

Anirban Banerjee

CURRICULUM VITAE



Anirban Banerjee

PART I BRIEF PROFILE

Name: Anirban Banerjee

Official Address: Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan, P.O.Rajbati, Burdwan 713104, West Bengal, India.

Residential Address: G2 Tarabag, P.O. Rajbati, Burdwan 713104, West Bengal, India.

Contact No.: Official – 0342-2657938, 2658050 (Ext. – 445)

Mobile – 9153085106.

Email: abanerjee@soc.buruniv.ac.in

Present position: Professor of Sociology, The University of Burdwan.

Date of joining the university: 19th July, 1989.

Date of Joining as Professor: 27th July, 2006.

Teaching Experience: 34 years. Teaching Sociology as Full Time Faculty Member at The University of Burdwan (19th July, 1989 -19th July 2023 and continuing).

Research Experience: 37 years. Doing research since 1986, when he was an ICSSR Doctoral Fellow at the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, (ICSSR Eastern Regional Centre), Kolkata.

Google Scholar Info.: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=FL7Ie2AAAAAJ&hl=en>

University URL:

http://www.buruniv.ac.in/Downloads/Biodata/EMP_1735_AnirbanBanerjee.pdf

Google Scholar Citations :69

Orcid Id: 0000-0002-4796-6473

Vidhwan Id: 18974.

Vidhwan URL: <https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/profile/18974>

Date of birth: 15.11.1961.

Place of birth: Kolkata

Education: MA. Ph.D. (Cal)

Title of Ph.D. Thesis: “Students & Radical Social Change” (1991)

Institutional Link to Ph. D thesis:

[https://www.caluniv.ac.in/digital-lib-](https://www.caluniv.ac.in/digital-lib-dev/ebook/list_document.php?cat=1&department=576&document_folder=phd/T05234)

[dev/ebook/list_document.php?cat=1&department=576&document_folder=phd/T05234](https://www.caluniv.ac.in/digital-lib-dev/ebook/list_document.php?cat=1&department=576&document_folder=phd/T05234)

Shodhganga link to thesis:<http://hdl.handle.net/10603/162004>

Awards: Was awarded the Gold Medal by Calcutta University for his performance in the MA Examination in Sociology (1984).

Scholarships/Fellowships: 1) Was awarded the UGC Junior Research Fellowship by Calcutta University and 2) ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. 3) Nominated for a scholarship under the **Indo-Hungarian Educational Exchange Programme** (2011-12) by University Grants Commission, India. Banerjee was awarded a scholarship in the **Type E** category by the Hungarian Scholarship Board in 2011.

Organized Seminars & Lectures: 6

1)National Seminar on Contemporary Indian Society: Issues & Challenges (February 7-8 ,2004). It was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research.

2)National Seminar on Development with Dignity (29th & 30th November,2023 It was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research.

Memorial Lectures

Organized the First Second Prof. and Third Deb Kumar Banerjee Memorial Lectures at the 45th , 46th and 47th All India Sociological Conferences

PUBLICATIONS

Books= 11.

Authored or edited by self=7

Edited jointly =4

1.*Exploring Student Politics* (Published by Manasi Banerjee ,1998)

2.*Students & Radical Social Change* (Published by The University of Burdwan 2003)

3.*Samajattver Paribhasha*_(Published by Suhrid Publications, 2009)

4*Explorations in Sociology* (Published by The University of Burdwan , 2013)

5.*Chattrachattrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika o onnanno prabandha* (Chotoder Katha {rakashani,2013)

6.*Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism* (Published by Levant Books, 2015)

7.*Analysing Social Change & Development* (2018) (Jointly Edited volume with Naresh Bhargava et.al. Published by RC 15, Indian Sociological Society & Himanshu Publications, 2018)

8.*Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation* () (Jointly Edited volume with Naresh Bhargava et.al. Published by RC 15, Indian Sociological Society & Himanshu Publications, 2020)

9.*History, Heritage and Religion: Problems and Perspectives* (2020) (Jointly Edited volumewith Jaydeb Sarkhel, Published by Book Syndicate Private Limited ,2020)

10.*Social Space in the 21st Century: Some Explorations* (Jointly Edited volume with Sourav Madhur Dey and Ananta Kumar Biswas, Published by Mittal Publications, 2023).

11.*Peasant Movements, Consumer Culture and Conservation of Natural Resources*, Mittal Publications, 2023

Total Number of Research papers: 71

Book chapters: **18**

Book Reviews: **4**

English research papers published in national journals: **38**

Research papers in Bengali: **33**

CITATIONS

Citation of one unpublished paper: thrice in 2 books

Citations in Sociological Abstracts: 16

Citations in Google Scholar =69

H Index in Google Scholar =6

i10 Index =1

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS

Popular Essays in Bengali on social and cultural issues: 37

Career Guide: 1

Popular Lectures: 4

Essays in English: 3

Modules: 5

Obituaries and remembrances.7

Travellogues: 6

Work in Progress: **1.** Nine installments of *Samajtattwer Abhidhan* have been published so far.

Editing Journal

Joint Editor, of the online *Burdwan Journal of Sociology* along with Biswajit Ghosh

See URL: <https://sites.google.com/view/burdwanjournalofsociology/current-volume>

Membership of Editorial Board of Journal: Anirban Banerjee is on the Editorial Board of *Antarmukh* (ISSN 2249-3751), *Bharata Vidya* (ISSN: 2231-1334) and *Focus* (ISSN: 2231-1408).

Work as Peer Reviewer:1) International Journal of Indian Culture and Business Management 2) Bharata Vidya

RESEARCH PROJECTS: 3

1) *Suicide & Attempted Suicide in Burdwan District with Special Reference to Burdwan Town* (2001-2) (Sponsored by The University of Burdwan

2) *Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism* (Final Report of A UGC Major Research Project) (2009).

3) *Student Radicalism in Post Left Bengal: Final Report of A UGC Major Research Project* (2016)

REVIEWING UGC RESEARCH PROJECTS: Worked as Referee for UGC Projects

RESEARCH GUIDANCE

Ph.D. Awarded =9

Ph.D. Submitted =0

Ph.D. Registered Scholars=4

Total number of awarded theses published by scholars=3

Curriculum Development: Expert in UG Syllabus Committee, Bankura University (2023). Expert in Syllabus Committee, Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol.

As Head of the Department and Chairman, Board of PG Studies in Sociology, The University of Burdwan, I played a leading role in framing and revising syllabi .

Member of Board of Studies: Anirban Banerjee was Chairman, PG Board of Studies, Master of Social Work, The University of Burdwan, He is currently Member of Board of Member Board of Undergraduate Studies, Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol, Member of Board of Research Studies, Sidho Kanho Birsha University, Purulia, etc.

Contribution to Teacher Training: I have been associated with the UGC Human Resource Development Centre of The University of Burdwan for training teachers.

Administrative Experience: Anirban Banerjee served as **Head of the Department of Sociology** at The University of Burdwan for **four terms**. **First Term** from July 18, 2002 to July 17, 2004. **Second Term** from 18th October, 2006-31st October, 2008) **Third Term** (4th November, 2010-3rd November 2012). **Fourth Term** from 31st October, to 31.10.2016.

Membership of key administrative bodies: Former member: University Court
Member: Faculty Council

Selection Committee Member: Anirban Banerjee served as **Subject Expert** in various Selection Committees for the appointment and promotion of Faculty Members. In the past six months (December 2022 and January 2023), he was worked as a member of a Selection Committee in Kolhan University and Sister Nivedita University.

Previously he he was nominated Selection Committee member of DAV College, Meerut and worked as Subject Expert on 8th January, 2022. He participated in Selection Committees at Pandaveshwar College (24.08.2018) Bankura Christian College (18.06.2019) and Asansol Girls' College (21.04.2019) and Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University (30.09.2019 & 30.11.2019). He was a member of a Screening Committee for promotion of teachers at Kolhan University, Chaibasa (14.12.2022) and selection of teachers for Sister Nivedita University (4-1-2023) .

Earlier, he was actively associated with the West Bengal College Service Commission. He has served as Chancellor's Nominee in a Selection Committee in Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi and as a nominee of the Vice Chancellor in a Selection Committee at Jadavpur University, Ranchi University, Visva Bharati and as nominee of the Director of the Indian Statistical Institute in a Selection Committee at the Indian Statistical Institute. He also participated in Selection Committees of Alia University, Kolkata and Viswa Bharati, Santiniketan.

Inspection Team Member

As Subject Expert, and member of inspection teams, Prof. Banerjee visited Burdwan Raj College, Chandanagore Government College, Bankura Christian College, Kabi Sukanta Mahavidyalaya, Purni Devi Girls College and Chatna Chandidas Mahavidyalaya.

Interaction with other institutes: Throughout his career, Anirban Banerjee has interacted with different universities and institutes. They include Calcutta University, Jadavpur University, Kalyani University, Vidyasagar University, Netaji Subhas Open University, Sidho-Kano Birsa University, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, Tripura University, Agartala, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, and Corvinus University, Budapest (Hungary).

Membership of Academic Associations/Institutes: Anirban Banerjee is a Life Member of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan, Council for Political Studies, Kolkata, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, Indian Social Science Association, Agra, and Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi.

Positions held as Office Bearer in Academic Associations: Anirban Banerjee served first as **Secretary** and later as **Vice President** of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan.

SEMINARS

Total number of National Seminars organized: 2

Total number of Seminars and conferences attended: 84

National and state level seminars: 73

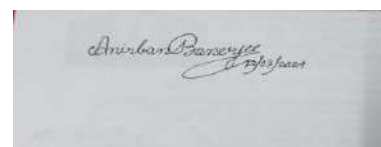
International/Foreign: 11

Institutional=2

Keynote Address: 2

Valedictory Address: 2

Chaired Seminar/conference: 7



Dated, 12/03/2024

ANIRBAN BANERJEE

PART II
Detailed Curriculum Vitae



Plate No.1.

Anirban Banerjee receiving the Gold Medal from Sri Gopal Krishna Gandhi, Chancellor of Calcutta University & Governor, West Bengal, at Darbhanga Hall, Calcutta University on 16th September, 2009.

Source: <http://www.caluniv.ac.in>

Anirban Banerjee (15th November, 1961-) is at present **Professor of the Department of Sociology at The University of Burdwan and one of the founding Faculty Members of this department.** He is a second-generation sociologist. His father, Prof. Deb Kumar Banerjee, (1926-2010) was a founding Faculty Member of the Sociology Department of Calcutta University. Anirban Banerjee was educated in Kolkata, in St. Paul's Mission School, Kolkata, Maulana Azad College, Kolkata, Presidency College, Kolkata and Calcutta University. He was married to Manasi Banerjee in 1991. They have two children, one daughter, Archi and son, Adri. In the following pages, a total account of achievements of Anirban Banerjee.

Awards

Anirban Banerjee topped the list of successful candidates in the MA Examination in Sociology Calcutta University (1984) and was awarded the **Gold Medal**. (Plate No.2).



Plate No.2.The Gold Medal

Front view of Gold Medal (left)

Back view of medal (right)

Scholarships & Fellowships

Dr. Banerjee was awarded both the **ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship** and **UGC Junior Research Fellowship**. Dr. Banerjee did his Ph.D. on an **ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship** at the Centre For Studies in Social Sciences (CSSC), Kolkata, under the supervision of Prof. Surajit C. Sinha, then Director of CSSC. He was awarded the Ph.D. Degree by Calcutta University in December 1992. The title of his doctoral dissertation is “Students & Radical Social Change” (1991).

In 2011 he was nominated by the University Grants Commission, India for a scholarship under the **Indo-Hungarian Educational Exchange Programme (2011)**. He was awarded a **Type E Scholarship** by the Hungarian Scholarship Board.

Teaching Experience

Prof. Anirban Banerjee is one of the founding Faculty Members of the Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan. He began teaching Sociology at The University of Burdwan since Sociology began as a Post Graduate Course of Studies in 1988. He joined The University of Burdwan on 19th July, 1989 as a Full Time Faculty Member. In 1990, Sociology emerged as a full-fledged academic department in The University of Burdwan. At present, he is the senior most Faculty Member of Sociology Department. Dr. Banerjee also served his *alma mater*, Calcutta University, as Guest Lecturer in Sociology from 1st July 1991 till 31st May, 2006.

Academic Interests

Dr. Banerjee’s wide range of academic interests includes Classical Sociology, Sociology of Organization, Industry & Labour, Sociology of Social Movements, Social Problems, Research Methodology, Sociological Theory, Sociology of Culture and Urban Sociology. He has done a Minor Research Project entitled *Suicide & Attempted Suicide in Burdwan District –With Special*

Reference to Burdwan Town. He did a Major Research Project which was awarded by the University Grants Commission on the theme: *Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism* (2007-2009). In 2011, he went to Corvinus University, Hungary, to do research on the topic "Student Radicalism in Hungary", as a participant in the Indo-Hungary Educational exchange Programme. He also did a UGC Major Research Project on the topic *Student Radicalism in Post-Left Bengal* (2013-2015)

Dr. Banerjee's major area of research is **Student Radicalism**. He has published three books on Student Politics, namely *Exploring Student Politics* (1998) , *Students & Radical Social Change* (2003) and *Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism*(2015). He has also written a module on Student and Youth Movements in *epgpathsala* sponsored by UGC and contributed a chapter on Student and Youth Movements in a book on Social Movements. He has also done two UGC Sponsored Major Research Projects on Student Radicalism, one of which has been published, namely, *Change and Continuity in Student Radicalism* (2015). His contributions to the study of student radicalism have been cited in some publications. Dr. Banerjee has a wide range of academic interests He published a Bengali book on Sociological Terminology entitled *Samajtattwer Paribhasha* (2009). In 2013 he has published two books containing essays on a variety of subjects. They are *Explorations in Sociology* and *Chattrachattrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika o onnanno prabandha*. Till now he has **68 citations** to his credit in Google Scholar.

Administrative Work

Anirban Banerjee served as **Head of the Department of Sociology** at The University of Burdwan for **four** terms. **First Term** from July 18, 2002 to July 17, 2004; **Second Term** from 18th October, 2006 – 31st October, 2008; **Third Term** 4th November, 2010-3rd November 2012. His present tenure as Head of the Department for the **Fourth Term** started on 31st October, 2014 and continued till 30.10.2016.(See Table No.1&2)

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING HEADSHIPS**Table No.1.Achievements and events during previous Headships**

PERIOD OF HEADSHIP	ACHIEVEMENTS/ SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
July 18, 2002 to July 17, 2004.	<p>1) Organized <i>National Seminar on Contemporary Indian Society: Issues & Challenges</i> (7th & 8th February, 2004).</p> <p>2) Published a book, <i>Students & Radical Social Change</i>, The University of Burdwan, 2003</p>
October 18, 2006- October 31, 2008	<p>1) <i>Recruitment of two new Faculty Members (2006)</i></p> <p>2) <i>Visit by Peer Team from NAAC (2007) .</i></p> <p>3) <i>Visit by UGC team for 11th Plan (2008)</i></p> <p>4) Semester system introduced.</p> <p>5) MA Syllabus revised in 2007 to incorporate changes brought about by Semester system</p> <p>6) MA Syllabus revised in 2008 to further modernize the syllabus by incorporating Medical Sociology.</p> <p>7) Department shifts to Composite Building from Humanities Building (2008)</p> <p>8) Anirban Banerjee and Santosh Pal organized the First Summer School at UGC Academic Staff College (2008)</p> <p>9) Anirban Banerjee awarded first UGC Major Research Project , <i>Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism</i> (2007-2009)</p> <p>10) Organized a Public Lecture. Prof. Dikshit Sinha was the speaker.</p> <p>11) Organized a Public Lecture on Rabindranath Tagore Prof. Krityapriya Ghosh was the Guest Speaker (2008).</p> <p>12) Participated in two international seminars.</p> <p>a) Presented a paper entitled “Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism” at the VIII th International Conference on Asian Youth & Childhoods , under the aegis of International Sociological Association , Jointly hosted by JNBP College and CCYRCI at Lucknow (November 22-24, 2007).</p> <p>b) Presented a paper on “Corruption in the Rationing System and the Anger of the Marginalized: A Study of Ration Riots in Contemporary West Bengal”, at the International Conference on Social Development, Social Movements, and the Marginalized: Perspectives and Concerns”, organized by Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi (February 16-19, 2008).</p>
4th November, 2010-3rd November 2012	<p>1) <i>A revised and updated MA syllabus is introduced (2012)</i></p> <p>2) 1st Anjan Ghosh Public Lectures organized (7th July, 2011)</p> <p>3) Anirban Banerjee started editing online journal entitled <i>Society Today</i> (www.societytoday.org) (2012)</p> <p>4) P.G. Diploma Course in Guidance and Counselling, organized jointly with the Department of Lifelong Learning, started. Anirban Banerjee was the first Course Co-ordinator. (4th January, 2012)</p>

**Table No.2.Academic & Administrative Achievements of Fourth Headship
(31st October 2014-31st October,2016)**

DATE	ACHIEVEMENTS/SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
29 .11. 2014	Delivered the Keynote Address to RC 18 (Sociology of Crime & Deviance) at the XL (40) All India Sociological Conference at Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith , Varanasi
2015	A new syllabus incorporating a new Minor Elective paper (SOC 304)under the Choice Based Credit System is introduced.
20.03.2015	Organized 3rd Anjan Ghosh Public Lecture
21.04.2015	Delivered a Special Lecture at Directed Initiative Conference in Kolkata
30 .06.2016	Delivered an Invited Lecture at Central University of Jharkhand, Brambe, Jharkhand,
July 2016	Submitted the completed UGC Major Research Project "Student Radicalism in Post-Left Bengal" to the UGC.
July 2016	Uploaded the completed UGC Major Research Project "Student Radicalism in Post-Left Bengal" in <i>Research Gate</i> .
15.07.2016	Attended meeting of Syllabus committee and Undergraduate Board of Studies of Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol. Finalized the course structure of BA Sociology (Honours +Gen) of Kazi Nazrul University and finalized the First Semester syllabus.
20.10.2016	The Peer Team of the National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) visited the Department of Sociology and appreciated the work of our alumni, students, research scholars and Faculty Members after seeing the exhibition of our works. A PowerPoint presentation highlighted the achievements of the Department of Sociology. An exhibition of the works of Faculty Members, Research Scholars and students were held.

WORK AS SUBJECT EXPERT

Participation in Inspection Teams

Anirban Banerjee has acted as **Subject Expert** in Inspection teams sent by The University of Burdwan to various colleges.

SELECTION COMMITTEE MEMBER

Anirban Banerjee served as **Subject Expert** in various Selection Committees for the appointment and promotion of Faculty Members. He was also actively associated with the West Bengal College Service Commission. He has served as Chancellor's Nominee in a Selection Committee in Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi and as a nominee of the Vice Chancellor in a Selection Committee at Jadavpur University, Ranchi University, Visva Bharati and Indian Statistical Institute. Recently, in 2019, he was Subject Expert in two Selection Committees set up at Bankura Christian College and Asansol Girls College.

The latest information is given in Table No.3

Table No. 3. Recent appointments in Expert Committees

Appointment as	University	Post	Year
Chancellor's Nominee	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	Professor	2013
Vice Chancellor's Nominee	Jadavpur University	Professor	2013
Vice Chancellor's Nominee	Ranchi University	Associate Professor	2015
Director's Nominee	Indian Statistical Institute	Associate Professor & Professor	2016
Vice Chancellor's Nominee	Pandaveshwar College	Assistant Professor Grade III	2018
Bankura University Nominee	Bankura Christian College	Guest Lecturer	2019
Vice Chancellor's Nominee	Asansol Girls' College	Assistant Professor Grade II	2019
Vice Chancellor's Nominee	Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University	Professor	2019
Vice Chancellor's Nominee	Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University	Professor	2019
Vice Chancellor's Nominee	DAV College, Meerut	Promotion of Assistant Professor (Stage II to Stage III) Assistant Professor Stage III to Associate Professor. Associate Professor to Professor	2021
Vice Chancellor's Nominee	Kolhan University, Chaibasa	Promotion of Ex Lecturer to Reader	2022
External Expert	Sister Nivedita University, Kolkata	Assistant Professors	2023

Seminars & Conferences

Prof. Banerjee has participated in **84 conferences**, seminars, workshops and lectures till date. He has organized two national seminars. These are **National Seminar on Contemporary Indian Society: Issues & Challenges** (7th & 8th February, 2004 and **National Seminar on Development with Dignity** (29th & 30th November, 2023). He has presented papers in several national and regional level seminars and conferences, many of which have been later published. He has also presented papers in five international

conferences, notably, the *World Leisure Congress*, (Jaipur, India 1989), the *XV ISA World Congress of Sociology*(Brisbane, Australia,2002), the *XVI ISA World Congress of Sociology* (Durban, South Africa,2006), *International Conference on Asian Youth & Childhoods*, (Lucknow, India 2007), and *International Conference on Social Development, Social Movements & the Marginalized* (New Delhi, India, 2008)He has organized one National Seminar, *National Seminar on Contemporary Indian Society: Issues & Challenges* in 2004.He was also on the Organizing Committee of the *National Seminar on Discourses on Development*, organized by the Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan (13th & 14th March, 2010) and delivered the **Valedictory Address**. He delivered the **Valedictory Address to National Seminar & 17th Annual conference of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra** at B.N. Dutta Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Purba Bardhaman on February 16,2019. During his last Headship, he organized the *Anjan Ghosh Public Lectures* at the Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan (7th July, 2011).Recently, in 2014, he delivered the **Keynote Address** to the UGC Sponsored State level Seminar entitled “Rajdharm and Social Integration”, organized by the Department of History, Kazi Nazrul Islam Mahavidyalaya, Churulia, in collaboration with Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra.(21st and 22nd February,2014).He also delivered the **Keynote Address** entitled "Criminalization of Student Politics in Bengal" to RC 18 of Indian Sociological Society(Sociology of Crime & Deviance) at the 40th All India Sociological Conference , organized by Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith at Varanasi (November 29-December1, 2014).He was also a **Resource Person** at National Seminar on the Study of Educational Status of Tribal women in Jharkhand (24th September,2023) organized by Koylanchal Charitable Foundation, Jharkhand and ‘Recent Socio-Economic Issues on Agrarian and Livelihood Transformation in India’ (January 30,2024)organized by Sociological Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute , Kolkata.
(For full list of seminars see Part VI)

Organizing Lectures:

Table No.4. Prof. Deb Kumar Banerjee Memorial Lectures at the All-India Sociological Conferences

Conference	Year	Speaker
45 th All-India Sociological Conference at Trivandrum, Kerala	2019	Prof.Gayatri Bhayyacharya
46 th All-India Sociological Conference at Mumbai (Online)	2021	Prof.SudeshnaBasu Mukerjee
47 th All-India Sociological Conference at Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya	2022	Prof.Indira Rama Rao
48 th All-India Sociological Conference at Vellore, Tamil Nadu	2023	Prof.B.K. Nagla

Invited talks

Anirban Banerjee was invited to deliver several talks throughout his career. See below.

