Political science and Economics with few students. In 1985 B.com General Course was introduced and 1996 onwards Honours Courses of studies in the aforesaid disciplines were made accessible to the students.

The College, which was born an unknown sapling upon the mining crags of Ukhra and Andal, far away from the glitter of the metropolis, may now boast of holding fourteen Major Courses of studies in its branches by the side of twenty Minor courses of studies to enrich its foliage. This has become possible as a consequence of the combined efforts rendered by the Teachers, the Students, the local people and each and every staff member of the institutional family.

Khandra College received its Assessment and Accreditation by NAAC for the First Cycle in the year 2007. Our efforts were once more acknowledged when we received accreditation by NAAC for the second cycle in 2018. Now we are looking forward to a newer dimension in our attempts to embrace the NEP 2020 guidelines in imparting Higher Education to our students through various academic, administrative and co-curricular activities.



# THE GOVERNING BODY

Sl. No.	Member Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Moloy Ghatak	Hon'ble M-I-C, & President
2.	Mr. Jagatpati Mitra	Nominee of W.B.S.C.H.E
3.	Mr. Saran Saigal	Govt. Nominee
4.	Mr .Shyama Prasad Bhattaharyya	Govt. Nominee
5.	Dr. Lakshmi Narayan Neogi	University Nominee
6.	Dr. Mousumi Ghosh	University Nominee
8.	Dr. Sudipa Chowdhury	Teachers' Representative
9.	Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty	Teachers' Representative
10.	Dr. Sandip Tah	Teachers' Representative
11.	Sri Biswanath Dhibar	Non-teaching Representative
7.	Dr. Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya	Principal & Ex-officio Secretary, G.B.
12.	General Manager, Bankola Area, ECL	Donor Member

# THE IQAC

Sl. No.	Member Name	Designation
1.	Dr. Pinaki Ranjan Bhattacharyya, Principal	Chairperson
2.	Dr. Ashish Kr. Chakraborty	Co-ordinator
3.	Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya	Teacher Member
4.	Dr. Sandip Tah	Teacher Member
5.	Prof. Sadiya Pravin	Teacher Member
6.	Prof. Dhiren Mandi	Teacher Member
7.	Prof. Amrita Sett	Teacher Member
8.	Prof. Tapas Ghosh	Teacher Member
9.	Prof. Shubhalaksmi Raychowdhury	Teacher Member
10.	Dr. Debarati Das	Teacher Member
11.	Smt. Rianka Banerjee	Alumni Representative
12.	Shri Ranjit Mukherjee	Management Representative
13.	Shri Jagatpati Mitra	Representative of Social Stakeholder
14.	General Manager, Bankola Area, ECL	Representative of Industrial Stakeholder



# TEACHING FACULTY

## DEPARTMENT OF BENGALI

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Dr. Sudipa Chowdhury	Associate Professor
Dr. Uday Sardar	Assistant Professor
Prof. Rajat Hembram	Assistant Professor
Mrs. Geeta Halder	SACT II
Mr. Indrajit Ghosh	SACT II
Mr. Soumitra Singha Mahapatra	SACT II
Mr. Joydeb Karmakar	SACT II

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya	Associate Professor
Mr. Gopinath Banerjee	SACT II
Mrs. Sudipta Chowdhury	SACT II
Mrs. Rianka Banerjee	SACT I

## DEPARTMENT OF HINDI

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Prof. Sadiya Pravin	Assistant Professor
Dr. Anju Singh	SACT I
Mr. Arun Kumar Sah	SACT I
Mr. Aman Vishwakarma	SACT I
Ms. Priti Singh	SACT I

## DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Prof. Amrita Sett	Assistant Professor
Mr. Kajal Kanti Bandyopadhyay	SACT II
Mrs. Rakhi Dhar	SACT II
Dr. Kalyani Garai	SACT I
Mr. Sudip Kr. Sadhu	SACT II

## DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Dr. Ashish Kr. Chakraborty	Associate Professor
Prof. Shubhalaksmi RayChowdhury	Assistant Professor
Ms. Prity Verma	SACT I
Mr. Arup Dutta	SACT II



**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Dr. Sandip Tah	Assistant Professor
Mr. Biswajit Ghosh	SACT II
Ms. Chumki Mondal	SACT I
Mr. Sanatanu Jharimuni	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Dr. Debarati Das	Assistant Professor
Mrs. Munmun Nanda	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Prof. Dhiren Mandi	Assistant Professor
Dr. Sumita Mandal	Assistant Professor
Mr. Tarak Nath Nayak	SACT I
Ms. Mitali Sen	SACT I
Mr. Animesh Mondal	SACT II
Ms. Kripasindhu Ruj	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Prof. Tapas Ghosh	Assistant Professor
Mrs. Tanushree Mondal	SACT II
Ms. Chameli Sharma	SACT II
Ms. Madhumita Mondal	SACT II
Mr. Sumit Mahato	SACT I

**DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Mrs. Lalima Chakrabarty Banerjee	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF MULTIMEDIA AND MASS COMMUNICATION**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Mrs. Piu Benerjee	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Mrs. Ananya Sengupta (Dasgupta)	SACT II



**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
MS. Sulakshmana Chattaraj	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Md. Julfiker	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Mrs. Binita Nandi	SACT II
Mrs. Pritisha Roy	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Mr. Prasanta Panda	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Mrs. Uttama Dey	SACT II
Mrs. Gopali Shampa Roy	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Ms. Piyali Chakraborty	SACT II
Mrs. Ranita Gupta	SACT II

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

Teaching Faculty	Designation
Dr. Koustav Roy	Assistant Professor
Mr. Dipankar Saha	Assistant Professor
Mr. Kundan Rajak	Assistant Professor
Mr. Kapileswar Nandi	SACT II
Mr. Prabhat Dutta	SACT II
Mr. Volanath Mondal	SACT I



# NON-TEACHING STAFF

Name	Designation
Mr. Ranjit Mukherjee	Cashier
Mr. Biswanath Dhibar	Clerk
Mr. Arpan Sarkar	Clerk
Mr. Subinoy Dey	Clerk
Mr. Gour Gopal Mondal	Electrician Cum Care Taker
Mrs. Shantana Dewasi	Geography Lab Attendant
Mr. Swapan Ruidas	Guard
Smt. Kajoli Ruidas	Sweeper
Mr. Sisir Sen	Part Time Gymnasium Attendant
Mr. Kartick Ruidas	Karmabandhu
Mr. Bhakti Pada Ruidas	Casual Staff
Mr. Bidhan Mondal	Casual Staff
Mr. Anath Nandi	Casual Staff
Mrs. Samapti Khan	Casual Staff
Mr. Sevak Banerjee	Casual Staff
Mr. Rahul Banerjee	Casual Staff
Mr. Parijit Roy	Casual Staff
Mr. Anand Sharma	Casual Staff
Mr. Gopal Mondal	Casual Staff
Mr. Chotton Ruj	Casual Staff
Mr. Ashrujit Mitra	NWNP Staff
Mr. Arun Banerjee	NWNP Staff
Mr. Dolon Karmakar	NWNP Staff
Mr. Biswajit Mondal	NWNP Staff
Mr. Subhajit Ghosh	NWNP Staff



# RATE CHART

Types	Amount (Rs.)
Front Inner (Colour) Full	1,50,000
Back (Colour) Full	3,00,000
Back Inner (Colour) Full	1,50,000
Inside Pages (Colour) Full	50,000
Inside Pages (Colour) Half	30,000
Inside Pages (B/W) Full	30,000
Inside Pages (B/W) Half	20,000

**Date of submitting application** (form-enclosed here-in): **08/01/2024**

**Last Date of submitting application:** **12/01/2024**

**Mode of Payment:** Account Payee Cheque in favour of KHANDRA COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT FUND, A/C No.-11845467803, IFSC- SBIN0006579, SBI KHANDRA BRANCH

NEFT/ Electronic Fund Transfer- KHANDRA COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT FUND, A/C No.-11845467803, IFSC- SBIN0006579, SBI KHANDRA BRANCH



# CONSENT FORM

(Please separate this form from the Brochure and send it to the Office of the Principal, Khandra College, P.O. Khandra. Dist: Paschim Bardhaman, Pin- 713363, after carefully filling up all mandatory fields, by registered/ speed post, by 08/01/2024).

To  
The Principal,  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

**Sub: Consent of Advertisement for Science Exhibition Souvenir, 2023-2024**

Sir,  
I/We am/are glad to inform you that I/we would like my/our goodwill message to appear at the inner front cover/ back cover/ inner-back cover/ inside pages and colour/ Black and White format and in full/half-length size.

The matter for advertisement will be as

.....  
.....  
.....

We agree to pay Rs. 3,00,000/1,50,000,/50,000/30,000/ 20,000 in favour of KHANDRA COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT FUND, A/C No.-11845467803, IFSC- SBIN0006579, SBI KHANDRA BRANCH by Account Payee cheque/NEFT/Electronic Fund Transfer.

I/We wish great success of the upcoming event.  
Thanking You,

I/We remain Sir,  
Yours Sincerely,

.....



**Contact may be made to:**

Dr. Koustav Roy, 9330272728

Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya, 9874382850

Dr. Sandip Tah, 9475845108

Mr. Subinoy Dey, 9851820804

**Any image/ photo/ other relevant matter may be sent electronically to the following e-mail address:**

[info@khandracollege.ac.in](mailto:info@khandracollege.ac.in)



**THANK YOU**





# KAZI NAZRUL ISLAM MAHAVIDYALAYA

( AFFILIATED TO KAZI NAZRUL UNIVERSITY )

P.O.+Vill - Kabitirtha, Churulia, Dist. Paschim Bardhaman, Pin-713334

Ph. : 8945525330 • E-mail : knimchurulia@gmail.com • website : www.knimchurulia.in

Ref. No. ....

Date... 22/02/2023

## INTER- INSTITUTIONAL COALLORATION/ LINKAGE AGREEMENT

This agreement is entered into by Kazi Nazrul Islam Mahavidyalaya, Churulia, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal, 713368 and Khandra college, Ukhra- Andal Road Paschim Bardhaman, 713363, West Bengal. The Purpose of this agreement is to develop academic and educational collaboration through faculty exchange, student exchange, seminars, talks and resource exchange between the two institutions. Both the institutions mutually agree to promote develop cooperation with various activities as below:

1. Students of both the institutions will have equal access to quality enhancement programs organized by the institutions.
2. The implementation of any type of cooperation shall depend upon the availability of resources and financial support at the institutions concerned.
3. Exchange of students between the two institutions.
4. Exchange of faculty between the two institutions.
5. This Agreement will remain in force for three years from the date of signing unless it is terminated by either institution with a minimum of one month's notice to the other institution.
6. This agreement may be renewed after discussion with the representatives of both the institutions.

*Abul Kalam Mallick*

Prof. Abul Kalam Mallick  
Teacher- In- charge  
Kazi Nazrul Islam Mahavidyalaya  
*Teacher-In-Charge*  
Kazi Nazrul Islam Mahavidyalaya  
P.O. + Vill. - Churulia  
Burdwan - 713368

*Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya* 22/02/23

Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya  
Teacher- In- charge  
Khandra College  
*Teacher-in-Charge*  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

*Soumitra Roy*

Prof. Soumitra Roy  
Coordinator, IQAC



*Ashish K. Chakrabarty*  
Coordinator 22.02.2023  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12[B])

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. ....

Date .... 05/07/2018

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



## Memorandum Of Understanding ( MoU) signed between Khandra College and Rahul Computer Centre

The present Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU) is signed between Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty, Coordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell ( IQAC), Khandra College on behalf of Khandra College, Village & P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 ( henceforth referred to as the First Party) and Shri Sudam Shil, on behalf of Mssrs Rahul Computer Centre, Dakshin Khanda, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 (henceforth referred to as the Second Party) on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of July 2018 for two ( 02)years, i.e. till the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2020, on the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Understanding the Second Party as a reputed Computer Training Centre in the nearby locality and considering its output, the First party is desirous of getting its students and staff to undergo Training in Computer basics under the guidance and supervision of the Second Party
- (2) Such Training will be imparted to the Faculty and Staff within the College premises, while the students will be allowed to go to the centre to participate in the Training Programmes beyond the College hours.
- (3) Training of the staff and the students will comprise a tenure of 15 days and 6 months respectively.
- (4) For Staff Training, the Centre will be paid a sum of Rs.4000, while the course fee of each student has been fixed at Rs.750 only for a total of six(6) months.
- (5) The First Party will forward official proposal to the Second Party before the start of any such training programme along with a list of the proposed trainers
- (6) The Second Party will officially intimate the First Party regarding completion of training given to the proposed trainees.
- (7) On successful completion of Training, the Centre will issue Certificates in favour of the participants.
- (8) The above clauses of mutual understanding and agreement shall remain valid for two ( 02)years, i.e. till the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July,2020

.On understanding the above terms and conditions both parties do put their signature herein below so as to establish and validate the present Memorandum of Understanding.

