



REPORT

INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR

2020

TOPIC

**COVID-19 PANDEMIC:
MAPPING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES THROUGH
GENDER PERSPECTIVE**

ORGANISED BY: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, KARIMGANJ COLLEGE

IN ASSOCIATION WITH IQAC, KARIMGANJ COLLEGE

AND WOMEN'S CELL, KARIMGANJ COLLEGE

KARIMGANJ, ASSAM, INDIA

12-13 AUGUST, 2020



REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR

ON

**COVID-19 PANDEMIC: MAPPING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES THROUGH GENDER
PERSPECTIVE**

ORGANISED BY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, KARIMGANJ COLLEGE

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

IQAC, KARIMGANJ COLLEGE AND WOMEN'S CELL, KARIMGANJ COLLEGE

KARIMGANJ, ASSAM, INDIA

12 – 13 August 2020

Heads	Page Number
Preface	3
Section I : Introduction	4-6
Section II: Session Wise Report Of The Workshop	7-10
Section III: Compile Of Delivery Of Resource Persons	11-38
Section IV: Glimpses Of Workshop	39-44
Annexure I: Programme Schedule	45-46
Annexure II: List of Participants	47-59
Annexure III: Feed Back Form	60-62
Annexure IV: National Workhsop Organising Committee	63
Annexure V: News Publications	64
Annexure VI: Brochure	65

PREFACE

The Department of Economics, Karimganj College organized the “International Webinar on “Covid-19 Pandemic: Mapping Issues And Challenges Through Gender Perspective” in association with IQAC, Karimganj College and Women’s Cell Karimganj College on 12-13 August, 2020 with the very need to focus on major issues and challenges that the women faced during the time of the outburst of the CORONA VIRUS, the ‘pandemic’ and its resultant lockdown. Women being the most deprived section in the society in terms of economic, political, social etc. etc. and during the time pandemic, women were sure to suffer the more. These two days of webinar, thus, tried to give a virtual platform, where numerous intellectuals from different parts of our country and from different parts of the world joined to discuss thoroughly the real pains and sufferings women truly faced throughout the globe and the way out thereby.

On behalf of the international webinar organizing committee, I render my sincere acknowledgement towards all who made the webinar successful.

Suchitra Das

Suchitra Das

Secretary, International Webinar Organising Committee

SECTION-I

INTRODUCTION

At the very outset it is very much pleasure to point out here that the Department of Economics, Karimganj College Karimganj organized two day **International Webinar** on **“Covid-19 Pandemic: Mapping Issues And Challenges Through Gender Perspective”** in association with IQAC, Karimganj College And Women’s Cell, Karimganj College Karimganj, Assam, India from 12 to 13 August, 2020. Since March 2020 remained locked at home to stay safe and uninfected from the CORONA VIRUS, but the urge of accumulating knowledge didn’t stop. We also joined the virtual world to enhance the process of teaching and learning. Accordingly organized series of webinars to have a deep drive to understand and analyse the impact of Pandemic in socio-economic life of people of the world in general and India in particular. The Pandemic though stuck us in the corner of our home but at the same time opened a new dimension of reaching each and every corner of the world through virtual mode. We through this International Webinar via virtual platform (ZOOM, and YouTube Live Streaming) reached different corners of the world got connected to different people and shared views, had wide discussions on different socio-economic issues related to COVID -19 Pandemic.

The main aim of this international webinar was to explore the impact of COVID -19 Pandemic particularly on gender that are always the vulnerable. As we know the outbreak of COVID -19 Pandemic throughout our Planet has brought serious impact on each and every corner of our civilization. The Pandemic other than health threat had given birth to a series of problems bringing a severe socio-economic and psychological transition. And when we speak from gender perspective we find the consequences of the pandemic is seriously to be addressed. As always women are vulnerable and have less access to equity in every aspect of civil society participation, the pandemic has surely created the situation more acute. The pandemic led to society’s reliance on women from frontline to home and at the same time simultaneously led to impose more inequality in every sphere. Lockdown as the steps taken to fight and delay the spread of the Covid -19 pandemic has pushed the women also to fight more to trace their own space in every aspect- health to economy ;society to social protection. During this pandemic situation the emergence of economic crisis and unrest with limited institutional capacity, the women became the easily targeted for the society to make the choice of giving mostly ‘less’ and

‘no’ access of the limited resources. The pandemic is actually amplifying the already existing gender issues and at the same time the gender issues and challenges are getting more and more exposed.

This international webinar on Covid-19 Pandemic: Mapping Issues and Challenges through and Gender Perspective’ Issues was aimed to address all the varied impact of pandemic on gender worldwide. Focus was to address Women and Violence, Women and Health, Women in Workforce, Migrant Women Workers, Unpaid Care and Work, Women and Mental Health etc. The main objective of the webinar was to map the gender issues during this Pandemic along with find the ways to repair the long-existing gender inequalities and find solutions to build an environment where gender equality persists.

The programme and schedule of the webinar was divided into three main parts- Inaugural Session, Technical Sessions and Valedictory Session. The present report has been divided into four important sections. Section I deals with the Introduction; in Section II there is detail (s) report of each and every Technical Sessions; Section III contains delivery of resource persons on different gender issues and the last Section IV includes the glimpse of memories of various events that held during the webinar.

The International Webinar was conducted via online mode based on Zoom and Youtube Live Streaming. All technical support used to conduct the webinar were Whats App Groups, Gmail, Google Drive, Google Sheet, and Google Form. All candidates got registered via the following google form:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeHIhcF8oEMeXQ1MHyyNonAT23SK1KfUFoQ8Kr1vzaAWrSHbQ/viewform?usp=sf_link.

The international webinar information was intimated via different social media like facebook, whatsapp groups, telegram etc.

Facebook link is <https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=international%20webinar> .

Following information was circulated via Whats app and Telegram:

It gives us immense pleasure and opportunity to cordially inform you that Economics Department, Karimganj College, Karimganj in association with IQAC Karimganj College and Womens Cell Karimganj College, Assam India is organizing a two day international webinar on Covid-19 Pandemic: Mapping Issues And Challenges Through Gender Perspective on 12-13 August, 2020.

PROGRAMME PLAN

Date: 12.08.2020 Time 4.pm : Inauguration and First Technical Session, and Discussion

Date 13.08.2020 Time: 10.30 am: Second Technical Session, Discussion and Valedictory

WEBINAR INFO:

☐ To join the webinar click the following registration link and get registered
https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeHhcf8oEMeXQ1MHyyNonAT23SK1KfUFoQ8Kr1vzaAWrSHbQ/viewform?usp=sf_link

Also join the Whats App group which you will find in the registration form.

All Webinar related further information will be shared in the Whats App group.

Platform of webinar is zoom and Youtube Live Streaming

Seats are limited in Zoom so it will be on first come first serve basis and others can participate in Youtube Live Streaming.

e-certificate will be provided. No Registration fees.

ORGANISING TEAM

Dr. Ramanuj Chakravorty, Principal Karimganj College/ President International Webinar Organising Committee

Dr. Susmita Roy, Vice President International Webinar Organising Committee and Convener Women Cell, Karimganj College

Dr. Suchitra Das, Organising Secretary, International Webinar Organising Committee

Mr. Gadapani Sarma, Joint Organising Secretary (Management), International Webinar Organising Committee and HOD Economics, Karimganj College

Dr. Ritumani Haloi, Joint Organising Secretary (Academic), International Webinar Organising Committee

Mr. Krishnapada Das, Coordinator IQAC, Karimganj College.

E-certificates were provided to the participants. The youtube link of broadcasting the live webinar was: https://youtu.be/A_RV0TqnKRI and <https://youtu.be/DL7UO9t6oEo> .

SECTION II

SESSION WISE REPORT OF THE WEBINAR

2.1 Inaugural Session

The first day of the webinar was started with the inaugural programme on 12 August 2019 at 4 pm. The inaugural session was presided over by Dr. Ramanuj Chakravorty, Principal, Karimganj College, who is also the President of the webinar. The session was graced by the Chief Guest of the programme Prof. Vibhuti Patel, former professor, Advanced Centre for Women's Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India, Mr. Krishnapada Das Coordinator, IQAC, Karimganj College, Dr. Susmita Roy, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy and Convener, Women's Cell, Karimganj College. The international webinar started with the brief introduction about the international webinar, its chief aims and objectives by Dr. Suchitra Das Assistant Professor, Department of Economics and Convener, International Webinar. This followed by welcome address from Mr. Gadapani Sarma, HOD, Department of Economics, Karimganj College and joint organizing secretary, international webinar. He addressed the gathering on virtual platform by welcoming the delegates and presented a brief report on the history of development of the Department of Economics, Karimganj College and the driving force of conducting the series of webinar on different issues arising out of COVID 19 Pandemic. Dr. Ramanuj Chakravorty, Principal Karimganj College and President, International Webinar gave his inaugural speech. In his speech he highlighted the already miserable conditions of women regarding their socio-economic as well as health status and how COVID-19 Pandemic has made the situation more worse. He was overwhelmed with the efforts made the Department of Economics of organizing such international event on such vibrant topic and asked each and every one to participate actively to tract the different gender issues arising out of the Pandemic. The Inaugural session ended with the address from Vice President of the international webinar Dr. Susmita Roy, Convener Women Cell Karimganj College and Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, Karimganj College and vote of thanks from Dr. Ritumani Haloi, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Karimganj College and joint organizing secretary of the international webinar.

2.2 Technical Sessions :

Following the inaugural session there were seven technical sessions throughout the two days covering different aspects of gender issues and a special sessions each day where some of the participant presented their speech on gender issues based on practical study. The different areas which were discussed in the webinar were Reverse Migration, Reproductive Health, Women in Agriculture, Tribal Women, Frontline Workers, Relief Operations, Feminist Interventions, Female Migrant Workers, Gender Responsive Policies, Immobility and Gender Issues, Heterosexual Gender Script, Forms of Masculinities, Private Spaces and Masculinity, Unpaid Work and Care etc. The main speakers of this international webinar were Prof. Vibhuti Patel, Former Professor, Advanced Centre For Women's Studies, Tata Institute Of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India; Mr. Pratyush Bibhakar Assistant Professor Department Of Sociology, School Of Liberal Education Galgotias University, Delhi/NCR; Dr. Malasree Neepa Acharya, Assistant Professor Department Of Political Science And International Relations University Of Delaware, USA; Dr. Manasi Sinha Programm Chair & Assistant Professor Department Of Political Science/Ir, School Of Liberal Education & Cordinator For International Research Collaboration (Irc) Galgotias University, Delhi/NCR, India; Dr Chandrama Goswami, Associate Professor, Dept Of Economics, Mangaldai College, Assam India. From different parts of India, total numbers of 536 participants, who were school, college and university faculties, research scholars and students registered as participants in the webinar and joined the international webinar via ZOOM and Youtube Live Streaming and in Youtube Channel there were 1665 live viewers watching the webinar and at the same time actively being engaged in discussions via live chat. The participants were actively engaged in discussions and generated enormous interest and interactions in different sessions on different gender issues presented by the speakers. The first day program started at 4 pm and ended at 6.15 pm. On second day ie 13.08.2020 the program started at 10.30 am and ended at 4.40 pm.

Prof.Vibhuti Patel delivered speech on first technical session covering gender issues related to Reverse Migration, Reproductive Health, Women in Agriculture, Tribal Women, Frontline Workers, Relief Operations, Feminist Interventions.

Dr. Pratush Vibhakar covered second technical session which included the topics on toxic masculinity during Pandemic times. It was covering areas like heterosexual gender script spread as the 'norm', forms of Masculinities, private spaces and masculinity etc.

Dr. Malasree Neepa Acharya covered issues related to (im)Mobility in the Global North and Its Effects on Gender in the Age of COVID-19. She spoke on general issues related to the inability to move and how this is also affecting refugee communities passing through the mediterranean into Europe as well as gender challenges in the US in third technical session.

Technical Session four was dealt by **Dr. Manasi Sinha** presented her views on Women Migrant workers and Gender Responsive Policy.

Dr. Chandrama Goswami delivered her talk in technical session V where she mainly covered area of Gender Dimensions of Work and Care in the context of Covid 19.

In the special technical session VI two participants presented their talk on gender discourse as shadow pandemic and how pandemic and lockdown led gender problem. In the last technical session VII, two papers were presented on women issues on Covid 19 pandemic and women and violence. These two technical sessions VI and VII were chaired by Prof. Vibhuti Patel and Dr. Chandrama Goswami respectively and gave experts comments on the speech delivered by the participants.

On the first day there were three technical sessions and the second day covered the remaining technical sessions IV, V, VI, and VII. Dr. Krishnapada Das, Coordinator IQAC inaugurated the second day's technical sessions with his inaugural speech and addressed the gatherings via virtual platform about the importance and significance of discussion of such vibrant topics on different gender issues and invited all participants to participate actively to sort out some solutions of the long retain gender problems which became more worse during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

After each technical session there were wide discussions by the participants and many questions were raised related to the gender issues which were presented by the eminent speakers. Participants joining both in Zoom Platform as well as Youtube Live Streaming actively participated in discussions and sharing their views and ideas and practical knowledge on gender problems seen during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

2.3 Valedictory Session

The Valedictory session was held on 13.08.2020. at 4 pm via online platform on Zoom and Youtube Live Streaming. The session was presided over by Dr. Ramanuj Chakravorty, Principal Karimganj College and President of the International Webinar and chaired by Dr. Malasree Neepa Acharya, International Relations University Of Delaware, USA; Dr, Manasi Sinha Galgotias University, Delhi/NCR, India Dr. Chandrama Goswami, Mongoldoi College,

Assam, India; Dr. Susmita Roy, Vice President International Webinar, Mr. Krishnapada Das, Coordinator, IQAC, Karimganj College, Assam. Dr. Suchitra Das, Organising Secretary, International Webinar gave the report of the different topics discussed in the two day International Webinar. Dr. Susmita Roy Vice- President of the webinar joining the valedictory session talked about the knowledge gathered by the participants about the different gender related issues of the country in particular and the world in general both pre during and post Covid-19 Pandemic. Dr. Malasree Neepa, Dr. Manasi Sinha, and Dr. Chandrama Goswami in their speech appreciated the effort taken by the department in organizing such webinar in the vibrant topic which according to them was the need of the hour. In the valedictory session, all the participants gave their feedback of the workshop which was answered by the Convener. The resource persons, participants and other colleagues of the department shared their views and vibrant discussions were made. Dr. Ramanuj Chakravorty, Principal, Karimganj College in his Presidential address spoke of inclusion policies to find solutions of the gender discriminations and thus the problem of gender arise always whether it is Pandemic or a Normal situation. Then the support gathered from different sources was acknowledged by Mr. Gadapani Sarma, Joint Secretary (Management) and HOD, Department of Economics Karimganj College. The valedictory session ended with the declaration from Dr. Suchitra Das about the distribution of e- certificates via online mode after receiving feedback form from the participants.

SECTION III

COMPILE OF DELIVERY OF RESOURCE PERSONS

PROF. VIBHUTI PATEL

DR. CHANDRAMA GOSWAMI

DR. MALASREE NEEPA ACHARYA

Dr. MANASI SINHA

DR. PRATUSH VIBHAKAR

PROF. VIBHUTI PATEL

Former Professor, Advanced Centre for Women's Studies,
School of Development Studies,
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai-400088
Email: vibhuti.np@gmail.com, WhatsApp: +919321040048

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic and resultant lockdown (from 24-3-2020 to 8-6-2020) demanding 'social distancing' and 'stay at home' orders have disproportionately burdened women and girls in Maharashtra. Gendered experiences of Covid19 are shaped by the intersection of inequalities in the labour markets ;intrahousehold power relations during stay-at-home and lockdown orders in the matters concerning care, stress and domestic violence;sexual violence and child sexual abuse in camps/shelter homes, gendered experiences of household responsibilities, personal care and frontline healthcare service providers, government intervention for food security, shelter for homeless migrants workers, testing for coronavirus and other social policies, social protection responses to Covid-19; impact of shift in priorities of the public health services regarding non-coronavirus patients and predicament of women in need of reproductive healthcare services; differential impact of COVID-19 infection and resultant mortality and morbidity rates by gender, caste,ethnicity, and class.

Women in Formal and Informal Sector of the Economy of Maharashtra

Women are facing increased domestic care burdens in the wake of children and earning members being confined to home after the lockdown. Middle and upper-class women employed who are working from as they have information technology enabled communication channel. They also must juggle with housework, childcare, home-schooling, and office work without support of domestic help.

Most of the workforce in Indian is in the unorganised sector. "The unorganized sector workers plus informal workers in the organized sector has remained relatively stable, at around 92 per cent. Within the overall category of informal workers, the largest group is own-account workers (32.2 per cent), followed by informal employees in the informal sector (30.0 per cent) and

contributing family workers (17.9 per cent).” (ILO, 2017). This informalisation has been more pronounced in the case of female workers. “In India, 94% of women are employed in the unorganised sector, involved in work which lacks dignity of labour, social security, decent and timely wages and in some cases, even the right to be called a ‘worker’.” (Banerjee, 2019)

The lockdown has had dire implications for the vulnerable populations- women headed households, people with disability, pregnant women and homeless people lonely elderly, socially stigmatised transgender community, sex workers, prisoners and inmates in overcrowded shelter homes and makeshift tents. The daily wage laborers, head-loaders, construction workers, street vendors, domestic workers, security guards, small-scale manufacturing workers in recycling, scrap and garment industries, barbers who managed their survival by daily income have nothing left due to unemployment and confinement of over a month (Ratho, 2020). They feel, by 3rd of May, 2020 (new deadline for the lockdown) they will die, if not by COVID19, then either of starvation and other illnesses due to horrible conditions of living (unsafe toilets, dirt and filth and non-availability of drinking water) in the camps and containment zones. The lockdown has been followed by curtailment of public and personal transportation. Millions of migrant families in the metropolis and cities are facing starvation and are making desperate attempts to go back to their native places. These hardworking CITI-MAKERS, the backbone of the urban economy is completely robbed of their dignity by the state machinery with its arbitrary and inhuman behaviours with the poor.

Plight of Migrant Women and Children

As per 2011 Census, 309 million women are migrants in India. The migrant workers, daily wage earners, unorganized sector workers including the self-employed women and men have been worst hit due to loss of wages, no money to pay rent of house and buy daily necessities, exposure to hunger, no access to water resulting in dehydration, malnutrition, infection and the worst of all- police brutality as most of them tried to go to their native place as they had nothing to survive in the neoliberal decision makers of the urban local self-government bodies that were concerned only about middle and upper strata of the economy living in gated communities. In metropolis were nearly half of the population lives in the slums, how can they maintain so called ‘social distance’(this term is misnomer, it should be physical distance) when they are cramped in small huts/rooms?

Gender Based Violence as a Shadow Pandemic

In her official address on COVID19, the Executive Director of UN Women declared gender based violence as ‘a shadow pandemic’ (Mlambo-Ngcuka, 2020) as reports from all member countries of the United Nations have revealed escalation of violence against women and children under lockdown.