- 1) Delivered an invited talk entitled "Anti-Globalization Movements & The Indian State: The Case of Thoothukudi" at the International Conference on Social change and Challenges in the Era of Globalization organized by Department of Sociology, Ranchi University, Jharkhand.27-29 September,2018.
- 2) Delivered an Invited Talk on "Sustainable Development in India" in Statistics Day organized by West Bengal(W) Region of National Statistics Office, Burdwan, at Bardhaman Science Centre, 29th June,2019.
- 3) Delivered an Invited talk on "Was Vidyasagar a failure as a Social Reformer?" at the National Seminar on Reawakening and Vidyasagar: Present Day Relevance, organized by Tehatta Sadananda Mahavidyalaya in collaboration with Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan ,31st August,2019.
- 4) Delivered an Invited talk on "Social Criticism in Print Media " at **International Seminar on “Media, Society and Culture: Interrelations and Changing Scenario”** (25th and 26th February, 2020) Organized by Kashipur Michael Madhusudan Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia)
- 5) Delivered an Invited Talk entitled " Impact of Covid 19 on Indian Society: Critique of an Unplanned Lockdown" at Two day National Webinar on **“Impact of Covid 19 on Indian Society”**, Organized by : Alumni Association, Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan, in association with Department of Sociology of Kashipur Michael Madhusudan Mahavidyalaya, Purulia(29th & 30th July,2020).
- 6) Delivered the Third Dhritiman Sur Memorial Lecture on the theme:” Impact of Covid 19 on Education at Sishu Niketan School, Bhatchala, Burdwan on 17th February,2021.
- 7)Delivered a Special Lecture entitled **Human Rights Violations in India** at **National E-Conference on Human Rights Issues, Social Problems and Changes in 21st Century** on 26th and 27th June 2021, Organized by the Department of Sociology, Ranchi University. (Paper and lecture uploaded in Research Gate)
- 8)Delivered an Invited Talk on “Social Change in Independent India” at **State Level Webinar on entitled “Looking back at 75 years of Indian Independence”**, organized by Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra on 15th August, 2021.(See https://www.researchgate.net/publication/353917230_SOCIAL_CHANGE_IN_INDEPENDENT_INDIA)
- 9)Delivered an Invited Talk entitled “Challenges to Indian Unity” at a webinar on **Challenges to Indian Unity** at Adamas University on 30th September,2021. (See https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354949174_CHALLENGES_TO_INDIAN_UNITY).
- 10) Delivered an Invited Talk entitled **New Education Policy** on July 6, 2022 at Five Day Faculty Development Programme on “Modern India in the Post -colonial Era: Society, Economy, Politics and Emerging Trends” organized by Amity Institute of Social Sciences, and Amity Institute of Environmental Sciences, Amity University, Kolkata (4th July-8th July, 2022). (See

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/361788279_NEW_EDUCATION_POLICY)

11) Delivered an Invited Talk entitled **India's Democratic Heritage and Contemporary Political Realities** at ICSSR Sponsored Two Day National Seminar on 'India's Glorious Cultural Heritage: Continuity and Changes' (23rd and 24th March, 2023) organized by Kashipur Michael Madhusudan Mahavidyalaya, Purulia.

12) Delivered an Invited Talk entitled **"Empowering Tribal Women Through Education in Jharkhand: Role of NGOs"**, at the 1st National Seminar on Study of the Educational Status of Tribal Women in Jharkhand the Present Scenario organized by Koylanchal Charitable Foundation, Dhanbad, on 24th September, 2023.

13) Delivered an Invited Talk entitled **"Peasants and Farmers Movements in Late Colonial and Post Colonial India"**, at Sociological Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, on 30th January, 2024.



Plate No.3.

Prof. Anirban Banerjee delivering the Keynote Address to R.C. 18 of Indian Sociological Society at the 40th All India Sociological Conference at Varanasi on 29th November, 2014

Teacher Training

Dr. Banerjee has also been active in training college and university teachers. He served as Joint Coordinator of a Special Summer School in Social Sciences, organized by the UGC Academic Staff College, The University of Burdwan, in 2008. To motivate young teachers to do research projects, he also lectured on the topic, “Doing a UGC Research Project: A Guide for Future Researchers” at the Fourth Refresher Course in Social Sciences, organized by the UGC Academic Staff College, The University of Burdwan, (Feb 6-26, 2010). Here he drew upon his own experiences of doing a UGC Project. He is regularly involved in the activities of UGC Academic Staff College, (now UGC Human Resource Development Centre) The University of Burdwan, and often serves the Centre as a Resource Person.

Table No.5. Recent appointments as a Resource Person

Institution	Course	Date of Lecture/Evaluation
UGC Human Resource Development Centre	Refresher Course in International Relations	18.02.2019
Do.	Refresher Course in International Relations	19.02.2019
Do.	116th Orientation Programme	23.11.2019
Do.	Refresher Course in Natural and Man -Made Disaster Causes, Impact and Its Management	16.12.2019

Membership of Learned Societies & Cultural organizations

Dr. Banerjee is a member of several learned societies. These include International Sociological Association, Indian Sociological Society, Indian Statistical Institute, Indian Social Science Association, Council for Political Studies, and Sociological Association of West Bengal. He served as the Secretary of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, (An Interdisciplinary Research Organization of Burdwan town) during the period 2006-2007. He also served as Vice President of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra and the Convener of the Seminar Committee. He is now Joint Convener of Publicationh Committee.

PUBLICATIONS



Plate No.4

Samajtattver Paribhasha, authored by Anirban Banerjee, is being inaugurated by Sri Subir Datta, Director, National Book Trust (Eastern Region) at a function in the Burdwan University Central Library, Golapbag, Burdwan on 1st July, 2009.

Photo: Manasi Banerjee

Prof. Banerjee has published **71 research papers** and **eleven books till date**. The books which he published are 1) *Exploring Student Politics* (1998) and 2) *Students & Radical Social Change* (2003), 3) *Samajtattver Paribhasha* (2009), 4) *Explorations in Sociology* (2013), and *Chattrachattrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika o onnanno prabandha* (2013) and *Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism* (2015). He has jointly edited *Analysing Social Change & Development* (2018) and *Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation* (2020) with Naresh Bhargava et.al. *History, Heritage and Religion: Problems and Perspectives* (2020) (Jointly Edited volume with Jaydeb Sarkhel), *Social Space in the Twenty First Century* (Edited jointly with Dr. Sourav Madhur Dey and Dr. Ananta Kumar Biswas), and *Peasant Movements, Consumer Culture and Conservation of Natural Resources* (Edited by Anirban Banerjee).

The research papers include 29 Bengali research papers, including one serialized Bengali research paper in 15 installments. That apart, he has done reviews of four books. His works, including Seminar papers and Book Reviews have **been cited** in international abstracting journals like *CSA Sociological Abstracts*. He has a total of **68 citations** with an **H Index of 5** and **i10index of 1** in *Google Scholar*. He has also written popular articles on a wide range of issues, both in English and in Bengali.

(For full and detailed list of publications, see Part III& IV)

Editing Journal and Membership of Editorial Board

Anirban Banerjee is a member of the Editorial Board *Antarmukh* (ISSN 2249-3751

Anirban Banerjee is at present Joint Editor, of the online *Burdwan Journal of Sociology* along with Biswajit Ghosh

See URL: <https://sites.google.com/view/burdwanjournalofsociology/current-volume>).

RESEARCH GUIDANCE

Till now I have produced nine Ph.Ds. (See Table No.5). Four are currently registered. (See Table No.6)



Plate No.5. Prof. Anirban Banerjee with his two Ph.D. awardees, and Dr. Debjani Chakraborty Som and Dr. Subhrajit Chatterjee at the 36th Convocation of The University of Burdwan organized at Sanskriti Lokmancha on December,1,2017.

TABLE NO.6.PHD DEGREES AWARDED TO SCHOLARS SINCE 2010


Photo	Name of Scholar	Title of Thesis and Shodhganga link Whether published	Date of Award
	Notan Bhushan Kar	Changing Scenarios of Agricultural System and its Impact on the Rural Society of Bengal under the Left Front Regime: A Study of Two Villages (1977-2006). Shodh ganga link http://hdl.handle.net/10603/2970	13.05 2010


Photo	Name of Scholar	Title of Thesis and Shodhganga link /Whether published as a book	Date of Award
	Arunava Narayan Mukherjee	Work Culture in the Banking Industry: A Sociological Study of Three Nationalized banks (in 2 volumes) Shodh ganga link http://hdl.handle.net/10603/74183 PUBLICATION BASED ON THESIS Published book based on thesis. <i>Work Culture in the Banking Industry</i> , Archers & Elevators Publishing House, Bangalore, 2018.Price: Rs.400/-	1.09.2011




Photo	Name of Scholar	Title of Thesis and Shodhganga link/ Whether published as a book	Date of Award
	Subhrajit Chatterjee	স্থানীয় ও আঞ্চলিক সংস্কৃতির উপর বিশ্বায়নের প্রভাব: পরিপ্রেক্ষিত ডোকরা শিল্পী সম্প্রদায় (The Impact of Globalization on the Local Cultures: The Case of Dokra artisans) Shodh ganga link http://hdl.handle.net/10603/206628 PUBLICATION BASED ON THESIS Subhrajit later published a book based on the thesis. See ডঃ শুভ্রাজিত চ্যাটার্জী ঃ বিশ্বায়নের আলোকে ডোকরা শিল্প ও শিল্পী সম্প্রদায়, স্কলার পাবলিকেশন্স, করিমগঞ্জ, আসাম, ২০১৬। মূল্যঃ ২০০/-	29.07.2015
	Debjani Chakraborty (Som)	Slums in Burdwan town in the Era of Globalization: A Sociological Study Shodh ganga link http://hdl.handle.net/10603/202435	28.01.2016
	Mukta Adhikary	Economic Development and Social change among the Birhor tribe of Purulia District Shodh ganga link http://hdl.handle.net/10603/257447	8th March, 2018




Photo	Name of Scholar	Title of Thesis and Shodhganga link/ Whether published as a book	Date of Award
	Gargi Lahiri	Social determinants of reproductive health among married slum dwelling women: a Case study of Uttarpada Slums Shodh ganga link http://hdl.handle.net/10603/256491	20th June, 2018
	Tapas Roy	Mobile Telephony & Youth: A Sociological Study Shodh ganga link http://hdl.handle.net/10603/257351	30th May, 2019
	Sourav Ghosh	Santals of Bankura: An Ethnographic Study Shodh ganga link http://hdl.handle.net/10603/457824 PUBLICATION BASED ON THESIS Published revised version of thesis in book form as <i>Santals of Bankura</i> , Levant Books, Kolkata, 2022. Price: Rs.1495/- Review of the book published by Naresh Bhargava in <i>Rajasthan Journal of Sociology</i> , Vol.14, October 2022, p.174.	9th February, 2021


Photo	Name of Scholar	Title of Thesis and Shodhganga link/ Whether published as a book	Date of Award
	Sudhansu Sekhar Datta	"Role of NGOs in Preventing Human trafficking: A Study in North and South 24 Parganas of West Bengal" Shodh ganga link http://hdl.handle.net/10603/471754	10th May,2022



Plate No.6. One of my scholars, Sri Tapas Roy, receiving the Ph.D. degree from Vice Chancellor, Sri Nimai Saha, at the 37th Annual Convocation of The University of Burdwan, held at the Convocation Hall, Golapbag, Burdwan, on 20th June,2019. Photo: Anirban Banerjee



Plate No.7a

One of my scholars, Dr. Sourav Ghosh, receiving the Ph.D. degree from Vice Chancellor, Prof. Nimai Saha, at the 38th Annual Convocation of The University of Burdwan, held at the Convocation Hall, Golapbag, Burdwan, on 24th February, 2023. After the provisional award of the Ph.D. degree in 2022, Sourav published his thesis. Photo: Anirban Banerjee

Plate No.7b

One of my scholars, Dr. Sudhansu Sekhar Datta, receiving the Ph.D. degree from Vice Chancellor, Prof. Nimai Saha, at the 38th Annual Convocation of The University of Burdwan, held at the Convocation Hall, Golapbag, Burdwan, on 24th February, 2023. He did his thesis on the role of NGOs in preventing Sex Trafficking. Photo: Anirban Banerjee



**TABLE NO.7. REGISTERED RESEARCH SCHOLARS
(Since 2004)**

Name of Scholar	Registration Number	Effective date of registration	Title of thesis	Progress
Notan Bhushan Kar (Netaji Subhas Open University)	04219900007	27.09.04	Changing Scenarios of Agricultural System and its Impact on the Rural Society of Bengal under the Left Front Regime: A Study of Two Villages (1977-2006)	Awarded Ph. D on 13.05.2010
Arunava Narayan Mukherjee	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology/A/3 14/1	18.04.07	Work Culture in the Banking Industry: A Sociological Study of Three Nationalized banks	Awarded Ph. D on 1.09.2011. Published book based on thesis
N Name of Scholar	Registration Number	Effective date of registration	Title of thesis	Progress and Achievement
Subhrajit Chatterjee	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology/A/7 03	30-07-08	স্থানীয় ও আঞ্চলিক সংস্কৃতির উপর বিশ্বায়নের প্রভাব: পরিপ্রেক্ষিত ডোকরা শিল্পী সম্প্রদায়	Awarded Ph. D on 29.07.2015 Published book based on thesis
Name of Scholar	Registration Number	Effective date of registration	Title of thesis	Progress
Debjani chakrabarty Som	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology/A/ 172	6.4.09	Slums in Burdwan town in the Era of Globalization: A Sociological Study	Awarded Ph. D on 28.01.2016

Name of Scholar	Registration Number	Effective date of registration	Title of thesis	Progress and Achievement
Tapas Roy	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology/A/9 31/1(4) dated 12.3.12	18.10.11	Mobile telephony and Youth: A Sociological Study	Awarded Ph. D on 30.05.2019
Mukta Adhikary	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology/A/9 28/1(4) dated 12.3.12	12.9.11	Economic Development and Social change among the Birhor tribe of Purulia District	Awarded Ph. D on 8.3.2018
Gargi Lahiri	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology/A/9 29/1(4) dated 12.3.12	3.11.11	Social determinants of reproductive health among married slum dwelling women: a Case	Awarded Ph. D on 20.06.2018. Best Paper Award for the

Name of Scholar	Registration Number	Effective date of registration	Title of thesis	Progress and Achievement
			study of Uttarpara Slums	paper entitled ‘Covid 19 Pandemic and Private Tutors: The Overlooked Social, financial and Mental Issues’ with Soumen Nath at ‘e Conclave 2022 on Innovations in Management Practices’ organized by NSHM Business School, Kolkata, 17th and 18th February, 2022.
Sudhangshu Sekhar Datta	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology/A/501/1(4) dated 26.2.14.	26.2.14	"Role of NGOs in Preventing Human trafficking: A Study in North and south 24 Parganas of West Bengal"	Submitted Ph. D thesis on 8.03.2021. Awarded Ph.D on 10th May, 2022
Anindya Datta	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology/A/10 Dated 5.6.2014	7.1.2014	Sociology of Ramakrishna Mukherjee: A Critical Understanding	Writing thesis
Sourav Ghosh	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology//Socio/137/1(4)	21.07.2014	Santals of Bankura: An Ethnographic Study	Awarded Ph. D on 9.02.2021. Published book based on thesis
Bapan Chakrabarty	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology//Socio/98	13.09.2021	Impact of Pandemic on Women's Empowerment: A Study of Urban Self-help Group (Under UGC New Regulations 2009)	Registered. Published two papers.
Kahini Palit	R/Ph.D. Regn/Sociology//Socio/A/96	22-12-2019	Bengali Middle-Class Family in Post Economic Reform Era: A Sociological Study of Kolkata (Under UGC New Regulations 2009)	Registered Published three papers.

Puja Sarkar	R/Ph.D. Regn/A/ Sociology//Socio/87	11.11.2021	Early Marriage and Adolescent Girls: A Study in Purba Bardhaman District of West Bengal	Registered Published one paper
Soumen Nath			Impact of 'Swasthya Sathi' Health Scheme on the Beneficiaries: A Sociological Study of Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality, West Bengal.	
Pinky Rajak			Impact of Night Shift on Call Centre Workers in Kolkata: A Sociological Study	

M.PHIL CANDIDATES

NAME	SESSION	REGISTRATION NO & ROLL NO.	TITLE OF THESIS
Nurul Aksar	2020-2022	Registration Number- A912 of 2020-2022 Roll No. BUR /MP/SOC /2020/003	Socio economic Status of Muslim Shershabadia Community in Sagardighi Block of Murshidabad District: A Sociological Study
Samiran Dey	2021-2023	Registration Number & Roll Number Registration No- A3695 of 2016-17 Roll No- BUR/MP/SOC/2021/004	"Young Generation and Politics"

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Anirban Banerjee has, till date, completed three research projects. See Table No.8



Plate No.8.

Anirban Banerjee delivering a Lecture based on his Research Project entitled “Student Radicalism in Post-Left Bengal” at the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, on 6th June, 2014. It is entitled "Student Radicalism in Contemporary Bengal”.

(Photo by Sri Anindya Datta)

Table No .8. Summaries of Research Projects

Title	Principal Investigator	Funding Authority	Duration	Impact
1) Suicide & Attempted Suicide in Burdwan District :With Special Reference to Burdwan Town	Anirban Banerjee	The University of Burdwan	1 year (Completed)	Published a paper. See Banerjee, Anirban (2008) "Suicide and Attempted Suicide in Bardhaman District" in <i>Socialist Perspective (ISSN 0970-8863)</i> , Kolkata, 36(1&2), 47-69.
2) Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism (contd)	Anirban Banerjee	University Grants Commission	2 years (Completed)	Published books, papers and research guides. Presented results in conferences. Counsellled young academics on doing research projects. See a) Anirban Banerjee "Doing a UGC Research Project: A Guide for Future Researchers." Lecture delivered at the Fourth Refresher Course in Social Studies, (Feb 6-26,2010), Organized by UGC Academic Staff College, The University of Burdwan. (Published as "Doing a UGC Research Project: A Guide for Researchers," in <i>Samajtattva</i> 17(1)2011:6-16), (ISSN0975-9980) b) Anirban Banerjee: "Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism"-Abstracted in Deepak Ranjan Sahu, Anita Dash, Sthitapragyan Ray & Bikram Keshari Mishra ed.36 th All India Sociological Conference,27-29 December, 2010 (Development Polity & Social Tensions) Book of Abstracts, Indian Sociological Society & Ravenshaw University, Cuttack (Published by Oxford University Press for the Indian Sociological Society) ISBN 0-19-807317-8, pp.173-174 c) Anirban Banerjee "Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism, (A revised version of a paper read in 36 th All India Sociological Conference, 27-29December, 2010), in <i>Socialist Perspective</i> , (ISSN 0970-8863), Vol.39, No.3-4, December2011-March 2012, pp.161-179. d) Anirban Banerjee <i>Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism</i> , Levant Books, Kolkata,2015.
3) Student Radicalism in Post Left Bengal	Anirban Banerjee	University Grants Commission	2 years (completed)	1.Prof.Banerjee presented a paper entitled "Student Radicalism in Post-Left Bengal" at the 39 th All India Sociological Conference organized by Karnataka State Open University Mysore (December 27-29,2013). 2. Prof.Banerjee delivered a seminar lecture at the Sociological Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, on the topic"Student Radicalism in Contemporary Bengal" on 6th June, 2014.