Date 5th July, 2018

Place: Khandra

Signature of Witnesses with Designation and Address

*Ashish Kumar Chakraborty*, Asst. Prof. in English, 05/07/18.  
*S. Dasgupta*, Associate Prof. in English 5/7/18

Coordinator  
 Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
*A.K. Chakraborty*  
 05/07/18  
 Signature of the First Party with Seal  
*Sudam Shil* 05/07/18  
 Signature of Second Party with Seal







# KHANDRA COLLEGE

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(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. *ke/Training/RCC/09/18*

Date *10/08/2018*

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



To  
Shri Sudam Shil,  
Director,

Rahul Computer Centre,

Dakshin Khanda,

Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal

**Subject: Request to make provision for Staff and Students' Training in Computer Basics for the Academic Session 2018-19**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018, I do hereby request you to kindly make provision for Staff and Students' Training in Computer for the Academic Session 2018-2019 as per the lists given below.

You are further requested to provide us with detailed report regarding successful completion of the Training Programme by the Staff/ Students for the concerned Academic Session.

Thanking you,

I remain Sir,

*A. V. Chakraborty*  
Yours sincerely,  
Coordinator  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
(DR.ASHISH KUMAR CHAKRABORTY)  
COORDINATOR, IQAC

## List of Staff

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Name of the Programme	Duration of the Programme
1.	Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya	Assistant Professor in English	Training in Computer Basics	16 <sup>th</sup> August, 2018- 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2018 ( 15 Days)
2.	Prof. Sisirendu Dasgupta	Associate Professor in English	Training in Computer Basics	



3.	Dr. Sudipa Chowdhury	Associate Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
4.	Dr. Abhijit Kumar Ghosh	Assistant Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
5.	Prof. Tapan Kumar Das	Assistant Professor in History	Training in Computer Basics	
6.	Mr. Gopinath Banerjee	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in English	Training in Computer Basics	
7.	Mrs. Rakhi Dhar	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in History	Training in Computer Basics	
8.	Ms. Prity Verma	Guest Lecturer in Political Science	Training in Computer Basics	
9.	Mr. Arup Dutta	Guest Lecturer in Political Science	Training in Computer Basics	
10.	Mrs. Sudipta Chowdhury	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in English	Training in Computer Basics	
11.	Mr. Subinoy Dey	Clerk	Training in Computer Basics	
12.	Mrs. Santana Dewasi	Geography Lab Attendant	Training in Computer Basics	
13.	Mr. Ranjit Mukherjee	Cashier	Training in Computer Basics	
14.	Mr. Biswanath Dhibar	Clerk	Training in Computer Basics	
15.	Mr. Arpan Sarkar	Clerk	Training in Computer Basics	
16.	Mr. Sisir Sen	Part time Gymnasium Attendant	Training in Computer Basics	
17.	Mr. Swapan Ruidas	Guard	Training in Computer Basics	
18.	Mr. Anath Nandi	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
19.	Mr. Sevak Banerjee	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
20.	Mr. Bhaktipada Ruidas	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	

### List of Students

Sl. No.	Name of the student	Semester	Discipline	Duration of the Course
1	ANANT KUMAR BURNWAL	6 <sup>th</sup>	B.Com Hons	10 <sup>th</sup> September, 2018- 9 <sup>th</sup> March, 2019
2	ANJALI KUMARI THAKUR	6 <sup>th</sup>	B.Com Hons	
3	ANUPAM CHATTERJEE	6 <sup>th</sup>	B.Com Hons	



A. K. Chatterjee Coordinator  
10/10/18 Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
KHANDRA COLLEGE



# RAHUL COMPUTER CENTRE

(GOVT. REG. OF W.B.)

A Computer Education Centre

## ADDRESS

At. & Post: Dakshinkhanda, P.s- Andal

Dist- Paschim Bardhaman

Pin- 713321, State- West Bengal

Mob: 9832748442

E\_mail: sudamshil2016@gmail.com

Ref. No. ....

Date 12/3/2019



To  
The Coordinator,  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC),  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

**Subject: Report on Staff and Students' Training in Computer Basics for the Academic Session 2018-19**

Sir,

This is to inform you that the following staff and students of your esteemed Institution have successfully completed training in Computer Basics (including MS Office Word, Excel, Power Point and Internet). Under our supervision as per the MoU signed between us on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018.

This is for your kind perusal and official record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*Sudam Shil*

(SUDAM SHIL)

Director



## List of Staff

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Name of the Programme	Duration of the Programme
1.	Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya	Assistant Professor in English	Training in Computer Basics	16 <sup>th</sup> August, 2018- 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2018 ( 15 Days)
2.	Prof. Sisirendu Dasgupta	Associate Professor in English	Training in Computer Basics	
3.	Dr. Sudipa Chowdhury	Associate Professor in	Training in Computer Basics	



		Bengali		
4.	Dr. Abhijit Kumar Ghosh	Assistant Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
5.	Prof. Tapan Kumar Das	Assistant Professor in History	Training in Computer Basics	
6.	Mr. Gopinath Banerjee	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in English	Training in Computer Basics	
7.	Mrs. Rakhi Dhar	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in History	Training in Computer Basics	
8.	Ms. Prity Verma	Guest Lecturer in Political Science	Training in Computer Basics	
9.	Mr. Arup Dutta	Guest Lecturer in Political Science	Training in Computer Basics	
10.	Mrs. Sudipta Chowdhury	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in English	Training in Computer Basics	
11.	Mr. Subinoy Dey	Clerk	Training in Computer Basics	
12.	Mrs. Santana Dewasi	Geography Lab Attendant	Training in Computer Basics	
13.	Mr. Ranjit Mukherjee	Cashier	Training in Computer Basics	
14.	Mr. Biswanath Dhibar	Clerk	Training in Computer Basics	
15.	Mr. Arpan Sarkar	Clerk	Training in Computer Basics	
16.	Mr. Sisir Sen	Part time Gymnasium Attendant	Training in Computer Basics	
17.	Mr. Swapan Ruidas	Guard	Training in Computer Basics	
18.	Mr. Anath Nandi	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
19.	Mr. Sevak Banerjee	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
20.	Mr. Bhaktipada Ruidas	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	

### List of Students

Sl. No.	Name of the student	Semester	Discipline	Duration of the Course
1	ANANT KUMAR BURNWAL	6 <sup>th</sup>	B.Com Hons	10 <sup>th</sup> September, 2018-9 <sup>th</sup> March, 2019
2	ANJALI KUMARI THAKUR	6 <sup>th</sup>	B.Com Hons	
3	ANUPAM CHATTERJEE	6 <sup>th</sup>	B.Com Hons	
4	ANUSHREE	6 <sup>th</sup>	B.Com Hons	



Sudan Shikha 12/3/19





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12[B])

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. *Ke Training / Rec / 15 / 19*

Date *02 / 08 / 2019*

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



To  
Shri Sudam Shil,  
Director,  
Rahul Computer Centre,  
Dakshin Khanda,  
Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal

**Subject: Request to make provision for Staff and Students' Training in Computer Basics for the Academic Session 2019-20**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018, I do hereby request you to kindly make provision for Staff and Students' Training in Computer for the Academic Session 2019-20 as per the lists given below.

You are further requested to provide us with detailed report regarding successful completion of the Training Programme by the Staff/ Students for the concerned Academic Session.

Thanking you,

I remain Sir,  
Yours sincerely,

*A. K. Chakraborty*  
*02/08/19*

(DR. ASHISH KUMAR CHAKRABORTY)

COORDINATOR, IQAC

*Coordinator*  
*Internal Quality Assurance Cell*  
KHANDRA COLLEGE

## **List of Staff**

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Name of the Programme	Duration of the Programme
1.	Prof. Sanjib Kr. Hazra	Principal	Training in Computer Basics	9 <sup>th</sup> August – 24 <sup>th</sup> August, 2019



2.	Prof. Rajat Hembram	Assistant Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
3.	Mr. Kajal Kanti Bandopadhyay	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in History	Training in Computer Basics	
4.	Mr. Prasanta Panda	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in Mathematics	Training in Computer Basics	
5.	Mrs. Ranita Gupta	Guest Lecturer in Zoology	Training in Computer Basics	
6.	Mrs. Gopali Shampa Roy	Guest Lecturer in Botany	Training in Computer Basics	
7.	Mrs. Uttama Dey	Guest Lecturer in Botany	Training in Computer Basics	
8.	Mr. Kapileshwar Nandi	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in Commerce	Training in Computer Basics	
9.	Mr. Sumit Mahato	Guest Lecturer in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
10.	Mrs. Tanusree Mondal	Guest Lecturer in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
11.	Mr. Tarak Nath Nayak	Guest Lecturer in Sanskrit	Training in Computer Basics	
12.	Ms. Mitali Sen	Guest Lecturer in Sanskrit	Training in Computer Basics	
13.	Mr. Ambuj Ghosh	Guest Lecturer in Physical Education	Training in Computer Basics	
14.	Dr. Abhijit Kumar Ghosh	Assistant Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
15.	Dr. Sudipa Chowdhury	Associate Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
16.	Prof. Paritosh Kumar Dhara	Associate Professor in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
17.	Mr. Joydeb Kumbhakar	Guest lecturer in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
18.	Mr. Soumitra Singha Mahapatra	SACT II in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
19.	Mr. Arun Kumar Shah	SACT I in Hindi	Training in Computer Basics	
20.	Mr. Aman Vishwakarma	Guest Lecturer in Hindi	Training in Computer Basics	



A. K. Chakrabarty 02.08.19.

Coordinator  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
KHANDRA COLLEGE



# RAHUL COMPUTER CENTRE

(GOVT. REG. OF W.B.)

A Computer Education Centre

## ADDRESS

At. & Post: Dakshinkhanda, P.s- Andal

Dist- Paschim Bardhaman

Pin- 713321, State- West Bengal

Mob: 9832748442

E\_mail: sudamshil2016@gmail.com

Ref. No. ....

Date 6/3/2020

To  
The Coordinator,  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC),  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman



**Subject: Report on Staff and Students' Training in Computer Basics for the Academic Session 2019-20**

Sir,

This is to inform you that the following staff and students of your esteemed Institution have successfully completed training in Computer Basics (including MS Office Word, Excel, Power Point and Internet). Under our supervision as per the MoU signed between us on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018.

This is for your kind perusal and official record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sudam Shil

(SUDAM SHIL)

Director



## List of Staff

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Name of the Programme	Duration of the Programme
1.	Prof. Sanjib Kr. Hazra	Principal	Training in Computer Basics	9 <sup>th</sup> August – 24 <sup>th</sup> August, 2019
2.	Prof. Rajat Hembram	Assistant Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
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4.	Mr. Prasanta Panda	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in Mathematics	Training in Computer Basics	
5.	Mrs. Ranita Gupta	Guest Lecturer in Zoology	Training in Computer Basics	



6.	Mrs. GopaliShampa Roy	Guest Lecturer in Botany	Training in Computer Basics	
7.	Mrs. UttamaDey	Guest Lecturer in Botany	Training in Computer Basics	
8.	Mr. Kapileshwar Nandi	Govt. Approved Part Time Teacher in Commerce	Training in Computer Basics	
9.	Mr. SumitMahato	Guest Lecturer in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
10.	Mrs. TanusreeMondal	Guest Lecturer in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
11.	Mr. Tarak Nath Nayak	Guest Lecturer in Sanskrit	Training in Computer Basics	
12.	Ms. Mitali Sen	Guest Lecturer in Sanskrit	Training in Computer Basics	
13.	Mr. Ambuj Ghosh	Guest Lecturer in Physical Education	Training in Computer Basics	
14.	Dr. Abhijit Kumar Ghosh	Assistant Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
15.	Dr. Sudipa Chowdhury	Associate Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
16.	Prof. Paritosh Kumar Dhara	Associate Professor in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
17.	Mr. JoydebKumbhakar	Guest lecturer in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
18.	Mr. SoumitraSinghaMahapatra	SACT II in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
19.	Mr. Arun Kumar Shah	SACT I in Hindi	Training in Computer Basics	
20.	Mr. AmanVishwakarma	Guest Lecturer in Hindi	Training in Computer Basics	

### List of Students

Sl. No.	Name of the student	Semester	Discipline	Duration of the Course
---------	------------------------	----------	------------	---------------------------



Sudam shi  
6/3/2020





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12[B])

P.O.-KHANDRA-713 363, DT. PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

Phone & Fax No. : (0341) 2665245

Website : www.khandracollege.org.