In India, the lockdown of more than a month has also forced women to bear the burden of unpaid care work, both, in terms of housework, home-schooling of children and enhanced care burden of sick, children and elderly and unprecedented domestic violence. The National and State Commissions of Women has already received over 1 lakh desperate calls on their helplines in the last 30 days from women and children. Newspapers are reporting incidents of rape and child sexual abuse in the places of forced confinement of women and girls who tried to go back to their native places. ABP News Bureau (2020) reports, “Women with no financial security and the ones who are dependent on their partners for support are subject to more abuse. Women from low-income households are worst hit with their partners now out of job due to the outbreak would resort to abuse to take out their pent-up frustration. Many new cases have come up too, people with no traces of abuse in the past are now reporting violent episodes.”

The government of Maharashtra has established helplines, counselling and medical support at ‘One Stop Crisis Centre’ in public hospitals, advisory to criminal justice system, provided emergency shelter to the survivors of violence and collaborated with women’s organisations providing support to the survivors of domestic violence, child sexual abuse and physical and sexual assault in the public arena.

Scarcity of Essential Goods and Relief Operations

Over last 4 weeks the women’s rights groups, community based non-government organisations, networks on right to food and right to shelter, citizens associations, self-help groups, trade unions have been busy providing provisions of all necessary services (food, shelter, water, healthcare, sanitary equipment, Personal Protection Equipment-PPE, information) for the marginalised and socially excluded poor people most of whom do not have of bank account or Unique Identifier (UID). Women and health activists are giving online counselling and arranging health interventions by the state approved volunteers under this condition of extreme surveillance. In the midst of the mandate of physical distancing, these acts of social solidarity, kindness, compassion reassures one’s faith in humanity.

Prices of essential items have gone up. Kerosene is being sold for Rs. 75/- per litre. Hence distribution of ration does not help in the absence of fuel. Hence, the NGOs, Churches-Gurudwaras-Mosques -temples and communities have started community kitchens for ‘economy of scale’ i.e. if you cook on a huge scale you can buy grains, vegetables, oil, spices and cooking fuel in whole scale and hire truck or tempo for transporting them. As a result, overall cost of feeding the starving community gets reduced. Moreover, sourcing gas cylinders/piped cooking gas from the local self-government bodies for this public consumption becomes hassle-free.

The civil society groups are extensively using social media demanding implementation of urgent measures to provide comprehensive information about COVID-19 to mitigate panic and initiate public messaging against discrimination and take steps to address any violations of basic rights of citizens/ employees by employers, landlords, state administrators and police. Indian feminists are focussing on 9 key areas of interventions for state and non-state actors:

Food security for informal sector

Daily wage workers, migrant population and women headed households where widows, single, deserted, and divorced women are the bread earners.

Women in Agriculture

The state is already in the middle of the Rabi harvesting season when standing crops must be harvested, processed, and sold. The government of Maharashtra has already issued notification declaring harvesting and post-harvesting activities, including mandi operations, as essential services. The Government of India has also issued a second addendum to the lockdown guidelines exempting essential farming related operations, including movement of machinery. From 14-4-2020, the farmers are allowed direct sale to the consumers in the cities and towns (Economic Times, 2020). Procurement at MSP and storage needs by the FCI and State FCIs needs to be enhanced to prevent a famine like condition from evolving. According to PTI (2020) “Over 1.31 lakh migrant sugarcane workers have been allowed to return to their native villages amid the lockdown subject to the carrying out of medical tests in connection with the coronavirus outbreak.”

Women as Health Care Providers and Health Care seekers

In Maharashtra, women make up almost 70% of the frontline health care workforce as doctors, nurses, *ayabai*-s, and sanitary workers exposing them to a greater risk of infection (Bangale, 2020). During the last 5 weeks pandemic, most of the private nursing homes have been closed down; services of coronavirus infected public hospitals and health posts have stopped and their health care providers are quarantined; and the remaining health care services are catering to patients of coronavirus. Thus, highly inadequate public health services have been directed to treatment of COVID19 patients and testing of all those who have come in their contact. As a result, women's access to reproductive and maternal health care have been severely hampered. Health care for women i.e. timely access to necessary and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services during the crisis, such as emergency contraception, safe abortion and safe childbirth needs to be resumed urgently by the Public Health Department of the Government of Maharashtra. Maintain an adequate stock of menstrual hygiene products at healthcare and community facilities. Train medical staff and frontline social workers to recognize signs of domestic violence and provide appropriate resources and services. Now, the MCGB commissioner had sent a directive to them conveying that if private medical practitioners do not open their nursing homes, their registration as medical practitioners will be cancelled.

In this context, the state and civil society need to make concerted efforts as follows:

Reduction of social inequality in care services by encouraging the equitable sharing of domestic tasks in explicit terms and through allowances for time off and compensation for all workers. The state must ensure increased access to sanitation and emergency shelter spaces for unhoused people. It should implement protocol and train authorities on recognizing and engaging vulnerable populations, particularly where new laws are being enforced. Consultations of the government bodies with civil society organizations are a MUST for the implementing legislation and policy and for guaranteeing equal access to information, public health education and resources in multiple languages.

Safety and personal protection equipment for frontline health workers must be given top priority by the public health department.

Water and sanitation departments of the local self-government bodies must cease all disconnections and waive all reconnection fees to provide everyone with clean, potable water.

Labour helpline should be instituted for the entire country, particularly given the high rate of intra-state migration within the state borders. The helpline must also go beyond relief measures and provide reliable information on policy announcements at state and central level. It should also address issues of wage denial, lay-offs, terminations, work-place discrimination, police brutality and sudden forceful evictions. A centralised system from the state government would help streamline relief efforts that civil society organisations (CSOs) could then work in tandem with. Given that cities are hubs of migration from across the country, it would be effective to have the helpline accessible in several regional languages, particularly Hindi, Kannada, Gujarati, Oriya, and Bengali. For workers to be convinced to remain in the cities, the state would need to build their trust in the urban governance, by extending support and assuring them of their safety, instead of invoking police action.

Arrangements for safe return of all migrant workers with free transport options are need of an hour. The state needs to sensitise the police to co-operation to the situation and the needs of the migrants as well as safety of women migrants. The fear of spread of epidemic to rural areas should not be the reason to hold migrant workers back in the city where there is no work and therefore wages. The ones who have spent time in camps for the 30-day period of lockdown are safe to be repatriated and the ones who need testing should be tested and repatriated.

Wages and cash transfer: Workers have lost wages and many of them have been summarily fired from jobs. The health crisis has merged into their job insecurity, and they are in immediate need for institutional protection of wages. Workers have existing debts; of money they may have borrowed to commute to cities for work. In the absence of livelihood and wages, these debt burdens will multiply, hence the women's groups and trade unions have demanded mandates that employers need to be mandated to pay all arrears, by establishing a fast track legal aid and grievance response system which is able to assist workers facing wage denial and forced retrenchments. It is imperative that migrant households are assisted through this difficult time, with the help of cash transfers. Rebooting the workers is in the interest of the Indian economy, that has already suffered a great deal because of the pandemic and the lockdown. The informal economy is heavily dependent on migrant workers, without whom sectors like manufacturing, construction and informal services would come to a complete standstill.

Education through creation of educational radio programming appropriate for school-age children and expansion of free internet access to increase access to online educational platforms and material. The school/colleges and universities should enable students to participate in virtual learning and provide disability-accessible classroom sessions.

Conclusion

Reduction of economic inequality through engendered public economics policies and gender responsive participatory budgeting, protection services to deal with violence against women and children, domestic violence/intimate partner violence in the context of lockout, safe transportation for the migrant workers demand urgent action. Along with human rights organisations, the state needs to adopt of human rights-oriented protocols with regards to people in prisons, administrative migration centres, quarantine centres, confinement camps, and people with disabilities in institutions and psychiatric facilities who are at higher risk of COVID19 contagion due to the confinement conditions.

References

- ABP News Bureau (2020) Trapped With An Abuser: Coronavirus Lockdown Sees A Rise In Domestic Abuse, <https://news.abplive.com/news/india/coronavirus-lockdown-causes-rise-in-domestic-violence-covid-19-1193795>. Accessed on 24-4-2020.
- Bangale, Shrikant (2020) “India coronavirus: The underpaid and unprotected women leading the Covid-19 war”, BBC News,<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-52279025>, accessed on 24-4-2020
- Banerjee, Monika (2019) “What Work Choices Are Indian Women Making and Why?” 7th June, <https://thewire.in/women/indian-women-work-care-informal-sector>, accessed on 25-4-2020
- ILO (2017) Indian Labour Market Update, Delhi: International Labour Organisation Country Office for India, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/asia/robangkok/sro-new_delhi/documents/publication/wcms_568701.pdf. Accessed on 27-4-2020.

- **Mlambo-Ngcuka, Phumzile (2020)** “Violence against women and girls: the shadow pandemic”, An Official Statement of UN WOMEN on 6-4-2020, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/4/statement-ed-phumzile-violence-against-women-during-pandemic>. Accessed on 25-4-2020.
- PTI (2020) Covid-19 Lockdown: Migrant Sugarcane Workers in Maharashtra Allowed Conditional Travel, <https://www.news18.com/news/india/covid-19-lockdown-over-a-lakh-migrant-sugarcane-workers-in-maharashtra-allowed-conditional-travel-2582035.html>. Accessed on 24-4-2020
- Ratho, Aditi (2020) “Effects of Covid-19 on Maharashtra and India’s business and labour”,
- Mumbai: Observer Research Foundation. <https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/effects-of-covid-19-on-maharashtra-and-indias-business-and-labour-63649/> Accessed on 24-4-2020
- States told to let farmers sell directly during lockdown
- Rituraj Tiwari , Jayashree Bhosale (2020) States told to let farmers sell directly during lockdown, Economic Times, Mumbai Edition, 14-4-2020.
- <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/agriculture/states-told-to-let-farmers-sell-directly-during-lockdown/articleshow/75132852.cms>. Accessed on 24-4-2020

GENDER DIMENSIONS OF WORK AND CARE IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID 19

The world is going through a crisis. The market economy, based on producing, purchasing and selling goods and services, has slowed down, while the unpaid economy is hyperactive. Social distancing, coronavirus prevention measure and related government responses have paused some public services while putting additional constraints and pressure on others. This has led to more time being spent on unpaid care and domestic work such as preparing meals and cleaning, as well as taking care of children and other family members.

The crisis has its impact both on supply (production of goods and services) and demand (consumption and investment). Travel bans, border closures and quarantine measures make it impossible for workers to reach their place of work. This has affected not only production but also their income. All businesses, regardless of size, are facing serious challenges, especially those in aviation, tourism and hospitality industries. Both quantity and quality of employment has deteriorated. Fear and uncertainty about the future have led to enterprises delaying investments, purchases of goods and hiring of workers. In other words, the world is facing a Global Recession.

The main issues which have affected women during Covid 19 pandemic can be divided into three categories:

1. Economic Impacts
 - Greater burden of domestic and care work
 - Higher rates of job losses
 - Reduced financial independence and future prospects
2. Health and wellbeing Impacts
 - Increased risk of pregnancy-related deaths and teen pregnancies
 - Spikes in sexual, physical and domestic violence and exploitation.
3. Health care system Impacts

- Increased risk for front-line health workforce
- Reduced access to vital health services and exclusion from potential Covid treatments.

Heavy and unequal domestic and care responsibilities trap women in time and income poverty.

In rural and low-income communities, women spend up to 14 hours a day doing unpaid work due to having less access to time and labour saving equipment and services (as well as to afford paid domestic work). Even before the pandemic, globally 42% of women of working age said they were unable to do paid work because of unpaid work responsibilities; compared to 6% of men. Unpaid work comprises all productive activities outside the official labour market done by individuals for their own households or for others. These activities are called productive because they use scarce resources (time and energy of the worker) to satisfy human wants.

Heavy unpaid work restricts women's entry into the formal labour market. Heavy and unequal care responsibilities also limits women's participation in social and political activities. (UNESCAP, 2019). Austerity measures like cut in public services in health and education are considered as 'savings'; here the unpaid labour of women carers are considered infinitely elastic and valued at zero cost. In addition to unpaid work the other factors which restrict women's entry to formal employment include

- Maternal Health (*biological burden*)
- Fertility (*Strong link between fertility and labour market outcomes*)
- Child Care and Other Family Oriented Problems (*Public spending on family benefits results in higher female employment; austerity measures following a crisis increases pressure on women's unpaid burden leading to withdrawal from labour market*)
- Social Norms and Culture (*Socially assigned gender roles put restrictions on the type of work that women can do*)

Covid 19 has different impacts on men and women. Women's economic and productive lives will be affected disproportionately and differently from men. Due to heavy burden of unpaid domestic and care work, women across the globe earn less, save less, hold less secure jobs and are more likely to be employed in the informal sector. In this sector, they have less access to social protection which makes them less vulnerable to economic shocks. 70 percent of women are employed in the informal sector in developing countries. From street vendors and domestic workers to subsistence farmers and seasonal agriculture workers, women make up a

disproportionate percentage of workers in the informal sector. In this sector, women work without any protection of labour laws, social benefits such as pension, health insurance or paid sick leave, lower wages, unsafe conditions including risk of sexual harassment.

Unpaid care and domestic work has increased with the Pandemic due to school closure and non availability of health care facilities for non-covid patients. As women take on greater demands at home, their jobs have been affected leading to pay-cuts and lay-offs.

Economic recovery policies, both short and long term, need to be designed and implemented with a gender lens. This includes removal of barriers that prevent full involvement of women in economic activities, equal pay and equal opportunities, finance for women entrepreneurs, mechanisms to promote women's self employment. It also should include policy measures to alleviate the care/domestic burden and better redistribute it between women and men. Thus, every response plans should (i) include women and women's organisations in the recovery package, (ii) transform the inequalities of unpaid care work into a new, inclusive care economy that works for everyone, and (iii) designing socio-economic plans with an intentional focus on the lives and futures of women and girls.

Giving women and girls equal opportunities will lead to more sustainable development outcomes for all, support a more rapid recovery, and help in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

(IM)MOBILITY IN THE GLOBAL NORTH AND ITS EFFECTS ON GENDER IN THE AGE OF COVID-19

MIGRANT:

IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/ her habitual place of residence, regardless of

1. The person's legal status
2. Whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary
3. What the causes for the movement are or
4. What the length of the stay is

IOM concerns itself with relevant and migration –related issues and in agreement with relevant States, with migrants who are in need of international migration services.

Migration: The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement , encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever is length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrant and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (source: IOM 2017)

MIGRATION TYPES AND CATEGORIES:

Types of movers: Tourists and pilgrims, migrants and refugees, diplomats, businesspeople, students, teachers, researchers athletes, musicians, NGO and International organization workers, high and low skilled labourers, military, transport workers and children and families accompanying them.

Types of migrations: Laobur, climate, forces, diaspora, high- skilled, refugees, leisure, retirement, circular, irregular, return (source: Salazar and Jayaram 2016, Cassarino 2003, Massey 1984).

WHAT DOES MOBILITY PROVIDE FROM A GENDER CONTEXT?

- How do we empower ourselves in the face of disempowerment?
- What does Mobility provide for women's rights, children, LGBYQ+, non gender/binary spaces and for a changing South Asia

MIGRATION STATISTICS

- 244 million international migrants
- 3.25 percent of world population (7.5 Billion)
- 2 out of 3 international migrants live in Europe or Asia
- Half of international migrants were born in Asia
- In Europe and North America 10 % of the population are international migrants
- Largest Diasporas: India-16 million, Mexico-13 million and Russian Federation-10 million

REFUGEE:

Refugee - A person who, "owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol). In addition to the refugee definition in the 1951 Refugee Convention, Art. 1(2), 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention defines a refugee as any person compelled to leave his or her country "owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country or origin or nationality." Similarly, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration states that refugees also include persons who flee their country "because their lives, security or freedom have been threatened by generalised violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order."
 Source: IOM, 2017

Forced migration - A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects).
 Source: IOM, 2017

Displacement and the making of the modern world:

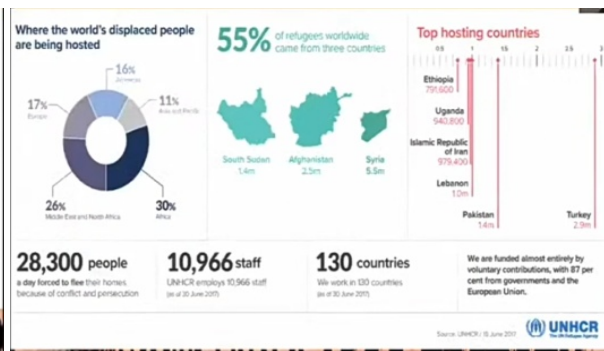
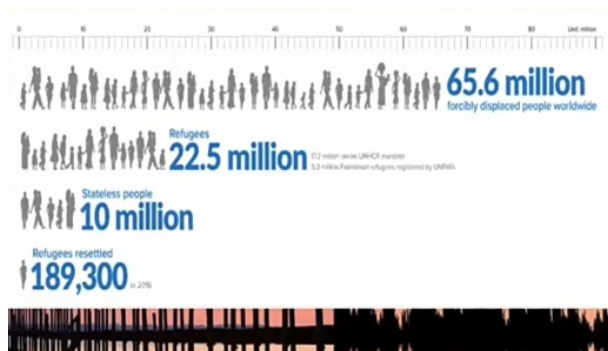


Contributing factor to Displacement:

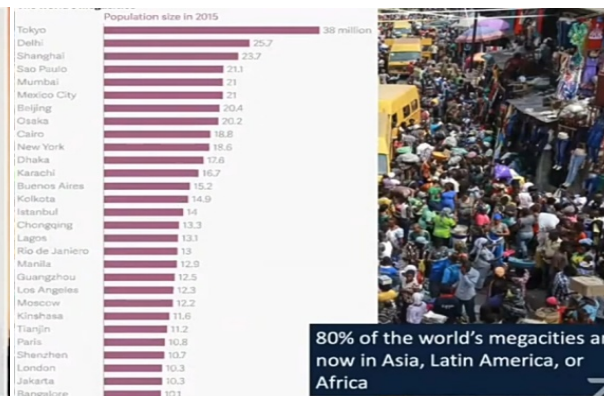
- Climate- Natural Disasters
- Development
- Human Rights Issues
- Political Unrest
- Famine
- Pandemic-COVID-19

Migrants Crossing Through Africa to Escape Drought

Forced Displacement Statistics:



- We are now witnessing the highest levels of displacement on record.
- An unprecedented 65.6 million people around the world have been forced from home. Among them are nearly 22.5 million refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18.
- There are also 10 million stateless people who have been denied a nationality and access to basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement.
- In a world where nearly 20 people are forcibly displaced every minute as a result of conflict or persecution
- Source: UNHCR, 2017



Pandemic Global North And South:

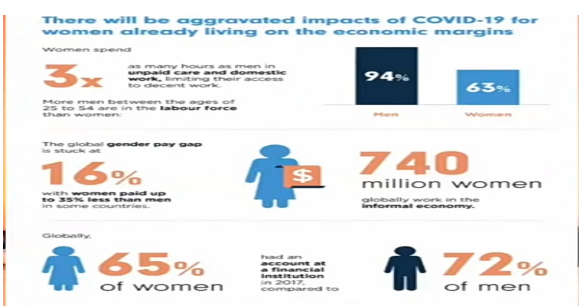
IM(MOBILITY)

- Development of the Global City and the Global North - We're looking at shifts, particularly in South Asia, Africa and South America
- With Globalization, in IR, be aware of the fears authors have of increased globalization as a doomsday. Considering what you have been learning about knowledge-power and *Orientalism*, what are your thoughts?
- What does this global pessimism mean, and is there a doomsday coming in the wake of growing megacities in the South, and particularly in South Asia?
 - What does this change and growth of Global South cities mean in context to globalization and doomsday?



