

REPORT

An Extramural seminar was organized by the Department of Political Science, Pattamundai college, Pattamundai on 06.12.2019 at 11 A.M. in the Auditorium hall of Pattamundai college. The topic of the seminar was "**Democracy and understanding it's various perspectives**" Prof. Niranjan Barik, Former HOD, Department of Political Science Ravenshaw University and Dr. Gyana Ranjan Swain Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Ravenshaw University were the Resource Person in the seminar. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Nilamani Lenka, HOD, Department of Odia, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai. This meeting was commenced at 11.00 A.M. with the lighting of candle by our Resource Persons. Miss Nibedita Pradhan, Head Department of Political Science gave a key note address of the topic and Miss Simangini Das, Lecturer in Political Science, Pattamundai college, gave welcome speech and Mr. Ranjan Kumar Behera, Lecturer in Political Science, introduced the Resource Persons on this occasion.

This meeting was ended with vote of thanks by Miss Tejaswini Das, Lecturer in Political Science at 2.00 P.M.

Nibedita Pradhan



**OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI**

Letter No 1606 Date 02/12/2019

To

**Prof Niranjan Barik
Visiting faculty, Ravenshaw University
Former professor and Head, Dept of pol Sc
Ravenshaw University, Cuttack**

Sub: - An invitation to act as Resource Person for the Extramural Seminar to be organized by the Dept. of Political science on 06.12.2019.

Sir,

It is my pleasure to invite you as a resource person for the Extramural Seminar to be organized by the Dept. of Political Science at 10.00 am on 06th December 2019 on the topic **"Democracy- Understanding it's various perspectives"** in our college.

Your kind presence for the said purpose is highly solicited.


Principal 2-12-19
Principal
Pattamundai College.
Principal
Pattamundai College



**OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI**

Letter No 1607 Date 02/12/2019

To

Asst. Prof Gyana Ranjan swain
Ravenshaw University,
Cuttack

Sub: - An invitation to act as Resource Person for the Extramural Seminar to be organized by the Dept. of Political science on 06.12.2019.

Sir,

It is my pleasure to invite you as a resource person for the Extramural Seminar to be organized by the Dept. of ~~Pol-SC~~ at 10.00 am on 06th December 2019 on the topic "**Democracy- Understanding it's various perspectives**" in our college.

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[Handwritten Signature]
Principal 2-12-19
Pattamundai College.
Principal
Pattamundai College

Democracy: Understanding its various perspectives

Gyanaranjan Swain
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Ravenshaw University

Democracy is a form of government in which the people have the authority to choose their governing legislation. Who people are and how authority is shared among them are core issues for democratic theory, development and constitution. Some cornerstones of these issues are freedom of assembly and speech, inclusiveness and equality, membership, consent, voting, right to life and minority rights.

Generally, there are two types of democracy: direct and representative. In a direct democracy, the people directly deliberate and decide on legislature. In a representative democracy, the people elect representatives to deliberate and decide on legislature, such as in parliamentary or presidential democracy. Liquid democracy combines elements of these two basic types. However, the noun "democracy" has, over time, been modified by more than 3,500 adjectives which suggests that it may have types that can elude and elide this duality. The most common day-to-day decision making approach of democracies has been the majority rule, though other decision making approaches like supermajority and consensus have been equally integral to democracies. They serve the crucial purpose of inclusiveness and broader legitimacy on sensitive issues, counterbalancing majoritarianism, and therefore mostly take precedence on a constitutional level.

In the common variant of liberal democracy, the powers of the majority are exercised within the framework of a representative democracy, but the constitution limits the majority and protects the minority, usually through the enjoyment by all of certain individual rights, e.g. freedom of speech, or freedom of association. Besides these general types of democracy, there have been a wealth of further types (see below). Republics, though often associated with democracy because of the shared principle of rule by consent of the governed, are not necessarily democracies, as republicanism does not specify how the people are to rule. Democracy is a system of processing conflicts in which outcomes depend on what participants do, but no single force controls what occurs and its outcomes. The uncertainty of outcomes is inherent in democracy. Democracy makes all forces struggle repeatedly to realize their interests and devolves power from groups of people to sets of rules. Western democracy, as distinct from that which existed in pre-modern societies, is generally considered to have originated in city-states such as Classical Athens and the Roman Republic, where various schemes and degrees of enfranchisement of the free male population were observed before the form disappeared in the West at the beginning of late antiquity. The English word dates back to the 16th century, from the older Middle French and Middle Latin equivalents.