ASSESSED AND ACCREDITED BY NAAC (2ND CYCLE)

Date 09/02/2023

Ref. No. ....

From :  
Principal / Secretary  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra - 713 363,  
Dt: Paschim Bardhaman



## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MoU)

BETWEEN

KHANDRA COLLEGE, PASCHIM BARDHAMAN, WEST BENGAL

AND

PANDAVESWAR COLLEGE, PASCHIM BARDHAMAN, WEST BENGAL

DATE : 09.02.2023

*Shishu Bhattacharya*  
Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman  
09/02/23





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12[B])

P.O.-KHANDRA-713 363, DT. PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

Phone & Fax No.: (0341) 2665245

Website: www.khandracollege.org.

ASSESSED AND ACCREDITED BY NAAC (2ND CYCLE)

Ref. No. ....

Date 09/02/2023

From :  
Principal / Secretary  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra - 713 363,  
Dt: Paschim Bardhaman



This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is entered into on agreement between :

## PANDAVESWAR COLLEGE, PASCHIM BARDHAMAN, WEST BENGAL

Pandaveswar, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal, PIN – 713346

Website : <https://pandaveswarcollege.ac.in/>

Email : [pandaveswarcollege126@gmail.com](mailto:pandaveswarcollege126@gmail.com)

Telephone : 9007882690

and

## KHANDRA COLLEGE, PASCHIM BARDHAMAN,

## WEST BENGAL

Post – Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal, India – 713363

Tel : 0341-2665245

Email : [info@khandracollege.ac.in](mailto:info@khandracollege.ac.in)

Website : [www.khandracollege.ac.in](http://www.khandracollege.ac.in)

On and from the 9<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023.

*Shilpi Bhattacharya*  
Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman  
09/02/23



## 1. Background



### (Khandra College)

Khandra College, co-educational Institution imparting higher education, is located at Khandra, Dist.-Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal. The college was established in 1981 under the leadership of Late Amalendu Bakshi, a local Philanthrope, to cater higher education among the boys and girls of the surrounding area, who were mostly first generation learners. The effort was soon acknowledged by the Government of West Bengal, and in the year of its inception the University of Burdwan accorded affiliation to the college as a co-educational institution for higher studies.

The Academic activities of the college were inaugurated in 1981 with only B.A General course of studies in Bengali, English, History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Political Science and Economics with few students. In 1985, B.Com General Course was introduced, and 1996 onwards Honours Course of studies in the sfore stated disciplines were made accessible to the students. The College which was born an unknown sapling upon the mining crags of Ukhra and Andar, far away from the glitter of the metropolis, may now boast of holding fourteen Honours courses of study in its branches by the side of eighteen General courses of study, to enrich its foliage.

Khandra College received its Assessment and Accreditation by NAAC in the First cycle in the year 2007. The next cycle of Accreditation was completed in 2018. The college is now looking forward to a newer dimension of its performance in various spheres of academic, administrative and co-curricular activities.

### (Pandaveswar College)

Pandaveswar College, established in 2005, is a college in Pandaveswar Community Development Block, Paschim Bardhaman. It is also situated in one of the major coal belts of West Bengal. The College stands as a beacon of hope for its students, who are primarily first and second generation learners. Since its genesis, Pandaveswar College has taken pride in its journey.

A group of enthusiastic people formed a committee in 1994, taking the initiative to establish the College. On the bright morning of February 8, 2003, the foundation stone was laid by the villagers, a few businessmen and by the staff, the executives of ECL, Pandaveswar CD Block. The college is trying to spread education among all sections of society to help them transform into sensible and worthy citizens to contribute to the welfare of this country. Primarily, the College aims to provide quality education to students for their ultimate betterment and success. With the guidance of the teachers and the staff, the College is committed to supporting every agenda to instil moral values and ethics in our students. With the invaluable insights of our beloved Principal, Dr. Jayanta Mukherjee, the college aspires to nurture the dream of evolving as one of the best teaching-learning institutions for the days to come. Our mission is to create a healthy ambience for our students, making them diligent and innovative. Through our career counselling programs, we wish them to excel in higher education, acquire seats in their preferred jobs and develop other ideas to make a healthy living. Our esteemed faculty members compassionately impart actual knowledge of education and ethics to our students.

Most importantly, the institution intends to take care of the mental health of its teachers, staff, and students by creating a positive atmosphere on the College premises. We are determined to teach our students to dream big and help them find their wings to fly. The College optimistically shares Ulyses' dream of a better world by spreading the light of education. Let us take an oath to improve the future with Alfred Tennyson's lines : "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

Shibish Bhattacharyya  
Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman





## 2. Purpose and scope of responsibilities under this MoU

This MoU is established to promote mutual cooperation between Pandaveswar College and Khandra College in the area of education, training, research and community engagement where by both parties shall be benefited. Cooperation between the parties shall be carried out subject to the approval of both parties and on the basis of reciprocity.

With this partnership agreement, the two parties have agreed to collaborate in areas that are of mutual benefit, including but not limited to :

community engagement and outreach activities, research, education and capacity building.

*Abhinav Bhowmik*  
Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman  
09/02/23





## Roles and Responsibilities of the two parties.

### 1.1. Responsibilities of Pandaveswar College

- Pandaveswar College will provide technical support to Khandra College in undertaking researches, webinar presentation, studies a training related to its field of operation and in accordance with the Khandra College outreach and community service activities.
- The instructors, experts and researchers exchange will be executed.
- Pandaveswar College will facilitate for participation of Khandra College staff in the various short term trainings, seminars and workshops organized by both online and offline.
- Create conducive environment for instructors, researchers, students to work different researches, staff exchange and internship program related to the fields in their departments.

### 1.2. Responsibilities of Khandra College

- ❖ Providing the opportunity for instructors, researchers and graduating classes to do online and offline research and other presentation.
- ❖ Providing webinar training, sharing experience and building capacity in technology transfer.
- ❖ Providing consultancy and materials for the University research centre sites on the installation of mathematical and other technological issues.
- ❖ Providing newly released technologies in soft copies for research work.
- ❖ Preparing budget for mutual studies and training.

*Shilpi Bhowmik*  
Teacher-in-Charge  
09/02/23  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman





## 2. Duration of MoU

This MoU shall be effective for a period of five [5] years from the date of final signature i.e **09. 02. 2023** .It may be modified or extended by mutual written agreement by the Parties.

## 3. NOTICES

All notices arising from this MOU shall be deemed to have been delivered :

- a) in the case of hand delivery, upon written acknowledgement of receipt by an officer or other duly authorised employee, agent or representative of the receiving Party;
- b) in the case of registered mail, 7(seven) days after dispatch or upon acknowledging receipt by the receiving Party, whichever is earlier,
- c) in the case of fax mail, upon successful completion of the transmission.

*Dehish Babbar Chatterjee*  
Teacher-in-Charge  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA-713 363, DT. PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

Phone & Fax No. : (0341) 2665245

Website : [www.khandracollege.org](http://www.khandracollege.org)

ASSESSED AND ACCREDITED BY NAAC (2ND CYCLE)

Ref. No. ....

Date 09/02/2023

From :

Principal / Secretary  
KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra - 713 363,  
Dt: Paschim Bardhaman



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties by their authorized agents or representatives have signed this MoU on 09. 02. 2023.

Pandaveswar College

Name : Dr. Jayanta Mukherjee

Designation : Principal

Signature : .....

Date : .....

Tel No. : 9007882690

E-mail : [pandaveswarcollege126@gmail.com](mailto:pandaveswarcollege126@gmail.com)

Website : [www.pandaveswarcollege.ac.in](http://www.pandaveswarcollege.ac.in)

Khandra College

Name : Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya

Designation : Teacher-in-Charge

Signature : *Abhisek Bhattacharya*

Date : 09/02/23

Tel. No. : 0341-2665245

E-mail : [info@khandracollege.ac.in](mailto:info@khandracollege.ac.in)

Website : [www.khandracollege.ac.in](http://www.khandracollege.ac.in)

Signed in the Presence of :

1. Name : .....

Signature : .....

Date : .....

2. Name : .....

Signature : .....

Date : .....

1. Name : SHUBHALAKSHI RAY CHOWDHURY

Signature : *Shubhalakshmi Ray Chowdhury*

Date : 9/2/23

2. Name : DR. DEBARATI DAS

Signature : *Debarati Das*

Date : 09/2/23





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA-713 363, DT. PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

Phone & Fax No.: (0341) 2665245

Website : www.khandracollege.org.

ASSESSED AND ACCREDITED BY NAAC (2ND CYCLE)

Ref. No. ....

Date ...05-02-2023

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra - 713 363,

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman



## Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU) signed between Khandra College and Career Power Durgapur ( A unit of METIS EDUVENTURE)

The present Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya, Teacher-in-Charge, on behalf of Khandra College, Village + P.O Khandra, Dist. Paschim Bardhaman 713363.( Henceforth referred to as the First Party) and Mr. Sanjay Jain ( Co- Founder) and Mr.Anwarul Hoda( Director) on behalf of Career Power Durgapur ( A unit of METIS EDUVENTURE) , N-38, Abanindranath bith, City Centre, Durgapur -713216, West Bengal. (Henceforth referred to as the Second Party) for a period of three( 03) years, i.e. covering the Academic Sessions from 2022-23 to 2024-25 on the following terms and conditions:

1. Understanding the Second Party as an Institution catering Technical Education to UG students for taking part in Competitive Examinations like SSC, PSC, Banking and others, and also considering their output, the First Party hereby agrees to allow the Second Party to organize Awareness Programmes/ Seminars for the students in the College campus to assess the students response to the proposals of career building courses.
2. The Second Party hereby agrees to submit to the First Party official proposals regarding organizing such Students' Seminars in the College campus and also to forward their feedback as regards response of the students to such proposals.
3. If mutually agreed on the analysis of the Students' response, career building/ counselling courses under the joint banner of both parties may be organized in the College premises.
4. For such courses, the Faculty and other software related matters are to be provided by the Second Party, while it will be the duty of the First Party to provide minimum infrastructure including space, electricity, running water, safety and security etc.
5. The total accumulated Course Fees shall be distributed between the First Party and the Second Party in a 30:70 ratio in the scale of percentage.
6. This agreement shall remain valid for a period of three (03) years from the date of signing, i.e. from 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2023 to 4<sup>th</sup> February 2026.

On understanding the above terms and conditions both parties do put their signature herein below so as to establish and validate the present Memorandum of Understanding.

Date: 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2023

*Abhisek Bhattacharya*  
05/02/23  
Teacher-in-Charge / Secretary  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

Signature of the First Party with Seal

Signature of Second Party with Seal

Place: Khandra College

Signature of Witnesses with Designation and Address

*Libanantidas*  
Asst. Prof in Economy  
(Khandra College)

*Shubhalakshmi Ray Choudhry*  
Asst. Prof in Political Science  
(Khandra College)

*Sanjay Jain*  
05/02/23  
Anwarul Hoda  
05/02/23  
Adda247  
DURGAPUR



# CAREER POWER ADDA247

AN IIT/IIM ALUMNI COMPANY AND INDIA'S NO 1 GOVT JOB PREPARATION  
COACHING INSTITUTE

TO  
TEACHER-IN-CHARGE  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
KHANDRA, UKHRA  
ANDAL ROAD  
713363

Subject :- Request for conducting a seminar cum scholarship test in your college

Respected Sir ,

I, Nabanita Chowdhury ( Branch Manager of Career Power ADDA247 DURGAPUR BRANCH ) .  
ADDA247 is basically a government job preparation coaching institute. We give preparation  
for BANK , SSC , RAILWAYS ( TECHNICAL AND NON TECHNICAL) WBCS AND OTHER  
GOVERNMENT COMPETITIVE JOB.

I would like to request an appointment with you for a career counselling seminar on the  
above mentioned topics and after the seminar we will also conduct a scholarship test for  
the students.

If you allow us to conduct this program then we will remain highly obliged to you .