Title	Principal Investigator	Funding Authority	Duration	Impact
Student Radicalism in Post Left Bengal (contd)				<p>3.Prof.Banerjee delivered the Keynote Address to RC.18 of Indian Sociological Society (Sociology of Crime & Deviance) on the theme "Criminalization of Student Politics in Bengal".at the 40th All India Sociological Conference at Kashi Vidyapith, Benares (29November-1st December,2014) This lecture was based on some findings of his ongoing Major Research Project. This paper has been uploaded in <i>Research Gate</i>.239 scholars have viewed the paper till 6th October, 2022. There have been 14 recommendations. Research Interest Score =5.7</p> <p>4. Prof.Banerjee presented a paper entitled "Student Radicalism and Democracy in Post-Left Bengal" in RC.15(Social Change & Development) at the 40th All India sociological conference at Benares (29November-1stDecember,2014) This paper was based on some findings of his ongoing Major Research Project .This paper has been uploaded in <i>Research Gate</i> .It was later published in <i>Society Today: An Interdisciplinary Journal of the Social Sciences</i> (www.societytoday.in)</p> <p>5.Prof.Banerjee has published "Student Radicalism in Contemporary Bengal" in <i>Society Today: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences</i>.3 (1&2) 2014. (ISSN No. (Online)2319-3328) (www.societytoday.in)This paper is based on the results of a Pilot Survey for this project.</p> <p>6. Prof. Banerjee presented a paper based on the ongoing research project entitled “Student Radicalism in Post-Left Bengal: Some Findings of a UGC Major Research Project” at the 41st All India Sociological Conference at Bhubaneswar (27-29 December,2015). It was later accepted for publication in <i>Rajasthan Journal of Sociology</i>.</p> <p>7. After the technical report was submitted to Research Gate in June 2016, there have been 3984 reads till 6th October, 2022.</p> <p>8.A Research Paper based on findings of the project published. (See Banerjee Anirban (2016)"Student Radicalism: Post Left Bengal", <i>Rajasthan Journal of Sociology</i>, (ISSN No.2249-9334), Vol.8.October, pp.22-28.</p> <p>9.Prof.Banerjee presented a paper entitled "Globalization & Student Radicalism: Post-Left Bengal " at the 43rd All India Sociological Conference,</p>

Title	Principal Investigator	Funding Authority	Duration	Impact
				(November 9-12,2017) organized by The University of Lucknow.It was based on the project.

(For summaries of findings of completed projects see Part V)

PART III

List of Publications

(Since 1987)

The total list of publications by Dr. Anirban Banerjee since 1987 is given below.

LIST OF RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Books

- 1) Banerjee, Anirban (1998) *Exploring Student Politics*, Published by Manasi Banerjee, Burdwan (Abstracted in *Sociological Abstracts*, Accession No. 200518354)
- 2) Banerjee, Anirban (2003) *Students & Radical Social Change (ISBN 81-87259-23X)*, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan. (Abstracted in *Sociological Abstracts*, Accession No.200423141)
- 3) Banerjee, Anirban (2009) *Samajtattver Paribhasha*, (Sociological Terminology-A Study of Bengali Equivalents of Sociological Terms in English and Other Languages),Suhrid Publications,Kolkata.
- 4) Banerjee, Anirban (2013) *Explorations in Sociology*, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan (ISBN No. 81-87259-88-4)
- 5) Banerjee, Anirban (2013) *Chattrachattrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika o onnanno prabandha*, Chotoder Katha Prakashani, Bardhaman.
- 6) Banerjee, Anirban (2015) **Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism**, Levant Books, Kolkata, (ISBN No. 978-93-84106-15-7).
- 7) Banerjee, Anirban (Joint editor) with N.K. Bhargava, P.C. Jain, G. Ram & B.N. Prasad (2018) *Analysing Social Change & Development*, Published by RC15: Social Change & Development, Indian Sociological Society & Himanshu Publications, Udaipur, New Delhi. (ISBN 978-81-7906-689-8).
- 8) Banerjee, Anirban (Joint editor) with N.K. Bhargava, B.N. Prasad, P.C. Jain,Ashutosh Vyas:(2020) *Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation* , RC 15 Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation and Himanshu Publications Udaipur, New Delhi,(ISBN 978-81-7906-847-2).
- 9) Banerjee, Anirban (Jointeditor)& JaydebSarkhel (First editor) (2020) *History, Heritage and Religion: ProblemsandPerspectives*, BookSyndicate(P)Limited, Kolkata. (ISBN 978-93-87706-43-9).
- 10)Banerjee, Anirban, Sourav Madhur Dey and Ananta Kumar Biswas (2023) : *Social Space in the 21st Century : Some Explorations* , Mittal Publications , New Delhi (ISBN: 978-93-94569-36-2)
- 11) Banerjee, Anirban ed (2024): *Peasant Movements, Consumer Culture and Conservation of Natural Resources*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, (ISBN: 978-93-5999-858-9)

Book Sections.

(Chapters contributed to books)

1. Banerjee, Anirban (2007) "The Evolution of A National Policy on the Social Sciences: The Case of Sociology" in Vladimir Kulygin ed. *Sociology: History, Theory And Practices*, Vol.8. (ISBN:978-5-7556-0385-0) ['Universal Social Knowledge & National Sociologies', Materials of the XVI World Sociological Congress (Durban, SAR, July 2006) and the 9th Sociological Symposium of RSS, (May 22, 2007), Moscow) :Towards the Eighth European Sociological Association Conference, Glasgow, September, 2007] Published by Moscow-Glasgow, Institute of Socio-Political Research, Russian Academy of Sciences:124-144 "(This is a revised version of a paper presented in the XVI World Congress of Sociology, Durban , South Africa, July 2006).

2. Bandyopadhyay, Anirban (2017) "Madhyabitta Bangalir sphuron O Banglacialacittre tar pratirup", in Khokan Kumar Bag & Rangan Kanti Jana eds. *Madhyabitta Bangali:Antarmahal*, Raktakarabi, Kolkata, pp.1-41. (ISBN 978-81-905134-1-8)

3. Banerjee, Anirban (2018) "Student Radicalism and the Issue of Sedition" in N.K. Bhargava, et.al (eds) *Analysing Social Change & Development*, Published by RC15: Social Change & Development, Indian Sociological Society & Himanshu Publications, Udaipur, New Delhi. (ISBN 978-81-7906-689-8) pp.99-113. (This is a revised version of the paper presented at the 42nd all India Sociological Conference, 27-30 December, 2016).

4. Banerjee, Anirban (2017) "Student Radicalism in Contemporary Bengal" in Bholanath Ghosh and Himansu S. Ghosh eds. *Social Problems in India*, Concept Publishing, New Delhi PP,36-50 (ISBN 978-93-86682-02-4)

5. Banerjee, Anirban (2017) "Syllabus restructuring at the Undergraduate level" in Srabanti Choudhuri and Chandan Basu eds. *Caste, Gender and Media: Significant Sociological Trends in India: An Open Distance Paradigm*, Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata, (ISBN 978-93-82112-57-0). pp.24-30

6. Banerjee, Anirban (2019) "Was Vidyasagar a failure as a social reformer?" in Dr. Banibrata Goswami ed. *Reawakening & Vidyasagar: Proceedings of Selected Research Papers presented in the National Seminar 31.08.2019*, Tehatta Sadananda Mahavidyalaya, Tehatta, 2019, pp.1-35.

7. Banerjee, Anirban (2020) "Social Change & The Marginalized: The Case of the Queer Community" in N.K. Bhargava, B.N. Prasad, P.C. Jain, Ashutosh Vyas and A. Banerjee eds. (2020) *Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation*, RC 15 Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation and Himanshu Publications Udaipur, New Delhi, (ISBN 978-81-7906-847-2. (pp.39-65).

8. Banerjee, Anirban (2020) "History, Heritage and Religion: Problems and Perspectives" in Jaydeb Sarkhel & Anirban Banerjee eds. *History, Heritage and Religion: Problems and Perspectives*, Book Syndicate (P) Limited, Kolkata. (ISBN 978-93-87706-43-9) pp.1-33.

9. Banerjee, Anirban with Sourav Ghosh (2020) "Explaining Tribal Religion: A Study of Santal Religion" in Jaydeb Sarkhel & Anirban Banerjee *History, Heritage and Religion: Problems and Perspectives*, Book Syndicate (P) Limited, Kolkata. (ISBN 978-93-87706-43-9) pp.107-123).
10. Banerjee, Anirban (2020) "Student and Youth Movements" in Biswajit Ghosh ed. *Social Movements*, Sage Publications, (ISBN: 9789353287399) pp.264-285.
11. Banerjee, Anirban (2021) "Anti Globalization Movements and Role of the State: The Case of Thoothukudi" in Prabhat Kumar Singh ed. *Globalization and Social Change*, Mittal Publications (ISBN NO.978-81-947123-8-1)(pp.43-61) .
12. Banerjee, Anirban (2021) "Satyajit Rayer 'Hirak Rajar Deshe' O Ekush Sotoker Bharat" in Dr. Dipasree Mondal and Dr. Kabita Mukhopadhyay eds. *Barnomoy Bharat: Juge Jugantore*, Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Bardhaman and Adhyayan Publications, Kolkata, (ISBN 978-93-86028-07-5) p.19-31.
13. Banerjee, Anirban (2021) "Social Criticism in Print Media" in Subhrajit Chatterjee ed. *Media, Society and Culture: Interrelations and Changing Scenario*, Kolkata, Levant Books. (ISBN 978-81-947583-9-6), pp.15-43.
14. Banerjee, Anirban (2021) "Women and the Right to Life" in Dr. Sourav Madhur Dey and Dr. Amit Bhowmick eds. *Mainstreaming Women's Issues*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, (ISBN: 979-93-90692-28-6) Pp.1-38.
15. Banerjee, Anirban (2023) "Social Change in Independent India" in Ashutosh Vyas, B.N. Prasad, and Sampat Kale eds. *Social Transformation and Development*, RC 15 Social Transformation and Development & Book Enclave, Jaipur (ISBN: 978-93-92262-44-9) Pp.103-120.
16. Banerjee, Anirban (2023) "Folk Art of Bengal: A Study of Terracotta Panels in West Bengal and Bangladesh" in Jayanta Gour and Rajasri Basu eds. *Dui Banglar Sanskriti: Parbantarer Kotha*, Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan (ISBN: 978-81-95617715) Pp.174-188.
17. Banerjee, Anirban (2023) "Problems of Nation Building in India: The Case of Kashmir" in Anirban Banerjee, Sourav Madhur Dey and Ananta Kumar Biswas (2023) eds. *Social Space in the 21st Century: Some Explorations*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi (ISBN: 978-93-94569-36-2). pp.101-127.
18. Banerjee, Anirban (2023) "India's Democratic Heritage and Contemporary Political Realities" in Subhrajit Chatterjee ed. *India's Glorious Cultural Heritage: Continuity and Changes* (Selected Papers from ICSSR Sponsored Two Day National Seminar, Organized by Department of Sociology, Michael Madhusudan Mahavidyalaya, Kashipur, Purulia, West Bengal, India), Levant Books, India (ISBN: 978-93-91741-40-2) p.1-40.
19. Banerjee, Anirban (2024) "Property Rights of Hindu and Muslim women in 21st Century India: A Comparative Study" in Srabanti Choudhuri and Chandan Basu eds. *Giving Voice to the Voiceless: The Sociology of Identity Politics in Contemporary India*, [This edited volume is a compilation of the papers presented in UGC DEB sponsored National Webinar organized by the Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences, Netaji Subhas Open University in collaboration with NSOU Centre for Social Studies] Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata, p75-96. (ISBN: 978-8196828301)

CITATIONS

Citation of Unpublished Paper

- 1) Banerjee, Anirban (1986)"Students & Politics"(A term paper submitted for the Research training Programme 1986-87) (Mimeo) cited thrice in Saibal Mitra: *Shater chattra andolan*, Aaajkal Publishers Private Limited, Kolkata 1990.Citation Nos.12,28,31. pp.92-93.
- 2) Banerjee, Anirban (1986)"Students & Politics"(A term paper submitted for the Research training Programme 1986-87) (Mimeo) cited thrice in Anil Acharya ed. *Shat sattarer chattra andolan*, Citation Nos.12,28,31. pp.111-112.

Citations in Google Scholar

(Till 29-04-2023)

	All	Since 2019
Citations	69	27
h-index	6	3
i10-index	1	0

International Citations

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- 24) Banerjee, Anirban:(2012) "Manush Vivekananda" (Vivekananda-The Man) in *Bardhaman Jagorani*,27(2) pp.20-23.
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- 2) Banerjee, Anirban:" Thalassemia: A Sociological Perspective", in *Thalassemia Haspataler Dasham Barsha Purti Utsab* (Souvenir), Gosainpara, Bardhaman, 17th July, 2004.
- 3) Banerjee, Anirban (2006) "Sociology at The University of Burdwan" in *SAWB Newsletter*, No.2, Kolkata, December 2006, Pp7&8.

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1A) Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban: "Chatrachatrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika" (The role of guardians in character building of students) in *Kishore Jagat*(New Series), Bardhaman **29(19)**, 15th February,2008:**2-3**(First installment)(This is a revised version of the lecture delivered at a **Parents' Meeting** at Shishu Niketan, Bhatchala, Burdwan , on 3rd February, 2008).

1B) Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban "Chatrachatrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika"(The role of guardians in character building of students) in *Kishore Jagat*(New Series), Bardhaman, **29(20)**, 1st March,2008:**2**(Second installment)(This is a revised version of the lecture delivered at a **Parents' Meeting** at Shishu Niketan, Bhatchala, Burdwan, on 3rd 1c)Banerjee Anirban "Chatrachatrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika" (The role of guardians in character building of students) in *Kishore Jagat*(New Series), Bardhaman, **29(21)**, 15th March, 2008: **2** (Third installment) (This is a revised version of the lecture delivered at a **Parents' Meeting** at Shishu Niketan, Bhatchala, Burdwan , on 3rd February, 2008).

2. Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban (2008) "Manab Pacar" (Human Trafficking), in *Dharabahik*, Bardhaman, Saradiya 1415, Pp.183-187

[This is a revised version of the Keynote Address delivered at the "**Two days Programme on Networking & Workshop with NGOs on Anti-Human Trafficking**" (7th -8th April, 2008), organized by **Asansol Burdwan Seva Kendra** (A Social Service Organization of Asansol Diocese), at Jishuniketan Community Centre, Mokrapur, Bolpur, on 7th April,2008]

3.. Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban (2008) "Chatrachatrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika" (The role of guardians in character building of students) (Reprint) *Kishore Jagat*, Vol 30, No. 12, Bishesh Sarad Sankhya, Bardhaman, 2008, Pp. 46-52

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5. Delivered a lecture entitled "Hypothesis Construction" at the One Semester Course on Research Methodology (Including Computer Applications) for Research Scholars organized by Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies (CIS), The University of Burdwan, on 28th October, 2010.
6. Delivered the Third Dhritiman Sur Memorial Lecture entitled "Sikshae Koronar Probbhab" on 7th February, 2020. It was published.

IN MEMORIAM

Published brief obituaries and reminiscences of deceased sociologists:

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5. Banerjee, Anirban & Manasi Banerjee: "Mandirmoy Kalnar Terracotta Silpa", in *Dharabahik*, 25 April, 2022, p.1&4.
6. Banerjee, Anirban & Manasi Banerjee: "Pahare bhraman" in *Dharabahik*, 10th July, 2022-, 10th August 2022 (in three installments).
7. Banerjee, Anirban : "Smritir Taki Bhraman", *Bardhaman Jagoroni* , 38(4) October-December 2023 46-48.

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- (Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban 2008) **“Samajtattver Abhidhan” (A Dictionary of Sociology) 1st installment in *Samajtattva*** Vol. XIV, Issue I, Jun,2008.(Entries: Social Sciences, Sociology, Sociologism, Social Fact) pp.3-10
- Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban (2008a) **“Samajtattver Abhidhan” (A Dictionary of Sociology) 2nd installment in *Samajtattva*** Vol. XIV, Issue II December, 2008. (Entries: Collective Bargaining, Trade Unions, Strike, A.R. Radcliffe Brown, Claude Levi-Strauss) pp.3-13
- Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban (2009) **“Samajtattver Abhidhan” (A Dictionary of Sociology) 3rd installment in *Samajtattva*** Vol. XV, Issues I & II December, 2009 (Entries: Edmund Husserl, Talcott Parsons) pp.81-91
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- Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban (2010) **“Samajtattver Abhidhan” (A Dictionary of Sociology) 5th installment in *Samajtattva* (ISSN0975-9980)** Vol.16. Issue No.2, December, 2010) (**Theme: Industrial Sociology**) (**Entries:** Automation, Deskillling, Fordism & Post-Fordism, Formal Organization, Hawthorne Experiments, Human Relations School, Industrial Action, Industrial Conflict, Industrial Revolution, Industrial Sociology, Industry, Productive Systems, Types of Scientific Management.pp.85-121
- Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban (2012) **“Samajtattver Abhidhan” (A Dictionary of Sociology) 6th installment in *Samajtattva* (ISSN0975-9980)18(1)(** **Entries:** Marquis Vilfredo Damazo Pareto,pp.47-61;Ghurye, Govinda Sadashiv,pp.62-77.)
- Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban(2012a) **“Samajtattver Abhidhan” (A Dictionary of Sociology) 7th installment in *Samajtattva* (ISSN0975-9980) 18(1)(** **Theme:Concepts.(Entries:** Aberrant behaviour, Abreaction, Absolutism, Absolutist State,Abstracted Empiricism, Acephalous, Achieved Status, Concepts)pp.73-76.
- Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban (2013) **“Samajtattver Abhidhan” (A Dictionary of Sociology) 8th installment in *Samajtattva* (ISSN 0975-9980) 19(1)(Theme:Alienation & Anomie). Entries:** Alienation, pp.93-101; Anomie, pp.101-115.
- Bandyopadhyay (Banerjee) Anirban (2013) **“Samajtattver Abhidhan” (A Dictionary of Sociology) 9th installment in *Samajtattva* (ISSN 0975-9980) 19(2) (Theme: Myth, Positivism, SociologicalTheory) Entries:** Myth, pp.40-41; Positivism, pp.45-47; Sociological Theory, pp.47-50.

NB. A copy of these installments has been kept in Burdwan University Central Library and Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan .

Part IV

Summaries of books,

The following books are summarized

Exploring Student Politics (1998)

Students & Radical Social Change (2003)

Samajattver Paribhasha (2009)

Explorations in Sociology (2013)

Chattrachattrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika o onnanno prabandha (2013)

Change & continuity in Student Radicalism (2015)

Analyzing Social Change & Development (2018)

Agrarian Structure & Social Change (2020)

History, Heritage & Religion (2020)

EXPLORING STUDENT POLITICS

ANIRBAN BANERJEE

SENIOR LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY

THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN

PUBLISHED BY

MANASI BANERJEE

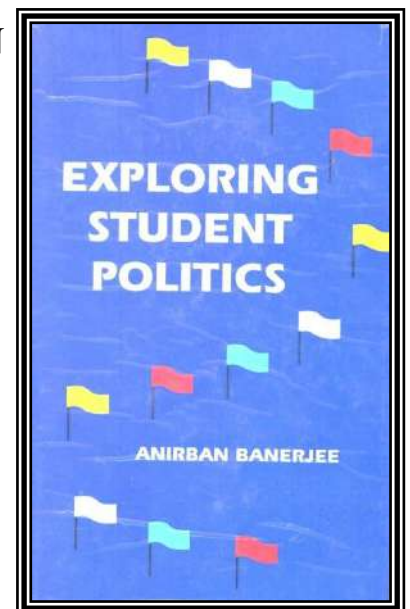
U5A/1 TARABAG,

P.O. RAJBATI, BURDWAN 713104,

WEST BENGAL, INDIA

1998

PRICE; Rs.250



ABOUT THE BOOK

Exploring Student Politics consists of four critical essays on student politics. These were originally published in various academic journals. They were later revised and published in book form. In the first article, "Students & Politics: A Comparative perspective", the author,

after a comparative study of student movements in various countries, has tried to point out 1) the major characteristics of student movements and 2) the factors leading to student power movements. 1) The major features of student movements are idealism, elitism, internationalism and political mindedness. 2) Seven key factors lead to student movements. These are national liberation movements, government policy, the education system, generation gap, social background, unemployment, and alienation.

The second essay, “The Psychology of Student Protest: A Motivational Analysis” is a study of the key factors in student activism, which were distilled after a comparative analysis of student movements in various nations. The main motivating factors, which the author identified, were the *desire* for power, anti-establishment *feelings* and radical *attitudes*.

The third paper, “The Class character of the Student Movement: A Critique of Two Theories” is a study of two major theories of student movements. The *New Left* theory contends that college and university students are a part of the working class and ripe for leading the revolution against capitalism. The theoreticians positing the *generation gap* theory argue that students conceptualize class consciousness in terms of the generation gap. Rejecting both these approaches, I have argued that *students cannot be regarded as a class*, either in the Marxian or the Weberian sense. For both Marx and Weber, the term “class” has an economic connotation. For Marx, class is based on relation of a person to the means of production, i.e., whether he owns the means of production or not. For Weber, class position means market position. Students are *not* a class, though they belong to the *middle class*. Their consciousness is not based on class position. Rather it is based on knowledge.