Impact Of Covid 19 On Gender:

- I) Economic Impacts
- II) Health Impacts
- III) Unpaid Care Work
- IV) Gender-Based Violence
- V) Fragile Settings on Human Rights



Have Lockdown Influenced Rate Of Domestic Violence:

- What can countries do to protect those at risk of domestic violence amid the pandemic?
- Why has reporting decreased in the US and Europe, while cases have increased?
- Impact on Social Services and progress towards ending DV?



Gender And Mobility 'Socio-Emotional Agency (Morokvasic):'

Interconnection :: Migration and Global South

How are issues interconnected?

- GLOBAL POPULISM
- EMERGING CITIES
- GOVERNANCE
- POLIT. PARTICIPATION AND TECHNOLOGY

PART V- Conclusion- So What?

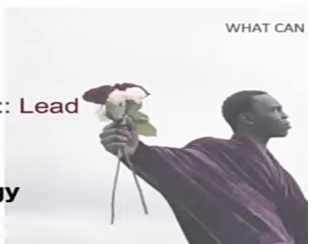
WHAT DOES MOBILITY MEAN FOR GENDER AND A CHANGING SOUTH ASIA IN THE TIME OF COVID-19?

What does it mean to empower Ourselves?

Empowerment: the process of becoming stronger and more confident in controlling our lives and claiming our rights.

...in the service of faith, in service of change...

- Leading Change
- Parting Thoughts
- :: Empower :: Mobilize :: Lead
- Empower Yourself**
- Mobilize Your Strategy**
- Lead the Change!**



WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS AND GENDER RESPONSIVE POLICY

LAYOUT

- Exclusion and ‘othering’ of women in the Development Discourse
- Paradigmatic Shift: 90’s onward- Women entering into labour market
- Dismal Reality in India: Low labour force participation by women
- Inherent factors inhibiting women to enter formal economy
- Hell Deep Down: The stark reality in Informal Sector
- Migrant Women and Informal Economy
- Reinforcing Invisibility through Ideological Apparatus
- Firebrand: Covid19 and its impact
- Do we have a Gender Responsive Policy to address issues of these women migrant workers?

THE NEW REALITY:

- Did you observe:
- The next morning after the lockdown: the empty streets in your vicinity, the disappearance of milk man, the newspaper man, the doorbell didn’t ring for once perhaps and you kept waiting for the domestic help; the local shops, the parlour parade, the vendors across the street that used satiate our appetite for golgappa, parantha, dosa, chowmin, tea, snacks, even that dhaba/restaurant people that served your order at your leisure time, the auto- rickshaw..... all vanished overnight. And we enter into a month long Lockdown with our restricted mobility and social distancing- this is our new normal, our new social reality.

ECONOMIC DOWNTURN: THE CURRENT SITUATION:

- The pandemic had crippled India's economy, stalling its business activity, and lowering productivity further with resultant domestic supply and demand disruptions.
- India's economic growth for the year 2019-2020 is recorded to be the slowest one in 11 years at 4.2 % down from 6.1% in 2018-2019. India's all the major industries like construction (2.3%) financial services (2.4%), travel and tourism industry (2.6%), manufacturing sectors (1.2%), real estate and professional services, small and medium enterprises, IT sector etc. have been severely hit by the covid pandemic, causing ripple effects on job losses and economic growth.
- Around 122 million Indians were forced out of jobs in May, 2020 alone.
- A large number of India's informal workers- that constituted around 90% of total workforce in India also the worst hit during the pandemic.

EXCLUSION AND OTHERING OF WOMEN

- Gender aspects of development discourse-
- Drivers by Patriarchal capitalist economy
- Productivity and beneficiaries –defined through androcentric views
- Historically men were recognised as citizen of a state and therefore considered active participant in the economy and development process. Men were seen as drivers of the economic growth.
- Women- the excluded ones- a “ passive” beneficiary of the development process
- Social Security defined through her affiliation with men in the family
- “Passive agent”- ‘exclusion’ and ‘otherisation’ mostly the shape of lives of women over the decades.
- At world level: Global Gender Gap Index 2020 (World Economic Forum) that measures the extent of gender based gaps among four key dimensions (Economic Participations and Opportunity, Educational Attainment , Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment) and it tracks progress toward closing those gaps over time. The report heads that there has been an increase in the average global score in mitigating gender gap due to advancement of several countries in the field of gender parity(although at a snail's pace). However, the index reflects widespread disparity in all its sub-index.

LOW FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN INDIA

In India too, since the 1990's there has been significant economic growth and expansion in India and this has had an enormous effect on women. Unlike developed countries that registered large number of female labour force participation, the India's scenario was quite disappointing. India continued to register low rate of female labour force in the economy. Currently India ranks 11th from the bottom in female labour force participation out of 131 countries.

As a matter of fact: Female labour force participation has actually fallen from 37% in 2004-2005 to 27% in 2009-2019. Female labour force participation Rate is very low in India as compared to other developing countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan etc. India's FLFP has been in steep decline since 2005 and National Sample Survey data reaffirmed the trend of declining FLFP rate even across 2012, found that against 81.3% of men above the age of 15 years only 35.8 percent of women are employed and amongst the states in India, when compared to values from 2004-

2005, Karnataka has shown the highest decrease in gender gap (16 %) followed by Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana (15% each).

WHY SO LOW PARTICIPATION? SIGNIFICANT FACTORS:

Decrease in FLFP

HELL DEEP DOWN: THE STARK REALITY IN INFORMAL SECTOR

All these factors rendered women with options to engage in informal economy which usually contains unpaid or low paid work, or a contract work that does not fall under the scanner of government regulations and offer exploitative working conditions.

the sector also does not receive sufficient support from trade union: of offer conducive conditions for women- in 2013-2014 the National Commission for Enterprise in the Unorganised sector estimated that across the country, a higher percentage of women (95.9 percent) are employed as unorganized workers as against males (90.7 percent).

Poor implementation of SMW act that provides that certain protection for inter-state migrant workers. Labour contractors recruiting migrants are required to

- I. Be- licensed
- II. Migrant workers with the government authorities and
- III. Arrange for the worker to be issued a passbook recording their identity.

In December 2011, a report by the Standing Committee on labour observed that registration of workers under the ISMW act was low and implementation of protections outlined in the act was poor. The report concluded that the Central government had not made any concrete and fruitful efforts to ensure that contractors and employers mandatorily register the workers employed with them enabling access to benefits under the Act.

MIGRANT WOMEN: THE INVISIBLE LOT

- Migration as a concept broadly may be defined as the movement of people away from their usual place of residence across either internal (within country) or international (across countries) border. I am considering internal migrant for the analysis of this paper which further can be classified based on its origin and destination- like (i) intra-state and (ii) inter-state. In 2011, intra-state movement in India accounted for almost 88% of all internal migration (39.6 crore people).
- There is variation across states in terms of inter-state migration flows. According to the 2011 census there were 5.4 crore inter-state migration. As of 2011, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were the largest sources of inter-state migrants while Maharashtra and Delhi were the largest receiver states. Around 60 lakh people from across India had migrated to Maharashtra by 2011.
- As of 2011, the majority (70 %) of intra-state migration was due to reasons of marriage and family with variation between male and female migrants. While 83% of females moved for marriage and family, the corresponding figure for males was 39%.
- Movement for work has higher among inter-state migrants. 50% of male and 5% of female are inter-state migrants.

TYPES OF WORKS WOMEN DO WITHIN INFORMAL SECTOR: ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

- Construction labour
- Domestic workers
- Garment workers
- Vendor
- Sale girls
- Petty Traders

REINFORCING INVISIBILITY THROUGH IDEOLOGICAL APPARATUS

XX

EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN ON ROAD

- Some experiences of how women migrant experienced through the lockdown.

CHALLENGES MIGRANT WOMEN MAY FACE DURING COVID AND AFTER

- The economic shock will impact largely the poorest particularly women- basic income, health, reproductive behaviours, education, and most importantly the sense of having ‘agency’ to act upon own choices in life.
- The International Labour Organisation found that 41 percent of women were employed in sectors at high risk for job or working hour losses from the pandemic, compared with 35 percent of men.
- After Ebola quarantine measures were lifted West Africa, for instance, women were slower than men to recover their livelihoods and had a harder time securing loans to rebuild business. In India, the coronavirus lockdown, which was imposed in last March, has only added to the setbacks for women, who were already being shaken out of the workforce in greater numbers in recent years.

MISERIES CONTINUED:

- One national employment study conducted in May found that a higher proportion of women reported losing their jobs than men. Among Indians who remained employed, women were more likely to report anxiety about their futures. Out of the economic wreckage, arranged marriages may also increase, experts say, with families seeing these unions as a way to secure their daughters’ futures. Since the lockdown went into effect,

India's leading matrimony websites have reported 30 percent surges in new registrations. In India, marriage does not necessarily translate into a loss of employment. But it often constrains women's autonomy, making it difficult for them to leave secluded villages where policing of their choices is common, patriarchal values are iron dad and job opportunities are scarce. Rohini Pande, an economics professor at Yale who researches women's employment patterns in India, said female migrant workers could face steep challenges recovering work. Many women struggle to persuade their parents to let them defect marriage and leave their village for jobs.

- Intensity of unpaid care work which is already disproportionately done by women and girls, with likely impacts on potential/ previous paid work and health.
- Crises can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and risk factors, leading to an increase in gender based violence abuse and neglect, as well as an increased lack of access to professional care and support services for survivors. Already a paper discussed on domestic violence.
- Data from some regions seems to suggest that men are more likely to die than women in Covid19. It is important to understand the reasons for this and the implications of a higher mortality amongst men, including for women and families.
- Women are at greater risk from the health perspective.

RESERVE MIGRATION AND MASCULINIZATION OF VILLAGE ECONOMY

- Given the ongoing large-scale return of men back to rural areas, the situation is going to have large impact on women and their farm productivity and on food security.
- More than 450 million Indians have reportedly migrated within the Indian Continent in pursuit of employment and higher incomes. Due to the high unemployment in rural areas, the not-so-profitable agriculture sector and the hugely inequitable societal structure, it is mostly men and youth from poor, smallholder and socially marginalized groups who migrate to cities to take up work.

- While these men's migration has in many cases helped rural families supplement their meager incomes and ensured food security, it has also increased rural women's work burden.
- Now, the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered massive layoffs in India, with hundreds of thousands of mostly men migrated currently stuck in cities like Mumbai, Delhi and Surat. But with the economy at a standstill and opportunities for wage employment drying up, may lead to surplus labour in rural economy. However, it may risks women at large.
- Gender gaps in access to nutrition are highest among socioeconomically vulnerable groups, typically including families with migrants. For example, we know that due to prevailing social norms, women eat last and the least nutritious food during times of shortages. Such dynamics might exacerbate the already high incidence of malnutrition among rural women. 51.4 percent of women of reproductive age have anemia, and 9.1 percent of adult men have diabetes compared to 8.3 percent of women.
- Lastly, frustrations within households during challenging time could lead to an increase in domestic violence, with potentially significant implications for agricultural production and food security. Evidence from South Asia shows in the absence of their husbands women might face less domestic abuse and that they have freedom of physical mobility and opportunities to explore their own potential in an otherwise dominantly patriarchal society. What will happen once the men return and the women cannot leave remains an open question.

GENERAL RESPONSE OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS: CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SHORT TERM

- To mitigate the effect of the lockdown on the vulnerable groups, Government of India on 26 March 2020, announced Rs. 1.70 lakh-core package under the Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Yojana. It has within its ambit health workers, farmers, MGNREGA workers, economically vulnerable categories, especially women, elderly and unorganized sector workers, Jan Dhan account holders and Ujjwala beneficiaries. The scheme entails an additional 5 kg of wheat or rice and one kg of preferred pulses every month to 80 core beneficiaries for the next three months.
- Central Government also gave an order to the state governments to use Building and Construction workers Welfare Fund of Rs 52000 crores to provided relief to Construction

Workers through direct benefit transfer (DBT) (DHNS, 2020; Government of India, 2020a).

- Looking at the gravity of the situation, many states, ie. Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Karnataka arranged special busses to drop these workers and families to either NDTV, 2020; Press Trust of India, 2020a; Press Trust of India 2020b).
- States were allowed to utilize money in the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRRF) to provide food, accommodation and medical care to homeless, including migrant workers, stranded due to lockdown and sheltered in relief camps and other places (Joy and DHNS, 2020; Press Trust of India, 2020c).
- The states of Delhi, Bihar, Odisha , Kerela and Maharashtra provided temporary shelters to all the migrant workers. Many states like Delhi, Uttarpradesh, Odisha, Kerela, Telengana, Karnataka are providing five food or ration bags to migrant , homeless and poor people along with the distribution of food grains kits.

DO WE HAVE A GENDER RESPONSIVE POLICY? NOT ENOUGH – WE ARE MEETING NUMBERS ONLY?

- In pre-Covid situation government policies for addressing the challenge of low female labour force participation mainly emphasized on promoting entrepreneurship among women
- Also designing skill development programme (DDU GKY, PMKY and so on) also aimed at building women's skill to access technology; and facilitating access to digital platforms and promoting partnerships with start-ups.
- All these programme primarily aim at making entrepreneurs out of women. But data on entrepreneurship of women in India suggest that there is a long way to go. The economic census, last published in 2013-14 , showed that women's enterprise were only 13.8 percent of total enterprise and 84 percent of these were operating without any hired workers.
- The post Covid stimulus package focused majorly on easing credit availability for the MSMEs through various schemes. For example, the Covid package announced by the government of India includes Rs 50, 000 crore equity infusion for MSMEs, almost Rs. 300,000 crore collateral free loans for MUDRA Sishu loans -68 percent of these

beneficiaries for women owned micro-enterprises or the sectors which have a concentration of women's businesses.

- Lack of women's wage employment opportunities: These are even more relevant in the current situation of the pandemic . For example, the MGNREGA attracts a large number of women, with about 55 percent of total person days of work created under this legislation accruing to women. There are a number of field reports to suggest that provision of equal wages for men and women, proximity of workplace, assumed safety at workplace and so on, makes MGNREGA a popular option for women. However, the scenario of MGNREGA is not quite active these days. Also with reverse migration they may be pushed out of work.
- India's Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman, also had announced a range of measure including cash payment of Rs 500 per month for three months to all women members of self- help groups and an increase in wages as part of India's employment guarantee programme.
- State governments in Tamil Nadu, alongside Kerala, Delhi, Rajasthan and West Bengal, have also expanded social protection measures during the crisis. In Tamil Nadu, factory workers- many of them migrants from other states, especially northern India –received rice , dal, oil and sugar free of charge with cash support of Rs. 1000 to meet other urgent expenses.

POLICY PROBLEM?:

- Carol Bachii ' What's the problem represented to be?'- Carol Bachii states that this is because of the way that 'problems' are represented in policy. She says that to create real change , the representation of policy 'problems' needs to change. What's the problem represented to be?' provides a guide for examining and disrupting problem representation.
- Definition of Genders' as a problem
- Gender Women
- Gender issues placed secondary in policy decisions after defence, energy, foreign affairs, education-etc-
- Lack of implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Strategy

- The gender budget of the government as a share of the budget has seen a decline of 0.01 percent this fiscal – dropping from 4.22 percent last year to 4.71 percent in financial year 2020-2021. The expenditure proposed under it is Rs. 1,43, 461.72 crore
- Surprisingly even the National Education Policy did not even mention Gender Studies as centers to promote educational engagement of issues of gender aspects.
- Nirbhaya fund – 10 billion crores announced by Government of India in 2013 Union Budget . Accordingly to the then finance minister P. Chidhambharam, this fund is expected to support initiatives by the government and NGOs working towards protection the dignity and ensuring safety of Women in india – Are you Safe?

HETEROSEXUAL GENDER SCRIPT SPREAD AS THE 'NORM', FORMS OF MASCULINITIES, PRIVATE SPACES AND MASCULINITY

According to a report in Deccan Herald published on 26th April,

Just before the coronavirus lockdown was imposed in India on March 25, a young woman rushed to her mother's place in Delhi to save herself from the verbal and physical torture of her spouse. She felt she could remain safe and at peace for some days, but her hopes were short-lived. With the lockdown preventing her from returning to her husband's house and slide in income with no job, tension was rising in the lower-middle-class family. As income was squeezed, her brother was apparently feeling that she was an additional burden. One day, the brother severely beat her up. Somehow, the woman managed to call a helpline to narrate her ordeal but was unwilling to call police, fearing they may also beat her up.

In the same report another case was mentioned,

Far away in Hyderabad, another woman and her teenage son from an earlier marriage, were facing the brunt of her second husband's frustration over not getting alcohol during the lockdown. She reached out to the police, who provided her with an official helpline number. But the intensity of the abuse increased when the husband came to know about her complaint.

Data related to current upsurge in cases of Gender inequality

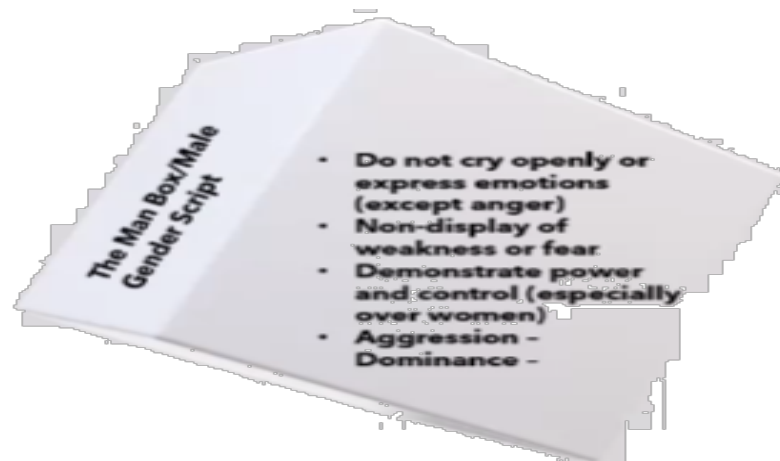
- The World Health Organization (WHO) has said that the risk of intimate partner violence is likely to increase.
- Helen Lewis, author and a journalist, has called the pandemic as "a disaster for feminism".
- India ranks 112 out of 153 countries in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index 2020.
- It is estimated that domestic violence cases have increased by 20% globally during the lockdown, creating a parallel pandemic.
- The number of domestic violence cases reported at a police station in Jingzhou, a city in the Hubei province of China, the region where COVID-19 was first detected, tripled in February 2020, compared with the same period the previous year. (Deccan Herald, 26th April, 2020)
- Evidence from previous crises shows that the number of girls dropping out of schools increases the longer they stay shut.
- A study showed that girls in Sierra Leone were 16% less likely to join school after it reopened post-Ebola. The statistic was even higher for Guinea (25%).
- [OECD Report "How's Life? 2020"](#) says that men spend longer hours in paid work than women do (almost 1 hour 40 minutes more per day), while women spend longer hours in unpaid work (around 2 hours more per day).
- In Asia and the Pacific, men perform the lowest share of unpaid care work of all regions (1 hour and 4 minutes) with 28 minutes in Pakistan (or 8.0 per cent of men's total working time). In India, women spend up to [352 minutes per day](#) on domestic work, as compared to 52 minutes spent by men (577% more), says the [OECD Report](#).