According to American political scientist Larry Diamond, democracy consists of four key elements: a political system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections; the active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life; protection of the human rights of all citizens; a rule of law, in which the laws and procedures apply equally to all citizens. Todd Landman, nevertheless, draws our attention to the fact that

democracy and human rights are two different concepts and that "there must be greater specificity in the conceptualisation and operationalisation of democracy and human rights"

The term appeared in the 5th century BC to denote the political systems then existing in Greek city-states, notably Athens, to mean "rule of the people", in contrast to aristocracy meaning "rule of an elite". While theoretically, these definitions are in opposition, in practice the distinction has been blurred historically. The political system of Classical Athens, for example, granted democratic citizenship to free men and excluded slaves and women from political participation. In virtually all democratic governments throughout ancient and modern history, democratic citizenship consisted of an elite class, until full enfranchisement was won for all adult citizens in most modern democracies through the suffrage movements of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Democracy contrasts with forms of government where power is either held by an individual, as in an absolute monarchy, or where power is held by a small number of individuals, as in an oligarchy. Nevertheless, these oppositions, inherited from Greek philosophy, are now ambiguous because contemporary governments have mixed democratic, oligarchic and monarchic elements. Karl Popper defined democracy in contrast to dictatorship or tyranny, thus focusing on opportunities for the people to control their leaders and to oust them without the need for a revolution. No consensus exists on how to define democracy, but legal equality, political freedom and rule of law have been identified as important characteristics. These principles are reflected in all eligible citizens being equal before the law and having equal access to legislative processes. For example, in a representative democracy, every vote has equal weight, no unreasonable restrictions can apply to anyone seeking to become a representative, and the freedom of its eligible citizens is secured by legitimised rights and liberties which are typically protected by a constitution. Other uses of "democracy" include that of direct democracy. One theory holds that democracy requires three fundamental principles: upward control (sovereignty residing at the lowest levels of authority), political equality, and social norms by which individuals and institutions only consider acceptable acts that reflect the first two principles of upward control and political equality.

The term "democracy" is sometimes used as shorthand for liberal democracy, which is a variant of representative democracy that may include elements such as political pluralism; equality before the law; the right to petition elected officials for redress of grievances; due process; civil liberties; human rights; and elements of civil society outside the government. Roger Scruton argues that democracy alone cannot provide personal and political freedom unless the institutions of civil society are also present. In some countries, notably in the United Kingdom which originated the Westminster system, the dominant principle is that of parliamentary sovereignty, while maintaining judicial independence. In the United States, separation of powers is often cited as a central attribute. In India, parliamentary sovereignty is subject to the Constitution of India which includes judicial review. Though the term "democracy" is typically used in the context of a political state, the principles also are applicable to private organisations.

There are many decision making methods used in democracies, but majority rule is the dominant form. Without compensation, like legal protections of individual or group rights, political minorities can be oppressed by the "tyranny of the majority". Majority rule is a competitive approach, opposed to consensus democracy, creating the need that elections, and generally deliberation, are substantively and procedurally "fair," i.e., just and equitable. In some countries, freedom of political expression, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and

internet democracy are considered important to ensure that voters are well informed, enabling them to vote according to their own interests. It has also been suggested that a basic feature of democracy is the capacity of all voters to participate freely and fully in the life of their society. With its emphasis on notions of social contract and the collective will of all the voters, democracy can also be characterised as a form of political collectivism because it is defined as a form of government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in law-making. While representative democracy is sometimes equated with the republican form of government, the term "republic" classically has encompassed both democracies and aristocracies. Many democracies are constitutional monarchies, such as the United Kingdom.

Contemporary Perspectives

Among modern political theorists, there are three contending conceptions of democracy: aggregative democracy, deliberative democracy, and radical democracy

Aggregative

The theory of aggregative democracy claims that the aim of the democratic processes is to solicit citizens' preferences and aggregate them together to determine what social policies society should adopt. Therefore, proponents of this view hold that democratic participation should primarily focus on voting, where the policy with the most votes gets implemented. Different variants of aggregative democracy exist. Under minimalism, democracy is a system of government in which citizens have given teams of political leaders the right to rule in periodic elections. According to this minimalist conception, citizens cannot and should not "rule" because, for example, on most issues, most of the time, they have no clear views or their views are not well-founded. Joseph Schumpeter articulated this view most famously in his book *Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy*. Contemporary proponents of minimalism include William H. Riker, Adam Przeworski, Richard Posner.