The fourth and final article, entitled, “Student Politics in India: A Historical Profile” is a case study of the student movement in India employing the historical method. In this essay, I have attempted a chronological exposition of the main currents in Indian student movement from the days of the Young Bengal movement in the mid-19th century till mid-August, 1998-when the manuscript was sent to the press. I have divided the history of the student movement into three phases. In the *proto-historical* phase, which coincided with the introduction of western education in India by the British colonial regime, the student movement was in an incipient stage. This formative period of the student movement lasted till 1905. It is in the *stage of the freedom struggle* (1905-1947) that the student movement was institutionalized. It played an important role in India’s freedom struggle. Many student martyrs, like Khudiram Bose, who are household names now, came from lower middle class families; their dominant ideology was patriotism. From 1947 onwards, the student movement entered a new phase which is continuing till this day. In *independent India*, there has been a phenomenal growth of the education system. Thanks to the policy of subsidized education, wards of small peasants, workers, etc. can also reap the benefits of education. The student movement has focussed on many issues ranging from opposing imperialism and combating authoritarian and corrupt rulers to issues that directly concern the student community, i.e., examinations and unemployment. The students took part in many progressive movements like the Naxalbari movement and the movement against Ms. Indira Gandhi’s authoritarian policies in the seventies. But, from the eighties, reactionary movements like the Assam movement, the anti-Mandal Commission movement, etc. took place. To conclude, while the student movement has had an overall progressive essence, casteism, communal and secessionist tendencies, which may be described as “a counter current in the youth movement”, are also present.

This book has been graced with a ‘Foreword’ by noted educationist and researcher on student activism, Prof. Anil Baran Ray.

CONTENTS

Foreword	
Preface	
Acknowledgement	
Students & Politics: A Comparative Perspective	
The Psychology of Student Protest: A motivational analysis.....	
The Class character of the Student Movement: A Critique of Two Theories	
Student Politics in India: A Historical Profile.....	

TECHNICAL DETAILS ABOUT THE BOOK

Technical details about the book are given below in

- 1) **Name of book:** Exploring Student Politics
- 2) **Author:** Anirban Banerjee
- 3a) **Name & address of Publisher:** Manasi Banerjee, U5A/1 Tarabag, P.O. Rajbati, Burdwan 713104, West Bengal, India .
- 3b) **Name & address of copyright holder:** Archi Banerjee, , U5A/1 Tarabag, P.O. Rajbati, Burdwan 713104, West Bengal, India .
- 4) **Name & address of Printer:** Anirban Banerjee U5A/1 Tarabag, P.O. Rajbati, Burdwan 713104, West Bengal, India .
- 5) **Name & address of distributors:**
 - a) Nabani Book Stall,72 B.C. Road, Burdwan 713101.
 - b) Balaka Prakashan,18/A Nabin Kundu Lane (Durga Bari), Calcutta 700009.
- 6) **Cover & jacket designer:** Manasi Banerjee
- 7) **Size:** 21.5cm X 13 cm
- 8) **Number of pages:** i-v,i-iii,1-156.
- 9) **Printing:** Hand composed letter press.
 - a) **Types used for printing the book:** 10.5 point Universal, List Roman and Times types.
 - b) **Paper used for printing the book:** Demy white.
 - c) **Press:**
 - i) Sreelekha Art Press, Borehat, Burdwan713102.
 - ii) The Saraswati Press, 14, Chandi Bari Street, Calcutta 700006.
 - d) **Type of binding:** Board binding with laminated jacket.
 - e) **Name& address of binder:** Sri Radhanath Dutta, Annapurna Binding Works, 5E Dinabandhu Chakraborty Lane, Calcutta 700006.
 - f) **Cover & jacket design:** Flags of different colours on a sky blue background.
 - g) **Cover & jacket printed at :**) The Saraswati Press, 14, Chandi Bari Street, Calcutta 700006.
 - 10) **Date of publication:** 15th November, 1998.
 - 11) **Place of publication:** Burdwan.
 - 12) **Price:** Rs. 250.
 - 13) **National Library Catalogue**
Accession No. DB575253 18.2.99
Call No.E371.81 B223

REVIEWS OF THE BOOK

Exploring Student Politics has been reviewed in a number of journals, including trade journals like *Indian Book Chronicle* and social science journals like *Socialist Perspective*. Details are given below.

- 1) Apurba Kumar Mukhopadhyay:” Whither Student Radicalism?-A Review article based on Anirban Banerjee: *Exploring Student Politics*., in *Samajtattva*, Kolkata, **5**(1&2)1999.
- 2) Kumkum Sarkar:”Anirban Banerjee: *Exploring Student Politics*” in *Socialist Perspective*, Kolkata, **27**(1&2)1999.
- 3) P.C. Mathur:”Anirban Banerjee: *Exploring Student Politics*,” in *Indian Book Chronicle*, Jaipur, **26** (11)2001, P15.

INDEX

The book has been indexed in *Book Review Index*. Details are given below.

Banerjee, Anirban: *Exploring Student Politics*, Reviewed by P.C. Mathur, *Indian Book Chronicle*, 26(11) 2001:15, *Book Review Index*, New Delhi, Vol.1, No.2, April-June 2001, P.85.(Index No.349)

This book was also cited in *CSA Sociological Abstracts* (Accession Number200518354)

STUDENTS & RADICAL SOCIAL CHANGE
ANIRBAN BANERJEE
READER & HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN
RAJBATI, BURDWAN, INDIA
2003

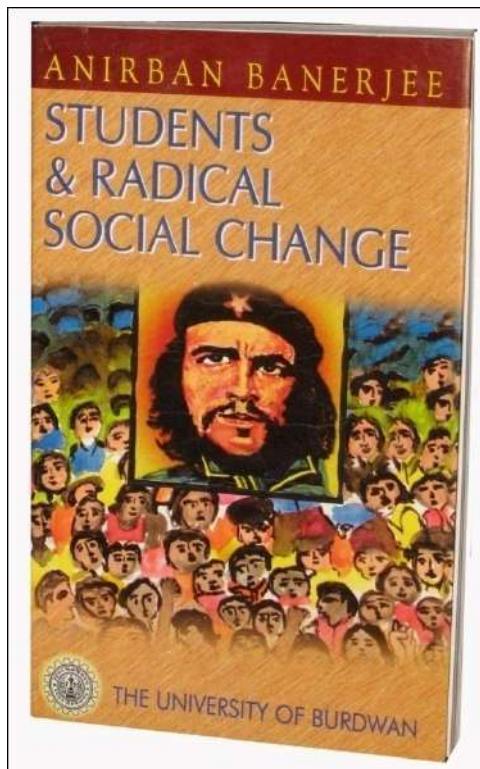
ISBN NO.81-87259-23 X

Pages XVI + 208, 29 TABLES, 1 MAP, 10 GRAPHS & CHARTS

Cover design: Students with a poster of Che Guevara by Manasi Banerjee

Paperback. Price Rs 100.

(Front cover)



(Back cover)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Anirban Banerjee is at present Reader and Head of the Department of Sociology at The University of Burdwan. He topped the list of successful candidates in the M. A. Examination in Sociology of Calcutta University (1984). He was awarded the UGC Junior Research



Fellowship and ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship in 1986. He did his Ph. D. as an ICSSR Doctoral Fellow under the supervision of Professor Surajit C. Sinha at the Centre For Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Dr. Banerjee was awarded the Ph. D. degree by Calcutta University in 1992.

Dr Banerjee joined the University of Burdwan on July 19, 1989 as a Full-time Faculty Member and has been a Guest Faculty Member of the Department of Sociology, Calcutta University, since 1991. He is a Life Member of the Indian Sociological Society, the Indian Social Science Association and the Indian Statistical Institute. He is also a member of the International Sociological Association.

Dr Banerjee is the author of *Exploring Student Politics* (1998). He has also published a number of research papers on Classical Sociology and Industrial Sociology. Dr. Banerjee is also developing a sociological terminology in Bengali. The author is presently engaged in a research project on suicide. Recently, he participated in the ISA XV World Congress of Sociology, held at Brisbane, Australia, between 7-13th July, 2002. His paper, "Preventing Suicide in Kolkata Metro Railway," was highly appreciated by the audience.

ABOUT THE BOOK

This book is a systematic study of student radicalism in Calcutta University. Using an index of radical attitudes developed by him, the author empirically tests certain hypotheses drawn up on the basis of an extensive review of literature on the subject. The hypotheses are drawn on the basis of field data obtained from a randomly drawn sample of students of Calcutta University. The results are interesting. The data proved some and disproved many commonsensical notions about youth. The results showed that student radicalism is not a uniform construct. It is a complex phenomenon. Two levels are noticed. We will call one *systematic* radicalism and the second, *interactional*. One third of the students were fully **radical** at both the levels, though the two do not coalesce. About two thirds of the students were **left-wing liberals** while a small minority was **conservative**. Certain hypotheses on the linkage between student radicalism and caste, income level, alienation and generation gap were disproved. It was proved that the boys are more radical than girls, but, contrary to the hypothesis that urban students are more radical than rural students, it was found that the reality was different. The rural students are more radical than urban students. The findings give us new insights into the complex phenomenon of student radicalism.

CONTENTS

Preface
 Acknowledgement
 List of Tables
 List of Graphs & Charts
Part I The Study of Student Radicalism
 Chapter I .Exploring Student Radicalism
 Chapter II A Survey of Literature on Student Radicalism
 Chapter III Theories and their applications
Part II Conceptual and Methodological foundations
 Chapter IV The Concept of Radicalism
 Chapter V Formulation of Hypotheses
 Chapter VI Methodology
Part III Empirical findings
 Chapter Social Background of Calcutta University Students
 Chapter VIII Tastes and preferences
 Chapter IX Political Characteristics of students
 Chapter X Attitudes of Calcutta University Students
 Chapter XI The Contexts & Concomitants of Student Radicalism
 Chapter XII Students & Radical Social Change
 A Select Bibliography
 Author Index
 Subject Index
 Appendix A. The Students' Questionnaire
 Appendix B. The Parents' Questionnaire

CITATION

Students & Radical Social Change was cited thrice in Google Scholar .
 A summary of the book was published as citation in *CSA Sociological Abstracts*. (Accession Number 200500366) & *CSA Illumina*.

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

The book has been included in the National Bibliography. Details are given below.

TITLE: STUDENTS & RADICAL SOCIAL CHANGE

ACCESSION NUMBER DB89042 05.06.2003

CALL. NUMBER E 320.530954147 B223

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS OF THE BOOK

Apurba Kumar Mukhopadhyay-

“The author has already made his presence felt in India and abroad with some scholarly publications on student politics. Publication of his updated thesis by the University where he teaches at the moment adds further to his glory and fame.

"A good piece of research is judged primarily in terms of the questions it raises and not by the accuracy of the answers it offers. From this perspective, this book is an appreciable addition to the growing literature on and about student politics. The publications unit deserves Kudos for bringing out such a book..."

“Readers of the book must not fail to appreciate the love’s labour undertaken by Ms. Banerjee to endow the book with an impressive get up before embarking on a foray into what transpires between the covers.”

(Mukhopadhyay, Apurba Kumar (2004) “Student Power: Then and Now” (Review of *Students & Radical Social Change*) in *Samajtattva*, Vol10, Issue 2, 2004, Pp42-47).

Amritava Banerjee-

“In the author’s opinion, this is an attitudinal study for which the survey method, despite its limitations, is the most suitable. And the author has presented a most commendable exercise in his methodological preparation that can be of some help to young researchers.”

[Banerjee, Amritabha (2007) “Anirban Banerjee: *Students & Radical Social Change* Burdwan, The University of Burdwan, 2003, ISBN -81-87259-23X, Price: Rs 100), in *Socialist Perspective* Vol.34 (1&2) (June 2006-September 2006), P.120”]

Anilbaran Ray

Banerjee’s assertion that rural students are more radical than urban students and that student belief has nothing to do with conflict of generations ...gives us new insight into the complex phenomenon that goes by the name of student radicalism”. [Ray, Anilbaran (2008) “On Student Power (*Students & Radical Social Change*, Anirban Banerjee, University of Burdwan, 2003)”in the *West Bengal Political Science Review*, Vol. XI, No.2, July-December, 2008, p.92]

Biswajit Ghosh

“The present research has therefore emerged as a basic reference to any study on student and youth movement...” [Ghosh, Biswajit, (2009) *Students & Radical Social Change*, Anirban Banerjee, University of Burdwan, 2003, (ISBN NO.81-87259-23 X),(Pages XVI +208,29 Tables,10 Charts, 1 Map, Cover design: Manasi Banerjee)in *The Burdwan Journal of Political Science* , Vol II,p.178]

AVAILABILITY

The book is available at Publications Unit, The University of Burdwan, Rajbati, Burdwan 713104. Contact by email the Registrar of Burdwan University (registrar@buruniv.ac.in)

The book is advertised in <http://www.allbookstores.com>

Please visit also the Website:

<http://www.buruniv.ac.in>

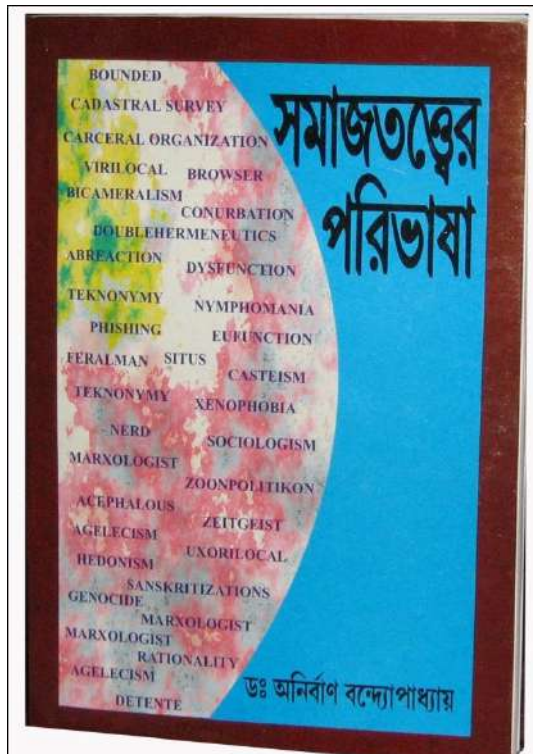
And click the link “Publications”

SAMAJTATVER PARIBHASHA

সমাজতত্ত্বের পরিভাষা

(Front Cover)

(Back Cover)



Samajtattver Paribhasha

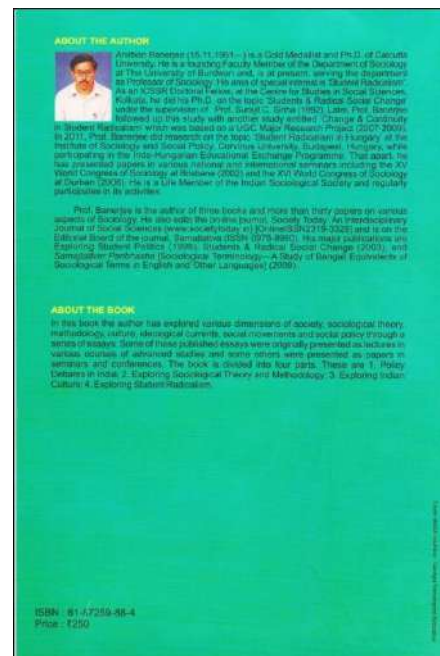
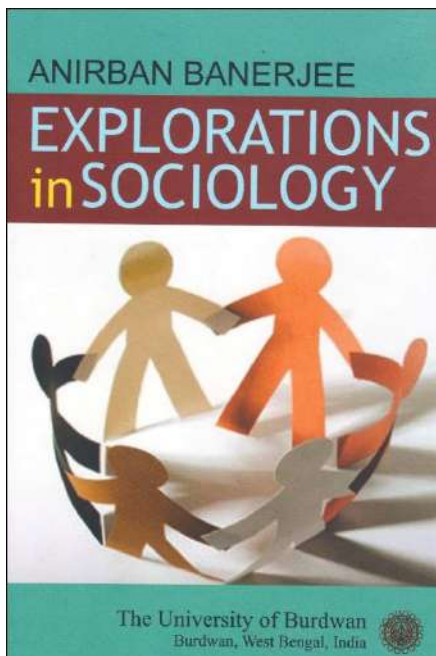
(Sociological Terminology-A study of Bengali equivalents of Sociological Terms in English and other Languages)

What are the Bengali equivalents of anomie, alienation, black coated worker, masculinity, double hermeneutics, ethnic cleansing, focussed interview, gender socialization, heterophily, lateral mobility, sanskritization, Sociology, welfare pluralism, xenophobia, zeitgeist? The Bengali equivalents of all these terms are given in this book. It is part of the National Bibliography

The book has been catalogued in the National Library. Details are given below

Title: **SAMAJTATTVER PARIBHASHA**
ACCESSION NUMBER 84449 28.10.2013
CALL. NUMBER B301.03V41831

EXPLORATIONS IN SOCIOLOGY
ANIRBAN BANERJEE
PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY,
THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN
THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN
RAJBATI, BURDWAN 713104
WEST BENGAL, INDIA
2013
ISBN No.81-87259-88-4
Price –Rs.250/-



ABOUT THE BOOK

In this book the author has explored various dimensions of society, social policy and Sociology through a number of essays. Some of these published essays were originally presented as lectures in various advanced courses of study and some others were presented as papers in seminars and conferences. The book is divided into four parts. These are 1) Policy Debates in India; 2) Exploring Sociological Theory and Methodology; 3) Exploring Indian Culture; 4) Exploring Student Radicalism.

Cover: Courtesy Georgia Sociological Association

Binding: Paperback

Size (LxB): 25cmx15 cm

No. of pages: 364

Availability: Publications Unit, The University of Burdwan, Rajbati, Burdwan -713104, West Bengal, India, or any of the agents .

For detailed information, see

<http://www.buruniv.ac.in> or email: Registrar@buruniv.ac.in .

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

The book has been included in the National Bibliography. See below:

TITLE: EXPLORATIONS IN SOCIOLOGY

ACCESSION NUMBER DB148437: 23.5.2014

CALL. NUMBER: E 301.954 B221

CONTENTS

Preface

Foreword

I. POLICY DEBATES IN INDIA

1. Towards a National Policy on the Social Sciences in India
2. Anti-Reservation Agitation in India
3. Industrialization Debate in West Bengal

II. EXPLORING SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

1. Hawthorne Studies: A Milestone in Industrial Sociology
2. George Herbert Mead's Conception of Man
3. The Marxian Approach to Leisure
4. Emile Durkheim's Sociologie Religieuse
5. Is Suicide in India The Product of a Crisis of Values?

III EXPLORING INDIAN CULTURE

1. Sociological Elements in Satyajit Ray's Films
2. Arati's World
3. Sociological Elements in Indian Cartoons

IV EXPLORING STUDENT RADICALISM

12. Student Radicalism: A Review of the Literature
13. Student Radicalism: Major Theories
14. Student Radicalism of the Nineties

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

ANIRBAN BANERJEE (15.11.1961-) is a Gold Medallist and Ph.D. of Calcutta University. He is a founding Faculty Member of the Department of Sociology at The University of Burdwan and, is at present, serving the department as Professor of Sociology. His area of special interest is 'Student Radicalism'. As an ICSSR Doctoral Fellow, at the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata, he did his Ph.D. on the topic 'Students & Radical Social Change' under the supervision of Prof. Surajit C. Sinha (1992). Later, Prof. Banerjee followed up this study with another study entitled 'Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism' which was based on a UGC Major Research Project (2007-2009). In 2011, Prof. Banerjee did research on the topic 'Student Radicalism in Hungary' at the Institute of Sociology and Social Policy, Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary, while participating in the Indo-Hungarian Educational Exchange Programme. That apart, he has presented papers in various national and international seminars including the XV World Congress of Sociology at Brisbane (2002) and the XVI World Congress of Sociology at Durban (2006). He is a Life Member of the Indian Sociological Society and regularly participates in its activities.

Prof. Banerjee is the author of three books and more than thirty papers on various aspects of Sociology. He also edits the online journal, *Society Today: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences* is on the Editorial Board of the journal, *Samajtattva* (ISSN 0975-9980). His major publications are *Exploring Student Politics* (1998), *Students & Radical Social Change* (2003), and *Samajtattver Paribhasha [Sociological Terminology- A Study of Bengali Equivalents of Sociological Terms in English and Other Languages]* (2009).

Extracts from Book Reviews:

"The book has demystified the notion that it is only the continental scholars who could produce sociological knowledge and has decolonized our sociological imagination and made it country-sensitive".