Indian Scenario: Complaints received by National Commission for Women and others, 2020

- No. of complaints received from March 23-April 16: 586
- In the same span of time of 25 days preceding lockdown from Feb 27-March 22, no. of complaints received: 396
- Nature of complaints: Domestic violence, Violation of right to live with dignity, Dowry harassment, Cyber crime, Rape/attempt to rape etc.
- Given the scenario that the education has gone digital during COVID all over the world, in addition to the fact that there is a digital divide on gender basis. For example, in India, only 30% of total internet users are women, thus, limiting their access to education.
- The number of men who reported themselves as employed dropped by 29%, as opposed to 39% for women over the months of March and April. (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, CMIE) (100 million for men, 17 million for women)

Effects of lockdown on Women

- Increase in domestic violence
- Cut-off from support systems
- Increased burden of household work/Increase unpaid work for women
- Disruption of livelihoods
- Restricted access to sexual and reproductive health
- Lack of access to crisis centres, shelters, legal aid and protection services
- Restricted freedom
- In case of shortage of food, the immediate victims are daughters and mothers
- Healthcare expenditure pattern also indicate ignorance of female household members
- Increasing marital rape
- Drop in access to paid and formal employment



Toxic Masculinity: Meaning and Concept contd..

- Male success is gauged through the eyes of heterosexual marriage and economic mobility. Any non-conformance to Hindu orthodoxy is perceived as a moral deviation.
- Values are deeply ideological since they are 'ideas about what we ought to want' (Kluckhohn in Gruber, 2001, 3).
- The ought here, is incredibly important because it reflects the distance between what we actually want and what we think we should want based on our position in society.
- The word toxicity is an apt term to describe the diseases reproduced by patriarchy, through value imposed from birth on men, both physically and mentally, resulting into the brutal damage brought upon on women's bodies and every transgressive body, reproducing an environmental crisis of malignant violence in which all of the humans involved are deeply damaged, as well as situations of frequent war and conflict on the domestic and world scenario.

Is 'masculine' script homogenous across cultures?

- No, it differs across cultures.
- Black Masculinity: Rough hands, hard physical labour, muscular
- White Men: Wealth, provider for family, estd. Career, social status
- Latino men: Hard worker, head of household, sex appeal
- Asian men: largely de-sexualised in media, feminine

Therefore, Connell came up with the concept of 'hegemonic masculinity'. White men's masculinity in a way hegemonized all masculine script spread all across the world as part of western hegemony.

The performance of 'Masculinity'

- Having only 3 emotions: **Anger, Contempt, and Pride**
- Thus '**ideally**' emotionless
- Any display of emotion other what is prescribed is considered '**gay**' or '**feminine**'.
- **Socialisation:** **Preschool** (learn how to 'perform' gender); **Adolescence** (Heterosexual performance, dominance of women's bodies to claim masculinity); **Repetition** (So that others take notice and acknowledge one's masculinity).

Gender Responsive Masculinity: Inclusive Masculinity

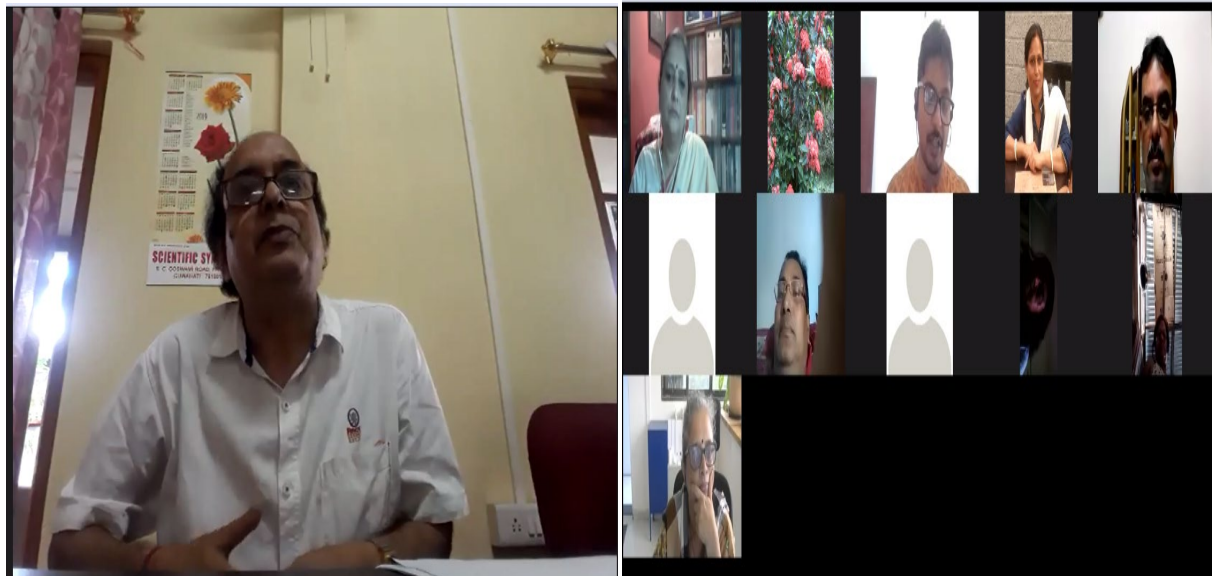
- There is a need to redefine and recreate a discourse masculinity.
- With the diminishing western hegemony in International Relations and World affairs, with respect to economy and political influence, the COVID has also bestowed a chance upon the orient to challenge the hegemonic masculinity of the west and redefine in a way it is inclusive and is not restrictive in its emotional expression.



A United Life
Spectrum and an
Inclusive
Masculinity

SECTION IV

VIRTUAL GLIMPSES OF INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR



Inaugural Speech by Dr. Ramanuj Chakravorty, Principal Karimganj College and President, International Webinar on 12.08.2020

Learning thro' electronic Media

- Education through creation of educational radio programming appropriate for school-age children and expansion of free internet access to increase access to online educational platforms and material.
- The school/colleges and universities should enable students to participate in virtual learning and all textbooks soft copies in public domain.
- FM radio and TV Channels should include educational programmes on capacity building for post-lockdown challenges for the mass of youth in particular and the workforce in general.

COVID-19
Get the latest information from the MoHFW about COVID-19. [LEARN MORE](#)

Zoom Meeting

Top chat

- Anup Dutta Baruah Very informative session.
- Mukta Purkayastha Good afternoon myself Mukta Purkayastha Assistant Professor Deptt of English Narang Anchalik Mahavidyalaya Guwahati Assam
- Chitra Devi very informative session.
- Rupiyoti Mahanta informative n interesting session
- This message is held for review.
- Bhanita Das Bhanita Das Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Madhya Kamrup College, Chenga, Barpeta, Assam. Email ID : bhanitadas30@gmail.com Contact No. : 9305789910
- azmal hoque very informative presentation
- Suchitra Das have questions chat here
- Suchitra Das Say something...

Women in the Informal Sector of Economy

- Most of the workforce in Indian is in the unorganised sector. "The unorganized sector workers plus informal workers in the organized sector has remained relatively stable, at around 92 per cent. Within the overall category of informal workers, the largest group is own-account workers (32.2 per cent), followed by informal employees in the informal sector (30.0 per cent) and contributing family workers (17.9 per cent)." (ILO, 2017).
- This informalisation has been more pronounced in the case of female workers. "In India, 94% of women are employed in the unorganised sector, involved in work which lacks dignity of labour, social security, decent and timely wages and in some cases, even the right to be called a 'worker.'" (Banerjee, ORF, 2019)

Zoom Meeting

Top chat

- Suchitra Das show your questions here
- Suchitra Das have that any voluntary agencies to train individual or as a whole in india to lesser patriarchy and domestic violence against women of whole area and nationwide community?
- Suchitra Das please share feedback link.
- Rupiyoti Mahanta Feedback link Please
- Suchitra Das Very nice and informative
- Bhanita Das very informative
- Anup Dutta Baruah nice session
- Suchitra Das very informative and interesting
- Suchitra Das
- Mukta Purkayastha
- Suchitra Das very informative

Deliberation of Prof. Vibhuti Patel in Technical Session on Day 1

According to a report in Deccan Herald published on 28th April,

Just before the coronavirus lockdown was imposed in India on March 25, a young woman rushed to her mother's place in Delhi to save herself from the verbal and physical torture of her spouse. She felt she could remain safe and at peace for some days, but her hopes were short-lived. With the lockdown preventing her from returning to her husband's house and slide in income with no job, tension was rising in the lower-middle-class family.

Zoom Meeting

Participants (79)

Zoom Group Chat

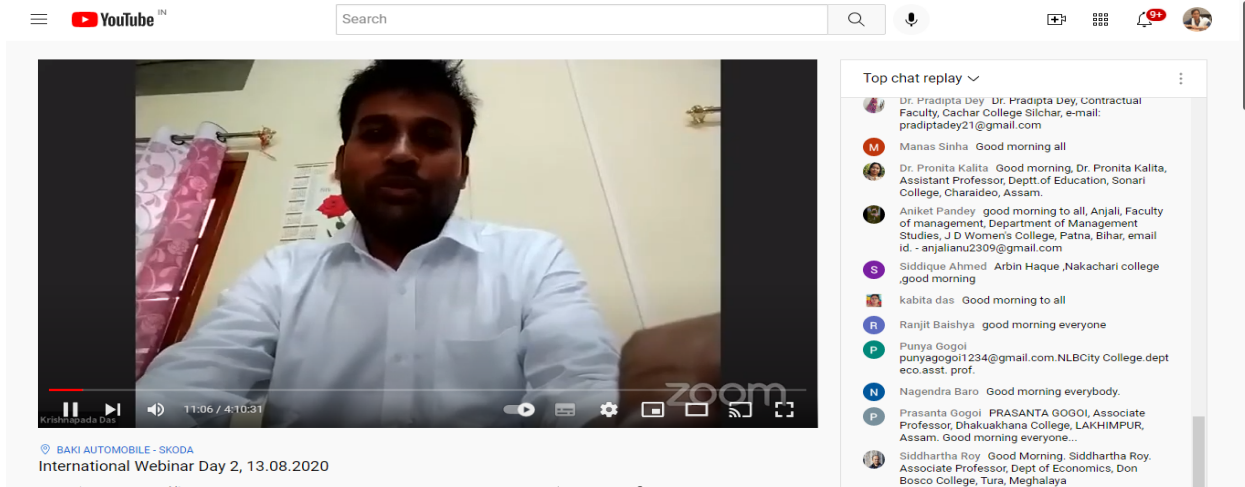
- From Abhishek Srivastava to Everyone: Thank you so much madam.
- From Sahas Siddiqui Ahmed to Everyone: Thank you ma'am
- From Nilabhi Sahasik to Everyone: thank you ma'am ...very informative presentation
- From DR. MOFIDUL ISLAM to Everyone: Excellent presentation ma'am. Thank you
- From TARUN KUMAR DAS to Everyone: Thank you Mam
- From Beena Singh to Everyone: Thanks madam
- From Abul Kalam Paul to Everyone: Thank you madam

Deliberation of Prof. Vibhuti Patel in Technical Session on Day 1

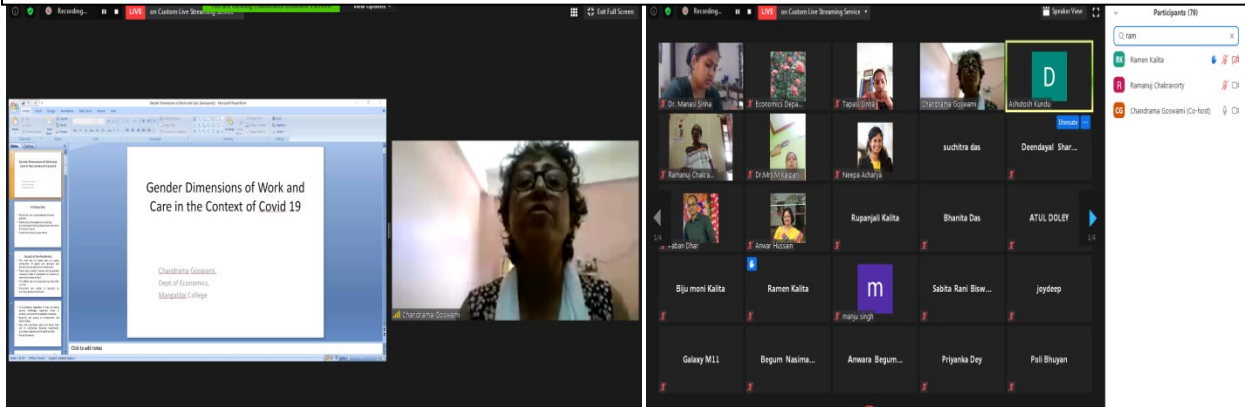
well presented.

To: Everyone
have

Deliberation of Dr. Pratush Bibhakar in Technical Session on Day 1

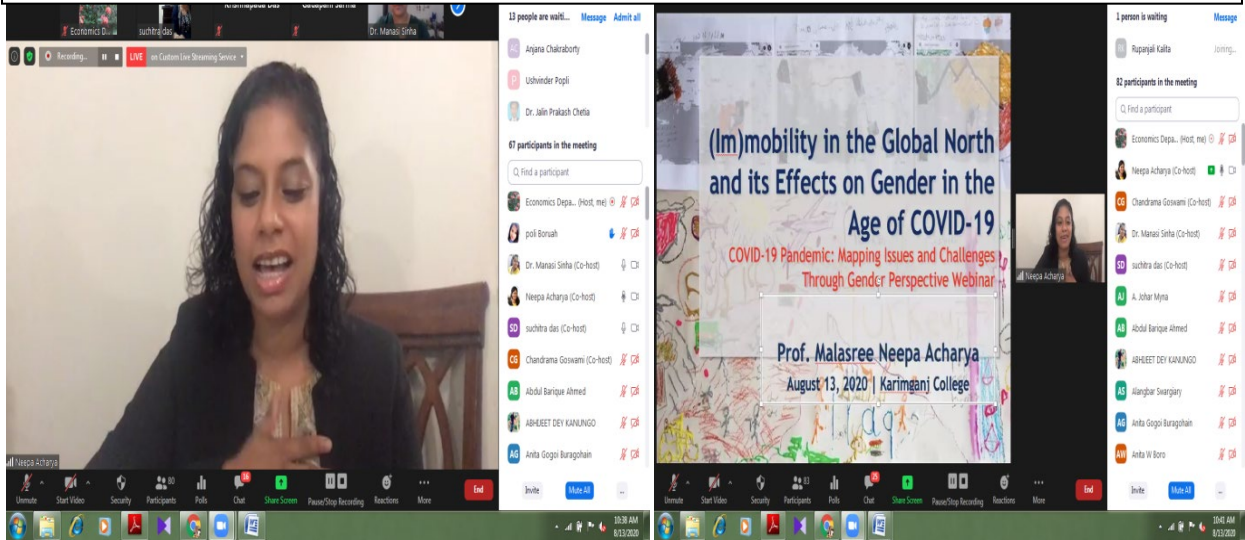


Intoductory Speecy by IQAC Coordinator Karimganj College Sri Krishnapada Das on Day 2



Deliberation of Dr. Malasree Neepa Acharya in Technical Session on Day 2

Talk of Dr. Chandrama Goswami in Technical Session on Day 2



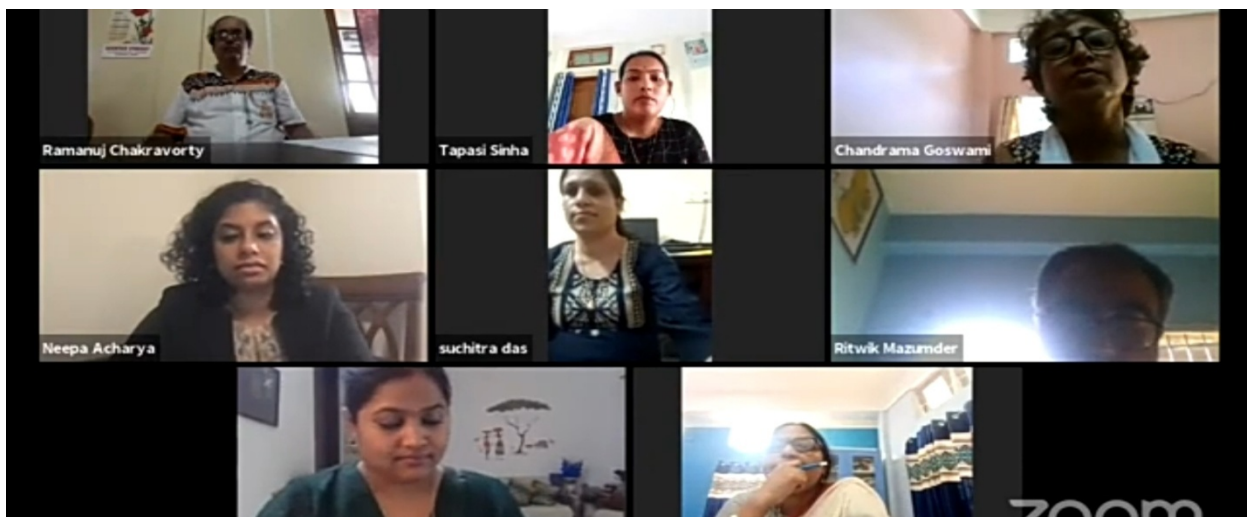
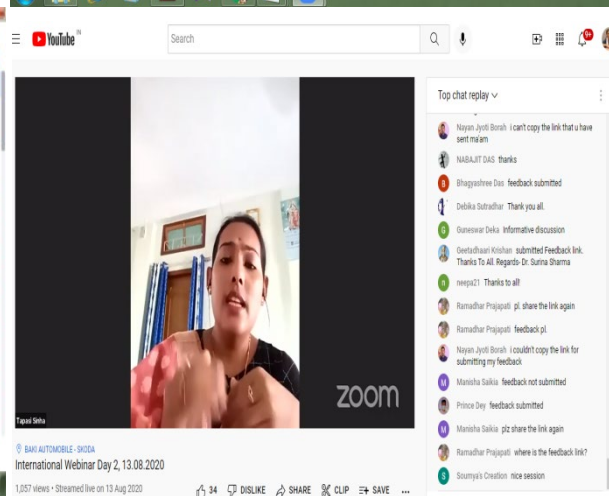
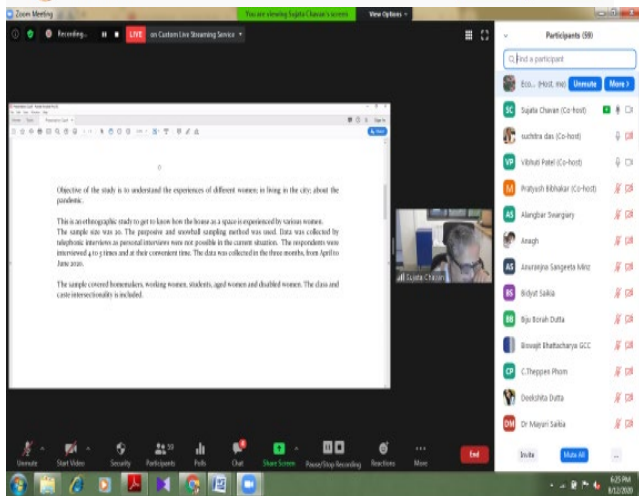
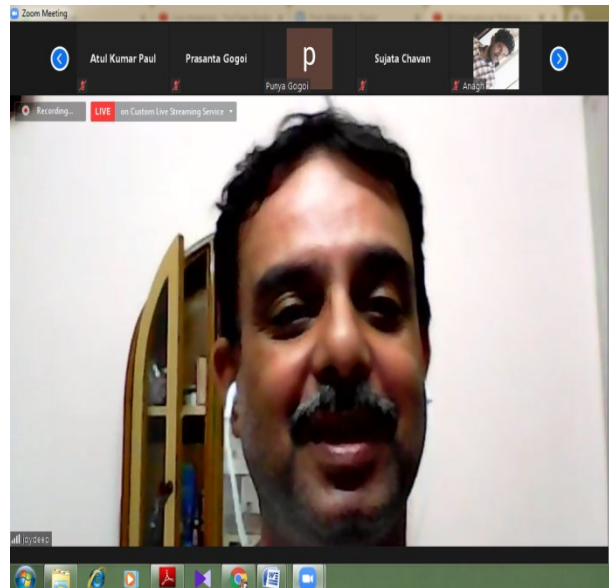
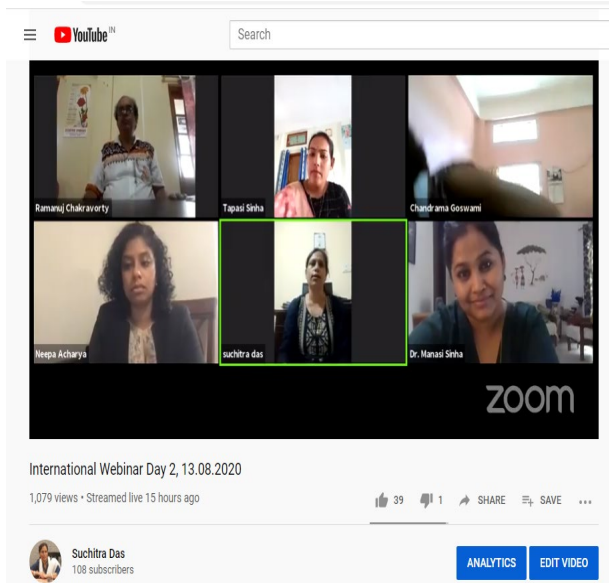
Deliberation of Dr. Manasi Sinha in Technical Session on Day 2