THANKING YOU  
YOUR REGARDS  
NABANITA CHOWDHURY  
BRANCH MANAGER  
ADDA247 DURGAPUR BRANCH  
2nd Floor, Above Dhanlaxmi Bank  
NEAR LIFE CARE HOSPITAL  
CITY CENTRE  
DURGAPUR – 713216

DATE :- 10/02/2023

**Adda247**  
**DURGAPUR**

*N. Chowdhury*  
10/2/2023





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. ke / Students' Seminar / 12 / 23.

Date 13 / 02 / 2023.

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363

To

The Director,

Career Power Adda 247,

Durgapur,

Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal



Subject: Permission regarding Students' seminar

Sir,

In reference to your proposal dated 10.02.2023 for organising Students' Seminar regarding Career Counselling, I do hereby inform you that the Khandra College authority will have no objection if the proposed seminar is organized by you on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February, 2023 at the College Seminar Hall 1.30 pm onwards.

In this connection, you are requested to provide us with a detailed report as regards actual events and participation of the students in your official letterhead.

Thanking you,

I remain,  
Sir,

  
(DR. ABHISEK BHATTACHARYA)  
Teacher-in-Charge

Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman



# CAREER POWER ADDA247

AN IIT/IIM ALUMNI COMPANY AND INDIA'S NO 1 GOVT JOB PREPARATION  
COACHING INSTITUTE

TO  
TEACHER-IN-CHARGE  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
KHANDRA, UKHRA  
ANDAL ROAD  
713363

Subject :- Feedback after the seminar conducted by ADDA247 DURGAPUR

Respected Sir,

This side Nabanita Chowdhury (Career Power ADDA247 DURGAPUR BRANCH), I am writing this letter to thank you for helping our entire team for conducting the seminar in your college on the topic "HOW TO CRACK GOVERNMENT JOB EXAM "which was organized on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2023.

The student of your college was very much cooperative and they are very much interested because they asked us lot of questions to get a clear knowledge about government job exam and total 147 students attended our seminar and each of them provided us their contact number because they want to join our weekly 2 days class in your college for taking the preparation for government job .

I once again thank you on behalf of everyone because with out their cooperation it was impossible to us to conduct such a wonderful seminar.

THANKING YOU  
YOUR REGARDS  
NABANITA CHOWDHURY  
BRANCH MANAGER  
ADDA247 DURGAPUR BRANCH  
2nd Floor, Above Dhanlaxmi Bank  
NEAR LIFE CARE HOSPITAL  
CITY CENTRE  
DURGAPUR – 713216

DATE :- 15/02/2023

**Adda247**  
**DURGAPUR**  
*Nabanita Chowdhury*  
*15/2/23*



# CAREER POWER ADDA247

AN IIT/IIM ALUMNI COMPANY AND INDIA'S NO 1 GOVT JOB PREPARATION  
COACHING INSTITUTE

TO  
PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
KHANDRA, UKHRA  
ANDAL ROAD  
713363

Subject :- Feedback after the seminar conducted by ADDA247 DURGAPUR

Respected Sir,

This side Nabanita Chowdhury (Career Power ADDA247 DURGAPUR BRANCH), I am writing this letter to thank you for helping our entire team for conducting the seminar in your college on the topic "HOW TO CRACK GOVERNMENT JOB EXAM" which was organized on 23th February 2024.

The student of your college was very much cooperative and they are very much interested because they asked us lot of questions to get a clear knowledge about government job exam and total 153 students attended our seminar and each of them provided us their contact number because they want to join our weekly 2 days class in your college for taking the preparation for government job .

I once again thank you on behalf of everyone because with out their cooperation it was impossible to us to conduct such a wonderful seminar.

THANKING YOU  
YOUR REGARDS  
NABANITA CHOWDHURY  
BRANCH MANAGER  
ADDA247 DURGAPUR BRANCH  
2nd Floor, Above Dhanlaxmi Bank  
NEAR LIFE CARE HOSPITAL  
CITY CENTRE  
DURGAPUR – 713216

DATE :- 24/02/2024

Adda247  
DURGAPUR  
*N. Chowdhury*  
24/02/24



# CAREER POWER ADDA247

AN IIT/IIM ALUMNI COMPANY AND INDIA'S NO 1 GOVT JOB PREPARATION  
COACHING INSTITUTE

TO  
PRINCIPAL  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
KHANDRA, UKHRA  
ANDAL ROAD  
713363

Subject :- Request for conducting a seminar cum scholarship test in your college

Respected Sir ,

I, Nabanita Chowdhury ( Branch Manager of Career Power ADDA247 DURGAPUR BRANCH ) .  
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GOVERNMENT COMPETITIVE JOB.

I would like to request an appointment with you for a career counselling seminar on the  
above mentioned topics and after the seminar we will also conduct a scholarship test for  
the students.

If you allow us to conduct this program then we will remain highly obliged to you .

THANKING YOU  
YOUR REGARDS  
NABANITA CHOWDHURY  
BRANCH MANAGER  
ADDA247 DURGAPUR BRANCH  
2nd Floor, Above Dhanlaxmi Bank  
NEAR LIFE CARE HOSPITAL  
CITY CENTRE  
DURGAPUR – 713216

DATE :- 22/02/2024

**Adda247**  
**DURGAPUR**

*Nabanita Chowdhury*  
22/2/24





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. ....

Date 07/02/2023

From :  
Principal / Secretary  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra  
Dt: Paschim Bardhaman  
Pin : 713 363



## Memorandum Of Understanding ( MoU) signed between Khandra College and Yogamaya Engineering

The present Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU) is signed between Dr. Abhisek Bhattacharya, Teacher-in-Charge, on behalf of Khandra College, Village & P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 ( henceforth referred to as the First Party) and Shri Sabyasachi Sadhu, on behalf of Mssrs Yogamaya Engineering , Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 (henceforth referred to as the Second Party) on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023 for one (01) year, i.e. till the 6<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2024, on the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Understanding the Second Party as a reputed Industry House in the nearby locality and considering its long association with the College, the First party is desirous of getting its students in the concerned fields to undergo Internship/ Hands-on the job Training Programmes under the Second Party for both academic purposes and practical experience of business.
- (2) While honouring the desire of the First Party, the Second Party agrees to allow its students to undergo such Training Programmes under the guidance and supervision of the Second Party.
- (3) It is mutually agreed that each of such Training Programmes will not generally exceed a period of one (01) month, and the participants will not be entitled to any TA/DA from the Second Party during the training.
- (4) The First Party will forward official proposal to the Second Party before the start of any such training programme along with a list of the proposed trainers.
- (5) The Second Party will officially intimate the First Party regarding completion of training given to the proposed trainees.
- (6) On mutual agreement, joint Seminars/ Workshops/ any other training programmes may be conducted under a common banner having the nomenclature/ logo of both parties.
- (7) The above clauses of mutual understanding and agreement shall remain valid for one (01) year, i.e. till the 6<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2024.

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2023

Signature of the First Party with Seal  
Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

Place: Khandra

Signature of the Second Party with Seal

Signature of Witnesses with Designation and Address







# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. KC/Internship/Yogamaya Eng/04/23.

Date 10/02/2023.

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363

To: Shri Sabyasachi Sadhu,

Director,

Yogamaya Engineering,

Khandra,

Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal



**Subject: Request to allow students of Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester Courses to undergo internship for the Academic Session 2022-23**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023, I do hereby request you to kindly allow the following Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra to undergo Internship without pay for the Academic Session 2022-23, from 15.02.2023 to 15.03.2023 in your esteemed Industrial House.

Please note that as per the MoU, no TA/DA for the above mentioned period will be payable to the participants.

The list of participants is enclosed below for your kind perusal.

You are requested to kindly provide us with the list of students, who will successfully complete the Internship.

Thanking you,

I remain Sir,

Yours sincerely,

Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
(DR. ABHISEK BHATTACHARYA)  
Teacher-in-Charge

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	RIYA BADYAKAR	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
2	USHARANI BAURI	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
3	SOURAV ANKURIA	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
4	ANANYA BHUIN	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
5	ANISHA TIWARI	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
6	ANKITA PAUL	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
7	ANKITA PAUL	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.





Mobile Number : 9333131656

Mobile Number : 9679174671

E-Mail ID : yme.upvc@gmail.com

# YOGAMAYA ENGINEERING

(AN ISO 9001 : 2015 certified Company)

Manufacture of UPVC Door & Window,

KHANDRA PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

GST No. : 19ATDPS5366B1ZJ

To  
The Teacher-in-Charge,  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman,  
713363

DATE:18/03/2023

**Subject: Report on the participation of the Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra College in Internship for the Academic Session 2022-23**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023, and also in accordance with your proposal bearing reference no KC/Internship/ Yogamaya Eng/ 4/ 23, dated 10.02.2023, I do hereby furnish a report in the participation of the following students of your College in Internship in our Firm for the Academic Session 2022-23, held between 15<sup>th</sup> February and 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2023.

The details stated below are for your kind perusal and official record.

We do look forward to organising many such collaborative programmes in near future.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

SHRI SABYA SACHI SADHU  
DIRECTOR



Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	RIYA BADIYAKAR	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
2	USHARANI BAURI	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
3	SOURAV ANKURIA	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
4	ANANYA BHUIN	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
5	ANISHA TIWARI	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
6	ANKITA PAUL	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
7	ANKITA PAUL	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
8	APARUPA CHAKRABORTY	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
9	DEEPA CHATTERJEE	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
10	FALAK NASIM	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
11	GEETA GORAI	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
12	MANASI MUKHERJEE	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
13	MANISHA	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

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(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Date 08/08/2018

Ref. No. ....

From :  
Principal / Secretary  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra  
Dt: Paschim Bardhaman  
Pin : 713 363



## Memorandum Of Understanding (MoU) signed between Khandra College and Yogamaya Engineering

The present Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU) is signed between Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty, Coordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell ( IQAC), Khandra College on behalf of Khandra College, Village & P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 ( henceforth referred to as the First Party) and Shri Sabyasachi Sadhu, on behalf of Mssrs Yogamaya Engineering , Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 (henceforth referred to as the Second Party) on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of August 2018 for the present Academic Session , i.e. till the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2019, on the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Understanding the Second Party as a reputed Industry House in the nearby locality and considering its long association with the College, the First party is desirous of getting its students in the concerned fields to undergo Internship/ Hands-on the job Training Programmes under the Second Party for both academic purposes and practical experience of business.
- (2) While honouring the desire of the First Party, the Second Party agrees to allow its students to undergo such Training Programmes under the guidance and supervision of the Second Party.
- (3) It is mutually agreed that each of such Training Programmes will not generally exceed a period of one (01) month, and the participants will not be entitled to any TA/DA from the Second Party during the training.
- (4) The First Party will forward official proposal to the Second Party before the start of any such training programme along with a list of the proposed trainers.
- (5) The Second Party will officially intimate the First Party regarding completion of training given to the proposed trainees.
- (6) On mutual agreement, joint Seminars/ Workshops/ any other training programmes may be conducted under a common banner having the nomenclature/ logo of both parties.
- (7) The above clauses of mutual understanding and agreement shall remain valid for the present Academic Session i.e. till the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2019.

On understanding the above terms and conditions both parties do put their signature herein below so as to establish and validate the present Memorandum of Understanding.

Date: 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2018

Coordinator  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
A.K. Chakraborty  
08.08.18  
Signature of the First Party with Seal

Place: Khandra

Signature of the Second Party with Seal

Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty, Asstt. Prof. in English, 8/8/18  
S. Dasgupta, Associate Prof. in English 8/8/18

Signature of Witnesses with Designation and Address







# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. Kc/Internship/Yogamaya Eng/07/18

Date 16/08/2018

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



To

Shri Sabyasachi Sadhu,

Director,

Yogamaya Engineering,

Khandra,

Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal

**Subject: Request to allow students of Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester Courses to undergo internship for the Academic Session 2018-19**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2018, I do hereby request you to kindly allow the following Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra to undergo Internship without pay for the Academic Session 2018-19, from 23.08.2018 to 22.09.2018 in your esteemed Industrial House.

Please note that as per the MoU, no TA/DA for the above mentioned period will be payable to the participants.

The list of participants is enclosed below for your kind perusal.

You are requested to kindly provide us with the list of students, who will successfully complete the Internship.

Thanking you,

I remain Sir,

Yours sincerely,

A.K. Chakraborty  
16.08.18.