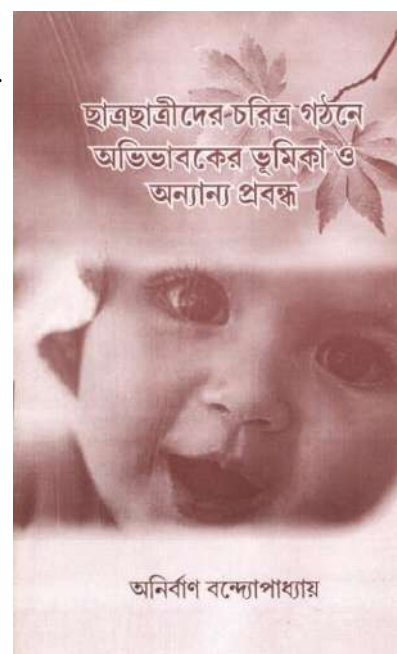
Dr. Asok Kumar Ray, "Explorations in Sociology "by Anirban Banerjee, Published by The University of Burdwan, ISBN No.81-87259-88-4. Price –Rs.250/-, in Society Today: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences (Online ISSN: 2319-3328). Publication URL: www.societytoday.in.

For further information on the author click on the link below

<http://scholar.google.co.in/scholar?hl=en&q=anirban+Banerjee%2C+Sociology+%2C+Burdwan+University&btnG=>

**ছাত্রছাত্রীদের চরিত্র গঠনে অভিভাবকের ভূমিকা ও অন্যান্য প্রবন্ধ
(THE ROLE OF GUARDIANS IN CHARACTER BUILDING OF STUDENTS AND OTHER ESSAYS)**

Anirban Bandyopadhyay, MA. Ph.D.
Professor of Sociology,
The University of Burdwan
Chotoder Katha Prakashani
Bardhaman
2013
Price: Rs.20/-



Publisher: Kalpana Sur,
Address: 6 Sahchetan Road, Mayurmahal,
Burdwan – 713102.
Date of publication: 2nd February, 2013.
Language: Bengali
Size (LxB):21.5 cm x 13 cm
Binding: Paperback
No. of pages: 38

ABOUT THE BOOK

The book contains six essays dealing with a variety of issues related to child socialization namely the role of parents in socialization of children, impact of media on children, student movement, ragging and an essay on the youth icon, Swami Vivekananda. The book will be useful to anyone interested in education of children.

CONTENTS

Bhumika

- 1) Chattrachatrider caritra gathane abhibhabaker bhumika
- 2) Sishur manashik bikashe baba mayer bhumika
- 3) ¿Media r prabhabe ki apnar santan asustha hocche?
- 4) Chattra andolaner e ki haal?
- 5) Ragging
- 6) Jubo nayak Swami Vivekananda

For further information on the author click on the link below

<http://scholar.google.co.in/scholar?hl=en&q=anirban+Banerjee%2C+Sociology+%2C+Burdwan+University&btnG=>

- **Banerjee Anirban (2015)"Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism, Levant Books, Kolkata, (2015);(ISBN No. 978-93-84106-15-7)**

- **ABOUT THE BOOK**

- *Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism* is a revised version of the report of a UGC Major Research Project. It is a trend study. The author had studied student radicalism in Calcutta University in 1986-88. In the period 2007-2009, he returned to the same university and did another study. Comparing these two studies led to interesting findings. This study has shown that radicalism is not a static sociological construct. It changes with the passage of time. This study has contributed to an understanding of change and continuity in the attitudes of students to radical social change. In doing so, it has advanced the frontiers of our knowledge with regard to student radicalism.



- **Excerpts from the book**

Front Cover

- The present study was designed to study the changing attitudes of students to radical social change.

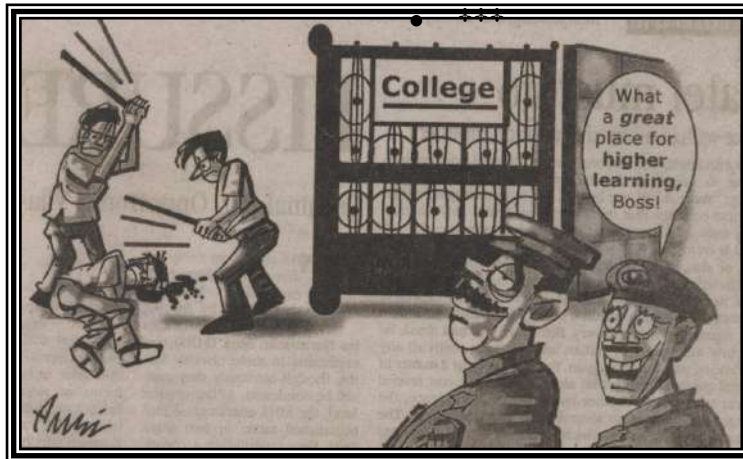
• ***

- Change and continuity is also found in the attitudes of students to radical social change.
- We found that radicalism is a complex concept.
- (*Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism* p.66)

• ***

- "Violent student agitations and student riots in colleges and universities have become a social fact. They cannot be wished away. Even before the last Parliamentary elections, campus violence spoiled the academic atmosphere of many colleges and universities in West Bengal. This social fact is very nicely depicted in a cartoon ... (Plate No.8)"

-
- (Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism p.75)



- **PLATE NO. 8. Cartoon depicting student violence.**
- **Source: The Sunday Statesman, Kolkata, 16 November 2008, p.5.**
 - (Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism P.9)

- **BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS**

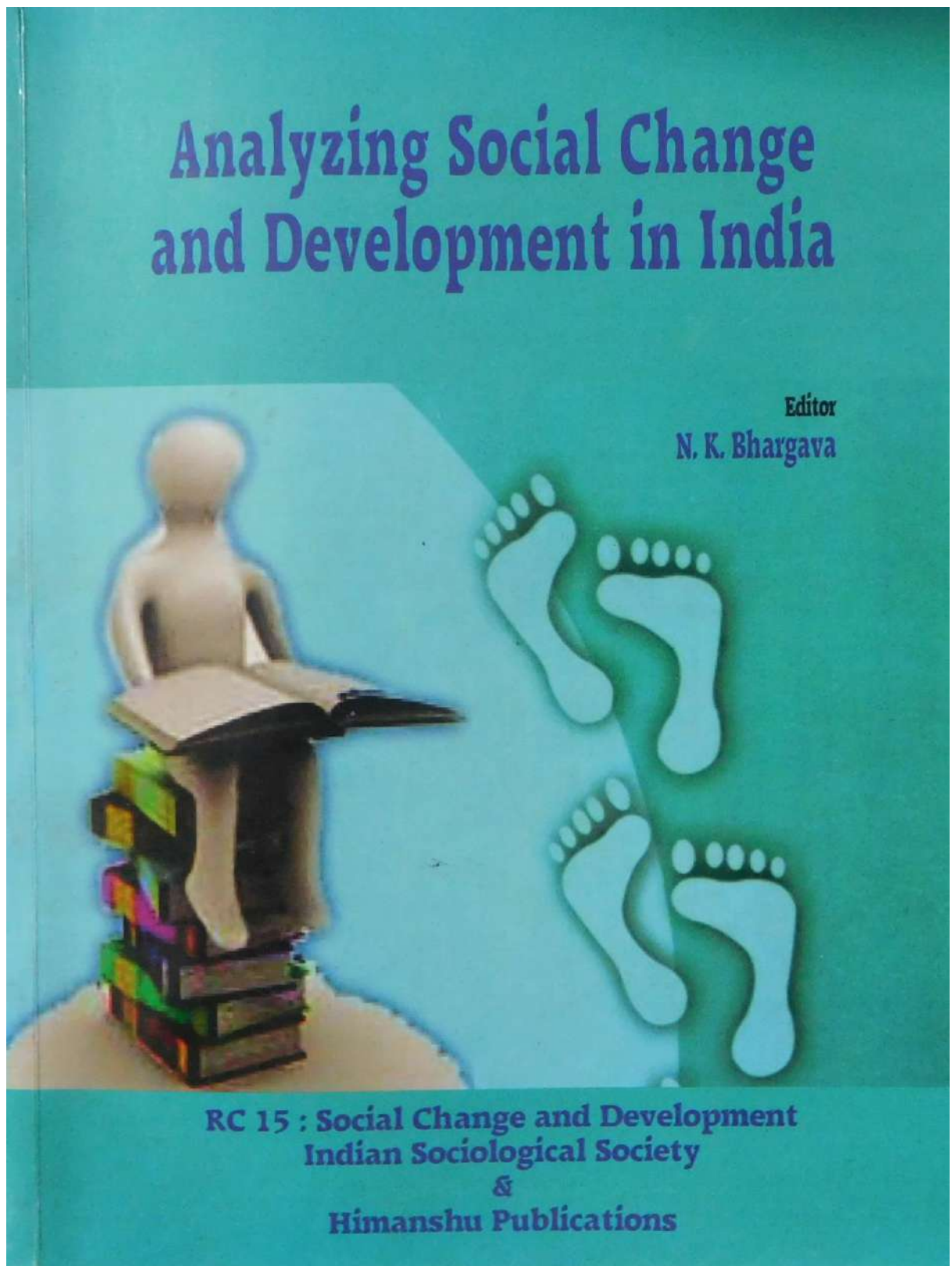
- Demy octavo
- Size (LxB)=22cmx14 cm
- No. of pages=xix + contents + List of Tables + List of Plates +pp1-128
- No. of plates =8(B&W=2; Coloured =6))
- Price=Rs.395.

- **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

- Anirban Banerjee(15th November 1961-) is at present Professor& Head of the Department of Sociology at The University of Burdwan.He is one of the founding Faculty Members of the Department of Sociology The University of Burdwan, which he joined in 1989.He is a second generation sociologist, his father and teacher, late Prof.Deb Kumar Banerjee, being one of the founders of the Department of Sociology, Calcutta University.Dr.Banerjee was educated at various institutions, St.Paul's Mission School, Maulana Azad College, Presidency college and Calcutta University. He is a Gold Medalist of Calcutta University.He did his Ph.D. on an ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship under the supervision of Prof.Surajit C. Sinha.His Ph.D. thesis, "Students & Radical Social Change"(1991) was published by The University of Burdwan in 2003. In 2011, he was selected by the University Grants Commission as an exchange scholar to participate in the Indo-Hungarian Educational Exchange Programme.He did research on student radicalism in Corvinus University, Budapest. Dr. Banerjee has done two research projects and a third one is nearing completion.
- Dr. Banerjee is the author of five books and forty-two research papers. He is the Editor of *Society Today: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences* (www.societytoday.in) He has contributed to the public awareness of social issues by writing popular articles. By writing text materials for students of open universities and distance learners, Dr. Banerjee has contributed to the spread of higher education.

- **Comments :**
- 1.Syed Tanveer Nasreen, Professor of History, The University of Burdwan
- Dear Professor Banerjee,
- It was a great pleasure to read your book, 'Change and Continuity in Student Radicalism'. Your work has greatly enriched my understanding of the subject. I appreciate your take on student radicalism, i.e., entailing advocacy of drastic social change 'along socialistic lines'(p.31).
- The review of literature is exhaustive and I am sure it will provide a guideline to future endeavors. Although there is a significant difference in the methodological approaches between History and Sociology, the contemporary expansive domain of interdisciplinarity has opened up new vistas of social research. Your insight into the changing trends is also very relevant from a historical perspective. The definition of 'class' continues to be enigmatic; nevertheless, it is heartening to see positive developments in your present sample in terms of age, marital status and the representation of the so-called 'lower castes' and other communities in the academic domain. You have presented a very interesting dynamics between economic status and student radicalism (p.65).For those of us who had enthusiastically sought to combine political and intellectual activities in our college and university days, your finding that politically active students have declined over the years, came quite as a revelation. However, we can also understand why this happened.
- I congratulate you once again for your commendable work on student radicalism in West Bengal.
- Sincerely,
- Syed Tanveer Nasreen, Professor of History, The University of Burdwan
- (From personal communication through email (tanveer.nasreen@gmail.com) dt. Dec 23, 2015
- **Extract from Book Review**
- The author claims that he has attempted a difficult task to transform a social problem into a sociological problem. Obviously. It has been judged that he could succeed in doing so because the social and political milieu of the author and the students was conducive for the study. But these findings may not suit other regions as the author himself admitted the cultural specificity and historical specificity of radicalism. Therefore, the book offers a lot of scope to explore the actual comparison with the students of other regions of the country. These regions are North, South, Middle and Western India, to be studied on the issue of student radicalism.

- (Suresh Chandra Rajora: “Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism”-Anirban Banerjee ,Levant Books, 2015Rs.395(HB)ISBN :978-93-84106-15-7),*Rajasthan Journal of Sociology*, Vol.8.2016.p148.



Analyzing Social Change and Development in India

-: Editors :-

Prof. N. K. Bhargava

Convener, RC 15, Indian Sociological Society

P.C. Jain

G. Ram

B.N. Prasad

A. Banerjee

Himanshu Publications

Udaipur □ New Delhi

CONTENTS

1. Dalit Assertion and Emerging Rural Social Structure : Conceptual and Empirical Probing
B.N. Prasad
2. In Quest of Identity The Tai Khamyang of Assam: An Ethnic Description
Amrisha P. Narayan and Chitra Borgohain
3. Dhobis in Urban-Industrial settings : The Patterns of Social Change
S.K. Sahu and G. Ram
4. Fashion and values in the era of globalization : A Study of Graduate and Post Graduate Students Govt. Girls College in Lucknow (U.P.)
Vinita Lal
5. Small Tea Plantation and Changing Rural Economy
Prarthana Barua
6. Floods and Soil Erosion in Assam : The Socio-Economic Impact
Pinky Aradhara and G. Ram
7. Migration and Acculturation Vulnerable Tribes in Maharashtra
Sampat Kale
8. Tribal Development and Women Empowerment
P.C. Jain
9. Student Radicalism and The Issue of Sedition
Anirban Banerjee
10. Health and Environment Consciousness in Socio- Cultural Context
D.K. Singh
11. उत्तर आधुनिकता और भारतीय विद्यवाएं : एक समाजवैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण
कुशकुल दीप

N.K. Bhargava, P.C. Jain, G. Ram, B.N. Prasad, A. Banerjee eds *Analyzing Social Change and Development in India*, Himanshu Publications, Udaipur, New Delhi.,2018. ISBN:978-81-7906-689-8. Price: Rs.345