The image displays two screenshots from a Zoom meeting. The left screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "EXCLUSION AND OTHERING OF WOMEN:" with the following bullet points:

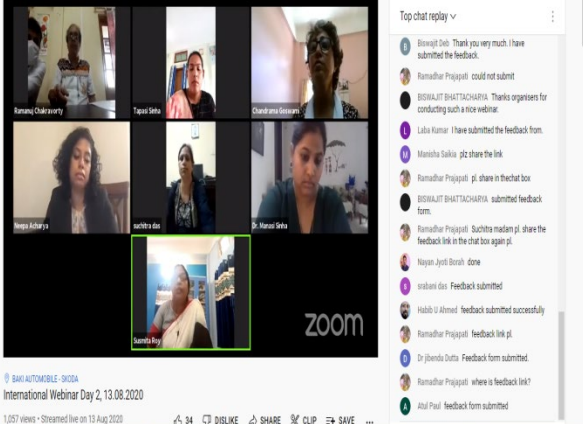
- 1. Gender equity (Keadilan Gender)
- 2. Gender Inequality (Ketimpangan Gender)
- 3. Gender Disparity (Ketimpangan Gender)
- 4. Gender Discrimination (Diskriminasi Gender)
- 5. Gender Bias (Bias Gender)
- 6. Gender Stereotype (Stereotip Gender)
- 7. Gender Role (Peran Gender)
- 8. Gender Equity (Keadilan Gender)
- 9. Gender Equality (Kesetaraan Gender)
- 10. Gender Justice (Keadilan Gender)
- 11. Gender Empowerment (Pemberdayaan Gender)
- 12. Gender Mainstreaming (Integrasi Gender)
- 13. Gender Sensitivity (Sensitivitas Gender)
- 14. Gender Awareness (Kesadaran Gender)
- 15. Gender Inequality (Ketimpangan Gender)
- 16. Gender Disparity (Ketimpangan Gender)
- 17. Gender Discrimination (Diskriminasi Gender)
- 18. Gender Bias (Bias Gender)
- 19. Gender Stereotype (Stereotip Gender)
- 20. Gender Role (Peran Gender)

The right screenshot shows a close-up of Dr. Manasi Sinha, a woman with dark hair, wearing a green top, speaking during the session. The Zoom interface shows a list of participants on the right side of the screen, including Economics Dept., Dr. Manasi Sinha (Co-host), Chandrama Goswami (Co-host), Gadapani Sarma (Co-host), Neepa Acharya (Co-host), suchitra das (Co-host), Sumita Roy, Abdul Barque Ahmed, Ajit Boro, Alangbar Swargary, Anita Gogoi Buragohain, Anita W Boro, Anjana, and Anwar Hossain.

Question Answer Sessions and Presentation by Participants



Valedictory Session



The screenshot shows a Zoom webinar interface. On the left, a grid of nine video thumbnails shows participants: Ramanuj Chakraverty, Topasi Saha, Chandana Senapati, Neelajyoti, Sachitra Das, Manasi Saha, and Sankha Das. A chat window on the right displays the following messages:

- Binayjit Dinda: Thank you very much I have submitted the feedback.
- Ramanuj Prajapati: could not submit
- BISWALJIT BHATTACHARYA: Thanks organisers for conducting such a nice webinar.
- Lalita Kumar: I have submitted the feedback from
- Manishu Sanku: plz share the link
- Ramanuj Prajapati: pl. share in the chat box
- BISWALJIT BHATTACHARYA: submitted feedback form.
- Ramanuj Prajapati: Suchitra madam pl. share the feedback link in the chat box again pl.
- Nayan Jyoti Borah: done
- sravani das: Feedback submitted
- Habib U Ahmed: feedback submitted successfully
- Ramanuj Prajapati: feedback link pl.
- Dr Jhanda Dutta: Feedback form submitted.
- Ramanuj Prajapati: where is feedback link?
- Abhi Paul: feedback form submitted

Below the grid, the text reads: "International Webinar Day 2, 13.08.2020" and "1,057 Views - Streamed live on 13 Aug 2020".



The screenshot shows a YouTube video player. The video features a man with glasses and a patterned shirt speaking. The video title is "International Webinar Day 2, 13.08.2020". The video has 1,079 views and was streamed live 15 hours ago. The interface includes a search bar at the top and a video player with a "zoom" watermark in the bottom right corner.

ANNEXURE I- PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Two Day International Webinar
on
Covid-19 Pandemic: Mapping Issues and Challenges through and Gender Perspective'
Organised by
Department of Economics, Karimganj College
In Association with
IQAC, Karimganj College and Women's Cell, Karimganj College
Karimganj, Assam, India
Tentative Date-12 and 13 August, 2020

Programme Schedule

DATE: 12.8.20 Time 4pm			
	Heads	Person	Duration
Inauguration	Introduction and About the Webinar	Dr. Suchitra Das Organising Secretary International Webinar	5min
	Welcome Address	Mr. Gadapani Sarma HOD Economics and Joint Organising Secretary IWC	5min
	Inaugural Speech	Dr. Ramanuj Chakraborty, Principal, Karimganj College and President International Webinar	5-10 min
	Speech from Vice President IWC	Dr. Susmita Roy, Convener Women Cell Karimganj College	5-7min
	Technical Sessions	Speech from RP	Prof. Vibhuti Patel, former professor, advanced centre for women's studies, TISS Mumbai, India
Speech from RP		Mr. Pratyush Bibhakar ,Assistant Professor Department Of Sociology, School Of Liberal Education Galgotias University, Delhi/NCR, India	30min
Discussions	Discussion		20min
	Speech from Participants		30 min
	Declaration	End of First Day	
Date 13.8.2020 Time 10.30 am			

	Introductory Speech	Mr. Krishnapada Das, IQAC Coordinator, Karimganj College	5 min
Technical Sessions	Speech from RP	Dr. Malasree Neepa Acharya, Assistant Professor Department Of Political Science And International Relations University Of Delaware,USA	30 min
	Speech from RP	Dr. Manasi Sinha , Programm Chair & Assistant Professor Department Of Political Science, Galgotias University, Delhi/NCR India	30 min
	Speech from RP	Dr.Chandrama Goswami, Associate Professor, Dept Of Economics, Mangaldai College,Assam India	30 min
Discussions	Discussion		30 min
	Speech from Participants		20 min
Valedictory	Concluding Remarks	Dr. Susmita Roy Convener Women Cell Karimganj College and Vice President IWC	7-10 min
	Presidential Address	Dr. Ramanuj Chakraborty, Principal, Karimganj College and President Interational Webinar	5-10
	Vote of Thanks	Mr. Gadapani Sarma, HOD Economics, and Joint Organising Secretary, IWC	5min
	Declaration	End of Program	

ANNEXURE II- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Email Address	Name	Designation	Institution
suchitra2010@gmail.com	Suchitra Das	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
vibhuti.np@gmail.com	Vibhuti Patel	Retired Professor	Tata Institute Of Social Sciences
subhagamanakaramana@gmail.com	Anagh	Research Scholar	Mahatma Gandhi University
bhattacharyabiswajit1@gmail.com	Biswajit Bhattacharya	Associate Professor	Gauhati Commerce College
rukchana.rahman@gmail.com	Dr. Rukchana Rahman	Assistant Professor	Department Of Women's Studies, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam
njchetiwal@yahoo.com	Neelam Jeetendra Chetiwal	Assistant Professor	Elphinstone College
dr.mangalasm@gmail.com	Mangala S M	Assistantprofessor	Institute Of Development Studies
drsujatachavan61@gmail.com	Sujata Chavan	Asst Professor	Tiss
ashasarma97@gmail.com	Asha Sarma	Ph.D Scholar	Gauhati University
paparikalita940@gmail.com	Papari Kalita	Research Scholar	Gauhati University
vmene4@yahoo.co.in	Vikas Mane	Asso. Prof.	Indian Institute Of Education, Pune
manjusingh99@yahoo.co.in	Manju Singh	Professor	Banasthali Vidyapith
lyotisikhadatta@gauhati.ac.in	Dr Jyotisikha Dutta	Senior Laboratory Assistant	Department Of Women's Studies, Gauhati University
nirmalajadhav@gmail.com	Jadhav Nirmala	Director	Tarabai Shinde Women's Studies Centre, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad
saumyatapandey0@gmail.com	Dr Saumyata Pandey	Post Doctoral Fellow	Giri Institute Of Development Studies
prof.zokaitluangi@gmail.com	Zokaitluangi	Professor	Mizoram University
jyotipatil3089@gmail.com	Jyoti Deepak Botkondle	P.Hd Scholar	Sndt University
anowaripc@gmail.com	Dr. Anowar Hussain	Assistant Professor	Luitparia College
nishi.phukon33@gmail.com	Nishigandha Phukon	Research Scholar	Gauhati University
safp.sb@gmail.com	Shivani Bhardwaj	Equality And Development Consultant	Sathi All For Partnerships
ushapullaraoau@gmail.com	Dr.P.Usha	Assistant Professor /Director I/C	Centre For Women's Studies, Andhra University,Visakhapatnam
sid0909@gmail.com	Siddhartha Roy	Associate Professor	Don Bosco College, Tura
ipshitaroy25@gmail.com	Ipshita Roy	Associate Professor	Don Bosco College, Tura
nilasarma84@gmail.com	Nilakshi Sahariah	Assistant Professor	S.R Academy
abdinj26@gmail.com	Jaynal Abdin	Student	Gauhati University
dragonssk1109@gmail.com	Samudra Singha Konwar	Student	Assam University Silchar
rekha.baruah8@gmail.com	Rekha Mani Baruah	Assistant Professor	P.B.Anchalik Mahavidyalaya
nagendrbaro16@gmail.com	Nagendra Baro	Assistant	B.B. Kishan College, Jalah
jintumahanta19@gmail.com	Jintu Moni Mahanta	Assistant Professor	Dimoria College, Khetri
nayanmoniroy313@gmail.com	Nayanmoni Roy	Ex Student	Gauhati University
dhrubas563@gmail.com	Dhruba Sarma	Student	Dimoria College
manju2007bordoloi@gmail.com	Manjumoni Bordoloi	Assistant Professor	Laluk College
rbhole1965@gmail.com	Ramesh Vitthal Bhole	Assistance Prof	Sardar Vallbhhai Patel Art And Science College Ainpur Tal Raver

			Dist Jalgaon Maharashtra
jhaspark89@gmail.com	Himanshu Kumar	Research Scholar In Economics	Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga
das648818@gmail.com	Bandana Dsa	Faculty	Raha College , Raha
punerdeep@icloud.com	Dr Punerdeep Singh Auja	Assistant Professor Of Sociology	Ascw Khaana
utpal2464@gmail.com	Utpal Dev Sarma	Asst.Professor (English)	Eastern Karbi Anglong College, Sarihajan
barmanmanabendra60@gmail.com	Manabendra Barman	Asstt. Prof.	Gyanpeeth Degree College,Nikashi
theppen_phom@gmail.com	C. Theppen Phom	Asst. Professor	Yingli Govt. College, Longleng
danalipk@gmail.com	Dr. Dilip Chandra Das	Asstt. Prof In Commerce	Goreswar College, Goreswar
manasebee051992@gmail.com	Manasebee Parasara	Asst. Professor	Jorhat College
haniflaskar36@gmail.com	Momin Ahmed Laskar	Student	Ss College, Hailakandi
sraban2u@gmail.com	Sraban Kr Dihidar	Assistant Professor	Dakshin Kamrup College, Mirza
bjnath2019@gmail.com	Bishwa Jyoti Nath	Ex Student	Morigaon College
bikashneognlc483@gmail.com	Bikash Neog	Student	North Lakhimpur College (Autonomous)
sanowarrahman91@gmail.com	Sanowar Rahman	Student	Tihu College, Tihu
spremananda2012@gmail.com	Premananda Sarkar	Assistant Professor	Birjhora Kanya Mahavidylay,Bongaigaon
kaurangaborgohainkauranga@gmail.com	Kauranga Borgohain	Asstt Professor	Sibsagar Commerce College
basumataryasha19@gmail.com	Asha Basumatary	Assistant Professor	Tangla College
surinasharma@ugichd.edu.in	Dr. Surina Sharma	Head Of Department	Divya Shiksha Gurukul College Of Education,Punjab
halidarahmanreal@gmail.com	Halida Rahman	Student	Tihu College, Tihu
bmceshubhra12@gmail.com	Shubhra Nath	Asstt. Prof.	Basirhat Mahabodhi College Of Education
rrajji4@gmail.com	Raghubar Prasad Singh	Research Scholar	L. N. Mithila University Darbhanga
manikgupta328@gmail.com	Dr. Manik Gupta	Assistant Professor	S.K.Roy College' Katlicheera
imran8011660518@gmail.com	Dewan Imran Hussain	Student	Tihu College, Tihu
sandhayaupadhayarubi@gmail.com	Sandhaya Upadhaya	Student	Dibrugarh University
anuragkalita0@gmail.com	Malina Boro	Assistant Professor	Salbari College
saikumridumita@gmail.com	Mridusmita Saikia	Student	Asssam University Silchar
dnabajit@gmail.com	Nabajit Das	Assistant Professor, Economics Dept.	Tulshibil Degree College
2018rajashri@gmail.com	Rajashri Kalita	Student	North Lakhimpur College(Autonomous)
lovelyas_bhati@yahoo.co.in	Dr. Lovely Bhati	Guest Faculty	University College Of Social Science And Humanities,Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur
borahsadananda@gmail.com	Sadananda Borah	Assistant Professor	Amguri College
popeepopee123456@gmail.com	Popee Chayengia	P.G Student	North Lakhimpur College
atanuadhya1988@gmail.com	Atanu Adhya	Assistant Professor	Raiganj University
shaheen.sultaana@gmail.com	Shaheen Sultana	Student	Gauhati University
arund789barman@gmail.com	Arunduthi Barman	Student	Department Of Education Assam University Silchar
namce.ictrp@gmail.com	Shakeel Ahmed	Assistant Professor	Nazir Ajmal Memorial College Of Education
dashiren436@gmail.com	Hiren Das	M.A Passed	Assam University

pubaliborah0@gmail.com	Pubali Borah	Student	North Lakhimpur College (Autonomous)
saikiamousumi378@gmail.com	Mousumi Saikia	Student	North Lakhimpur Collage
mayurimohan89@gmail.com	Mayuri Mohan	Faculty	Basic Training Centre, Lakhimpur
mofidulislam07@gmail.com	Dr. Mofidul Islam	Assistant Professor	Dhing College
sumadhurmohan20008@gmail.com	Sumadhur Mohan	Student	Dibrugarh University
pratapbarmaneducation@gmail.com	Pratap Kumar Barman.	Associate Professor.	Puthimari College
gunajitbarman1535@gmail.com	Mr. Gunendrajit Barman	Assistant Professor	Swahid Smriti Mahavidyalaya: Belsor:Nalbari(Assam)
rubait12@gmail.com	Sheikh Bodrud Zaman Ferdowsy	Assistant Professor	Hatsingimari College
kunaltamuli62@gmail.com	Kunal Tamuli	Student	Bapujee College , Sarukshetri (Assam).
maina0170@gmail.com	Manisha Saikia	Assistant Professor	Kaliabor College
mboraa3@gmail.com	Miss Soyanika Borah	Teacher Trainee	District Institute Of Education And Training, Jorhat, Titbar
sangitakhandait92@gmail.com	Sangita Khandait	Student	Biswanath College Of Education
rubait12@gmail.com	Sheikh Bodrud Zaman Ferdowsy	Assistant Professor	Hatsingimari College
shyam123choudhury@gmail.com	Shyam B. Choudhury	Research Scholar	Gauhati University
ahmed4salmi@gmail.com	Salmi Siddiquee Ahmed	Student	Gauhati University
goonbappi788161@gmail.com	Bappi Goon	Student.	S.K Roy College.
bjudutta42@gmail.com	Biju Borah Dutta	Associate Professor	Dhemaji Commerce College
debbarmanandita9@gmail.com	Nandita Debbarma	Assistant Professor	Adwaita Malla Barman Smriti Mahavidyalaya
smitasmil123@gmail.com	Smita Begum	Guest Lecturer	Nalbari Law College
ankitabaruah11@gmail.com	Ankita Baruah	Assistant Professor	Duliajan College
t143chayanika@gmail.com	Chayanika Talukdar	Student	Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit & Ancient Studies University, Nalbari
arindamboragcc@gmail.com	Arindam Bora	Assistant Professor	Golaghat Commerce College
yadavvinod05@gmail.com	Vinod Chandrabali Yadav	Research Scholar	Department Of History, University Of Mumbai
bidyutsaikia41@gmail.com	Bidyut Saikia	Assistant Professor	Pub Dikrong College,Lahali, Lakhimpur
nandhashamala@gmail.com	V.Muruganandham	Assistant Director Pptct	Tansacs
devojitglt@gmail.com	Devojit Phukan	Associate Professor	D. R. College
drranjusingh@gmail.com	Dr. Ranju Singh	Associate Professor	J. D. Women's College Patna
sanjuktaborak@gmail.com	Mrs Sanjukta Bora	Asstt.Prof.	D.H.S.K.Law College, Dibrugarh
das911447@gmail.com	Avijit Das	Student	North Lakhimpur College(Autonomous)
sonowaldibyashikha@gmail.com	Dibyashikha Sonowal	P. G. Student	North Lakhimpur College (Autonomous)
dchoudhury889@gmail.com	Dr Dipak Choudhury	Assistant Professor	Khoirabari College
ranjukrbharali@gmail.com	Ranju Kumar Bharali	Assistant Professor	Cinnamara College
nandinimehta17@gmail.com	Nandini Mehta	Associate Professor & Head, Economics	J D Women's College, Patna
sonjeevoni9@gmail.com	Sumi Bora	Assistant Professor	Lokd College, Dhekiajuli
ujjwala.mishra@gmail.com	Dr Ujjwala Shahi	Associate Professor	Bd College Patliputra University Patna
larya865@gmail.com	Dr. Lata Arya	Assistant Prof	Kumaun University Nainital, Ssj Campus Almora