Coordinator  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
KHANDRA COLLEGE

(DR.ASHISH KUMAR CHAKRABORTY)

COORDINATOR, IQAC

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	MARIA DAS	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
2	PIYALI KUMBHAKAR	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons





Mobile Number : 9333131656

Mobile Number : 9679174671

E-Mail ID : yme.upvc@gmail.com

# YOGAMAYA ENGINEERING

(AN ISO 9001 : 2015 certified Company)

Manufacture of UPVC Door & Window,

KHANDRA PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

GST No. : 19ATDPS5366B1ZJ

To  
The Coordinator,  
IQAC  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman,  
713363

DATE:25/09/2018

**Subject: Report on the participation of the Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra College in Internship for the Academic Session 2018-19**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2018, and also in accordance with your proposal bearing reference no KC/Internship/ Yogamaya Eng/ 7/ 18, dated 16.08.2018, I do hereby furnish a report in the participation of the following students of your College in Internship in our Firm for the Academic Session 2018-19, held between 23<sup>rd</sup> August and 22nd September, 2018.

The details stated below are for your kind perusal and official record.

We do look forward to organising many such collaborative programmes in near future.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

**SHRI SABYA SACHI SADHU**  
DIRECTOR



Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	MARIA DAS	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
2	PIYALI KUMBHAKAR	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
3	PRARTHANA CHOWRASIA	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
4	rinkle singh	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
5	anindita gope	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
6	ANJALI KUMARI	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
7	anjali singh	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
8	JAHANA KHATOON	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
9	JAYANTI KUNDU	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
10	JYPTI KUMARI PASWAN	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons
11	KHUSHBU KUMARI	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons





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P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. ....

Date 09/07/2019

From :

Principal / Secretary  
KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



## Memorandum Of Understanding (MoU) signed between Khandra College and

### Yogamaya Engineering

The present Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU) is signed between Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty, Coordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell ( IQAC), Khandra College on behalf of Khandra College, Village & P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 ( henceforth referred to as the First Party) and Shri Sabyasachi Sadhu, on behalf of Mssrs Yogamaya Engineering, Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 (henceforth referred to as the Second Party) on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of July 2019 for the present Academic Session, i.e. till the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020, on the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Understanding the Second Party as a reputed Industry House in the nearby locality and considering its long association with the College, the First party is desirous of getting its students in the concerned fields to undergo Internship/ Hands-on the job Training Programmes under the Second Party for both academic purposes and practical experience of business.
- (2) While honouring the desire of the First Party, the Second Party agrees to allow its students to undergo such Training Programmes under the guidance and supervision of the Second Party.
- (3) It is mutually agreed that each of such Training Programmes will not generally exceed a period of one (01) month, and the participants will not be entitled to any TA/DA from the Second Party during the training.
- (4) The First Party will forward official proposal to the Second Party before the start of any such training programme along with a list of the proposed trainers.
- (5) The Second Party will officially intimate the First Party regarding completion of training given to the proposed trainees.
- (6) On mutual agreement, joint Seminars/ Workshops/ any other training programmes may be conducted under a common banner having the nomenclature/ logo of both parties.
- (7) The above clauses of mutual understanding and agreement shall remain valid for the present Academic Session i.e. till the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020.

On understanding the above terms and conditions both parties do put their signature herein below so as to establish and validate the present Memorandum of Understanding.

Date: 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

Signature of the First Party with Seal

Place: Khandra

Signature of the Second Party with Seal

A.K. Chakraborty  
09.07.19  
Coordinator  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell



Signature of Witnesses with Designation and Address

Bhambhaniya, Asst. Prof. in English, 09/07/19.  
D. Mandi, Asst. prof., Dept. of Sanskrit 09-07-19





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. KE / Internship / Yogamaya Eng / 13 / 19

Date 16/11/2019

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



To

Shri Sabyasachi Sadhu,

Director,

Yogamaya Engineering,

Khandra,

Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal

**Subject: Request to allow students of Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester Courses to undergo internship for the Academic Session 2019-20**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2019, I do hereby request you to kindly allow the following Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra to undergo Internship without pay for the Academic Session 2019-20, from 22.11.2019 to 21.12.2019 in your esteemed Industrial House.

Please note that as per the MoU, no TA/DA for the above mentioned period will be payable to the participants.

The list of participants is enclosed below for your kind perusal.

You are requested to kindly provide us with the list of students, who will successfully complete the Internship.

Thanking you,

I remain Sir,

Yours sincerely,

A.K. Chakraborty

16.11.19

Coordinator

Internal Quality Assurance Cell

(DR.ASHISH KUMAR CHAKRABORTY)

COORDINATOR, IQAC

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	AMISHA SAH	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
2	ANITA NAYAK	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
3	ANWESHA KARMAKAR	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.





# YOGAMAYA ENGINEERING

(AN ISO 9001 : 2015 certified Company)

Manufacture of UPVC Door & Window,

KHANDRA PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

GST No. : 19ATDPS5366B1ZJ

Mobile Number : 9333131656

Mobile Number : 9679174671

E-Mail ID : yme.upvc@gmail.com

DATE:02/01/2020

To  
The Coordinator,  
IQAC  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman,  
713363

**Subject: Report on the participation of the Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra College in Internship  
for the Academic Session 2019-20**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of July 2019, and also in accordance with your proposal bearing reference no KC/Internship/ Yogamaya Eng/ 13/ 19, dated 16.11.2019, I do hereby furnish a report in the participation of the following students of your College in Internship in our Firm for the Academic Session 2019-20, held between 22<sup>nd</sup> November and 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2019.

The details stated below are for your kind perusal and official record.

We do look forward to organising many such collaborative programmes in near future.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,



**SHRI SABYA SACHI SADHU**  
DIRECTOR

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	AMISHA SAH	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
2	ANITA NAYAK	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
3	ANWESHA KARMAKAR	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
4	BARSHA SADHU	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
5	BARSHA SADHU	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
6	BARSHA SADHU	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
7	BHAGYASHREE YADAV	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
8	BIMLA SOREN	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
9	BIMLA SOREN	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
10	BIPASHA MALI	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
11	CHANDANI KUMARI	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
12	DOLI KUMARI BURNWAL	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
13	DOLLY KUMARI	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
14	MANTU MONDAL	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
15	MONORAMA ROY	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.
16	NAZRANA KHATOON	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	B.Com Hons.





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. ....

Date 22/08/2018

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



## Memorandum Of Understanding ( MoU) signed between Khandra College and Abhishek Glass Industries

The present Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU) is signed between Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty, Coordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell ( IQAC), Khandra College on behalf of Khandra College, Village & P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 ( henceforth referred to as the First Party) and Shri Naresh Sharma, on behalf of Mssrs Abhishek Glass Industries , Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 (henceforth referred to as the Second Party) on the 22nd day of August 2018 for the present Academic Session , i.e. till the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2019, on the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Understanding the Second Party as a reputed Industry House in the nearby locality and considering its long association with the College, the First party is desirous of getting its students in the concerned fields to undergo Internship/ Hands-on the job Training Programmes under the Second Party for both academic purposes and practical experience of business.
- (2) While honouring the desire of the First Party, the Second Party agrees to allow its students to undergo such Training Programmes under the guidance and supervision of the Second Party.
- (3) It is mutually agreed that each of such Training Programmes will not generally exceed a period of one (01) month, and the participants will not be entitled to any TA/DA from the Second Party during the training.
- (4) The First Party will forward official proposal to the Second Party before the start of any such training programme along with a list of the proposed trainers.
- (5) The Second Party will officially intimate the First Party regarding completion of training given to the proposed trainees.
- (6) On mutual agreement, joint Seminars/ Workshops/ any other training programmes may be conducted under a common banner having the nomenclature/ logo of both parties.
- (7) The above clauses of mutual understanding and agreement shall remain valid for the present Academic Session i.e. till the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2019.

On understanding the above terms and conditions both parties do put their signature herein below so as to establish and validate the present Memorandum of Understanding.

A. K. Chakraborty 22/8/18 Coordinator  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell

Signature of the First Party with Seal KHANDRA COLLEGE

Signature of the Second Party with Seal

ABHISHEK GLASS INDUSTRIES

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2018

Place: Khandra

Signature of Witness with Designation and Address  
Sardar Pravin 22-08-18  
Assistant Professor in Hindi

Proprietor





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. Ka/Internship/Abhishek Glass/11/18.

Date 16/11/2018

From :  
Principal / Secretary  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra  
Dt: Paschim Bardhaman  
Pin : 713 363



To  
Shri Naresh Sharma,  
Director,  
Abhishek Glass Industries.,  
Khandra,  
Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal

**Subject: Request to allow students of Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester Courses to undergo internship for the Academic Session 2018-19**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of August, 2018, I do hereby request you to kindly allow the following Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra to undergo Internship without pay for the Academic Session 2018-19, from 22.11.2018 to 21.12.2018 in your esteemed Industrial House.

Please note that as per the MoU, no TA/DA for the above mentioned period will be payable to the participants.

The list of participants is enclosed below for your kind perusal.

You are requested to kindly provide us with the list of students, who will successfully complete the Internship.

Thanking you,

I remain Sir,  
Yours sincerely,

A. K. Chakrabarty 16.11.18.

(DR.ASHISH KUMAR CHAKRABORTY)

COORDINATOR, IQAC

Coordinator  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell

KHANDRA COLLEGE

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	BIKASH KUMAR SHAW	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
2	BISWARUP MONDAL	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
3	CHANDAN KUMAR SINGH	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
4	Dibyajyoti goswami	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program



Date:23.12.2018

To  
The Teacher-in-Charge,  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman,  
713363

**Subject: Report on the participation of the Final ( 6<sup>th</sup>) Semester students of Khandra College in Internship for the Academic Session 2018-19**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 22nd day of August, 2018, and also in accordance with your proposal bearing reference no KC/Internship/ Abhishek Glass / 11/ 18, dated 16.11.2018, I do hereby furnish a report in the participation of the following students of your College in Internship in our Firm for the Academic Session 2018-19, held between 22<sup>nd</sup> November and 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2018.

The details stated below are for your kind perusal and official record.

We do look forward to organising many such collaborative programmes in near future.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

*Shri Naresh Sharma*  
ABHISHEK GLASS INDUSTRIES

**SHRI NARESH SHARMA**  
DIRECTOR

*Proprietor*

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	BIKASH KUMAR SHAW	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
2	BISWARUP MONDAL	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
3	CHANDAN KUMAR SINGH	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
4	Dibyajyoti goswami	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
5	DIPAK KUMAR ROY	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
6	DURLOB MUKHERJEE	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
7	faiz alam	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
8	ishan ghatak	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
9	JAHANA KHATOON	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program
10	JAYANTA KUNDU	6 <sup>TH</sup> Semester	B.Com Program





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

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P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. ....

Date 23/07/2019.

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



## Memorandum Of Understanding ( MoU) signed between Khandra College and Abhishek Glass Industries

The present Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU) is signed between Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty, Coordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell ( IQAC), Khandra College on behalf of Khandra College, Village & P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 ( henceforth referred to as the First Party) and Shri Naresh Sharma, on behalf of Mssrs Abhishek Glass Industries, Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 (henceforth referred to as the Second Party) on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July 2019 for the present Academic Session, i.e. till the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020, on the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Understanding the Second Party as a reputed Industry House in the nearby locality and considering its long association with the College, the First party is desirous of getting its students in the concerned fields to undergo Internship/ Hands-on the job Training Programmes under the Second Party for both academic purposes and practical experience of business.
- (2) While honouring the desire of the First Party, the Second Party agrees to allow its students to undergo such Training Programmes under the guidance and supervision of the Second Party.
- (3) It is mutually agreed that each of such Training Programmes will not generally exceed a period of one (01) month, and the participants will not be entitled to any TA/DA from the Second Party during the training.
- (4) The First Party will forward official proposal to the Second Party before the start of any such training programme along with a list of the proposed trainers.
- (5) The Second Party will officially intimate the First Party regarding completion of training given to the proposed trainees.
- (6) On mutual agreement, joint Seminars/ Workshops/ any other training programmes may be conducted under a common banner having the nomenclature/ logo of both parties.
- (7) The above clauses of mutual understanding and agreement shall remain valid for the present Academic Session i.e. till the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020.

On understanding the above terms and conditions both parties do put their signature herein below so as to establish and validate the present Memorandum of Understanding.

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2019

Place: Khandra

*A. K. Chakraborty* 23/07/19  
Coordinator  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
KHANDRA COLLEGE

Signature of the First Party with Seal

*Naresh Sharma* 23/07/2019  
Signature of Second Party with Seal

ABHISHEK GLASS INDUSTRIES

Proprietor

Signature of Witnesses with Designation and Address

*Satish Prasad* 23-07-19  
Assistant Professor in Hindi

*Abhishek Chakraborty* 23/07/19.  
Asst. Prof. in English.





