

JANGIPUR COLLEGE

GOVT. SPONSORED, ESTD. 1950

NAAC ACCREDITED (B⁺⁺)

EMS (ISO 14001: 2015) & QMS (ISO 9001: 2015) CERTIFIED

JANGIPUR, MURSHIDABAD, WEST BENGAL - 742213

Ref. No. JC/.....

Session: 2022-2023

Best Practice 2022-2023

Best Practice – 1

Title: 38th Annual Conference of West Bengal History Congress**Objective:** To celebrate and consolidate efforts in the continuous pursuit of Paschim Banga Itihas Samsad in upholding scientific and secular values in History and allied disciplines.

Jangipur College wanted to promote the cause of cultivating a culture where linkages can be drawn with History and other subjects. It was quite an honour to host the Annual conference of an organization founded in 1978 with the aim to build a non-partisan historically literate population dedicated to rationalize education and academic curricula in History.

Context: History is much more than the lives and deeds of famous and powerful people. It should give the reader the experience of the vast domains of human life generating curiosity without any burden of ideological straightjacketing. Jangipur College had been working in consonance with Paschim Banga Itihas Samsad to closely analyse an organization's role in framing a perspective on History for the said conference to bolster the cultural pride of the state and beyond, to assimilate diverse perspectives on History from neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and leave footprints on the sands of time. Such a conference gave the stepping stone for such acclaimed organizations to be Jangipur College's collaborative partner to steer ahead such a vision of building an illustrative, exhaustive yet error free and consistent disciplinary perspective on History.**Practice:** Jangipur College hosted the 38th Annual Conference of Paschim Banga Itihas Samsad on 17th, 18th and 19th February 2023 from 9:30 am till 5pm attended by dignitaries from not only different parts of the state and outside but also from neighbouring Bangladesh. The felicitation of guests was followed by unveiling of newly published books and keynote address by Professor Kunal Chakraborty from Jawaharlal Nehru University who set the tone of the Programme.

The interdisciplinary perspective was upheld by the sectional President of the conference Prof. Dr. Shibashis Chatterjee, Professor, Jadavpur University who harped on persistent prevalence of Euro-Centrism in reading History which makes the subject more incomprehensible and undecipherable.

Evidence of Success: The three-day conference was very enlightening with a host of eminent speakers and international delegates, students, teaching and non-teaching faculty of host college as well as adjacent ones. Students not only listened with rapt attention but also presented papers in parallel sessions which ran simultaneously. Since the college hosted the programme in open stage as well as in rooms available in college buildings the programme could be spread out with long sessions held parallelly.**Problems Encountered & Resources Required:** Though the conference ran smoothly, many paper presenters could not get requisite time for completing their presentations. Due to a high number of presenters and paucity of time, adequate and requisite chance could not be given to all of them. Lack of sufficient moderators in rooms of paper presenters could be avoided with meticulous planning in the future.

Best Practice – 2

Title: Death Penalty for Rape: A Critique**Objective:** To raise awareness amongst the young adult population on one of the fourth largest crimes in India and whether capital punishment is the necessary alleviation for such a heinous crime has raised a lot of dust in recent years, especially after the gruesome rape and murder of Jyoti Singh, alias Nirbhaya, a paramedical student, who was gangraped and thrown out of a bus on 16th December 2012.**Context:** Rape is one of the most terrible crimes ever. Approximately one rape was reported every 16 minutes in India in 2020. Though overall crimes against women have declined, rapes have increased in India and according to the National Crime Records Bureau statistics, 96% statistics are committed by perpetrators known

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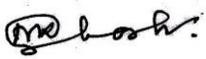
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to the victims. Conviction rates for rape is also very poor only 27.8% and much lesser goes to the gallows. Should such a crime incur the strictest of punishment which is capital punishment? Considering the change of laws especially Criminal Amendment Act 2013 and raising hue and cry with also minors getting raped in India too often; debates over death penalty for rape has gained fresh ground. Many countries have abolished death penalty for rape; in fact, 111 countries have abolished death penalty altogether. In such a context, discussion and debates on whether death penalty is a requisite punishment for the rape convicts draws parallels not only as a matter of comparative study but also essential for discussion.

Practice: In continuance of a series of extension lectures and invited talks, Jangipur College under the aegis of IQAC, hosted an online invited talk organized by the Department of English and Women's Cell on 21.05.23 from 11am on 'Death Penalty for Rape: A Critique' by widely acclaimed human rights activist of international repute, Professor Sujato Bhadro who spoke against the prevalence of death penalty for rapists. His argument was that the State can take away right to life guaranteed under article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Life imprisonment can be a solution for such crimes surely. Since it was an online talk of there were 71 participants in Google Meet. the Google Meet link of the lecture was <https://meet.google.com/vei-ewtt-wjz>. The YouTube Live Streaming Link was also there https://youtube.com/live/qF4r0KeF_Y8?feature=share in which there were 82 viewers.

Evidence of Success: Students listened to the online talk with rapt attention and the talk was followed by half an hour of interactive session where few questions were raised on the matter which were as variegated as role of women's clothing in indicating invitation to men's role in combatting such crimes against women.

Problems Encountered and Resources Required: The high count of participants and lively session validated the fact that such talks are timely and necessary but it would have been better if the talk would have been in-person/offline but resources could not be mobilized for that.



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