pvgreeshma2020@gmail.com	P V Greeshma	Lecturer	Bishop Benziger College Of Nursing
monoj22@gmail.com	Monoj Paul	Research Scholar	Assam University, Silchar
bhuyanpuja1@gmail.com	Puja Bhuyan	Student	North Lakhimpur College
sonalichoudhury35939@gmail.com	Jyotirmoyee Choudhury	Student	Bodoland University
mosfajrd@gmail.com	Mosfia Khatun	Faculty	Maryam Ajmal Women's College Of Art's, Hojai
banajitsarma1981@gmail.com	Banjit Sarma	Assistant Professor	B.H College
pdhazarika21@gmail.com	Mrs. Purabi Hazarika	Assistant Professor	Lakhimpur Commerce College
omora061@gmail.com	Omor Ali	Student	Cotton University
jitubora2010@rediffmail.com	Jitu Borah	Assistant Professor	Digboi College
jbharali433@gmail.com	Jyotika Bharali	Student	North Lakhimpur College
theravi1996@gmail.com	Ravi Mishra	Student	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Lucknow
tarundassapat@gmail.com	Tarun Kumar Das	Assistant Professor	Fakiragram College
nursalam323@gmail.com	Nur Salam Miah	Student	Assam University, Silchar
tilakdeka857@gmail.com	Tilak Deka	Assistant Professor	Sipajhar College, Sipajhar: Darrang
champak.kalita82@gmail.com	Dr. Champak Kalita	Guest Faculty	K. B. V. Sanskrit And Ancient Studies University, Nalbari, Assam
riturajgogoi691@gmail.com	Rituraj Gogoi	Guest Faculty, Department Of Political Science	Sibsagar College, Joysagar
princede1994@gmail.com	Prince Dey	Assistant Teacher	654 Vivekananda Vidyaniketan
mahantamahuri1@gmail.com	Madhuri Mahanta	Student	Neims College Of Teacher Education
pawenitumoni@gmail.com	Nitumoni Pawe	P.G Student	North Lakhimpur College (Autonomous)
samareshnath111@gmail.com	Samaresh Nath	Assistant Professor	Fakiragram College
majidsnowber@gmail.com	Snowbar Majeed	Librarian	Government Degree College Sopore J&K
harjit.kaur9126@gmail.com	Harjit	Student	Assam University
economicsaalam@gmail.com	Dr. Shaikh Aalam Gafur	Assistant Professor	Dr.Patangrao Kadam Arts And Commerce College Pen
kherkataryarabinda@gmail.com	Arabinda Kherkatary	Associate Professor	S. S. Collehr, Hailakandi, Assam
praparu.gogoi1@gmail.com	Prasanta Gogoi.	Associate Professor	Dhakuakhana College.
rashmirekha83@gmail.com	Rashmi Rekha Das	Student	Sipajhar B. Ed College
raisingh1684@gmail.com	Mragraj Singh Samant	Assistant Professor	A. S M. Degree College Aligarh Up
vermaramratan16@gmail.com	Ram Ratan	Assistant Professor	Bareilly College, Bareilly
sukantaknc@gmail.com	Sukanta Mazumder	Assistant Professor	Government Kamalanagar College
pankajdas11021988@gmail.com	Pankaj Das	Ph.D Scholar	Assam University, Silchar
shazadahmad83@yahoo.com	Dr Shezad Ahmed	Scholar	Aligarh Muslim University
ruchiraray.bmbc@gmail.com	Ruchira Ray	Assistant Professor	Aalipurduar Ashutosh B.Ed College
guneswar12@gmail.com	Dr Guneswar Deka	Assistant Professor	Mayang Anchalik College
muktapurkayastha@gmail.com	Mukta Purkayastha	Assistant Professor	Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya
sangeeta2013kri@gmail.com	Sangeeta Kumari	Research Scholar	Veer Kunwar Singh University Ara Bihar
minzanuranjna@gmail.com	Anuranjna Sangeeta Minz	Assistant Professor	Marwari College Ranchi
mayurisaikia2011@gmail.com	Dr Mayuri Saikia	Ex Research Scholar	Dibrugarh University

borahdulumoni49@gmail.com	Dulumoni Borah	Student	North Lakhimpur College (Autonomous)
drsubbaraos@gmail.com	Dr. Subba Rao Sakhamuri	Assistant Professor	Tamil Nadu National Law University
alongbarswargiary34@gmail.com	Alangbar Swargiary	Research Scholar	Assam University, Silchar
seemaptrip@gmail.com	Seema Mishra	Asso. Prof.	J. D. Women's College, Patna
saroharaj1969@gmail.com	Rajkumar Saroha	Attendant. Library	A.R.S.D.College. D.U.
mousumisahariah2000@gmail.com	Mousumi Sahariah	Student	Sipajhar College
igogoi811@gmail.com	Dr. Indrani Gogoi	Associate Professor	Nowboicha College
mridusmitarajkhowa7@gmail.com	Mridusmita Rajkhowa	Lecturer	Barpathar Jr. College
punyagogoi1234@gmail.com	Punya Gogoi	Asst. Prof.	N.L.B.City College
tripathinagesh03@gmail.com	Dr Nagesh Pati Tripathi	Asst Prof	R. P. M. College, Patna City
goswamid258@gmail.com	Dikshita Goswami	Faculty Member	Bhawanipur Anchalik College
bsatapathy@unicef.org	Biraja Kabi Satapathy	Wash Officer	Unicef
joydeep.goswami@jimsindia.org	Joydeep Goswami	Professor	Jagan Institute Of Management Studies
nuruddinali164@gmail.com	Nuruddin Ali	Student	Pandu College
abuaymanrazwan@gmail.com	Dr. Abu Ayman Md Razwanul Haque Khan	Assistant Professor	S. S. College, Hailakandi
anharislam252@gmail.com	Anhar Islam	Student	Cotton University
bio.ankitupadhyaya@gmail.com	Mr Ankitkumar Nimeshkumar Upadhyaya	Assi. Teacher	Nana Amadara Prathmik Shala Ta Bodeli Dist Chhotaudepur
shivasishdas5@gmail.com	Shivasish Das	Teacher	Department Of Elementary Education Assam
ashishsingh2722@gmail.com	Ashish Nath Singh	Assistant Professor	Shri Shankaracharya Mahavidyalaya
ajantasarkar1987@gmail.com	Ajanta Sarkar	Assistant Professor	Gkb College, Morigaon, Assam
brijkishor2013singh@gmail.com	Dr. Brij Kishor Singh	Research Scholar	Veer Kunwar Singh University Ara Bihar
dekabhanita162@gmail.com	Dr. Bhanita Deka	Assistant Professor	National Institute For Teacher Education
jeherulislam1878@gmail.com	Jeherul Islam	Asst. Professor	Paschim Barigog Anchalik Mahavidyalaya
debojit.baruah90@gmail.com	Debojit Baruah	Vice President	North East Human Rights Organization(Nehro)
kadomdgc@gmail.com	Kadombini Terangpi	Asstt Professor	Diphu Government College
sonalidev96@gmail.com	Sonali Debnath	Student	Assam University
siddiqueahmed283@gmail.com	Arbin Haque	Assistant Professor	Nakachari College, Jorhat
simamedhinghy@gmail.com	Sima Medhi	Student	Gauhati University
inasimaaktar@gmail.com	Nasima Aktar Laskar	Student	Assam University
rishalahkar@gmail.com	Risha Lahkar	Assistant Professor	S.R. Academy, Guwahati
jube@stjohncollege.in	Mrs. Jube Boruah Mondal	Asst. Prof	St. John College Dimapur, Nagaland
mkumarsharmaeco@gmail.com	Mukesh Kumar Sharma	Student	Deptt. Of Economics, L.N.Mithila University Darbhanga
ranidutta321@gmail.com	Monikongkona Changmai	Research Scholar	Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam
saikiabini3@gmail.com	Bini Saikia	Assistant Professor	Borhat B.P.B.M.College
pramodbhalerao94@gmail.com	Bhalerao Pramod Dattarao	Student	Department Of Marathi, Sppu, Pune, Maharashtra

hedayatullah.1234@gmail.com	Dr. Hedayatullah Choudhury	Assistant Professor	Nabinchandra College. Badarpur
nathatul200@gmail.com	Atul Nath	Assistant Professor	Raha College, Raha, Nagaon
gayotri19@gmail.com	Dr.Gayotri Changkakoti	Lecturer	Gobt.Banikanta College Of Teacher Education
shriyamborkakoti@gmail.com	Shriyam Borkakoti	Principal In Charge	Patidarrang College
saikiaqitanjali659@gmail.com	Mrs Gitanjali Saikia	Librarian	Melamora College , Golaghat
dharitri2801@gmail.com	Dharitri Devi	Student	Sipajhar B.Ed College, Gauhati University, Assam
shajidasultana893@gmail.com	Shajida Sultana	Student	Bn College, Dhubri
sanjibphukan71@yahoo.com	Mr Sanjib Phukan	Assistant Professor	Lakhimpur Kendriya Mahavidyalaya
dchitra693@gmail.com	Mrs. Chitra Devi	Assistant Professor	Howraghat College (Karbianglong)
neeta.khandpekar@history.mu.ac.in	Dr Neeta M Khandpekar	Professor	University Of Mumbai
pompyb777@gmail.com	Pompy Bora	Asst.Prof	Ghanakanta Baruah College
mrinalkantibhattacharya@gmail.com	Mrinal Kanti Bhattacharya	Retd. Academic	Not Applicable
mintukonch631@gmail.com	Sri Mintu Kumar Konch	Student	Dhakuakhana College
ramenkalita547@yahoo.in	Ramen Kalita	Assistant Professor	Gyanpeeth Degree College
lizamld35@gmail.com	Liza Bora	Student	Guwahati University
shameem.aslam@yahoo.com	Dr.S.Shameem	Associate Professor Of Commerce	Cauvery College For Women
amalbose91@gmail.com	Amal C Bose	Assistant Professor	Sreesankara College Kilimanoor
akashdeepb78@gmail.com	Akashdeep Barman	Student	Gauhati University
dasdipsikha2010@rediffmail.com	Dr. Dipsikha Das	Assistant Professor	S.M.Dev College
richanupadhyay@gmail.com	Richaben Nimeshkumar Upadhyay	Teacher	Dr Rambhai Patel Shishuvihar
das.satyajit83@rediffmail.com	Dr. Satyajit Das	Assistant Professor	Ambedkar College, Fatikroy
manjula@vaitarna.com	Dr Manjula Jagatramka	Dean (Textiles)	Jitu
ranjanhandique108@gmail.com	Binoy Ranjan Handique	Pg Student	Dibrugarh University
pronamisarmah123@gmail.com	Mrs. Pranami Sarmah	Lecturer	Prayash Academy Jr. College, Golaghat
bimanhandique.du@gmail.com	Biman Handique	Assistant Teacher	Gezera High School
trishnamahananda1998@gmail.com	Trishna Mahananda	Pg Student	North Lakhimpur College (Autonomous)
pramodkhanal18@gmail.com	Pramod Khanal	Student	Kaliabor College Of Education
rebatdoley632@gmail.com	Rebat Doley	Student	Bodolang University
madhupurgang@gmail.com	Dr. Madhumita Purkayastha	Associate Professor And Head, Deptt.Of English	D.H.S.K. College, Dibrugarh, Assam
rubbyorbhuyan123@gmail.com	Rubina Yeasmin	Academic I/C	Bright Future Academy, Hojai
sultanarezia777@gmail.com	Dr. Sultana Rezia	Assistant Professor	Sipajhar College
abbijitbora1991@gmail.com	Abhijit Bora	Faculty	Radiant College, Dergaon
ah9888873@gmail.com	Asif Hussain	Student	Gauhati University
rashida6begum@gmail.com	Rashida Begum	Student	Cotton University
elisarma066@gmail.com	Eli Devi	Student	Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit And Ancient Studies University
k.prosan@gmail.com	Dr. Pronita Kalita	Assistant Professor	Sonati College

anchalsaxena2875@gmail.com	Anchal Saxena	Vice Principal	Kendriya Vidyalaya Kanpur Cantt Kanpur
sagarikac1966@gmail.com	Sagarika Chowdhury Of	Assistant Professor	Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya
lisz456@gmail.com	Mr. Liston Marbaniang	Assistant Professor	St. Mary's College, Shillong
hkd22manish@gmail.com	Dr Manish Roy	Assistant Professor	S K Roy College
aparna.ghoshdas@gmail.com	Dr. Aparna Ghosh Das	Asst. Professor	Karimganj College
jilimilkakoti530@gmail.com	Jilimili Kakoti	Student	Gauhati University
anupduttabaruah@gmail.com	Anup Dutta Baruah	Assistant Professor	Dimoria College, Khetri
gayathria225@gmail.com	A. Gayathri	Student	Vasundara Women's Degree College
upsshahababad02@gmail.com	Pratima Singh	Teacher	Composite Vidyalaya Shahababad
dimpalsaikia124@gmail.com	Dimpal Saikia	Student	Kaliabor College Of Education
rajinder73kkr@gmail.com	Dr. Rajinder Kumar Sharma	Professor	Deshbhagat University Mandi Gobindgarh Punjab
jyotirekhakeot@gmail.com	Miss Jyoti Rekha Keot	Assistant Professor	Samaguri College. Nagaon. Assam.
jeuty_thakur@yahoo.com	Jeuty Thakur	Phd Research Scholar	Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
bhanitadas.30@gmail.com	Bhanita Das	Assistant Professor	Madhya Kamrup College, Chenga, Barpeta, Assam
hussainjafrina@gmail.com	Jafrina Hussain	Lecturer	Debraj Roy College
amborishadhyapok12@gmail.com	Dr. Amborish Adhyapok	Guest Faculty	Bhattadev University
sanjeevbotany@gmail.com	Sanjeev Kumar Gupta	Associate Prof	Gdc Billawar
buragohainroshmita@gmail.com	Rashmita Buragohain	Student	Mariani College
sudipdutta726@gmail.com	Sudip Dutta	Post Graduate Student	West Bengal State University
ranjanbhattacharyya00@gmail.com	Ranjan Bhattacharyya	Student	Bodoland University
lubanasultana2018@gmail.com	Lubana Mahjabin Sultana	Student	Mariani College
broy8232@gmail.com	Bornali Roy	Student	Bodoland University
chandra4msnr@gmail.com	Dr. Chandra Borah	Assistant Professor	Sapekhati College
drkalpanahari@gmail.com	Dr.Mrs. M. Kalpana Krishnaiah	Project Associate Teaching	Women's Studies Centre, Si Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh
bariqueabdul@gmail.com	Abdul Barique Ahmed	Assistant Professor	Bilasipara College, Bilasipara
azmalhoque187@gmail.com	Dr.Azmal Hoque	Assistant Professor	Sontali Anchalik College
smitaboro16@gmail.com	Smita Boro	Lecturer	College Of Education Boko
shokimuddinahmed2@gmail.com	Dr. Shokim Uddin Ahmed	Assistant Professor	F. A. Ahmed College, Garoimari
subsrkr14@gmail.com	Subhankar Sarkar	Student	Wbuttepa
roshidulislam807@gmail.com	Roshidul Islam	Research Scholar	Raiganj University
pallo.dhar@gmail.com	Pallabi Dhar	Research Scholar	Assam University
shubhamnath648@gmail.com	Shankha Shubhra Nath	Guest Lecturer Economics	Rabindrasadan Girls' College
runuiyoti306@gmail.com	Runu Jyoti Devi	Research Scholar	Assam University
lakheemi@gauhati.ac.in	Lakheemi Devee	Scientific Officer	Gauhati University
tadusmritichetia2001@gmail.com	Tadusmriti Chetia	Student	Khowang College
anithareshma2005@gmail.com	R.Anitha	Assistant Professor	Theni College Of Arts And Science