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

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Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. *Kc/Internship/Abhishek Glass/12/19.*

Date *25/07/2019.*

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



To

Shri Naresh Sharma,

Director,

Abhishek Glass Industries Ltd.,

Khandra,

Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal

**Subject: Request to allow students of Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester Courses to undergo internship for the Academic Session 2019-20**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July, 2019, I do hereby request you to kindly allow the following Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra to undergo Internship without pay for the Academic Session 2019-20, from 08.08.2019 to 07.09.2019 in your esteemed Industrial House.

Please note that as per the MoU, no TA/DA for the above mentioned period will be payable to the participants.

The list of participants is enclosed below for your kind perusal.

You are requested to kindly provide us with the list of students, who will successfully complete the Internship.

Thanking you,

I remain Sir,

Yours sincerely,

*A. K. Chakraborty. 25.07.19.*

(DR. ASHISH KUMAR CHAKRABORTY)

COORDINATOR, IQAC Quality Assurance Cell  
KHANDRA COLLEGE

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	ABHIJIT BADIYAKAR	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
2	amit kajaria	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
3	AMIT KUMAR GUPTA	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
4	ANKITA GHOSH	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
5	ARIJIT SAMANTA	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.



Dae:11.9.2019

To  
The Teacher-in-Charge,  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman,  
713363

**Subject: Report on the participation of the Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra College in  
Internship for the Academic Session 2019-20**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of July, 2019, and also in accordance with your proposal bearing reference no KC/Internship/ Abhishek Glass / 21/ 19, dated 25.07.2019, I do hereby furnish a report in the participation of the following students of your College in Internship in our Firm for the Academic Session 2019-20, held between 8<sup>th</sup> August and 9<sup>th</sup> September , 2019.

The details stated below are for your kind perusal and official record.

We do look forward to organising many such collaborative programmes in near future.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

*Sham* 11/09/19

**SHRI NARESH SHARMA**  
DIRECTOR

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	ABHIJIT BADIYAKAR	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
2	amit kajaria	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
3	AMIT KUMAR GUPTA	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
4	ANKITA GHOSH	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
5	ARIJIT SAMANTA	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
6	ARKYA SEN	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
7	ASHIS KUMAR SHARMA	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
8	AVISEKH BOURI	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
9	BAPI MURMU	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
10	BIPLAB MUKHERJEE	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.
11	BISHAL RUIDAS	6 <sup>th</sup> Semester	B.Com Hons.

*Proprietor*





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12[B])

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. ....

Date 13/02/2023

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



## Memorandum Of Understanding ( MoU) signed between Khandra College and Abhishek Glass Industries

The present Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU) is signed between Dr. Abhishek Bhattacharya, Teacher-in-Charge, on behalf of Khandra College, Village & P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 ( henceforth referred to as the First Party) and Shri Naresh Sharma on behalf of Mssrs Abhishek Glass Industries., Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 (henceforth referred to as the Second Party) on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023 for one (01) year, i.e. till the 13<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2024, on the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Understanding the Second Party as a reputed Industry House in the nearby locality and considering its long association with the College, the First party is desirous of getting its students in the concerned fields to undergo Internship/ Hands-on the job Training Programmes under the Second Party for both academic purposes and practical experience of business.
- (2) While honouring the desire of the First Party, the Second Party agrees to allow its students to undergo such Training Programmes under the guidance and supervision of the Second Party.
- (3) It is mutually agreed that each of such Training Programmes will not generally exceed a period of one (01) month, and the participants will not be entitled to any TA/DA from the Second Party during the training.
- (4) The First Party will forward official proposal to the Second Party before the start of any such training programme along with a list of the proposed trainers.
- (5) The Second Party will officially intimate the First Party regarding completion of training given to the proposed trainees.
- (6) On mutual agreement, joint Seminars/ Workshops/ any other training programmes may be conducted under a common banner having the nomenclature/ logo of both parties.
- (7) The above clauses of mutual understanding and agreement shall remain valid for one (01) year, i.e. till the 13<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2024.

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2023

Signature of the First Party with Seal  
Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman  
Sham 13/2/23

Place: Khandra

Signature of the Second Party with Seal

Signature of Witnesses with Designation and Address  
Anubhadrachari Ray Chowdhury 13/2/23  
Assistant Professor in Political Science, Khandra

ABHISHEK GLASS INDUSTRIES

Signature of Witnesses with Designation and Address  
Saidiya Ram 13-02-23  
Assistant Professor in Hindi

Proprietor





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. KE/Internship/Abhishek Glass Industries/08/23

Date 16/02/2023

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363



To

Shri Naresh Sharma,

Director,

Abhishek Glass Industries,

Khandra,

Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal

**Subject: Request to allow students of Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester Courses to undergo internship for the Academic Session 2022-23**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023, I do hereby request you to kindly allow the following Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra to undergo Internship without pay for the Academic Session 2022-23, from 22.02.2023 to 22.03.2023 in your esteemed Industrial House.

Please note that as per the MoU, no TA/DA for the above mentioned period will be payable to the participants.

The list of participants is enclosed below for your kind perusal.

You are requested to kindly provide us with the list of students, who will successfully complete the Internship.

Thanking you,

I remain Sir,

Yours sincerely,

16/02/23.

(DR. ABHISEK BHATTACHARYA)

Teacher-in-Charge

Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	ABHIJIT KORA	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	BENGALI PROGRAM
2	ABHISEK ROY	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	BENGALI PROGRAM
3	ADITYA RUIDAS	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	BENGALI PROGRA





# ABHISHEK GLASS INDUSTRIES

Regd Off. : Andar-Ukhra Road, Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, W.B.-713363

Contact : +91-8116197666 / +91-9434334587

ARCHITECTURAL GLASS || ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE || ALUMINIUM COMPOSITE PANEL

Date:24.03.2023

To  
The Teacher-in-Charge,  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman,  
713363

**Subject: Report on the participation of the Final ( 6<sup>th</sup> ) Semester students of Khandra College in Internship for the Academic Session 2022-23**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023, and also in accordance with your proposal bearing reference no KC/Internship/ Abhishek Glass / 8/ 23, dated 16.02.2023, I do hereby furnish a report in the participation of the following students of your College in Internship in our Firm for the Academic Session 2022-23, held between 22<sup>nd</sup> February and 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2023.

The details stated below are for your kind perusal and official record.

We do look forward to organising many such collaborative programmes in near future.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

*Shan 24/3/23*  
**ABHISHEK GLASS INDUSTRIES**  
**SHRI NARESH SHARMA**  
DIRECTOR

*Proprietor*

Sl. No.	Name	Class/Semester	Discipline
1	ABHIJIT KORA	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	BENGALI PROGRAM
2	ABHISHEK ROY	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	BENGALI PROGRAM
3	ADITYA RUIDAS	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	BENGALI PROGRAM
4	AJAY BOURI	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	BENGALI PROGRAM
5	AKASH DEEP DAS	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	BENGALI PROGRAM
6	AKASH GHOSH	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	BENGALI PROGRAM





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. ....

Date 04/02/2023

From :  
Principal / Secretary  
KHANDRA COLLEGE  
P.O.: Khandra  
Dt: Paschim Bardhaman  
Pin : 713 363



## Memorandum Of Understanding ( MoU) signed between Khandra College and Rahul Computer Centre

The present Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU) is signed between Dr. Abhishek Bhattacharya, Teacher-in-Charge, Khandra College on behalf of Khandra College, Village & P.O. Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 ( henceforth referred to as the First Party) and Shri Sudam Shil, on behalf of Mssrs Rahul Computer Centre, Dakshin Khanda, Paschim Bardhaman, 713363 (henceforth referred to as the Second Party) on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023 for two ( 02) years, i.e. till the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of February, 2025, on the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Understanding the Second Party as a reputed Computer Training Centre in the nearby locality and considering its output, the First party is desirous of getting its students and staff to undergo Training in Computer basics under the guidance and supervision of the Second Party
  - (2) Such Training will be imparted to the Faculty and Staff within the College premises, while the students will be allowed to go to the centre to participate in the Training Programmes beyond the College hours.
  - (3) Training of the staff and the students will comprise a tenure of 15 days and 6 months respectively.
  - (4) For Staff Training, the Centre will be paid a sum of Rs.6000, while the course fee of each student has been fixed at Rs. 1000 only for a total of six(6) months.
  - (5) The First Party will forward official proposal to the Second Party before the start of any such training programme along with a list of the proposed trainers
  - (6) The Second Party will officially intimate the First Party regarding completion of training given to the proposed trainees.
  - (7) On successful completion of Training, the Centre will issue Certificates in favour of the participants.
  - (8) The above clauses of mutual understanding and agreement shall remain valid for two ( 02) years, i.e. till the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of February, 2025
- .On understanding the above terms and conditions both parties do put their signature herein below so as to establish and validate the present Memorandum of Understanding.

Date: 4th February, 2023

Place: Khandra

*Abhishek Bhattacharya* Teacher-in-Charge  
KHANDRA COLLEGE

Signature of the First Party with Seal

*Sudam Shil* 4/2/23

Signature of Second Party with Seal

Signature of Witnesses with Designation and Address

*Rajat Hembram* Asst. Professor in Bengali 04/02/2023  
*Shubhalakshmi Raychoudhary* Asst. Professor in Bot. Sc 4/2/23





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC (2nd Cycle)

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University and Recognized by the UGC under 2(f) & 12(B))

P.O.-KHANDRA, Dt. -PASCHIM BARDHAMAN -713 363

Phone : +91341 2665245 \ +919434580992

Email : info@khandracollege.ac.in

Website : www.khandracollege.ac.in

Ref. No. Kc/Rahul Comp/Training/04/23.

Date 11/02/2023.

From :

Principal / Secretary

KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O.: Khandra

Dt: Paschim Bardhaman

Pin : 713 363

Director,

Rahul Computer Centre,

Dakshin Khanda,

Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal



**Subject: Request to make provision for Staff and Students' Training in Computer Basics for the Academic Session 2022-23**

Sir,

In reference to our MoU signed on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023, I do hereby request you to kindly make provision for Staff and Students' Training in Computer for the Academic Session 2022-2023 as per the lists given below.

You are further requested to provide us with detailed report regarding successful completion of the Training Programme by the Staff/ Students for the concerned Academic Session.

Thanking you,

I remain Sir,  
Yours sincerely,

(DR. ABHISEK BHATTACHARYA)

Teacher-in-Charge

Teacher-in-Charge

KHANDRA COLLEGE

Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

## List of Staff

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Name of Programme	Duration of the Programme
1.	Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty	Associate Professor in Political Science	Training in Computer Basics	23 <sup>rd</sup> February-10 <sup>th</sup> March, 2023 (15 Days)
2.	Dr. Sandip Tah	Associate	Training in	



		Professor in Geography	Computer Basics	
3.	Prof. Amrita Sett	Assistant Professor in History	Training in Computer Basics	
4.	Prof. Tapas Ghosh	Assistant Professor in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
5.	Dr. Koustav Roy	Assistant Professor in Commerce	Training in Computer Basics	
6.	Prof. Shubhalaksmi Raychowdhury	Assistant Professor in Political Science	Training in Computer Basics	
7.	Dr. Debarati Das	Assistant Professor in Economics	Training in Computer Basics	
8.	Prof. Sadiya Pravin	Assistant Professor in Hindi	Training in Computer Basics	
9.	Dr. Uday Sardar	Assistant Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
10.	Mrs. Munmun Nanda	SACT II in Economics	Training in Computer Basics	
11.	Mrs. Sampati Khan	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
12.	Mr. Bidhan Mondal	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
13.	Mrs. Kajoli Ruidas	Group D Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
14.	Mr. Kartick Ruidas	Karmabandhu	Training in Computer Basics	
15.	Mrs. Binita Nandi	SACT II in Chemistry	Training in Computer Basics	
16.	Mrs Piyali Chakraborty	SACT II in Zoology	Training in Computer Basics	
17.	Ms. Chameli Sharma	SACT II in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
18.	Ms.	SACT II in	Training in	



Teacher-in-Charge  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
 Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman



	<b>Madhumita Mondal</b>	<b>Philosophy</b>	<b>Computer Basics</b>	
<b>19.</b>	<b>Mr. Volanath Mondal</b>	<b>SACT I in Commerce</b>	<b>Training in Computer Basics</b>	
<b>20.</b>	<b>Mr. Prabhat Dutta</b>	<b>SACT II in Commerce</b>	<b>Training in Computer Basics</b>	

6 Students



**RAHUL COMPUTER CENTRE**  
(GOVT. REG. OF W.B.)  
A Computer Education Centre

**ADDRESS**  
At. & Post: Dakshinkhanda, P.s- Andal  
Dist- Paschim Bardhaman  
Pin- 713321, State- West Bengal  
Mob: 9832748442  
E\_mail: sudamshil2016@gmail.com

Date 25/1/23

Ref No. ....