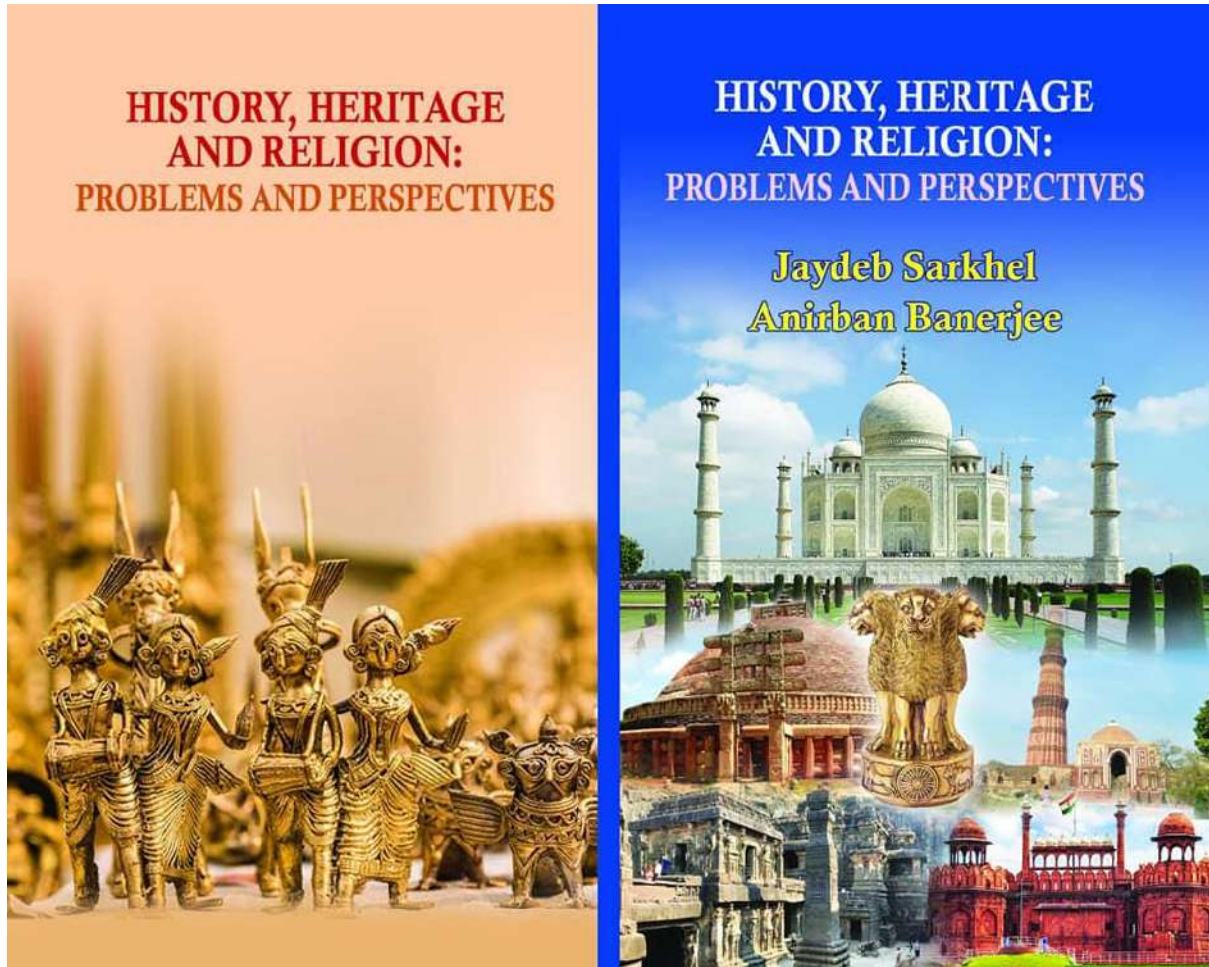
About the Book

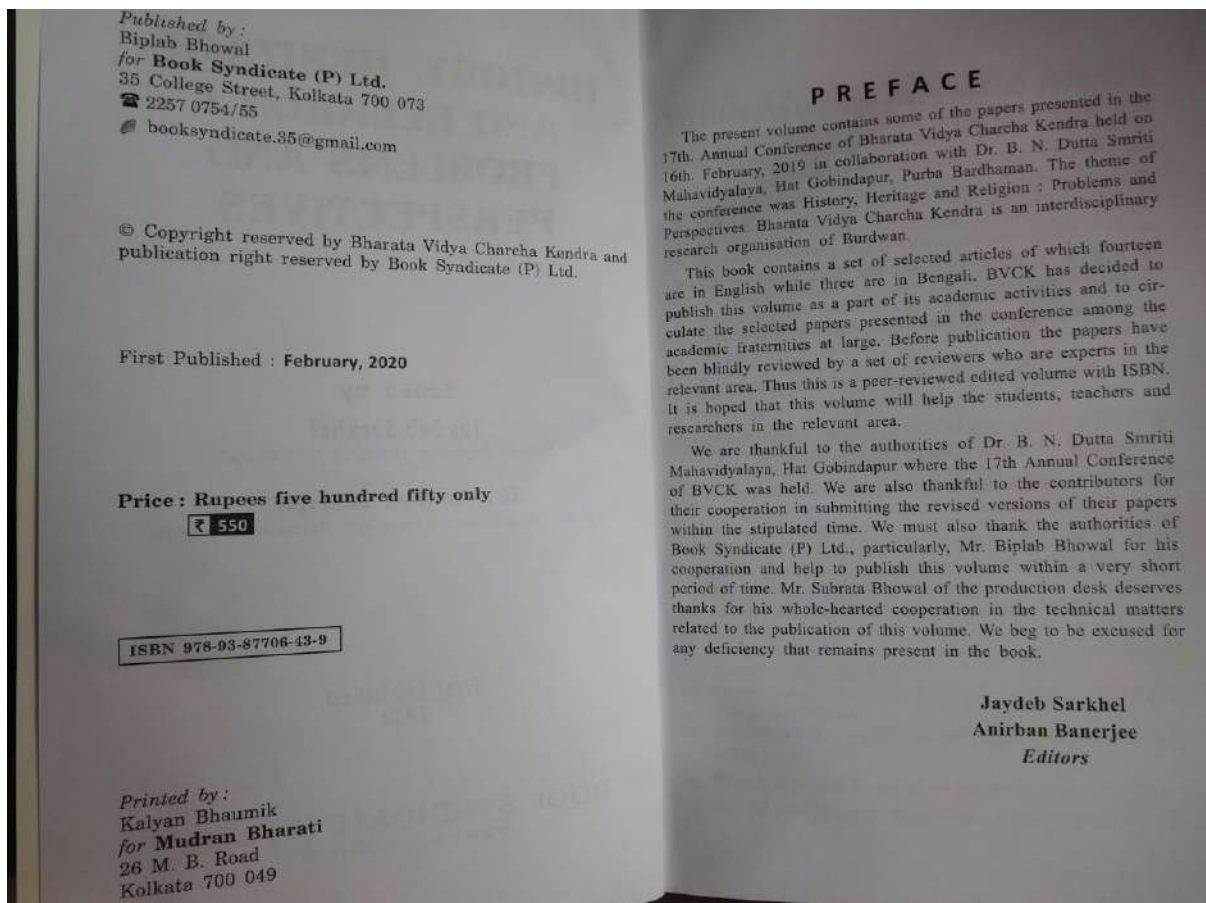
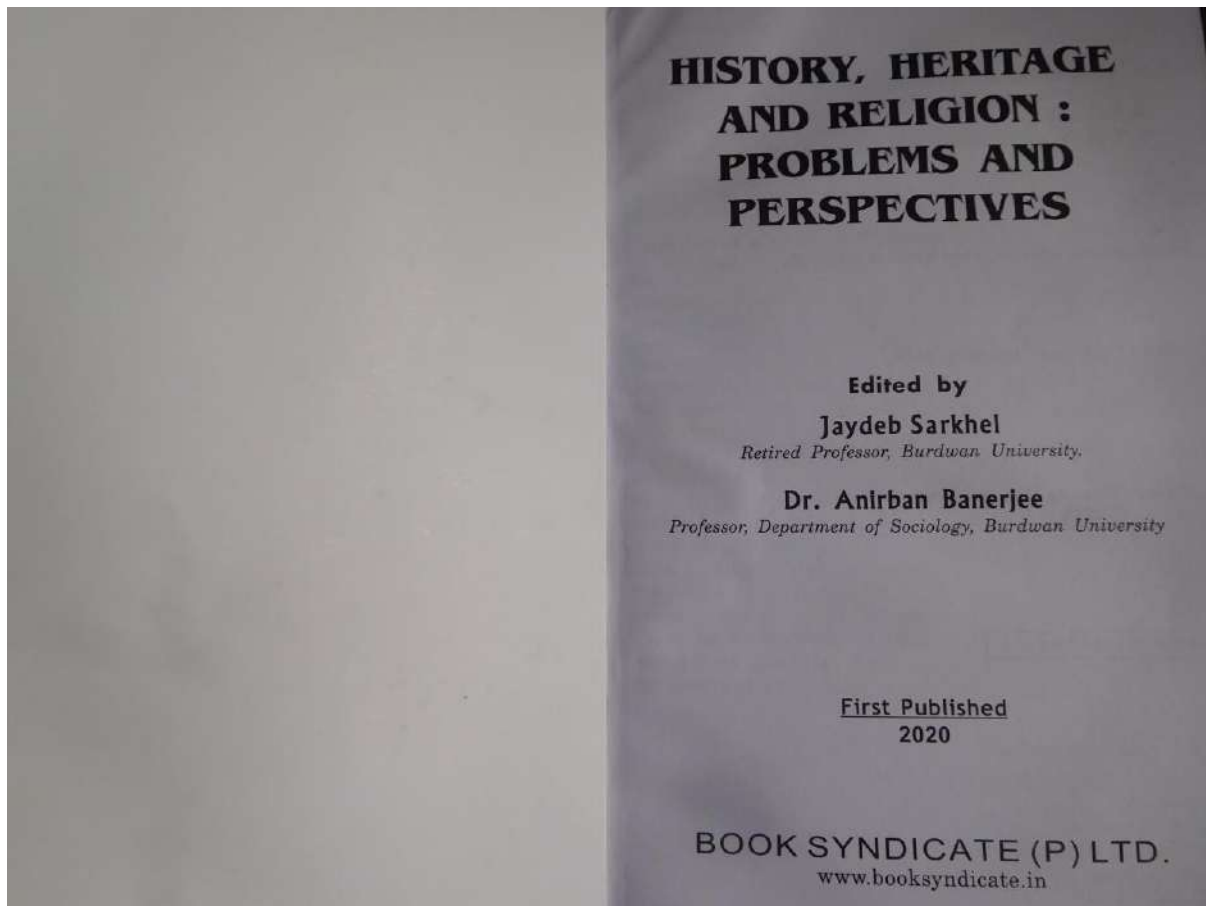
This book is a collection of eleven articles on social change and development processes in Indian society. These articles are the revised versions of presented research papers in Research Committee 15(Social Change and Development) of Indian Sociological Society presented at the All-India Sociological Conference held at Tezpur, (Assam). The book deals with various aspects of change and development in Indian society.

Jaydeb Sarkhel and Anirban Banerjee ed. *History, Heritage and Religion* , Book Syndicate , Private Limited, Kolkata 2020.

ABOUT THE BOOK

This book contains selected papers presented at the 17th Annual Conference of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra (February 2019) .





Extract from Book Review:

‘...the themes flagged by the volume -the Indian’s sense of history or lack of it, to its conservation, the tradition of cultural confluence and ideological assaults on this composite cultural fabric or the linkage between the economic and the ecological, to name a few -are salient and topical too. Resort to literary and artistic sources to analyze social dynamics and examination of potential contributions of ancient Indian texts to understand and address contemporary social problems should also count among its noteworthy features’. -Partha Pratim Basu, Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata in *Perception*, Vol.12(Combined) 2020-2022, p.48.

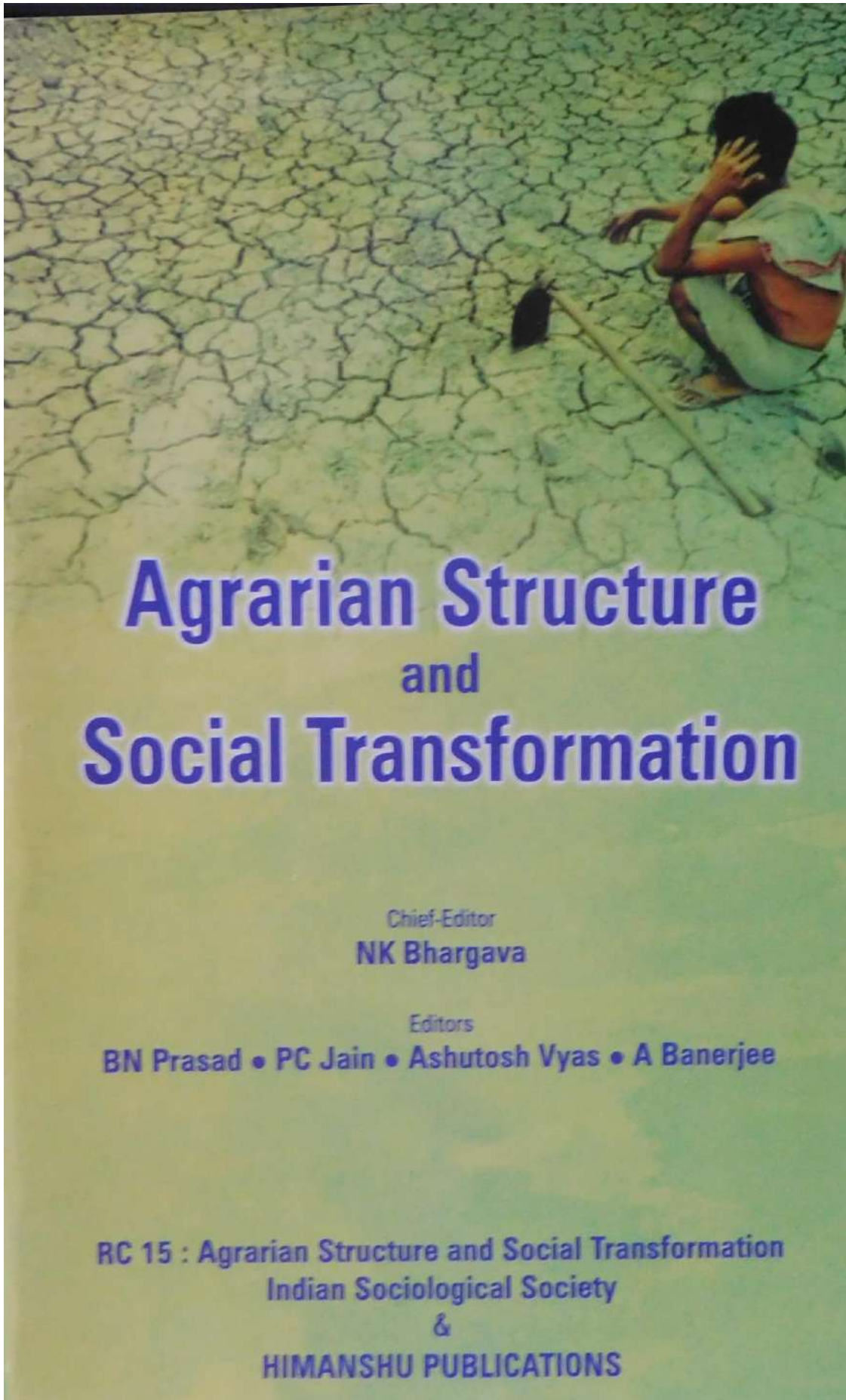
For further information on the book please follow the link below:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347712710_History_Heritage_and_Religion_pdf

For further information on the author click on the link below

<http://scholar.google.co.in/scholar?hl=en&q=anirban+Banerjee%2C+Sociology+%2C+Burdwan+University&btnG=>

N.K.Bhargava , B.N.Prasad,
P.C.Jain, Ashutosh Vyas,
A.Banerjee eds.*Agrarian
Structure and Social
Transformation* , R.C.15
:Agrarian Structure and
Socisl transformation, Indian
Sociological Society &
Himanshu Publications,
Udaipur, New Delhi, .2020.



Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation

Chief-Editor
NK Bhargava

Editors
BN Prasad • PC Jain • Ashutosh Vyas • A Banerjee

**RC 15 : Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation
Indian Sociological Society
&
HIMANSHU PUBLICATIONS**

Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation

Chief-Editor

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Editors

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PC Jain

Ashutosh Vyas

A Banerjee

RC 15 : Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation
Indian Sociological Society
&
HIMANSHU PUBLICATIONS
Udaipur □ New Delhi

A note on a book

This small Publication is a collection of few selected articles, which were present in RC 15 sessions at All India Sociological Society's conference held in 2018 at Mysore, Karnataka. It was earlier known as Social Change and Development since two years the nomenclature of RC was changed to 'Agrarian Structure and Social Transformation'. The agenda of the RC was set to study of agrarian structure is available in various parts of Indian society, tensions and conflicts arised, location of issues generating agrarian movement, agrarian institutions, folkways and problems arise or likely to arise. The research committee also include stratification all aspects, class relations and caste influences on agrarian life.

The members of research committee have tried to probe agrarian structure with a sociological perspective, Which was required also. Let us realise a fact agrarian structure have not much probed and looking to increasing protests, movements and narrated suffering, sociology need to probe in the matter and produce few aspects for this continuation to sociological literature. RC Propose to publish the important presentation in the form of a book - the first part is before you earlier in 2017. The RC had published a collection on social change and development.

We hope that such presentation shall help RC to present a picture of itself as well as contributes to themes included in agenda, discussed earlier.

For this Publication I am thankful to Dr. Manoj Rajguru and Prof. P.C. Jain for assistance.

N.K. Bhargava
Convener RC 15

CONTENTS

A note on book	(iii)
1. Globalisation, Agrarian Distress and Farmers' Suicides: An Empirical Probing <i>B.N. Prasad</i>	1
2. Political Economy of Agrarian Transformation: Dilemmas in Rural Development of India <i>Sampat Kale</i>	21
3. Social Change & The Marginalized: The Case of The Queer Community <i>Anirban Banerjee</i>	39
4. Fighting Marginalization and Discrimination: Pursuit of Social and Economic wellbeing by Rajdhobi caste of Bihar <i>Rajiv Kamal Kishor</i>	66
5. The Structural Analysis of Tribal Agrarian Movement in Feudal Society of Rajasthan <i>P.C. Jain</i>	84
6. Transforming Agriculture Sector with ICT <i>Asbutosh Vyas</i>	112

. Prof. Anirban Banerjee ,
 Dr. Sourav Madhur Dey and
 Dr. Ananta Kumar Biswas
 eds. *Social Space in the
 Twenty First Century
 : Some Explorations* ,
 Mittal Publications, New
 Delhi, 2023 ISBN : 978-93-
 94569-36-2.

ABOUT THE BOOK

The concept of social space changes over time. In his 'Foreword' 'to the book, *Social Space in the 21st Century: Some Explorations*, Prof. Verma pointed out that interaction, discussion and debates take place in social space. It serves as a platform for intellectuals of diverse hues. It also serves as a space for social interaction, social mixing and social inclusion. It also helps in the development of community and neighbourhood interaction. *Social Space in the 21st Century: Some Explorations* (2023), edited by Prof. Anirban Banerjee, Dr. Sourav Madhur Dey and Dr. Ananta Kumar Biswas, is the first collaborative effort between teachers of the Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan, teachers of undergraduate colleges and research scholars, past and present, who are associated with the Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan. The volume show cases the works of 21 scholars working in various sub disciplines of Sociology who contributed 20 research papers to this volume. These include one joint paper. A bunch of mostly young scholars contributed thought provoking articles to this volume. 11 categories of researches form part of the book. These include: I. Theory and Society; II Ecology, Health and Society; III. Education, Pandemic and Society; IV. Politics and Society; V. Industry and Society; VI. Women and Society; VII. Craftsmanship and Society; VIII. Food. Leisure and Society; IX. Social Media and Society; Classes in Indian Society; XI. Issues of Tribal Development. We are happy to present to the discerning reader a collection of thoughtful articles on various aspects of social space. The volume will be useful to sociologists and other social scientists who wish to understand the character of social space in contemporary India, and the people and the processes that shape it.



Social Space in the 21st Century

Edited by
Prof. Anirban Banerjee
Dr. Sourav Madhur Dey
Dr. Ananta Kumar Biswas

Foreword by
Prof. Manish K. Verma



SOCIAL SPACE IN THE 21ST CENTURY:

SOME EXPLORATIONS

— *Edited by* —

PROF. ANIRBAN BANERJEE

DR. SOURAV MADHUR DEY

DR. ANANTA KUMAR BISWAS

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ISBN 978-93-94569-36-2



₹ 1500

This book is a compendium of researches and intellectual musings done by college, university teachers, and research scholars, past and present, who are associated with the Department of Sociology of The University of Burdwan. Through this rich collection of researches, we intend to draw the attention of our readers to India's manifold achievements in the 21st century and the challenges we faced. The volume will be of interest to Sociology students, social scientists and policy makers.

₹ 1500



PROF. ANIRBAN BANERJEE

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ISBN 978-93-94569-36-2

CONTENTS

<i>Foreword</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Preface</i>	<i>xi</i>
<i>Acknowledgement</i>	<i>xvii</i>
<i>Notes on Contributors</i>	<i>xxiii</i>

Section I. Theory and Society

1. Positioning Euthanasia in India & Allied 'Slippery Slope' Debates 3
 – Dr. SOURAV MADHUR DEY
2. Ramkrishna Mukherjee on Contemporary Social Realities: Land Issues in West Bengal 19
 – Sri. ANINDYA DATTA

Section II. Ecology, Health and Society

3. Human-Nature Connection, Ethical Concerns and Everyday Life Practices of Bengali Hindu Urban Middle Class: Changes and Continuity in West Bengal Since 1980 39
 – Dr. ANANDA MOHAN KAR
4. Consumption and Health: Status of Consumption in Modern times and Its Impact on Health – A Sociological Study* 51
 – Dr. ANANTA KUMAR BISWAS

Section III. Education, Pandemic and Society

5. Impact of Covid-19 on Formal Education System in India 65
 – Dr. SOURAV GHOSH
6. The Digital Divide Covid-19 and its aftermath on India's underprivileged children 85
 – Dr. RESHMA ANJUM

xx / Social Space in 21st Century

Section IV. Politics and Society

7. Problems of Nation Building in India: The Case of Kashmir*
– Prof. ANIRBAN BANERJEE
8. Predicaments of Indian Democracy in 21st Century: A critical overview
– Dr. SUDHANGSU SEKHAR DATTA
9. Women Empowerment through Participation in Electoral Politics: An Appraisal
– Sri. DEBSENA GARAI

Section V. Industry and Society

10. Industrialization and People's Empowerment: A Case Study of Haldia
– Dr. PANKAJ KUMAR
11. Corporates at Cross Roads Considered: A Comparative Study of Pre and Post Liberalization Work Culture of Nationalized Banks
– DR. ARUNAVA NARAYAN MUKHERJEE

Section VI. Women and Society

12. A Study on Educated Married Women's Decision-Making Autonomy
– Dr. GARGI LAHIRI AND SRI. SOUMEN NATH
13. Exclusion or inclusion? Position of Women in a Religious Sect in West Bengal : A Sociological Study
– Dr. SUMANA GOSWAMI
14. Visualizing the Issue of Gender and Gender Roles Through the Lens of Advertisements"
– Ms. KAMALIKA MITRA
- Social Empowerment and enhancing capacity of Women through Self Help Groups (SHG): A Sociological Review of Some SHGs in Burdwan Municipal Area in West Bengal
– Sri. BAPAN CHAKRABORTY

Section VII. Handicrafts and Society

16. Dokra Metal Crafts: A Case Study at Bikna and Dariapur
in West Bengal 291
– Dr. SUBHRAJIT CHATTERJEE

Section VIII. Food, Leisure and Society

17. "Foodleisure": Sociologically Analyzing the Liminal
Struggle of Placing Food in the Socio-biological Order 301
– Dr. TITASHA SINHA

Section IX. Social Media and Society

18. Usage versus Addiction: A Study on the Social
Media Activities among the College Students
of Durgapur 321
– Ms. CHIRASHREE CHAKRABORTY

Section X. Classes in Indian Society

19. Middle Class Expansion, Social Mobility and the
Globalized Market - The Case of India 341
– Ms. KAHINI PALIT

Section XI. Issues of Tribal Development

20. Development Programmes Taken by Central and
State Government of India and Social Change
among Kharia Tribe in West Bengal 359
– Dr. MUKTA ADHIKARY

<i>Author Index</i>	375
<i>Subject Index</i>	379



Auguste Comte
Portrait by Toullion

Dedicated to
The memory of
Auguste Comte,
the founder of Sociology on his 225th Birth Anniversary Year

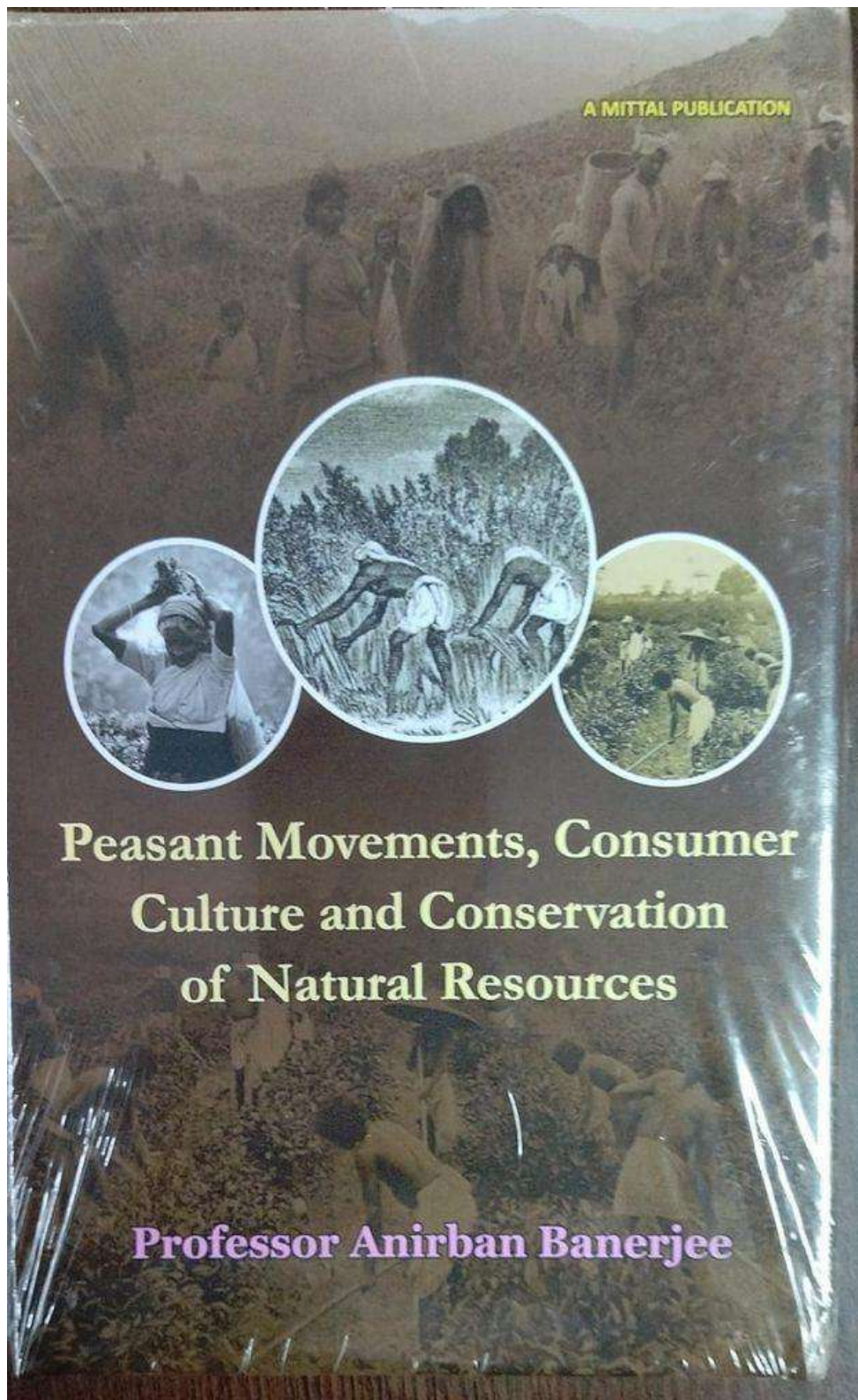
Peasant Movements, Consumer Culture and

Conservation of Natural Resources

Editor: Professor Anirban Banerjee

Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 2024

ISBN: 978-93-5999-858-9



ABOUT THE BOOK

This book presents the first three Prof. Deb Kumar Banerjee Memorial Lectures. Through their writings, three leading sociologists, Prof. Gayatri Bhattacharya, Prof. Sudeshna Basu Mukherjee and Prof. Indira Rama Rao pay their tribute to Prof. Deb Kumar Banerjee, one of the founding Faculty Members of the Department of Sociology, Calcutta University. Publication of the book was sponsored by Professor Deb Kumar Banerjee Memorial Foundation.