drsunitaroy1@gmail.com	Dr. Sunita Roy	Head, Ugc Women's Studies Centre, Patna University	Patna University, Patna
prantubkotoky80@gmail.com	Prantu Kotoky	Lecturer	Gyanmarg Academy
bhubanbasnet123@gmail.com	Bhuban Sing Basnet	Student	Biswanath College Of Education
singhneetu.920@gmail.com	Nitu Kumari	Research Scholar	Patna University
lipikagogoi12345@gmail.com	Lipika Gogoi	Student	Assam University, Silchar
bhavanadubey64@gmail.com	Dr. Bhavana Prem Chand	Associate Professor	Smt.Maniben M.P.Shah Women's College ,Matunga - 400019.
ranjanasingha7@gmail.com	N.Ranjana Devi	Student	Assam University
nhiese@gmail.com	Nesatalu Hiese	Scientis D	Nagaland Science & Technology Council
madhusmitaneog2@gmail.com	Madhusmita Neog	Assistant Professor	Nalanda Academy
singhasruti@gmail.com	Sruti Singha	Student	Diet Bongaigaon
ndharanthro@gmail.com	Nabanita Dhar	Phd Research Scholar	West Bengal State University
pnchihalo@gmail.com	Panchi Halo	Student	Assam University
purnitachoudhury641@gmail.com	Purnita Choudhury	Student	Diet Bongaigaon
dsusmita521@gmail.com	Susmita Das	Research Scholar	Assam University, Silchar
ekhani.saikia689@gmail.com	Ekhani Saikia	Lecturer	D.R.College
pallabisaikia2025@gmail.com	Pallabi Saikia	Student	Kaliabor College Of Education
dipankardas779@gmail.com	Dipankar Das	Ph.D. Research Scholar	Department Of Commerce, Assam University, Silchar
renukamprajapati@gmail.com	Prof. Renuka M Prajapati	Hod Economics	Smt Mmp Shah Women's College
nizamahmed344@gmail.com	Nizam Uddin Ahmed	Assistant Professor	Lokd College, Dhekiajuli
pgayan2018@gmail.com	Miss Priyanka Gayan	Student	Jhanji Hns College
pragyagoswami87@gmail.com	Prajnya Jyotsna Goswami	Teacher	Ambagan Higher Secondary
kaku474@gamil.com	Dr. Kingkini Das Saikia	Post Graduate Techer	H. J. & Navasakti H. S. School
laltlanzuol@pragjyotishcollege.ac.in	Laltlanzuol Khawbung	Assistant Professor	Pragjyotish College
uddinnazir68@gmail.com	Nazir Uddin	Students	Krishna Bora B Ed College
samimasultana294@gmail.com	Samima Sultana	Assistant Professor	Golaghat Purbanchalik College
chandamita4ever@gmail.com	Chandamita Borgohain	Student	Assam University, Silchar 788011
rekhamoni29081990@gmail.com	Rekhamoni Pator	Pgt English Teacher	Kendriya Vidyalaya Dulaijan
its.heena.khatun@gmail.com	Heena Khatun	Assistant Professor	Doom Dooma College
shamma.khatun50@gmail.com	Shamma Khatun	Assistant Teacher, Ssa	Bhuyan Basti Lp School
patarrituraj@gmail.com	Rituraj Patar	Advocate	Gauhati High Court
runjundevi2@gmail.com	Miss Runjun Devi	Assistant Professor	Golaghat Purbanchalik College
ranjitbaishya678@gmail.com	Ranjit Baishya	Student	Mangaldai College
tulikachowdhury74@gmail.com	Tulika Chowdhury	Assistant Professor	Dispur College
achyutamrishav711@gmail.com	Rishav Achyutam	Student	Alliance University
tilakraj111192@gmail.com	Tilak Raj	Student	T T C Barari Bhagalpur
nath.momi2000@gmail.com	Miss Momi Nath	Student	Lakhimpur Girls' College
rikeldas99@gmail.com	Rikel Chandra Das	Student	Nowgong College
jaysrisarania95@gmail.com	Jaysri Mahalia	M.A. Qualified	Bodoland University

sudeshnachoudhury19@gmail.com	Dr.Sudeshna Choudhury	Assistant Professor	Vidya Bharati College
kalitaanie@gmail.com	Anie Kalita	Ex Assistant Professor	Rangapara College
tapasis27@gmail.com	Tapasi Sinha	Assistant Professor	Rabindrasadan Girls' College
anita.gogoi1@gmail.com	Anita Gogoi Buragohain	Lecturer	Govt. Banikanta College Of Teacher Education
veena.saini85@gmail.com	Veena Kumari Shakya	Research Scholar	Panjab University
kalitahiranmayee@gmail.com	Hiranmayee Kalita	Student	Gauhati University
digambarph55@gmail.com	Digambar Phukan	Assistant Professor	Nandalal Borgohain City College
mitubaruah86@gmail.com	Mitu Baruah	Student	Dimoria College
sarmaaparupa77@yahoo.com	Aparupa Sarma	Research Scholar	Gauhati University
himakshichoudhury12@gmail.com	Himakshi Boro Choudhury	Student	Gauhati University
habibulhaque43@gmail.com	Dr. Syed Habibul Haque	Assistant Professor	Manabendra Sarma Girls' College, Rangia
mirzu900@gmail.com	Mirzu Alom	Student	Cotton University
mostafizurrahman1020@gmail.com	Mostafizur Rahman	Faculty	B H College, Howly
indrajitsaikia_wr@rediffmail.com	Pallavi Saikia	Assistant Professor	Kokrajhar Govt. College
nidarshanagohain@gmail.com	Nidarshana Gohain	Student	Salt Brook Academy, Dibrugarh
b.deb@rediffmail.com	Dr. Biswajit Deb	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College, Karimganj
dkalita999@gmail.com	Dewajit Kalita	Research Scholar	North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong
suman.begum22@gmail.com	Suman Begum	Faculty	Academy Of Commerce Education (Ace) College
prsshantadas@gmail.com	Prasanta Das	Pg 4th Sem Student	North Lakhimpur College(Autonomous)
mohibul.bpt@gmail.com	Mahibul Hussain Siddique	Lecturer	B.V. Junior College, Kanara, Barpeta
anitawahlang7@gmail.com	Anita W Boro	Student	Cotton College State University
ashutosh.kundughy@gmail.com	Dr. Ashutosh Kundu	Principal I/C	Brm Government Law College Panjabari Guwahati Assam
bubusensowa@gmail.com	Bubu Sensowa	Assistant Professor	Hatichong College
pritisushil1611@gmail.com	Priti Sharma	Computer Operator	Rlbcau
anjalianu2309@gmail.com	Anjali	Faculty Of Management	J D Women's College, Patna, Bihar
rahul887647@gmail.com	Mufsudul Islam	Student	College Of Education, Nagaon
purbachakraborty1993@gmail.com	Purba Chakraborty	Teacher	Kidzee, Little Angels School
satishjadhavsndtjal@gmail.com	Dr. Satish Jadhav	Vice Principal	Adpm's Women's College Of Arts, Commerce & Home Science, Jalgaon
ermlsaini@gmail.com	Mohan Lal Saini	Instructor	Govt. I T I Jaipur
upopli@jmi.ac.in	Ushvinder Kaur Popli	Professor	Dept Of Social Work Jamia Millia Islamia New Delhi
khirush32@gmail.com	Khirush Missong	Assistant Teacher	Guwahati Refinery High School
sukritiojha0@gmail.com	Sukriti Ojha	Research Scholar	Patna University
psdasmarch2010@gmail.com	Dr. Partha Sarathi Das.	Asstt Prof Slg In Botany & Biotechnology.	Karimganj College.
diptidas2255@gmail.com	Dipti Das	Asstt. Prof.	Dalgoma Anchalik College
manishakashyap521@gmail.com	Manisha Kashyap	Student	Cotton University
jyotidesocio@gmail.com	Jyoti Das	Assistant Professor	Cotton University

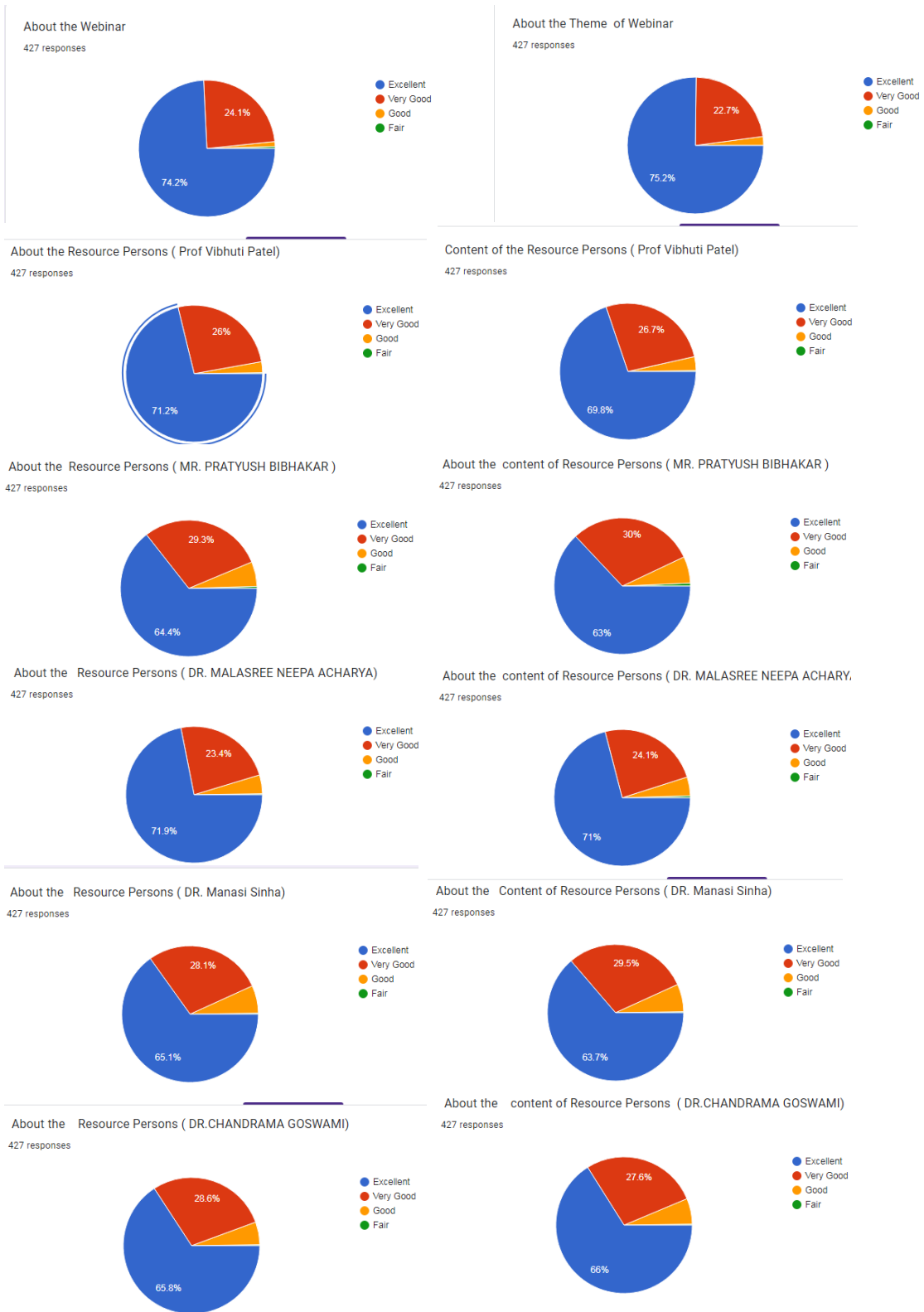
somabhattacharjee13@gmail.com	Soma Bhattacharjee	Assistant Professor	Janata College, Kabuganj
srijanidas12@gmail.com	Dr. Srijani Das	Assistant Professor	Jagiroad College
anannyagogoi19@gmail.com	Dr. Anannya Gogoi	Assistant Professor	Dibrugarh University
yasin.nasima01@gmail.com	Begum Nasima Yasin	Asstt. Teacher	Srimanta Sankar Vidyapith H.S., Titabar, Assam
nazma.yasin33@gmail.com	Nazma Yasin	Assistant Teacher	Rangajan Girls' High School, Titabar, Assam
anwara.rgnyd@gmail.com	Anwara Begum Mazumder	Research Scholar	Dept Of Women's Studies, Gauhati University, Guwahati
binitaphkn@gmail.com	Priyanka Phukan	Student	Cotton College State University
gogoiadhusmita934@gmail.com	Madhusmita Gogoi	Student	Assam University Silchar
hima.hazarika@rediffmail.com	Dr. Hima Hazarika Das	Assistant Professor	Tinsukia College
singhsrishti7524@gmail.com	Srishti Singh	Student	Govt. Digvijay College Rajnandgaon
archananath80@gmail.com	Archana Nath	Assistant Professor, Department Of History	Golaghat Commerce College.
santanubb@gmail.com	Dr Santanu Biswas	Associate Professor	Rajeev Gandhi Memorial Teacher's Training College
npdey2@gmail.com	Dr. Anup Dey	Assistant Professor(Selection Grade)	Karimganj College, Karimganj, Assam
boruahrumi942@gmail.com	Rumi Kaman	Assistant Professor	Gogamukh College
florinabrahma414@gmail.com	Florina Brahma	Student	Asom Sikshak Prasikshan Mahavidyalaya, Guwahati
lbsu377@gmail.com	Lwithwma Basumatary	Ex Student	Gauhati University
shakirtameem@gmail.com	Mohd Shakir Hussain Choudhury	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
anil.saikia2010@gmail.com	Dr. Anil Kumar Saikia	Assistant Professor (Selection Grade)	Lanka Mahavidyalaya
niyanarzary@gmail.com	Bitharai Narzary	Student	Guahati University
jintidas1999@gmail.com	Jinti Das	Student	Assam University, Silchar
mintudevi1968@gmail.com	Dr. Mintu Devi	Assistant Professor	Bapujee College, Sarukshetri
montuphysio@gmail.com	Mantu Paul	Assistant Professor	Assam Downtown University
kalpitanath6@gmail.com	Kalpita Nath	Student	Assam University
susdas12345@gmail.com	Susmita Das	Teacher	645 No. Chandipur Bagan L.P.S
payal.debsarkar@gmail.com	Payal Sarkar	Faculty	Academy Point Of Guwahati
reportertyagi@gmail.com	Dr Kuldeep Kumar	Journalist	Hindusthan Samachar News Agency Meerut Up
manashdas05@gmail.com	Dr. Manash Das	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
mrinal.sarmah75@gmail.com	Mrinal Sarmah	Librarian	G.K.B.College , Morigaon
barnaligohain7@gmail.com	Barnali Gohain	Assistant Professor	Ghanakanta Baruah College, Morigaon
sorwarkhan80@gmail.com	Dr. Sorwar Alam Khan	Assistant Professor	Nabinchandra College, Badarpur
anwarjan15@gmail.com	Anwar Hussain	Assistant Professor	G. K. B. College
bijukonwar009@gmail.com	Biju Konwar	Assist Prof, Geography Dept	Ghana Kanta Baruah College, Morigaon, Assam
sumanadhi@gmail.com	Suman Adhikari	Asst. Professor	Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar
amarjyotisarma677@gmail.com	Amar Jyoti Sarma	Lecturer	Swahid Smriti Jr. College
abhijeetkanungo2@gmail.com	Abhijeet Dey Kanungo	Student Of Assam University	Assam University Silchar

pikleeburagohain2782@gmail.com	Piklee Buragohain	Assistant Professor	Nowgong Girls' College
debika.s14@gmail.com	Debika Sutradhar	Student	Govt. College Of Teacher Education, Kokrajhar
runjundevi123@gmail.com	Dr. Runjun Devi	Associate Professor	Mangaldai College
khadijabegom3652@gmail.com	Khadija Begom	Student	Assam University Silchar
harish.das21@gmail.com	Dr.Harish Das	Asstt.Prof.	Salbari College. Salbari
arijitapaul21@gmail.com	Arijita Paul	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
tajbirmir@gmail.com	Tajbir Ali Meer	Assistant Professor	Ghana Kanta Baruah College,Morigaon,Assam
mamalika155@gmail.com	Mamalika Das	Ma(Political Science)	Pass Out From Utkal University
devajits23@gmail.com	Devajit Saikia	Student	Bihpuria Pgt College
devi.nirmala301@gmail.com	Dr. Nirmala Devi	Assistant Professor	Suren Das College, Hajo,Assam
jibendudr@gmail.com	Dr Jibendu Dutta	Senior Lecturer	District Institute Of Education And Training (D.I.E.T.), Cachar, Udharbond, Assam
sujatabadra@gmail.com	Dr.Sujata Bhadra	Associate Professor	Janata College
habibahmed1971mn@gmail.com	Habib Ullah Ahmed	Assistant Prof.	Ghanakanta Baruah College,Morigaon.Assam
cinkimonigogoi123@gmail.com	Cinki Moni Gogoi	Student	Dibrugarh University
rumisaikia1972@gmail.com	Rumi Saikia	Assistant Professor	Cinnamora College
basumatarykanika1@gmail.com	Kanika Basumatary	Student	Assam University,Silchar,Assam
kalitakarishma12@gmail.com	Karishma Kalita	Student	North Lakhimpur College
skanam0786@gmail.com	Dr. Syed Khairul Anam Samsuddin	Assistant Professor	Rangia College, Rangia
kabitarbarman336@gmail.com	Dr. Kabita Barman	Lecturer	Govt Banikantacollege Of Teacher Education, Ghy
gitamonigam@gmail.com	Gitamoni Gam	Teacher	Indira Lps
ravindra.hsr@gmail.com	Dr.Ravindra H Shivanna	Associate Professor	Sri Adichunchanagiri First Grade College
bijaylakshmiddeka55@gmail.com	Dr.Bijaylakshmi Deka	Assistant Professor	Bapujee College,Saruksheetri, Barpeta(Assam)
ikdmanaha@gmail.com	Jintu Kumar Deka	Assistant Professor	Ghanakanta Baruah College
neetugupta08@gmail.com	Dr. Neetu Gupta	Assistant Professor	Nowgong Girls College
amrutha@kila.ac.in	Dr.Amrutha K P N	Research Associate	Kerala Institute Of Local Administration
sabitaabiswas022@gmail.com	Sabita Rani Biswas	Assistant Professor	Ghanakanta Baruah College
jonakjaan@gmail.com	Anup Kumar Borah	Assistant Professor	Pub Majuli College
paulatul1974@gmail.com	Atul Kumar Paul	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
brahmamikaraj@gmail.com	Mikoraj Brahma	Lecture	Gossaigaon B. Ed. College
ratnadeepsen2005@gmail.com	Mr.Ratnadeep Sen	Student	Blue Flowers English Medium High School,Hailakandi,Assam
subhramanikalita@gmail.com	Subhramani Kalita	Student	Rangia Teacher Training College,Rangia
mbordoloi848@gmail.com	Munmi Bordoloi	Student	Assam University
soumitra.nath565@gmail.com	Dr. Soumitra Nath	Former Scholar	Assam University Silchar
anjanachakraborty330@gmail.com	Dr Anjana Chakraborty	Asstt Professor	Ramkrishna Nagar College
priyadutta171@gmail.com	Anamika Dutta	Student	Tu
purkayasthasreeparna46@gmail.com	Sreeparna Purkayastha	Student	Assam University
jalaluddinbrgm@gmail.com	Jalal Uddin	Asstt Professor	Nilambazar College