To  
The Coordinator,  
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC),  
Khandra College,  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman

**Subject: Report on Staff and Students' Training in Computer Basics for the Academic Session 2022-23**

Sir,  
This is to inform you that the following staff and students of your esteemed Institution have successfully completed training in Computer Basics (including MS Office Word, Excel, Power Point and Internet). Under our supervision as per the MoU signed between us on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023.

This is for your kind perusal and official record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*Sudam Shil*

(SUDAM SHIL)

Director



**List of Staff**

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Name of Programme	Duration of the Programme
1.	Dr. Ashish Kumar Chakraborty	Associate Professor in Political Science	Training in Computer Basics	23 <sup>rd</sup> February-10 <sup>th</sup> March, 2023 (15 Days)
2.	Dr. Sandip Tah	Associate Professor in Geography	Training in Computer Basics	
3.	Prof. Amrita Sett	Assistant Professor in History	Training in Computer Basics	
4.	Prof. Tapas Ghosh	Assistant Professor in	Training in Computer	



		Philosophy	Basics	
5.	Dr. Koustav Roy	Assistant Professor in Commerce	Training in Computer Basics	
6.	Prof. Shubhalaksmi Raychowdhury	Assistant Professor in Political Science	Training in Computer Basics	
7.	Dr. Debarati Das	Assistant Professor in Economics	Training in Computer Basics	
8.	Prof. Sadiya Pravin	Assistant Professor in Hindi	Training in Computer Basics	
9.	Dr. Uday Sardar	Assistant Professor in Bengali	Training in Computer Basics	
10.	Mrs. Munmun Nanda	SACT II in Economics	Training in Computer Basics	
11.	Mrs. Sampati Khan	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
12.	Mr. Bidhan Mondal	Casual Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
13.	Mrs. Kajoli Ruidas	Group D Staff	Training in Computer Basics	
14.	Mr. Kartick Ruidas	Karmabandhu	Training in Computer Basics	
15.	Mrs. Binita Nandi	SACT II in Chemistry	Training in Computer Basics	
16.	Mrs Piyali Chakraborty	SACT II in Zoology	Training in Computer Basics	
17.	Ms. Chameli Sharma	SACT II in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
18.	Ms. Madhumita Mondal	SACT II in Philosophy	Training in Computer Basics	
19.	Mr. Volanath Mondal	SACT I in Commerce	Training in Computer Basics	
20.	Mr. Prabhat Dutta	SACT II in Commerce	Training in Computer	



Sundar Shy 25/9/23





राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद  
विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान  
**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL**  
An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission

# *Certificate of Accreditation*

*The Executive Committee of the  
National Assessment and Accreditation Council  
on the recommendation of the duly appointed  
Peer Team is pleased to declare the  
Khandra College  
Khandra, Dist. Paschim Bardhaman, affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University,  
West Bengal as  
Accredited  
with CGPA of 1.65 on seven point scale  
at C grade  
valid up to November 01, 2023*

*Date : November 02, 2018*



*S. S. S.*  
Director

EC(SC)/33/RAR/WBCOGN13452





**Office of the Inspector of Colleges**  
**KAZI NAZRUL UNIVERSITY**

***OBSERVATION & RECOMMENDATION SYNOPSIS OF THE INSPECTION TEAM FOR THE  
ACADEMIC SESSIONS 2021-22 & 2022-23***

**Name of the College: Khandra College, Khandra**  
**Dates of Inspection: 24/02/2022**  
**& 23/06/2023**



<b>ACADEMIC AFFAIRS</b>			
	<b>Query</b>	<b>Observation</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
1.	How many new Programmes /Courses were introduced by the institution during the last 4 years?	01	The College should think of introducing new courses with proper infrastructural support.
2	The institution assesses the learning levels of the students and organises special Programmes for advanced learners and slow learners.	Yes	The College should focus on remedial classes, coaching classes for the guidance for competitive examinations, and career counseling, which should be reflected in the class routine.
3	Number of Add on /Certificate programs offered during the last five years	02	The College should initiate the add-on/certificate courses with proper infrastructure and approval from the authority.
4	Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning and problem solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experiences	Yes	It should continue as it is going on with the addition of more Departments
5	Teachers use ICT enabled tools for effective teaching-learning process.	Yes	The College should arrange for their own domain (ICT-enabled tools) for the effective teaching-learning process and should be reflected on the College Website.
6	Ratio of mentor to students for academic and other related issues	No	As per the requirement of NAAC the college should immediately construct the mentor-mentee group for the betterment of the students.

*Abhimanja Chatteraj*

Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



ACADEMIC AFFAIRS			
	Query	Observation	Recommendation
7	Mechanism of continuous assessment	Exists, needs to be improved	As per Article 4.3.5 of UG Regulations (Kazi Nazrul University) the continuous evaluation should be conducted by the internal teachers of the concerned Dept. of the concerned College. It shall be on the basis of MCQ/Seminar/presentations/Class tests or any combinations thereof, evenly distributed over the entire period of study. The modalities of such assessment should be recorded and documents will be preserved by the respective Department and those must be submitted to the Controller of Examinations in scheduled time as notified by the Department of Controller of Examinations.
8	Mechanism to deal with continuous assessment related grievances is transparent, time-bound and efficient		
9	Collaborations/linkages for Faculty exchange, Student exchange, Internship, Field trip, On-the- job training, research etc during the last five years	Nil	The College is advised to take initiatives for Collaborations/linkages for Faculty exchange, Student exchange, Internship, Field trip, On-the-job training, research.
10	Number of functional MoUs with national and international institutions, universities, industries, corporate houses etc. during the last five years	Yes	Only one MoU is noticed. The College is advised to take initiatives for more MoUs
11	Capacity building and skills enhancement initiatives taken by the institution including the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Soft skills</li> <li>2. Language and communication skills</li> <li>3. Life skills (Yoga, physical fitness, health and hygiene)</li> <li>4. ICT/computing skills</li> </ol>	The provision is very narrow, mainly emphasizing on “Life Skills”.	The College is encouraged to take steps for capacity building and skills enhancement initiatives

*Shamanta Chatteraj*

Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



<b>ACADEMIC AFFAIRS</b>			
	<b>Query</b>	<b>Observation</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
12	Average percentage of students benefitted by guidance for competitive examinations and career counselling offered by the Institution during the last five years	Nil	The College should focus on remedial classes, coaching classes for the guidance for competitive examinations, and career counseling, which should be reflected in the class routine.
13	Average percentage of students qualifying in state/national/ international level examinations during the last five years (eg: JAM/CLAT/GATE/ GMAT/CAT/GRE/ TOEFL/ Civil Services/State government examinations)	Nil	
14	Number of awards/medals for outstanding performance in sports/cultural activities at university/state/national / international level (award for a team event should be counted as one) during the last five years.	Nil	The College should take immediate steps to promote sports/cultural activities. Sports facility should be improved.

*Shamanta Chatteraj*

Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



INFRASTRUCTURE			
	Query	Observation	Recommendation
1	Total Classrooms	16	
2	Are the required number of classrooms for the affiliated Course(s) available?	No	Needs more Classrooms
3	Are the classrooms commodious and well-ventilated?	Partial	Renovations are needed
4	Do the classrooms have adequate and suitable furniture?	Yes	It should be maintained
5	Does the Smart Classroom(s) are in operation?	Yes	The College should take steps in increasing the number of smart classrooms
6	Does the teacher room is adequate in space and other facilities?	Room is inadequate	The computer with internet, printers and air-conditioning facility should be adequate with the number of faculty members.
7	Is the Laboratory available for the lab-based affiliated Course(s)?	Not adequate	The College should take immediate step to improve the laboratory facilities in all lab based courses without further delay.
8	Does the Laboratory have the proper instrumentation, as per the requirement of the Course(s)?	Not adequate	
9	Maintenance of log-book/stock-registrar is regular?	No	Log Book needs to be maintained at the laboratories for every instrument.
10	Are the laboratories in Science subjects have a proper water/gas supply?	Not proper	The college should take initiatives for proper installation of water and gas connection in required areas. Further proper safety measure (fire extinguisher, gas supply in the science laboratory) should be adopted by the College.
11	Total computers available	33	It is inadequate, needs more
12	Does the entire college building is under CCTV surveillance?	Yes	More CCTVs are required to be installed
13	Does the college have strong room for keeping the question papers and answer scripts in safe custody?	Yes	Should be maintained in proper condition
14	Sick room available?	Yes	It should be maintained properly
15	Has the college appointed any Medical Practitioner?	No	College should take necessary steps in this regard

*Abhramanjan Chatterjee*

Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



INFRASTRUCTURE			
	Query	Observation	Recommendation
16	Does the college have sanitary napkin vending machine?	No	The college is requested to install a sanitary napkin vending machine.
17	Does the college possess sufficient and suitable playgrounds for the students?	Yes	All the facilities should be improved
18	Is there any provision for extracurricular and social activities, exercises, athletics, NCC, NSS?	Yes only NSS	All the facilities should be introduced
19	Is there any provision for the institutional tour?	Yes	It should continue
20	Does the College have toilet/ Lavatories for disabled Boys and Girls?	No	Infrastructural facilities for the specially-abled students and staff should be provided as per the NAAC requirements
21	Is canteen facility available inside the campus?	Yes	Needs to increase the space and more attention is to be given to the maintenance of hygiene in the canteen.
22	Facilities available in Computer Lab	Yes	Number of computers to be increased to meet the requirement of the courses . More License software to be purchased. College should install the dedicated server in the computer lab with *suitable bandwidth internet facility. Computer lab was found unclean
	Total no of computers	33	
	Internet bandwidth	*	
	Printers	06	
	Legal Software	08	
	Legal Application Software	00	
	Backup system	Yes	
	PCs under network	Yes	
	Printers under network	Nil	

*Shamanta Chatteraj*

Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



INFRASTRUCTURE			
	Query	Observation	Recommendation
23	Does the college possess a hostel? If so, is it suitable and adequate for the students?	Yes	The hostel should be renovated with minimum required facilities.
24	Is there a common room in the hostel and is it provided with in-door games and good journals and newspapers?	Yes	It should be improved
25	Is the hostel under the supervision of a warden?	No	Warden should be deployed immediately
26	Is canteen facility available?	Yes	More attention is to be given to the maintenance and hygiene.
27	Are the sanitary conditions of the hostel satisfactory?	No	
28	Is CCTV surveillance available?	Yes	More CCTVs are required to be installed

*Abhraman'ja Chatteraj*

Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



### LIBRARY INFRASTRUCTURE & STANDARDS

	Query	Observation	Recommendation
1	Is the library open access?	No	College should take initiative to make the library access open
2	Is Accession Register for Books maintained according to standard norms?	Yes.	It should be maintained properly.
3	Number of titles and volumes added during the current and the last two years	Not provided	College should take initiatives for procurement of more titles
4	Library Budget for the current and last two years for procurement of: Print books, print journals, e-Books, e-Journals, Databases and any other resources, software etc	No proper budget allocation	There should be proper budget allocation for library every year.
5	Books: No. of Titles available in the College Library (Print)	5176	Inadequate no of books, titles. College should take initiatives for procurement of more titles
6	Books: No. of Titles available in the College Library (Electronic)	Nil	Various e-books, legal online database, cases, e-journal package are available The college should go for it.
7	Books: No. of Copies (Volumes) available in the College Library (Print)	16916	Inadequate no of books, titles. College should take initiatives for procurement.
8	No. of National Journals subscribed by the College Library (Print)	No	College should take initiative for subscription.
9	No. of International Journals subscribed by in the College Library (Print)	No	
10	No. of National Journals subscribed by the College Library (Electronic)	No	N-LIST should be subscribed to get access to e-journals
1	No. of International Journals subscribed by the College Library (Electronic)	No	
12	No. of Magazines & Newspapers subscribed by the College Library	Magazine-1, Newspaper-5	More magazines to be subscribed

*Shamanta Chatteraj*

Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



LIBRARY INFRASTRUCTURE & STANDARDS			
	Query	Observation	Recommendation
13	No. of Databases subscribed by the College Library	No	Various e-books, legal online database, cases, e-journal package are available. The college should go for it.
14	Is the College registered with N-LIST	No	Must be subscribed
15	Does the no. of books, journals, etc. are sufficient to fulfill the requirement for the courses running in the college?	No	College should take immediate steps to fulfill the requirements.
16	Does the Library maintain cleanliness regularly?	Books are full of dust and in poor conditions. Immediate remedial measures should be taken. Books are not arranged properly. Pest control should be done regularly.	Measures should be taken to resolve the issues.
17	Is Integrated Library Management System (ILMS) available? If yes please mention the name of ILMS.	KOHA	It should be upgraded immediately.
18	If ILMS available, which services of ILMS implemented (such as OPAC, Circulation transaction, Acquisition, Technical processing, Serial control etc.)	Partial	The college should take steps for the proper functioning of this facility
19	Does the library have any IDR (Institutional Digital Repository)	No	There should be an IDR (open source software like DSpace) to preserve the rare documents.
20	Remote Login system, Discovery service	No	
21	Digitization facility	No	It is required to maintain the rare books, documents in digital formats which would be uploaded to IDR.
22	Reprography, Printing Facility	No	College should take immediate steps to implement this facility
23	Support for the visually impaired students	No	One desktop should be there with open-source software like NVDA
24	No. of seating capacity in the Reading room	35	Should be increased.