Part V

SUMMARIES OF PROJECT REPORTS

The following project reports have been summarized:

- 1) Suicide & Attempted Suicide in Burdwan District**
- 2) Change & continuity in Student Radicalism**
- 3) Student Radicalism in Post-Left Bengal**

The summaries are given in the next page.

SUMMARIES OF PROJECT REPORTS

SUICIDE & ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN BURDWAN DISTRICT -WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BURDWAN TOWN

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I

THE PRESENT STUDY originated as a Minor Research Project funded by The University of Burdwan. (*Vide Development Officer's Sanction Letter No.RNI/472(2000-2001) dt.1.12.2000*) I sought to answer the question "Is suicide a major social problem in Burdwan?" This question boiled down to a host of subsidiary questions. The basic objective of my study was to answer the research question in terms of the following subsidiary questions. These are as follows:

- 1) Are men more predisposed to commit suicide than women?
- 2) Do the young have a greater tendency to commit suicide than the elderly?
- 3) Are the married more predisposed to commit suicide than the unmarried people?
- 4) Is suicide related to education?
- 5) Do people of different religious denominations differ in their propensity to commit suicide?
- 6) Does suicide vary with the level of income?

Three major hypotheses were posited. They are as follows:

- 1) Suicide is the outcome of educational failure.
- 2) Suicide is the outcome of economic crisis.
- 3) Suicide is the outcome of marital disorganization.

II

For testing the hypotheses, I used official statistics. For this purpose, I collected unpublished data from the District Crime Records Bureau, Burdwan, for the years 1997-2000. I also visited the State Crime Records Bureau, Kolkata, where I collected suicide statistics published by the National Crime Records Bureau. This enabled me to compare suicide data at the district level with the national level. In addition, I visited the Burdwan Police Station.

Since official statistics tell only a part of the story, I resolved to study attempted suicide. For this purpose, I visited the Burdwan Medical College & Hospital, where I did case studies of those patients who attempted suicide. This enabled me to get insights into the factors which lead one to attempt suicide.

III

The following are the major findings of the study.

- i) The incidence of suicide has been increasing in Burdwan district. The suicide rate in Burdwan district. The median suicide rate in Burdwan for the years 1997-99 (per 100,000) is 26.4 compared to 10.8 at the national level. Suicide is thus a major social problem in Burdwan.
- ii) The median female suicide rate in Burdwan district is 27 (per 100,000), compared to 25.76 for males. This is a cause for concern.
- iii) Young people have a greater tendency to commit suicide than the elderly (middle aged and old).

- iv) More married people commit suicide than the unmarried, separated, widowed or divorced.
- v) Higher the level of education, lower the incidence of suicide.
- vi) The rising suicide graph among the self-employed and service holders is an indicator of the worsening economic scenario in Burdwan district.
- vii) Our first hypothesis, that *suicide is the outcome of educational failure*, has been partially proved.
- viii) Our second hypothesis, that *suicide is the outcome of marital economic crisis*, has also been partially proved.
- ix) Our third hypothesis, that *suicide is the outcome of marital disorganization (widowhood, separation, divorce)* is rejected.
- x) Our case study, of suicide in Burdwan town in 2000 A.D., shows that Burdwan town reflects in microcosm the macro level trends of suicide in the district.
- xi) The case studies of attempted suicides in Burdwan Medical College & Hospital show that the suicide attempters hail from rural Burdwan, are poor, with uncertain means of livelihood. Poverty is a contributory factor in suicide attempts. Relations between spouses also leave much to be desired, and marital quarrels also lead to suicide attempts. The easy availability of lethal poisons in rural Burdwan is a contributory factor in suicide attempts.

IV

Our findings show that suicide is a major social problem in Burdwan district. Preventing suicide should be one of the priority areas in the government's public health programme. To prevent suicide, I recommend the following measures:

- 1) Marital and family counseling, especially among the poor, should be given priority.
- 2) Dowry related suicides in Burdwan district average six in a month. To prevent this, the Anti-Dowry Act should be rigorously enforced. To make the masses aware of the provisions of the law, a legal literacy campaign should be launched. Efforts should be made to rope in NGOs and other sections of civil society.
- 3) Another important cause of suicide is failure in examinations or the fear of failure. Teenagers and youths are its likely victims. To prevent this, student counseling facilities should be opened in schools and colleges. They should employ trained counselors.
- 4) To prevent suicide among the poor, they should be guaranteed employment for at least 300 days per year. All development projects in rural or urban areas should involve the people who are below the poverty line.

I feel that these measures will go a long way to reduce the scourge of suicide not only in Burdwan district but in India as a whole.

But, as a social scientist, I am worried about the revival of some obnoxious forms of suicide like *sati* in India. An officially sponsored campaign has been started in the Indian state of Rajasthan in 2005 to glorify and revive the banned practice of *sati*, where the widow of a dead man commits suicide on the funeral pyre of her husband. In the early 19th century, the Bengali social reformer, Raja Rammohun Roy, devoted his entire life to put a stop to this obnoxious practice ignoring social ostracism and other forms of victimization. In the late 1980s, the practice was banned by a central law following the outcry over the Roop Kanwar's *sati* in Rajasthan. But Hindu chauvinists, having secured political power in the state of Rajasthan, are out to implement their communal agenda, which incidentally involves revival of such barbarous practices. Only a strong social movement can prevent the rejuvenation of this obnoxious practice.



**CHANGE & CONTINUITY IN STUDENT RADICALISM: FINAL REPORT OF
A UGC MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECT
(F.NO 5-51/2006(HRP) DT.28.12.2006& 16.11.2007]**

□
**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
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□
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

□
INTRODUCTION

. Sociologists have recognized that Indian society is rapidly changing. And Indian college and university students are playing an important role in ushering in these changes. The aim of the present research project is to study the change and continuity in attitudes of university students to radical social change. It is a trend study.

ORIGIN OF THE STUDY & ITS SIGNIFICANCE

The origin of the present study lay in a project proposal submitted to the University Grants Commission in 2006. The Principal Investigator's main research query was concerned with knowing *whether the students of Calcutta University in 2008, have the same ideas about radical social change as those who were earlier studied in 1988*. The project was designed to answer this specific question. Here we have studied student radicalism as a *sociological construct*. A review of the extant literature shows that though scholars have done much work on student radicalism in the twentieth century and also some work in the twenty-first century, no systematic empirical study of student radicalism was done in the 21st century. The present study attempts to fill the gap. It will contribute to the growing national and international literature on student radicalism.

MAJOR RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- The present research project seeks to answer the following research questions.
- a) Are students in favour of radical social change?
 - b) Are boys more radical than girls?
 - c) Are rural students more radical than urban students?
 - d) Are students of lower classes more radical than students of upper classes?
 - e) Are students of lower income groups more radical than those of higher income groups?
 - f) Are politically active students more radical than politically non-active students?
 - g) Are students who support the Left Front Government more radical than those who do not support its policies?
 - h) Finally, is there any change in the attitudes of students to radical social change in the last twenty years?

DIFFICULTIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT

The Principal Investigator faced the following difficulties while implementing the project. 1) The effective date for starting the project was 1.04.2007. But due to a nine month delay in arrival of funds from the UGC, the project could be implemented only from 1st January, 2008. 2) The Project Fellow who was appointed for the projects resigned after two months. Having failed to get another, Project Fellow the Principal Investigator was compelled to work as the **sole investigator** in order to complete the project. 3) An important letter in connection with a meeting on the project at the UGC office was delivered to the Principal Investigator many days after the meeting actually took place. In the full text, I have suggested steps for better management of research projects in the future.

CONCEPT OF RADICALISM

The term *radical* is widely used in political and philosophical literature, though not always in an identical sense. In its sociological application, as Selden C. Menefee has pointed out, “the term applies in general to those who believe in drastic measures for the improvement of social conditions, and in particular to those who believe in and / or advocate sweeping changes in the political and/or economic structure of society.” I have used the term **radicalism** in this sense.

To empirically study student radicalism, our analysis will proceed at two levels. At the *systemic* level, we will examine the phenomenon of student radicalism on the basis of the students’ response to three items –namely, I) whether *private property should be abolished*, ii) *whether there can exist friendly classes under socialism who can make life peaceful*, and iii) *whether the respondent supports a socialist revolution in India*. At the *interaction* level, there were three questions, namely, whether the respondent is i) *willing to marry an untouchable*, I) *willing to marry a widow/widower* and iii) *willing to marry a divorcee*. Indexes were developed to measure conservatism, liberalism and radicalism.

METHODOLOGY

Following Marx, we divided the method of study into two parts—the *method of inquiry* and the *method of presentation*. In our method of inquiry, we adopted a longitudinal research design. More specifically, we used the repeated cross-sectional design. Our *research strategy* was the social survey.

The *domain* of our study included students studying for the Masters degree in Calcutta University. A quota sampling method was adopted. From each of the three streams—Science, Humanities and Professional, we chose 50 students. A total of 150 students participated in the survey. Data collection was done in Alipore, College Street, and Science College (Rajabazar) campuses.

The *survey instrument* consisted of a *semi-structured questionnaire* consisting of a mix of factual and attitudinal questions. Prior to actual administration of the questionnaires in the field, experts were consulted; pilot surveys and pre-test were done. Data was processed through the **SPSS Package Programme (Version 10)**

The *method of presentation* involved presenting the data in tabular form, and drawing inferences. Photographs and cartoons were also used to give an idea of the socio-political context in which the study was done.

CHANGING SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS

Comparing two sets of data (1988 and 2008), we find that

- 1) The students of the 21st century are younger in age than their twentieth century counterparts.
- 2) The representation of non-Hindus (Muslims, Christians, etc.) in higher education has increased in the 21st century, compared to the 20th century.
- 3) More students are coming to higher education from nuclear families.
- 4) Unmarried students have increased at the Masters level in the 21st century compared to the 20th century.
- 5) Politically active students in higher education have declined in the 21st century

MAJOR FINDINGS

Based on the criteria given above, we find that, of the 150 respondents surveyed, 73(48.7%) are conservative, 46(30.7%) are liberal and 31(20.7%) are radical at the *systemic* level. At the *interaction* level, we find that 83 (55%) are conservative, 45(30%) are liberal, and 22(14.7%) are radical. Thus we find that the majority of the respondents are conservatives at both the levels, followed by the left-wing liberals. However, the liberals and radicals are in a slender majority. The ideology of the students may be best described as *Left-wing Liberalism with a strong conservative undertone*. The radicals are in a significant minority. We have therefore answered our first question. The data clearly show that radicals are in a minority at both the systemic and interactional levels. So, we find that *the majority of our respondents are not in favour of radical social change*.

From now on, our analysis of radicalism will be at two levels-**systemic** and **interactional**. We will first analyze systemic radicalism.

By the term *systemic radicalism*, I mean *a belief in revolutionary change of the social system in a socialist direction*. A *conservative* at the *systemic* level may be operationally defined as one *who does not believe in radical change in the social system, towards a socialist direction*. A *liberal* at the systemic level is one who *partially believes* in socialism. We will call them *Left-wing Liberals*. A *radical* at the systemic level is one who *fully believes in socialism and supports radical social change at the systemic level*.

We have also found that at the **systemic** level i) more boys are radical than the girls; ii) more rural students are radical than urban students; iii) students coming from lower income groups are more radical than those coming from higher income groups; iv) students belonging to the lower social classes are more radical than those belonging to the upper classes; v) politically active students are more radical than non-active students. The data support the findings of a previous study, *Students & Radical Social Change* (2003). But, in this study, we have asked the respondents whether they support the policies of the Left Front government. *We have come across a strong association between systemic radicalism and support for the Left Front government*. We found that the majority of those those who do not support the government are conservative. The opposite is true about those who do support the government. They are the mostly radical.

At the **interaction** level, we find that i) more females than males are radical; ii) urban students are more radical than rural students; iii) students belonging to the lower income group are more radical than other groups; iv) Among the social classes studied, workers are more conservative and middle classes are mostly radical; v) non-political activists are more radical than political activists; vi) those who do not support the Left Front government are more radical than those who support it.

We find that *there is a contradiction between our findings at the systemic level and our findings at the interaction level*. Further research needs to be undertaken to understand why it is so. But we may hypothesize that *systemic radicalism* is more a *theoretical construct* than a *construct based on protean experience*. In the real life, one has to breach established social codes in order to qualify for being a radical. Very few youths are willing to try that. Only those students who are in a position to face the social consequences of their acts regarding marriage can afford to be radical at this level.

We are now in a position to answer the basic research question which we posited at the end of an earlier work on student radicalism: **“Would the students of 2008 have the same ideas about radical social change as those who were interviewed in 1988?”** This boils down to some more specific questions. We will discuss these questions only at the *systemic* level because *radical social change* means *changing the social system lock stock and barrel in the direction of a more advanced socio-economic formation*. These questions are as follows:

- Do male students continue to be more radical than the female students?
- Do the students living in rural areas continue to be more radical than the urban students?
- Do politically active students continue to be more radical than politically non-active students?
- Does changes in economic status have a bearing on change in radical attitudes?

In the following pages, our discussion will focus on the above questions.

The changing attitudes of students towards radical social change

How far have the attitudes of students towards radical social change changed? Previously, 7.6% of the 314 students interviewed in 1988-89 were **conservative**, i.e., they were opposed to radical social change, 57.6 % were **Left wing liberals**, i.e, they were partially in favour of radical social change. 34.6% of the students were **radicals**, i.e, they supported radical social change. Twenty years later, the situation has drastically changed. In the last two years of the first decade of the 21st century, we find that 48.7% of the 150 students surveyed in 2008-09 were conservative, 30.7% were liberal and 20.7% were radical. Thus, we find that the conservatives, who were previously a microscopic minority (7.6%), are now in a majority (48.7%). In the previous sample, radicals constitutes about one third of the sample, but now they have been reduced to about one fifth of the sample. Left-wing liberals constituted the majority of the sample (57.6 %) in my previous study, but they are now in a minority (30.7%). In fine, the degree of conservatism has vastly increased among twenty-first century youths and radicalism has substantially declined. We find that the conservatives and left-wing liberals are equally divided on the issue of radical social change.

If we adopt a dichotomous classification, based on ideology, we will find that about 51% are left-wing liberals and 49% are conservatives. We can say that the ideology of the present day students is left-wing liberalism with strong conservative undertones.

We also found that:

- Males continue to be more radical than females despite increase in conservatism between both the sexes.
- Rural students continue to be more radical than urban students though they exhibit marked conservatism now.
- Political activists continue to be more radical than political non-activists, despite the increase in conservative attitudes.
- Students from the Lower Income Group continue to be more radical than other income groups.

Thus change and continuity is found in the attitudes of the students to radical social change. While the attitude of students to radical social change changed, its attendant social and economic concomitants have remained the same.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, we find that there has been a decisive shift towards conservatism among youths. Probable reasons behind this phenomenon are 1) disenchantment with socialism, 2) disenchantment with the policies and functioning of the Left Front government in West Bengal, 3) the increase in the number of affluent students coming to higher studies and 4) failure of the student movement to give proper political education to the university youth.

Prescriptions for future research

Apart from answering a number of research questions, this study has also raised a number of significant research questions and made prescriptions for further research. These are as follows.

- ❑ Will there be any differences in the attitudes of students to radical social change among students who are spatially separated but belong to the same state? For example, a study comparing Calcutta University students and North Bengal University students can be done.
- ❑ Inter-regional comparative studies between students will also unearth a wealth of data.
- ❑ International comparative studies on student radicalism may be made.
- ❑ Do political events, like the outcome of General Elections, have an impact on political attitudes of youths?
- ❑ Our study and future studies on the subject may pave the way for a new middle range theory on student radicalism in future.

Contribution to knowledge

To conclude, this study has shown that radicalism is not a static sociological construct. It changes with the passage of time. This study has contributed to an understanding of change and continuity in the attitudes of students to radical social change. In doing so, it has advanced the frontiers of our knowledge with regard to student radicalism. More empirical studies should be done on student radicalism, which, to my mind, is still a neglected field of sociological enquiry. *The ultimate aim of all research is to theorize.* It is only after a substantial number of empirical works on various aspects of student radicalism in India appear will we be in a position to formulate a middle range theory on Indian student radicalism.

STUDENT RADICALISM IN POST-LEFT BENGAL

[FINAL REPORT OF A UGC MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECT]
[F.No. 5/449/2013(HRP) dated 25th March,2013]

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The origin of the present study lay in a Project awarded to the Principal Investigator by the University Grants Commission [F. No. 5/449/2013(HRP) dated 25th March, 2013]. The study is divided into ten chapters. In the first chapter, we introduced the reader to the study of student radicalism. In the second chapter, we have presented a survey of the extant literature on student radicalism. In the third chapter, the conceptual foundations of the study are laid down. In the fourth chapter, the methodological foundations of the study are laid down. In the fifth chapter, we have presented an analysis of the major trends in student activism in Post-Left Bengal. In the sixth chapter, is given a demographic and sociological profile of the sample. In the seventh chapter is presented a political profile of the sample. In the eighth chapter, we made an item-wise analysis of the opinions of students to various issues presented in the questionnaire and linked them to ground realities and extant research. In the ninth chapter, we have discussed, through an analysis of attitudes, the state of student radicalism in Post-Left Bengal and its relationship to various factors. In the tenth and concluding chapter, we have discussed the findings of the study and drawn significant conclusions. At the end we incorporated appendices, bibliography, author and subject indexes.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Before we proceed further, let us first review our major research questions and the objectives posited in Chapter 1. Our **major research question** is **How do the students of post-Left Bengal view radical social change?** In the Indian context, the term *radical social change* may be defined as the revolutionary transformation of Indian society from the present semi-feudal, and semi-capitalist stage of development, to socialism. Writing in *Desh Hitaishi* (Autumn Special Issue, 1968), Hare Krishna Konar observed: "Without a radical social change in the existing social system, we cannot take the country along the path of progress and prosperity." And for this he advocated a 'People's Democratic Revolution', the task of which will be to put an end to exploitation. But he warned against copying revolutions.

The present study is based on the principles which have guided the Indian constitution. The architects of the Indian constitution, like B.R. Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru, were deeply influenced by socialism. The success of the socialist experiment in Russia, which, within a short span of time, transformed the country from a backward, semi-feudal, semi-capitalist state, into a world power that successfully resisted the Nazi invasion during the Second World War, deeply influenced the architects of our constitution. Russia was the first country in the world to achieve the goal of socialism. Speaking on the Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Stalin remarked that: "The exploitation of man by man has been abolished, eliminated, while the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production has been established as the unshakeable foundation of our Soviet society." The goal of all radicals is to achieve what the Soviet Union once achieved.

Among the subsidiary objectives are :

- 1) to examine the major trends in student radicalism;
- 2) to examine the relation between role image and student radicalism;
- 3) to examine the relation between attitude to globalization and student radicalism;
- 4) to examine the relation between systemic and interactional radicalism;
- 5) to examine the relation between student radicalism and support for policies of the Government of India (notably the UPA Government) in the recent past;
- 6) to examine the relation between student radicalism and support for the policies of previous Left Front Government in West Bengal;

- 7) to examine the relation between student radicalism and attitude post-Left Bengali society;
- 8) to examine relation between social class and student radicalism;
- 9) to examine the relation between student radicalism and discipline studied;
- 10) to examine the relation between student radicalism and economic status;
- 11) to examine the relation between rural-urban background and student radicalism;
- 12) to examine the relation between the type of university and student radicalism;
- 13) to examine the relation between voting behaviour and student radicalism;
- 14) to examine the relation between participation in political work and student radicalism;
- 15) to examine the relation between sex and student radicalism;
- 16) to examine the relation between family background and student radicalism .

METHODOLOGY

This study has followed Marxian methodology. In his 'Afterword' to the Second German Edition of *Capital*, Marx divided his methodology into two parts: the *method of inquiry* and the *method of presentation*. The *method of inquiry*, according to Marx, involves appropriating the material in detail, analyzing its different forms of development, and tracing its inner connections. The *method of presentation*, on the other hand, involves presenting the findings in such a manner that the meaning and import of the findings become crystal clear. Only after the scientific method of inquiry has been properly followed, the subject matter of the inquiry can be adequately and effectively described. As Marx puts it, "If done successfully, if the life of the subject is reflected as in a mirror, then it may appear as if we had before us a mere a priori construction". For the main study, our *Method of Enquiry* was the *social survey*. Initially, a pilot survey was done followed by a pre-test of the questionnaire. The universities covered in the Pilot Survey were Calcutta University, Presidency University and Jadavpur University. Institutes covered in the Pre-test include IIT Kharagpur and University Institute of Technology, under The University of Burdwan. To answer our research questions, in the main survey, we selected respondents from seven universities located in south Bengal through quota sampling. The basis of the quota was the type of course studied. Three types of courses were identified-Professional, Scientific and Intellectual. From each course, data was collected from 50 respondents. The present research is based on data collected from 150 respondents. The universities from where data was collected are Burdwan University, Calcutta University, Jadavpur University, Kalyani University, Presidency University, Vidyasagar University and Visvabharati University. The survey instrument consisted of a questionnaire developed by the Principal Investigator. To understand the attitudes of the respondents to various issues, we prepared indexes. Our *Method of Presentation* in this case consisted of statistical presentation of data in the form of tables and graphs.