rafiqertb44@gmail.com	Rafique Ahmed	Teacher	Holy Children English School
bishalsonar47@gmail.com	Bishal Sonar	Student	Assam University
kungurhazorika@gmail.com	Kungur Hazorika	Lecturer	Gossaigaon B.Ed. College, Gossaigaon
venuaptf@gmail.com	K Venugopal	Chief Editor	Upadhyaya Darshini Telugu Monthly Magazine
sukanya.sinha10@gmail.com	Sukanya Sinha	Student	Assam University
itsdebakshideb@gmail.com	Debakshi Deb	Msc 4th Sem Student	Assam University, Silchar
happyymasahary@gmail.com	Pwisali Masahary	Msc In Life Science And Bioinformatics	Assam University, Silchar
mkbaruah@ymail.com	Dr. Mukul Kumar Baruah	Associate Professor	Cachar College, Silchar
manimoy22@gmail.com	Manimoy Das	M.Sc Student	Assam University, Silchar
souravsenkxj@gmail.com	Sourav Sen	Graduate Instructor	Basic Training Centre Under Scert
riyachakraborty226@gmail.com	Riya Chakraborty	Student	Assam University
sangitanarzary96@gmail.com	Sangita Narzary	Student	Diet Kokrajhar
roshnizamanlaskar@gmail.com	Roshni Zaman Laskar	Student, M.Sc, 4th Sem	Assam University, Silchar
debianichanda16@gmail.com	Debjani Chanda	Student	Assam University, Silchar
deendayal.sohard@gmail.com	Savita Yadav	Pradhan	Panchayat Samiti, Neemrana, Alwar
dasroshmi21@gmail.com	Roshmi Das	Assistant Professor	Nabinchandra College
srabanidas077@gmail.com	Srabani Das	Assistant Professor In Education	Rabindrasadan Girls College Karimganj Assam
jagonnsthsarmah@gmail.com	Jagonnath Dev Sarmah	Assistant Teacher Of Assamese	Gurukul National School
saptakee.dc@rediffmail.com	Saptakee Dutta Choudhury	Research Scholar	Assam University
binoyart@gmail.com	Binoy Paul	Ph. D Scholar	Assam University, Silchar
monciyanhi@gmail.com	Madhuleema Chaliha	Asstt Professor	Paschim Guwahati Mahavidyalaya
arjinabegummm@gmail.com	Arjina Begum	Student	Gauhati University
hmbnoor@gmail.com	Hussain Md Bajlun Noor	Research Scholar	Assam University
boruahpoli20@gmail.com	Polinita Boruah	Student	Assam University, Silchar
bishalbdeco20@gmail.com	Bishal Das	Student	Gauhati University
debojitchoudhury12@gmail.com	Debojit Choudhury	Student	Assam University
pallavipaul6@gmail.com	Pallabi Paul	Phd Research Scholar	Assam University, Silchar
susmitadey798@gmail.com	Susmita Dey	Student	Assam University, Silchar
mazumderpriya15@gmail.com	Priya Mazumder.	Assistant Professor.	Nabin Chandra College.
chotonb1992@gmail.com	Priyanka Dey	Junior Assistant	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Amjonga
swamiananya7@gmail.com	Ananya Swami	Student	Assam University Silchar
bishwa941984@gmail.com	Bishwajit Bhattacharjee	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
drhafizsayeed09@gmail.com	Dr. Hafiz Sayeed Ahmed	Assistant Professor In Arabic,	Karimganj College, Karimganj.
sandipadassil@gmail.com	Dr Sandipa Das	Lecturer, Department Of Mass Communication	Gurucharan College, Silchar
malobika.bhattacharjee@gmail.com	Malabika Bhattacharjee	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
nayanjyoti234@gmail.com	Nayan Jyoti Borah	Lecturer	Navaroop Junior College

djebanga@gmail.com	Debanga Sourav Saikia	Student	Assam University Silchar
salinalaskar75@gmail.com	Salina Aktar Laskar	Student	Assam University
samirandebnath33@gmail.com	Samiran Debnath	Associate Professor	Karimganj College
luk4sumita@gmail.com	Sumita Sukla	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
kaziafroz7938@gmail.com	Kazi Afroz Begum	Student	Assam University, Silchar
paban85dhar@gmail.com	Dr. Paban Dhar	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
supendra.khalaiqram@gmail.com	Dr. Supendra Nath Roy	Assistant Professor	Rabindrasadan Girls' College
kjoykumarsingh3@gmail.com	K. Joy Kumar Singh	Asstt. Prof.	Karimganj College
surajkumarsharma75@gmail.com	Suraj Kumar Sharma	Student	Assam University
daulagajaurupali@gmail.com	Rupali Daulagajao	Assistant Professor	Karimganj College
ritwiksmazumder@gmail.com	Ritwik Mazumder	Associate Professor	Assam University Silchar
ripanbiswas261@gmail.com	Ripan Chandra Biswas	Student	Cotton University
choudhurytapan96@gmail.com	Tapan Choudhury	Asst Prof,Dpt Of Assamese	Ghanakanta Baruah College Morigaon
debajyotisharma77@gmail.com	Debajyoti Sharma	Assistant Professor	Ramkrishna Nagar College
gaveekadeori26@gmail.com	Gayeeka Deori	Student	Gauhati University
dildarreza69@gmail.com	Dildar Reza	Assistant Professor	Sontali Anchalik College
jssociology16@gmail.com	Dr.Jayeeta Sen	Assistant Professor	Ramkrishna Nagar College
kajaridhar01@gmail.com	Kajari Dhar	Assistant Professor	Silchar College. Kabirgram, Singari,Silchar-7
rangiacollegehima03@gmail.com	Himasmita Kakati	Research Scholar	Assam University
arnabdutta.duttachoudhury@gmail.com	Arnab Dutta Choudhury	Research Scholar	Assam University, Silchar
pdnayaka@gmail.com	Peddappa	Assistant Professor	Government First Grade College Shorapur
dasdipika1002@gmail.com	Dipika Das	Student	Assam University
sdpnaq2@gmail.com	Sudeep Nag	Msc In Ecology And Environmental Science, B.Ed	Teachers' Training College, Silchar, Assam (Under Assam University)
souravdeb051@gmail.com	Sourav Deb	Student	Assam University
nancyseal27@gmail.com	Nayansmita Seal	Student	Assam University
rupjyotieducation@gmail.com	Mrs Rupjyoti Kalita Baruah.	Associate Professor.	Dikhowmukh College,Sivasagar.
jsiddiqua786@gmail.com	Jouson Siddiqua Tapadar	Student	Assam University

ANNEXURE III- FEEDBACK FORM



Any comments and suggestions 427 responses

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent webinar. thank you for giving the opportunity to be a part of this webinar • Not as such • Webinar was organized very well. Thanks for accommodating me in the event. • Successful webinar. Thanks to organizer • I have learned a lot.I have no suggestion at all.the whole process has gone just right • Nothing • Please can you provide the ppt. • Continue such webinar • NO, THANKS. LOOK FORWARD FOR MORE SUCH INSIGHTFUL WEBINARS. • Informative and excellent sessions. • Very valuable session • I found very impressive organising of webniar. • Such long wonderful session.. learnt a lot . • Productive session • Learned more pros and cons about the oppprtunities and challenges faced by women during pendamic • An insightful and informative webinar; more such webinars need to be organized • Hope some more webinar. • It's a very relevant topic to discuss so please arrange more series of Wabinar on such type of relevant topics. • Very nice session. • Nice webinar information • Very informative session... • Wonderful webinar • Keep up the good work. Looking for another webinar on gender issues particularly on the global workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Excellent • Good • Thank you • Informative • Very informative session • Very nice • Nice session • Nice • - • Excellent • Nil • It was very informative. • Very Good • Excellent webinar • Nice • Informative webinar • Well organized webinar • Very informative session • Not any • Very informative • Excellent session • Very helpful • NIL • It's an wonderful session. It is impressive and very informative. Thank you all for organizing such a beautiful webinar. • Well Organized • Very informative webinar • No • Very good presentation • Nice and lot of experience • Very informative and interesting • Would like to have more presentation on relevant topic • Excellent webinar. I learned a lot from it. • Very nice and informative session. Thnx to whole team • good arrangement • Very informative all session
--	---

<p>during the pandemic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well presented. Looking forward even in near future. • Nice presentation, well versed speakers, enhanced my knowledge • Nothing • No suggestion. • very informative and fruitful. • Thank you • Very good • Topic was interesting and unique. • Nice informative talk • well organised. • EXCELLENT • It's been a very informative webinar. Please continue to host Webinars of this sort in the days to come. Thank you so much. • Nice webinar. Please organise such webinar in future. • PLEASE ORGANISE THIS TYPE OF WEBINARS MORE • would like to participate in more such webinars • It is very useful • Very wonderful webinar... I expect such kind of beautiful webinar later more. • More time should be allotted for discussion and deliberations • very informative session • Most informative and resourceful sessions. I'm grateful to have a participant in this webinar. Thanks to the organizers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanks • Thanks & Congrats to the Organising Committee for Excellent Session • Very interesting and informative. Sessions. • very informative session • ok • Excellent webinar and please organise more events • It was a very informative webinar. Thank you organizers and thank you all the resource persons. • very well organised and structured • Good and informative • One of the Outstanding webinar of gender issue in present situation • Excellent webinar. Thanks to organiser. • All the sessions were informative and valuable. • A rigorous webinar showing the way for future online seminar's. Thanks a lot to the organizers. • Very nice presentation • Thanks to organizer • The webinar was very informative. • Very informative webinar. Thank you to all. • Thank. It's a good webinar • Organise such type of webinar • Hope we will get such webinar soon • A very good webinar
--	---

ANNEXURE IV: INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR ORGANISING TEAM

President Committee:	Organising	Dr. Ramanuj Chakravarty, Principal, Karimganj College
Vice President :		Dr. Susmita Roy, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, Karimganj College and Convener Women Cell, Karimganj College
Organising Secretary		Dr. Suchitra Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Karimganj College
Joint Organising Secretary		Mr. Gadapani Sarma, Assistant Professor and HOD Department of Economics, Karimganj College
Joint Organising Secretary		Dr. Ritumani Haloi, Assistant Professor Department of Economics, Karimganj College
IQAC Cordinator		Mr. Krishnapada Das, Assistant Professor Department of Mathematics

ANNEXURE V: NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS

সম্পাদক বিশ্জিৎ দাস। ধনাবাসসূচক বক্তব্য রাখেন সভাপতি চরিত্র মোহন দাস। অনুষ্ঠানে যরচিত কবিতা পাঠ করেন মাহতাবুর রহমান, আবৃত্তি করেন প্রবীর ভট্টাচার্য ও পঞ্চতপা ভট্টাচার্য। গোটা অনুষ্ঠান সঞ্জালনা করেন প্রবীর ভট্টাচার্য।

করিমগঞ্জ কলেজের উদ্যোগে 'কোভিড-১৯ ও লিঙ্গ বৈষম্য' নিয়ে দু'দিনের আন্তর্জাতিক ওয়েবিনার

দু'দিনের ওয়েবিনারের উদ্বোধন করেন আন্তর্জাতিক ওয়েবিনার কমিটির সভাপতি তথা করিমগঞ্জ কলেজের অধ্যক্ষ ড. রামানুজ চক্রবর্তী। স্বাগত ভাবণ রাখেন অর্থনীতি বিভাগের প্রধান গদাপাণি শর্মা। এছাড়াও বক্তব্য রাখেন কলেজের মহিলা কোষের আহ্বায়িকা ড. সুস্মিতা রায়। পরবর্তীতে শুরু হয় ওয়েবিনারের টেকনিক্যাল সেশন। ওয়েবিনারের দ্বিতীয়দিনের টেকনিক্যাল সেশন শুরু হয় আর্সিকিউএসি-এর আহ্বায়ক কৃষ্ণদাস দাসের প্রারম্ভিক বক্তব্যের মাধ্যমে।

নির্মাণের প্রস্তাবসূচক ওয়েবিনারের সমাপনী অনুষ্ঠানে কলেজ অধ্যক্ষ ড. রামানুজ চক্রবর্তী লিঙ্গ সমতার ওপর গুরুত্ব আরোপ করেন। লিঙ্গ বৈষম্যের সমাধানের উপায় নিয়ে আলোচনার প্রশংসা করেন। অর্থনীতি বিভাগের উদ্যোগে আয়োজিত এই আন্তর্জাতিক ওয়েবিনারের ভূয়সী প্রশংসা করেন।

হাইকোর্টের নির্দেশ : লায়লাপুরে এনফোর্সমেন্ট টিম, পুলিশ বাহিনী

কিন্তু গাড়ি দৌড়ানোর অসম্মে। এতে এই রাজ্যে বাজস পালি থেকে মার

অবস্থান কর্মঘণ্টে স্থানীয় মানুষ शामिल হয়ে সেহু নির্মাণের গণদাবি নিয়ে সরব হন। ককর পেয়ে হাইলাকান্দি সদর থানার ওসি প্রবর কুমার শহিবিয়া দলবল নিয়ে

করিমগঞ্জ কলেজের উদ্যোগে 'কোভিড-১৯ ও লিঙ্গ বৈষম্য' নিয়ে দু'দিনের আন্তর্জাতিক ওয়েবিনার

যুগশত্ব প্রতিবেদন, করিমগঞ্জ, ১৭ আগস্ট : করিমগঞ্জ কলেজের অর্থনীতি বিভাগের উদ্যোগে কলেজের আহিকিউএসি ও মহিলা কোষের সহযোগিতায় দু'দিনের আন্তর্জাতিক ওয়েবিনার আয়োজন করা হয়। ওয়েবিনারের বিষয় ছিল 'কোভিড-১৯ পেস্তামিক ম্যাপিং ইস্যুজ অ্যান্ড চ্যালেঞ্জেস অর জেডার প্রসপেক্টিভ'।

সোমবার করিমগঞ্জ কলেজের অর্থনীতি বিভাগের অধ্যাপিকা তথা আন্তর্জাতিক ওয়েবিনার কমিটির আহ্বায়িকা ড. সুস্মিতা দাস এই তথ্য জানিয়ে বলেন, আন্তর্জাতিক ওয়েবিনারের কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীতে সৃষ্টি হওয়া বিভিন্ন জিজ্ঞাস্ত সমস্যার ওপর বিস্তারিত আলোচনা হয়। ওয়েবিনারের আয়োজনায় অংশ নেন মুখাই টিআইএসএস-এর প্রাক্তন প্রবক্তা অধ্যাপক বিক্রুতি প্যাটেল, নয়া দিল্লির গেলেকোটাস বিম্ববিদ্যালয়ের ড. মানসী সিনহা, প্রত্যুষ বিভাগের আমেরিকা যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের ড. মাল্যাস্ত্রী নিপা আচার্য এবং মজলসি কলেজের ড. চন্দ্রমা গোস্বামী। আলোচনায় উঠে আসে কীভাবে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীতে সমাজে নিহিত ঋক জিজ্ঞাস্ত বৈষম্য, লিঙ্গগত সমস্যা আরও প্রকট হচ্ছে। বিপরীত অভিযাসন, মহিলা অভিযাসী ঋমিক, কর্মহলে মহিলা, যরোয় সহিংসতা, কোভিড-১৯ এর জন্য সৃষ্টি হওয়া অচলগায় অতিযাসী মহিলাদের ওপর প্রকান ইত্যাদি বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা হয়।

ফোনে কে হুমকি দিয়েছিল, জানতে চান ধ্রুবজ্যোতির বাবা

গোপালদাস সিনহা, নিলচর ১৭ আগস্ট : এক সপ্তাহের বেশি সময় সেখান থেকে সরানোর চেষ্টা করেন। দীর্ঘদিন থেকে কটাখাল নদীর মাটিজুরিতে সেহু বিপজ্জনক থাকলেও শেষমেশ সোমবারের প্রতিবাদী

আন্দোলনে টনক নড়ে জেল প্রশাসনের। এক সময় আন্দোলনকারী আসু নেতাদের সঙ্গে যেনে কথা বলে তাঁর চেখারে থেকে পাঠান জেলাপালসক মেখনিষি নাহল।

রহস্যভেদ না হলে ঘুরব দুয়ারে দুয়ারে—ডিসি, এসপি, মন্ত্রীকে জানিয়ে গেলেন দেবজ্যোতি

বা স্থানীয় বাসিন্দা এই অপরাধে ইফন স্কুনিয়েছে? মুক্তিপণ চাওয়ার সময় ফোনে যে বা খারা কথা বলেছিল নাথ পরিবারের সঙ্গে, সেই দুকুঠীওতির পরিচয়ই-বা কী?

জল্পনা উস্কে আলগাপুরে মোকাম ও কালীবাড়িতে আর্থিক অনুদান রাখলের

যুগশত্ব প্রতিবেদন, পাঁচগাম, ১৭ আগস্ট : আলগাপুরের মন্দির-দরগায় আর্থিক অনুদান বিলি করলেম প্রাক্তন বিধায়ক রাখল রায় ও তাঁর স্ত্রী ডেইজি রায়। সকালে মোহনপুর কালীবাড়ি পরিচালন সমিতির হাতে মন্দিরের উন্নয়নে নগদ ২৫ হাজার টাকা তুলে দেন ডেইজি।

মুহুর্তে নিবারণ নগরায় উন্নয়নে রাখল রায় দেন ১০ হাজার টকা।

২০২১-র জেডের দামামা বেজে ওঠার আগে এই দান রাজনৈতিক ভাবে যথেষ্ট জ্ঞাপনসূচক। ইন্দিরবহু দরগায় উন্নয়নে আলগাপুরের কর্তমান বিধায়ক নিজাম উদ্দিন চৌধুরীর ভূমিকা নিয়ে রাখল রায়ের সমালোচনা করার বিষয়টিও।

পরিচালন কমিটির ডাকে সোমবার

উক্ত মোহনপুর কালী মন্দির কমিটির প্রাক্তন বিধায়ক রাখল রায় সহ স্ত্রী ডেইজি রায়।

মুহুর্তে বরাকের ঐতিহ্যবাহী মিরাপিং দরগায় হাজির হন প্রাক্তন বিধায়ক রাখল রায়। গত কয়েক মাস আগে কাঞ্চনপুরে সড়কের পাশে ঋক দানপত্র প্রশাসন সরিয়ে দেয়।

৬নং দফা ভাষিক সংগ্রহনামা

ANNEXURE VI: BROUCHER

TWO DAY INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR
ON
**COVID-19 PANDEMIC:
MAPPING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES
THROUGH GENDER PERSPECTIVE**

**DATE-12-13
AUGUST, 2020**

**ORGANISED BY
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, KARIMGANJ COLLEGE
IN ASSOCIATION WITH**



INAUGURATOR AND PRESIDENT



ORGANISING TEAM



Dr. Susmita Roy,
Convener Women Cell,
Karimganj College
Vice President
Organising Committee



Mr. Gadapani Sarma,
HOD Economics,
Jt. Organising
Secretary



Mr. Krishnapada Das,
Coordinator IQAC,
Karimganj College



Dr. Ritumani Haloi,
Joint Organising Secretary



Dr. Suchitra Das,
Organising Secretary,

Platform



PROGRAM PLAN

Day 1

Date: 12.08.2020
Time 4.pm
Inauguration
Technical Session I
Discussion

Day 2

Date 13.08.2020
Time: 10.30 am

SPEAKERS



PROF. VIBHUTI PATEL,

FORMER PROFESSOR, ADVANCED
CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES,
TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
SCIENCES, MUMBAI, INDIA



MR. PRATYUSH BIBHAKAR

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY, SCHOOL OF LIBERAL
EDUCATION GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY,
DELHI/NCR



DR. MALASREE NEEPA ACHARYA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS UNIVERSITY OF
DELAWARE. USA



DR. MANASI SINHA

PROGRAMM CHAIR & ASSISTANT
PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE/IR, SCHOOL OF
LIBERAL EDUCATION & COORDINATOR
FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
COLLABORATION (IRCC) GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY, DELHI/NCR, INDIA



CHANDRAMA GOSWAMI,
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPT OF
ECONOMICS, MANGALDAI
COLLEGE, ASSAM INDIA

Contact: 7002200337/8638084472 email:
ecodept.1948@gmail.com

➤ To join the webinar click the following registration link and get registered
<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeHlhcF8oEMeXQ1MHyyNonAT23SK1KfUFoQ8Kr1vzaAWrSHbQ/view>