According to the theory of direct democracy, on the other hand, citizens should vote directly, not through their representatives, on legislative proposals. Proponents of direct democracy offer varied reasons to support this view. Political activity can be valuable in itself, it socialises and educates citizens, and popular participation can check powerful elites. Most importantly, citizens do not rule themselves unless they directly decide laws and policies. Governments will tend to produce laws and policies that are close to the views of the median voter—with half to their left and the other half to their right. This is not a desirable outcome as it represents the action of self-interested and somewhat unaccountable political elites competing for votes. Anthony Downs suggests that ideological political parties are necessary to act as a mediating broker between individual and governments. Downs laid out this view in his 1957 book *An Economic Theory of Democracy*.

Robert A. Dahl argues that the fundamental democratic principle is that, when it comes to binding collective decisions, each person in a political community is entitled to have his/her interests be given equal consideration (not necessarily that all people are equally satisfied by the collective decision). He uses the term polyarchy to refer to societies in which there exists a certain set of institutions and procedures which are perceived as leading to such democracy. First and foremost among these institutions is the regular occurrence of free and open elections which are used to select representatives who then manage all or most of the public policy of the society. However, these polyarchic procedures may not create a full democracy if, for

example, poverty prevents political participation. Similarly, Ronald Dworkin argues that "democracy is a substantive, not a merely procedural, ideal."

Deliberative

Deliberative democracy is based on the notion that democracy is government by deliberation. Unlike aggregative democracy, deliberative democracy holds that, for a democratic decision to be legitimate, it must be preceded by authentic deliberation, not merely the aggregation of preferences that occurs in voting. Authentic deliberation is deliberation among decision-makers that is free from distortions of unequal political power, such as power a decision-maker obtained through economic wealth or the support of interest groups. If the decision-makers cannot reach consensus after authentically deliberating on a proposal, then they vote on the proposal using a form of majority rule.

Radical

Radical democracy is based on the idea that there are hierarchical and oppressive power relations that exist in society. Democracy's role is to make visible and challenge those relations by allowing for difference, dissent and antagonisms in decision-making processes.

**Department of Political Science
Pattamundai College, Pattamundai**

Extramural Seminar on

"Democracy : understanding it's various perspectives"

Dt.06.12.2019

Students Attendance

SI No	Name of the Student	Roll No	Signature of the Student
1	Itishree Banik	BA-17-033	Itishree Banik
2	Puspata Behera	BA-17-038	Puspata Behera
3	Anasuya Rout	BA-17-045	Anasuya Rout
4	Purne'marane' Das	BA-17-060	Purne'marane' Das
5	Supriyabala Behera	BA-17-093	Supriyabala Behera
6	Lopamudra Nath	BA-17-094	Lopamudra Nath
7	Sunyakanta Sethi	BA-17-114	Sunyakanta Sethi
8	Karpada Panda	BA-17-118	Karpada Panda
9	Dharmendra Sethi	BA-17-121	Dharmendra Sethi
10	Rajashree Sahoo	BA-17-195	Rajashree Sahoo
11	Jyotirmayee Nayak	BA-17-183	Jyotirmayee Nayak
12	Debi prasad Biswal	BA-17-068	Debi prasad Biswal.
13	Ismita Sahoo	BA-17-109	Ismita Sahoo
14	Baisakhi Das		Baisakhi Das
15	Nilipta Rout		Nilipta Rout
16	Mamashkeemandal	BA-18-063	Mamashkeemandal
17	Suehi Smita Nayak	BA-18-035	Suehi Smita Nayak
18	Kausalya pal	BA-18-089	Kausalya pal
19	Bansharani Bhuyan	BA-18-097	Bansharani Bhuyan
20	Lipa Pradhan	BA-18-104	Lipa Pradhan
21	Subhasmita Nayak	BA-18-113	Subhasmita Nayak
22	Pujarane'ee Giric'	BA-18-146	Pujarane'ee Giric'
23	Amita Sethi	BA-18-156	Amita Sethi
24	Rina jena	BA-18-157	Rina jena
25	Supriya Sahoo	BA-18-245	Supriya Sahoo
26	Subhrajani Dash	BA-18-267	Subhrajani Dash
27	Mahaprasad A. Kati	BA-18-008	Mahaprasad A. Kati
28	Pratibha Prasad Prasad	BA-18-221	Pratibha P. Prasad
29	Pujarani Sahoo	BA-18-266	Pujarani Sahoo
30	Subhrajani Dash	BA-18-267	Subhrajani Dash
31	Panchanan Mishra	BA-18-111	Panchanan Mishra