*Abhramanjan Chatterjee*

Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



LIBRARY INFRASTRUCTURE & STANDARDS			
	Query	Observation	Recommendation
25	No. of computers for the users	01	It is inadequate. Should be increased as per the requirement.
26	Internet/ Wifi/ CCTV /RFID facility	No	College should take immediate steps to fulfill this parameter.
27	Does the Library have a Website /webpage?	Yes	Should be a dynamic webpage
28	In which year Stock verification of books was done?	Not done for a long period of time.	Physical stock verification is to be started immediately.
29	Does the college publish its own magazine? Indicate the name of the magazine	Yes	It should be maintained
30	Users' footfall register in Library: physical and virtual	Yes	It should be developed further
31	Does the Library maintain users' feedback register?	No	College should take steps to fulfill this parameter.
32	Is the Librarian/ Library in Charge qualified & experienced according to the Govt. rules?	Yes	It should be maintained
33	No. of Library staff with designation	Librarian 1+ supporting staff	Improper staff pattern. College should maintain adequate library staff
34	Did the library provide service to the students and teachers during the pandemic period? if yes give the details in a separate sheet.	No	To be followed more actively and professionally.

*Shamanta Chatteraj*

Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



<b>Best Practices followed by the college : Submitted</b>
<b>Online student satisfaction survey regarding to teaching learning process :</b> Yes. The college should develop further with proper guidelines as depicted by NAAC.
<b>Green Audit</b>
The college should take immediate step to conduct the Green Audit as per NAAC recommendation.
<b>Anti-ragging measures</b>
Committee should be formed as per the UGC instructions in this regard. Moreover the students must submit their Anti Ragging declaration online ( <a href="http://www.antiragging.in">www.antiragging.in</a> ) immediately, if not already done.
<b>Transparent mechanism for timely redressal of student grievances including sexual harassment and ragging cases</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Implementation of guidelines of statutory/regulatory bodies</b></li> <li><b>2. Organisation wide awareness and undertakings on policies with zero tolerance</b></li> <li><b>3. Mechanisms for submission of online/offline students' grievances</b></li> <li><b>4. Timely redressal of the grievances through appropriate committees</b></li> </ol>
<p>Only the following practices (Organisation wide awareness and undertakings on policies with zero tolerance, Mechanisms for submission of online/offline students' grievances , Timely redressal of the grievances through appropriate committees)are maintained.</p> <p><i>The college should make divisions in the Students' Grievance in two parts (a) College related (b) University related. The University related grievances should put forward to <a href="mailto:office.ic@knu.ac.in">office.ic@knu.ac.in</a> through the College HELPDESK</i></p>
<b>SWOC Analysis : Submitted</b>



Inspector of Colleges (Additional Charge)  
Kazi Nazrul University



# **KHANDRA COLLEGE**

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University)

[Assessed and Accredited by NAAC]

P.O. Khandra, 713 363, Dt. Paschim Bardhaman

Fax and Tel no. (0341) 2665245

## **Abstract of the Meeting of the IQAC, Khandra College, dt. 26/06/2023**

### **Members Present:-**

a) Sd/ Prof. P.R. Bhattacharyya	Principal
b) Sd/ Dr. A.K. Chakraborty	Co-ordinator
c) Sd/ Dr. A. Bhattacharya	Member
d) Sd/ Dr. S. Tah	Member
e) Sd/ Ms. R. Banerjee	Member
f) Sd/ Mr. R. Mukherjee	Member

**The Principal, Prof. P.R. Bhattacharyya is in the chair and the following are discussed and resolved in the presence of the esteemed members**

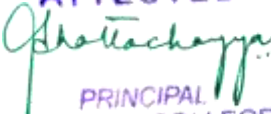
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### **Resolution No. 5**

1. As per the resolution of the Governing Body of the institute and also in accordance with the directions given by the Hon'ble VC, KNU, Asansol, the academic audit of the institution is done for the academic sessions 2021-2022 to 2022-2023 under the supervision of the Inspector of Colleges, KNU, Asansol.
2. The report of the inspection team shows that the college maintains a satisfactory infrastructure regarding teaching-learning evaluation and overall curriculum delivery during the aforementioned academic sessions.
3. The principal is hereby requested to place the report of the university inspection team in the next Governing Body meeting for the perusal, consideration, and necessary action of the esteemed members.

#####

**S/d Prof. P.R. Bhattacharyya, Principal  
Khandra College**

**ATTESTED**  
  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
P.O., Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman



# KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O :- KHANDRA ,713363 DIST;- PASCHIM BARDHMAN

## STATUTORY AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2018-19



**G.G.M & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

503 Parnasree Pally, RIC More

Kolkata-700060

Ph no.913324079192,913324925959

email- [ggmco@rediffmail.com](mailto:ggmco@rediffmail.com)



# GGM & CO

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

503, R.I.C MORE , BEHALA PARNASHREE KOLKATA-700060

Ph no. 913324079192, 913324925959

Email- [ggmco@rediffmail.com](mailto:ggmco@rediffmail.com)

To The Director of Public Instruction West Bengal  
Education Directorate  
College Cell (Govt. of West Bengal)  
Bikash Bhawan  
Salt Lake City  
Kolkata 700091

### Sub: Auditor's Report of Khandra College

We have audited the accompanying financial statements Khandra College as at 31 March 2019, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, Income and Expenditure & the Receipts and payment account For the period 01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019 and the schedules forming part of these accounts enclosed with this Report and forming part of these referred above. We would like report as follows:-

- The Financial statement referred above namely the Balance Sheet, Income Expenditure Account and Receipts and Payments account for the year ending on the date of Balance Sheet are the responsibility of the College Managing Committee and /or the Principal of the college. Our responsibility as to express

an opinion on these financial statement based on our audit.

- We conduct our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material mis-statements. An audit also includes examination, on a test basis, evidences include assuring the amount and disclosures in the financial Statements. An audit also include assuring the Accounting Principles used and significant estimates made by the college authorities responsible for preparation of the financial statement, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for Our opinion.

- LIST OF STATEMENTS & DETAILS PREPAIRED BY THE COLLEGE AND PRODUCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUDIT.

- Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019.
- Schedule -A : General Fund as at 31st March 2019.
- Schedule- B: Undisbursed Grant as at 31st March 2019.
- Schedule-C : Deposit, Loan & Advances as at 31st March 2019.
- Schedule- D: Provident Fund as at 31st March 2019.
- Schedule-E: Provident Fund investment as at 31st March 2019.
- Schedule- F: Current Assets, Deposits & Advances as at 31st March 2019.
- Schedule-G : Fixed Assets as at 31st March 2019
- Schedule-H: Cash and bank balance Unspent Fees as at 31st March 2019.
- Receipts & Payments Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2019.
- Income & Expenditure Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2019.
- Provident Fund statement for the year 2018-2019.





# KHANDRA COLLEGE

P.O :- KHANDRA ,713363 DIST;- PASCHIM BARDHMAN

## STATUTORY AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2019-20



**G.G.M & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

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- Income & Expenditure Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2020.
- Provident Fund statement for the year 2019-20.





# **KHANDRA COLLEGE**

P.O. KHANDRA, P.S.: ANDAL, DIST. PASCHIM BARDHAMAN, 713363

## **AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR** **2020-21**



**G.G.M & CO.**

***(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)***

**503, R.I.C MORE, BEHALA  
PARNASHREE**

**KOLKATA-700060**

**WEST BENGAL**



# GGM & CO

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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To The Director of Public Instruction West Bengal

Education Directorate

College Cell (Govt. of West Bengal)


Bikash Bhawan

Salt Lake City

Kolkata 700091

Sub: Auditor's Report of Khandra College

In reference to your letter, vide Memo No. 1040-A/C/186, dated 09/02/2024, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of Khandra College as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, which comprise the Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, Income & Expenditure A/C & the Receipts & Payments account for the period 01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021 and the schedules forming part of these accounts enclosed with these report and forming part of these referred above. We would like to report as follows:-

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# **KHANDRA COLLEGE**

P.O. KHANDRA, P.S.: ANDAL, DIST. PASCHIM BARDHAMAN, 713363

## **AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR** **2021-22**



**G.G.M & CO.**

***(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)***

**503, R.I.C MORE, BEHALA  
PARNASHREE**

**KOLKATA-700060**

**WEST BENGAL**



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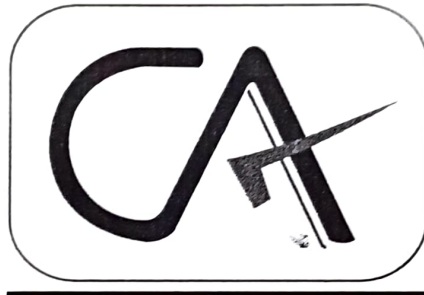




# **KHANDRA COLLEGE**

P.O. KHANDRA, P.S.: ANDAL, DIST. PASCHIM BARDHAMAN, 713363

## **AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR** **2022-23**



**G.G.M & CO.**

***(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)***

**503, R.I.C MORE, BEHALA  
PARNASHREE**

**KOLKATA-700060**

**WEST BENGAL**



# GGM & CO

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

503, R.I.C MORE, BEHALA PARNASHREE KOLKATA-700060

Ph no. 913324079192, 913324925959

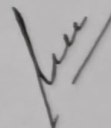
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To The Director of Public Instruction West Bengal  
Education Directorate  
College Cell (Govt. of West Bengal)  
Bikash Bhawan  
Salt Lake City  
Kolkata 700091

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# **KHANDRA COLLEGE**

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University)

[Assessed and Accredited by NAAC]

P.O. Khandra, 713 363, Dt. Paschim Bardhaman

Fax and Tel no. (0341) 2665245

## **Abstract of the Meeting of the Finance Subcommittee, Khandra College, dt. 20/02/2023**

### **Members Present:-**

a) Sd/ A. Bhattacharya	Teacher-In-Charge and Secretary
b) Sd/ S. Choudhury	Teachers' representative
c) Sd/ Jagatpati Mitra	Management representative
d) Sd/ Saran Saigal	Management representative
e) Sd/ L.M. Neogi	Management representative
f) Sd/ B. Dhibar	Non-Teaching representative
g) Sd/ K. Roy	Bursar and invitee member

**The secretary of the Finance Subcommittee and T.I.C., Dr. A. Bhattacharya is in the chair and the following resolutions are adopted**

#####

1. As per the resolution of the Governing Body of the institution and also in accordance with the directions given by the Directorate of Higher Education, Government of West Bengal, the financial audit of the institution is done for the financial years 2017-1208 to 2019-2020 under the supervision of GGM and Co., Kolkata, a CA firm duly empanelled by the The Government of West Bengal.

2. The report of the Auditor shows that there is no financial anomaly for the aforesated financial years.

3. The Teacher-in-Charge is hereby requested to place the audit report in the next Governing Body meeting for the perusal, consideration, and necessary action of the esteemed members.

#####

**S/d Dr. A. Bhattacharya,  
TIC and Secretary  
Khandra College**

  
**ATTESTED**

*Teacher-in-Charge*  
**KHANDRA COLLEGE**  
Khandra, Paschim Bardhaman