Sl No	Name of the Student	Roll No	Signature of the Student
32	Moheswore Sethi	BA18-158	Moheswore sethi
33	Debarjit Panda	BA18-182	Debarjit Panda
34	Niranjana Malik	BA18-162	Niranjana malik
35	Aspita Biswal	BA17-67	Aspita Biswal
36	Archana Nayak	BA17-127	Archana Nayak
37	Sudipta Das	BA17-083	Sudipta Das
38	Anjita Nayak	BA17-229	Anjita Nayak
39	Biswaprava Sahoo	BA19-007	Biswaprava Sahoo
40	Yajnaseni Ojha	BA19-031	Yajnaseni Ojha
41	Binodini Rout	BA19-038	Binodini Rout
42	Jharana Biswal	BA-19-059	Jharana Biswal
43	Tueshi Sahoo	BA-19-071	Tueshi Sahoo
44	Nilesh Kumar Rout	BA-19-095	Nilesh Kumar Rout
45	Anuska Sahoo	BA-19-109	Anuska Sahoo
46	Biswaprava Mohanty	BA-19-117	Biswaprava Mohanty
47	Prityadanshini Karik.	BA-19-125	Prityadanshini Karik.
48	Sikha Pal	BA-19-126	Sikha Pal
49	Subhasmita Sahoo	BA-19-140	Subhasmita Sahoo
50	Pradhanjali Nayak	BA-19-148	Pradhanjali Nayak
51	Susmita Sahoo	BA-19-211	Susmita Sahoo
52	Madhusmita Nath	BA-19-236	Madhusmita Nath
53	Lipsharani Pagal.	BA-19-237	Lipsharani Pagal.
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ରାଜନୀତିବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗର ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ(ଆପ୍): ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ରାଜନୀତିବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ 'ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର ଓ ଏହାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଭଙ୍ଗୀ' ଶୀର୍ଷକ ଏକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଚକ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟପ୍ରଧାନ ଡ. ନୀଳମଣି ଲେଙ୍କାଙ୍କ ପୌରହିତ୍ୟରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ରେଭେନ୍ସା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଡ. ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ବାରିକ ମୁଖ୍ୟଅତିଥି ଭାବେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ରେଭେନ୍ସା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଆସୋସିଏଟ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଡ. ଜ୍ଞାନରଞ୍ଜନ ସ୍ୱାଇଁ ମୁଖ୍ୟବକ୍ତା ଭାବେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରର ସୁପ୍ତ ଓ ସଚେତନତା ସଂପର୍କରେ ବିଶଦ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ । ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ



ରାଜନୀତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ମୁଖ୍ୟଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ନିବେଦିତା ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ୱାଗତଭାଷଣ ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ରଞ୍ଜନ କୁମାର ଦେହେରା ଅତିଥିପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସାମାଜିକୀ ଦାସ ଭିତ୍ତି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ପାଠ କରିଥିଲେ । ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଚେଳସ୍ୱିନୀ ଦାସ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ଧର୍ମେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସେଠୀ, କୌଶଲ୍ୟା ପାଲ, ଅନସୂୟା ରାଉତ, ସୁପ୍ରିୟାବାଳା ବେହେରା, ବିଶ୍ୱକଳିତ ଦାସଙ୍କ ସମେତ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିଲେ ।

THE SARBASADHARANA
DATE : 08.12.2019

ରାଜନୀତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର

ପଞ୍ଜାମୁଖ୍ୟ, ୮।୧୨/ଏନ୍ଏନ୍ଏସ୍: ସଚେତନତା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ବିଶଦ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ । ପଞ୍ଜାମୁଖ୍ୟ କଲେଜ ରାଜନୀତିବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ ନିବେଦିତା ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ୱାଗତ ଭାଷଣ ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ରଞ୍ଜନ କୁମାର ବେହେରା ଅତିଥିପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସାମାଜୀନୀ ଦାସ ଭିତ୍ତି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ପାଠ କରିଥିବାବେଳେ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ତେଜସ୍ୱିନୀ ଦାସ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ଧର୍ମେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସେଠୀ, କୌଶଲ୍ୟା ପାଲ, ଅନସୁୟା ରାଉତ, ସୁପ୍ରିୟାବାଳା ବେହେରା, ବିଶ୍ୱଜିତ ଦାସ, ଅଲିଭା ନାୟକ, ମହେଶ୍ୱର ସେଠୀ, ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ମଲିକ, ସତ୍ୟରଞ୍ଜନ ପରିଡା ପ୍ରମୁଖ ରାଜନୀତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗର ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିଲେ ।

ପଞ୍ଜାମୁଖ୍ୟ କଲେଜ ରାଜନୀତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ 'ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର ଓ ଏହାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଭଙ୍ଗୀ' ଶୀର୍ଷକ ଏକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଚକ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧାନଙ୍କ ଡ. ନୀଳମଣି ଲେଙ୍କାଙ୍କ ପୌରହିତ୍ୟରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ରେଭେନ୍ସା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ପ୍ରାଚ୍ଚନ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଡ. ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ବାରିକ ମୁଖ୍ୟଅତିଥି ଭାବେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ସାଂପ୍ରତିକ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦିଗ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ । ରେଭେନ୍ସା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଆସୋସିଏଟ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଡ. ଜ୍ଞାନରଞ୍ଜନ ସ୍ୱାଇଁ ମୁଖ୍ୟବକ୍ତା ଭାବେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରର ସୁଫଳ ଓ

THE NITIDIN

DATE : 09.12.2019

'ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର ଓ ଏହାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଭଙ୍ଗୀ' ଶୀର୍ଷକ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର

ସଂଚାର ମିଡ଼ିଆ/ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡା

ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡା କଲେଜ ରାଜନୀତିବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ 'ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର ଓ ଏହାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଭଙ୍ଗୀ' ଶୀର୍ଷକ ଏକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଚକ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟପ୍ରଧାନ ଡ. ନୀଳମଣି ଲେଙ୍କାଙ୍କ ପୌରହିତ୍ୟରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ । ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ରେଭେନ୍ସା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ପ୍ରାଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଡ. ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ବାରିକ ମୁଖ୍ୟଅତିଥି ଭାବେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ସାଂପ୍ରତିକ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦିଗ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁଥିଲେ । ରେଭେନ୍ସା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଆସୋସିଏଟ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଡ. ଜ୍ଞାନରଞ୍ଜନ ସ୍ୱାଇଁ ମୁଖ୍ୟବକ୍ତା ଭାବେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରର ସୁଫଳ ଓ ସଚେତନତା ସଂପର୍କରେ ବିଶଦ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ । ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡା କଲେଜ ରାଜନୀତିବିଜ୍ଞାନ ମୁଖ୍ୟଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ନିବେଦିତା ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ୱାଗତକାଷ୍ଠଣ ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ରଞ୍ଜନ କୁମାର ବେହେରା ଅତିଥିପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସୀମାଲୀନୀ ଦାସ ଭିତ୍ତି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ପାଠ କରିଥିଲେ । ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଚେକ୍‌ସିନୀ ଦାସ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ଧର୍ମେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସେଠୀ, କୌଶଲ୍ୟା ପାଲ, ଅନସୁୟା ରାଉତ, ସୁପ୍ରିୟାବାଳା ବେହେରା, ବିଶ୍ୱଜିତି ଦାସ, ଅଲିଭା ନାୟକ, ମହେଶ୍ୱର ସେଠୀ, ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ମଲିକ, ସତ୍ୟରଞ୍ଜନ ପରିଡ଼ା ପ୍ରମୁଖ ରାଜନୀତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗର ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିଲେ ।

THE SANCHAR :

DATE : 09.12.2019