To achieve our first subsidiary objective, to examine the major trends in student radicalism, our main *Method of Enquiry* was qualitative analysis of historical data, news reports, news analysis and commentaries on contemporary student activism. At the same time, for historical data, the Principal Investigator also visited the Kolkata Police Museum. Our *Method of Presentation* was in the form of a narrative, supplemented by photographs of key events and key personalities.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

Our main research question was "**How do the students of Post-Left Bengal view radical social change?**" It was answered in Chapter 9. We found that radicalism to be a complex construct consisting of two levels-systemic and interactional. A *radical* at the *systemic* level prefers a total change in the social system from the prevailing class divided and exploitative society towards an exploitation free socialist society. A *radical* at the *interactional level* would break age old social norms which are outdated or illegal in the present day society.

The Constitution and Systemic Radicalism

Our conception of systemic radicalism was derived from that of *The Constitution of India* which proclaims India to be a "socialist, secular democratic republic". Western scholars have been deeply impressed by the high ideals of the Indian constitution, like secularism, democracy, justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as set forth in the 'Preamble'. For Granville Austin, the Indian constitution was the "cornerstone of a nation". Ernest Barker was profoundly influenced by the 'Preamble' to *The Constitution of India* and incorporated it into his *Principles of Social and Political Theory*. Recently, the Government of India took a decision to observe 'Constitution Day' on 26th November, 2015. On that day, school children throughout India recited the 'Preamble' to the *Constitution of India*. As Bhikhu Parekh observed: "Like personal identity, national identity involves a delicate and judicious balance of continuity and change". In his essay, "The Constitution as a statement of Indian identity", Bhikhu Parekh pointed out that the 'Preamble' to *The Constitution of India* commits India to certain basic principles such as justice, liberty, equality, fraternity and the dignity of the individual. The Fundamental Rights insure and protect individual dignity, freedom and the basic equality of rights and status. The Directive Principles are expected to be 'fundamental in the governance of the country' and yet go further and have a strong egalitarian thrust. "The architects of the Indian Constitution, were convinced that India could not be a cohesive nation so long as it was scarred by vast social and economic inequalities" (Parekh). What Parekh did not say is that the Indian Constitution has a strong socialist thrust. And it is this socialist thrust that prompted us to examine systemic radicalism from the viewpoint of the makers of our constitution.

Major findings

From our data we find that 33.33% of the 150 respondents studied, were *radicals* at the *systemic level*. Radicals at the *interactional level* are likely to break social norms which they feel to be outdated or inhuman or illegal. Such people will also favour progressive measures designed to improve society and grant rights to minority and disadvantaged groups. Thus a child rebelling against her forced marriage or a student supporting same sex marriage may be regarded as a radical at the interactional level. We found that 38%, i.e., more than a third of the respondents were radicals at the interactional level. Thus, we find that about a third of the students of post-Left Bengal are radicals, either at the systemic or the interactional levels. As we shall see later, around 30% of our respondents were radicals at both the levels.

Major trends in student radicalism

The first subsidiary objective of our study was to examine the major trends in student radicalism in West Bengal. In Chapter 5, we fulfilled this objective.

With regard to the historical aspect of student radicalism we found that :

- 1) *Eminent intellectuals in the past have led the student movement*. For example, Rabindranath Tagore, presided over the first meeting of the Anti-Circular Society (1905). In this manner, he personally led the student activists who were protesting against Carlyle's infamous circular forbidding student participation in political activity.
- 2) From a perusal of the exhibits at the Kolkata Police Museum, we found that *the history of Kolkata Police is intimately linked to that of the student movement in Kolkata*. From police records we found that female student activists displayed militant behaviour. Ms. Bina Das, a student activist, shot Governor Stanley Jackson at a Calcutta University Convocation on February 15, 1932. At the height of the national movement, even the so called non-political students of St. Xavier's College, Kolkata, rebelled. They took out processions condemning the British whom they called 'savages' in their posters. There were pictures of police action in St. Xavier's College grounds in one of the panels. There were also records of the brutality

of the colonial police in the same panel. On August 13, 1942, Kolkata turned into a battlefield. Police stood on lorries and fired indiscriminately on the crowd.

From all these police records, we find that student radicals in colonial India had a glorious record of rebelling against colonial oppression, either individually, as in case of Bina Das, or collectively, as in the case of students of St. Xavier's College. One major lacuna in the police exhibits is that there is no panel on the Naxalite Movement. Yet the sixties and seventies were the stormiest periods in the history of the student movement in Bengal in general and Kolkata in particular. The Kolkata Police played an active role in suppressing this movement. Why has this movement, and its student counterpart, the Red Guard Movement, been ignored?

From an analysis of the major trends in student radicalism in post-Left Bengal, we found that :

- 1) There was been a distinct right-wing shift in student activism.
- 2) Criminalization of student politics took place at an alarming pace. The recent complaints of ragging in some elite institutions, like Jadavpur University and North Bengal University the alleged murder of a student union leader by his opponents in Sabang Sanjanikanto Mahavidyalay etc., provide further evidence of the growing criminalization of student politics in West Bengal.
- 3) Student union elections were far from democratic in character. The student unions were viewed, not as nurseries for political socialization of youth, but as power centres by political parties, to be captured by hook or by crook. Hence the extraordinary level of violence seen in these elections, which have frightened ordinary students and made them politically apathetic.
- 4) At the same time, some students in a few elite institutions took recourse to direct democratic measures, like referendum, to settle issues, like whether Sugata Bose should resign from the Chairmanship of the Governing Council of Presidency University or whether Abhijit Chakrabarty should resign as the Vice Chancellor of Jadavpur University.
- 5) Business unionism was also noticed. The "Hok Pratibad" Movement at The University of Burdwan may be cited as an example. This movement, which was launched by agitated students protesting in delays and mistakes in undergraduate examination results in Burdwan University, also saw the emergence of a non-political student organization - "Students Voice".
- 6) Globalization in higher education has brought about privatization. Now, education is being viewed as a profit-making activity. We found that some private B.Ed. colleges under Kalyani University were neck deep in corruption. Quite naturally, the affected students protested. But how far these protests will actually result in the punishment of the accused remains to be seen.
- 7) A notable feature of student activism in Post-Left Bengal is *meism*. This was especially noticed among teenaged girls fighting their impending forced marriages or young girls fighting against sexual abuse.

Despite all these movements, we did not find any organized movement among students to bring about social change. This was in stark contrast to the sixties when brilliant students threw away their academic careers in their endeavour to change society for the better.

Role Image & Student Radicalism

The second subsidiary objective of this research was to examine the relation between role image and student radicalism. We found that thesis of Soares was confirmed. Radicals had an integrated role image, whereas conservatives have a compartmentalized role image.

Globalization & Student Radicalism

The third subsidiary objective of our study was to examine the relation between attitude to globalization and student radicalism. We found that, at the systemic level, most radicals partially favoured globalization.

Systemic and Interactional Radicalism

The fourth subsidiary objective of this research was to examine the relation between systemic and interactional radicalism. We found that all radicals were not consistent at both levels. Only around 30% of the sample was consistently radical. But radicals have always been a minority. So, this finding came as no surprise.

Student Radicalism & Policies of Government of India

The fifth subsidiary objective of our study was to examine the relation between student radicalism and support for policies of the Government of India in the recent past (notably the UPA Government). We found that at the systemic level, more radicals than conservatives supported the policies of the UPA Government.

Student Radicalism & Policies of Left Front Government

The sixth subsidiary objective of this research was to examine the relation between student radicalism and support for the policies of the previous Left Front Government in West Bengal. Here also we found that, at the systemic level, more radicals than conservatives supported the policies of the Left Front Government.

Student Radicalism & Attitude to Post-Left Bengal

The seventh subsidiary objective of our study was to examine the relation between student radicalism and attitude to Post-Left Bengali society. We found that the majority of the respondents had an unfavourable attitude to society in Post-Left Bengal. But the relationship between student radicalism and the attitudes of students to Post-Left Bengal remained unclear.

Student Radicalism & Social Class

The eighth subsidiary objective of this research was to examine the relation between social class and student radicalism. From the data, we found that the middle class was numerically dominating higher education. But we found that though the working class was in a minority in higher education, at the systemic level, it was most radical.

Student Radicalism & Discipline Studied

Ninthly, we sought to examine the relation between student radicalism and discipline studied. We found that the relationship between course and radicalism differed in the two levels. In case of interactional radicalism, we found that the intellectual courses had the most radicals, thus supporting Metta Spencer's thesis. But in case of systemic radicalism we found that students of professional courses were the most radical. Further research is needed to examine the reasons behind this difference.

Economic status & Student Radicalism

The tenth subsidiary objective of this study was to examine the relationship between economic status and student radicalism. But from the data, we did not get a definite pattern of relationships.

Rural-Urban background & Student Radicalism

The eleventh subsidiary objective of the study was to examine the relation between rural-urban background and student radicalism. We found that rural students were more radical than urban students at the systemic level.

University & Student Radicalism

The twelfth subsidiary objective of the study was to examine the relation between the type of university and student radicalism. We had classified the universities into two types-metropolitan universities and rural universities. We found that students studying in rural universities were more radical than those studying in metropolitan universities.

Voting behaviour & Student Radicalism

The thirteenth subsidiary objective of the study was to examine the relation between voting behaviour and student radicalism. We found that at both the levels, students who voted in the Parliamentary Elections were more radical than those who did not vote. The data definitely established a strong relation between student radicalism and voting behaviour.

Political work & Student Radicalism

The fourteenth subsidiary objective of this research was to examine the relation between participation in political work and student radicalism. We found that, at both the systemic and interactional levels, those who did political work were more radical than those who stayed away from politics. Those who did political work were definitely more mature than those who were not in politics.

Sex & Student Radicalism

The fifteenth subsidiary objective of the study was to examine the relation between sex and student radicalism. We found that more males than females were radicals at the systemic level. Conversely, more females are radical at the interaction level than males.

Family background & Student Radicalism

Finally, we sought to examine the relation between family background and student radicalism. We found that students from politically active families were more radical than students from politically non-active families. This finding holds good at both the systemic and interactional levels.

Other aspects of the study

Apart from answering our major research questions, and meeting the major objectives of our research, the study threw light on the social and political background of university students of West Bengal (Chapter 6 & 7). In Chapter 8, we did an item wise analysis of the opinions of our students to various social and political issues. What struck the researcher was not the opinions expressed *per se*. We found that a large section of the respondents, varying from 20-50%, were reluctant to give a definite opinion on the burning issues facing the country. They either chose to be 'Neutral' or chose the 'Don't Know' option. During the course of data processing itself, our research workers were discussing this feature of all the response sheets which we were processing. Our Project Fellow, Dipika Saha, offered an explanation. She said that she and her co-worker, Sukanya Tarafdar, found during their interaction with the students of Burdwan University that they were afraid to voice their opinion on many issues for fear that if the information leaks out they may be targeted by the authorities or student leaders. Hence they chose the above 'safe' options. Her opinion was supported by Priyanka Dubey. She wrote that, as a journalist, she toured many states, but nowhere has she found a climate of fear which is prevailing in contemporary West Bengal.

SOME GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE RESEARCHERS

The social survey threw up results, some of which were very similar to those of the late eighties. In both these studies, we saw that the radicals were in a minority, but they were a significant minority. About one third of the students were radical in both the studies – at the systemic and interactional levels. Some new data, which was not present in the study done in the eighties, was incorporated. For example, we studied the relation between role image and student radicalism, globalization and student radicalism, etc. In a previous research project entitled, *Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism* (2009), which was done by the author in the first decade of the twenty-first century, we found that the majority of the students had become conservative, i.e., anti-Left. But, after *paribartan*, we found that *conservatism declined* and *radicalism increased*. Is it related to students' perceptions about the present state of society in West Bengal? We do not have a clear verdict on this issue. But survey results indicated that the majority of the respondents were not satisfied with society in Post-Left Bengal. Future researchers may further probe this angle of student radicalism. Due to various constraints, our study had to be confined to south Bengal. Future researchers may *compare students* in north and south Bengal and a bigger and better picture of student radicalism might emerge from such a study. Another study of student radicalism, *comparing students of two states*-say West Bengal with Assam, may throw up interesting results. If any of our future researchers have the chance to do research in a foreign country, they may contribute to the study of student radicalism by a *comparative study of students of an Indian university and those of the host institute in the foreign country*. The relation between *youth culture and student radicalism* may be another area of research where future researchers may contribute. While doing fieldwork in Calcutta University, the author came across a poster detailing the programme for *Fresco 2K14*, a student programme. The items, like Fashion Show, Mr. & Miss. Fresher, Group Dancing, Solo Dancing, etc. indicate the impact of cultural globalization on the student community. Lukose had studied the impact of liberalization on the students in Kerala. How about doing such a research on the students of West Bengal? From the forties to the seventies of the 20th century, we found that a number of theories on student radicalism, like Generation Gap, New Left, Counterculture, etc. were posited. Can these theories be applied to the study of student radicalism in the second decade of the 21st century? Can new theoretical formulations be developed to help explain the interest of our youth in radical right-wing movements like the Islamic State? Future researchers may explore the possibility of developing *new theories* of student radicalism for the 21st century.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS TO UGC

And, finally, some recommendations to the UGC. We think that the UGC should seriously consider *Net publication* of all research reports. These include awarded Doctoral dissertations and reports of Major and Minor Research Projects. Sitting in Burdwan, the author could access research relating to India in foreign universities. This was made possible *only* because these universities had taken the initiative to publish researches in the Net. The UGC can issue such a guideline to all universities and earmark funds for the purpose.

Net publication has a number of advantages. Firstly, it is relatively inexpensive, compared to printed publications. Secondly, such a scheme will also enable researchers to get access to researches through the Internet at a low cost. Thirdly, it will give budding researchers a much-needed exposure to the scholarly world. Fourthly, Net publication will also serve the crucial purpose of public scrutiny of research and deter plagiarism.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

To conclude this study, we studied student radicalism in Post-Left Bengal as a sociological construct. Like previous studies, our research showed that student radicalism was a complex construct, having several concomitants. This research project made a fresh contribution to the growing literature on student radicalism.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA

The report has been uploaded in *Research Gate*. See Anirban Banerjee:"Student Radicalism in Post-Let Bengal: [Final Report of A UGC Major Research Project]"-Full Text Technical Report [DOI:10.13140/RG.2.1.3727.0648]. in June 2016.

Part VI

Seminars & Conferences

(Since 1987)

ORGANIZING SEMINARS & LECTURES

Anirban Banerjee organized the *National Seminar on Contemporary Indian Society: Issues & Challenges* (7th & 8th February, 2004) on behalf of the Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan, in collaboration with Prof. Biswajit Ghosh.

Anirban Banerjee organized the following seminar lectures:

1st Anjan Ghosh Public Lectures (7th July, 2011)

3rd Anjan Ghosh Public Lecture (20th July, 2015)

4th Anjan Ghosh Public Seminar (9th November, 2016).

Prof. Bhaskar Chattopadhyay and Ms. Kanika Chattopadhyay Memorial Lectures, 13th December, 2020, Organized on behalf of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan (Jointly organized with Soumitra Roy).

PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS & WORKSHOPS

- 1) Presented a paper entitled "Student Politics in India: A Historical Profile" at the ICSSR Research Scholars Seminar, Bombay, December 21-23, 1987.
- 2) Presented a paper entitled "Leisure & Economic Development: The Marxian Approach" in World Leisure Congress, Jaipur, India (November 14-18, 1989).
- 3) Presented a paper entitled "Technology & Society in India" at the 81st Indian Science Congress at Jaipur, Rajasthan, India (January 3-8, 1994).
- 4) Presented a paper entitled "Emile Durkheim's Sociology of Religion" at the XXI All India Sociological conference held at Centre for Studies in social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, (December 19-21, 1994)
- 5) Presented a paper entitled "Students & Politics" at the 82nd Indian Science Congress 1995 organized by Jadavpur University (3rd January-8th January, 1995)
- 6) Presented a paper entitled "Marxio dristibhangite dharma" at the 3rd West Bengal State Level Science Congress (28th February -1st March 1996) organized by The University of Burdwan, Burdwan., West Bengal.
- 7) Presented a paper entitled "The Challenge of Insurgency & the Failure of the Indian State :The Case of Assam" in collaboration with Manasi Banerjee at the XXIV All India Sociological Conference, organized by Department of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (22-24 December, 1997)
- 8) Presented a paper entitled "Samajtattwik Phenomenology" at the 7th State Science & Technology Congress, organized by Jadavpur University (28th February-3rd March, 2000).
- 9) Presented a paper entitled "Suicide in India: A Reflection of Crisis of Values" at the XXVI All India Sociological Conference held at The University of Kerala, Thiruvanthapuram (29-31 December, 2000).
- 10) Presented a paper on "Political criticism in Indian Cartoons: A Critique of State policy" at the XXVII All India Sociological Conference, organized by Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (26-28 December, 2001)

- 11) Attended Seminar on "IT Enabled Distance Education: Prospects & Challenges" organized by Netaji Subhas Open University in Collaboration with Ramakrishna Mission Institute of culture, at R.K. Mission Institute of Culture (April 22, 2002).
- 12) Presented a paper on "Preventing Suicide in Kolkata Metro Railway" at the XV World Congress of Sociology, at Brisbane, Australia, (July7-13,2002)
- 13) Presented a paper on "The Portrayal of Gujarat Riots in the Media: An analysis of the role of the Press" at the XXVII All India Sociological Conference organized by IIT Kanpur, Kanpur (December 18-20,2002).
- 14) Presented a paper on "The Iraq War & the Indian Peace Movement:A Ringside View from the Press" at the all India Seminar on Indian Society in the 21st century: Challenge & Response" organized by The University of Mysore, Mysore,(June 12 & 14,2003)
- 15) Presented a paper on "Student Power and Contemporary Society in West Bengal" in National Seminar on Contemporary Indian Society: Issues & Challenges" organized by the Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan, (7th & 8th February,2004).
- 16) Attended the Fifth Annual conference of Bharat Vidya Charcha Kendra at Burdwan (21st and 22nd February, 2004.
- 17) Presented a paper on The Iraq War & the Indian Peace Movement " at the "National Seminar on Changing Indian Society Social Justice & People's Movements " held at The Department of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, on 27th & 28th February,2004.
- 18) Presented a paper entitled" The Impact of Media Exposure on Children: The Case of Dhananjoy Chatterjee's hanging" at the XXX All India sociological Conference, organized by DDU Gorakhpur University , Gorakhpur (December 27-29 2004)
- 19) Presented a paper entitled "Arati's World' at the Fifth Annual Conference of Bharat Vidya Charcha Kendra at Burdwan (26 & 27 February,2005)
- 20) Attended Two day Seminar on "Indian Democracy since the 1990s", organized by Council for Political Studies, Kolkata in collaboration with Ramakrishna Mission, Golpark (March 14-15,2005)
- 21) Presented a paper entitled "Sociological Elements in Indian Cartoons " at the XXXI All India Sociological Conference, organized by Department of sociology, University of Jammu, Jammu (October 25-27,2005)
- 22) Attended Two day Seminar on "Values, Politics & Society " organized by Council for Political Studies, Kolkata in collaboration with Ramakrishna Mission, Golpark on February10-11,2006.
- 23) Participated in a "Workshop on Marx's *Economic & Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844*" organized by Burdwan Raj College on 25 February,2006.
- 24) Presented a paper entitled "Globalization & Indo-US Relations" at the National Seminar on "Globalization: Indian Society, Continuity and Change", organized by the Department of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad (7th & 8th April,2006)
- 25) Attended Sixth Annual conference of Bharat Vidya Charcha Kendra at Burdwan (February12,2006)
- 26) Presented a paper entitled "The Evolution of A National Policy on the Social Sciences: The Case of Sociology" at the XVI ISA World Congress of Sociology, Durban, South Africa (23-29 July,2006)

- 27) Presented a paper entitled "Affirmative Action & Upper Caste Anger: A Study of Anti-Reservation agitation in Contemporary India " at the XXXII All India Sociological Conference, organized by the Department of Sociology, University of Madras, and Loyola College (27-29 December,2006)
- 28) Attended "International Seminar on Role of Women in Islam" organized by Burdwan Raj College (12 April, 2007).
- 29) Attended Two-day UGC Sponsored National Seminar, organized by CIS, The University of Burdwan, on "Social Exclusion and Empowerment: A Multidisciplinary Approach "on 28th and 29th May, 2007.
- 30) Presented a paper entitled "Democracy and Development: The Industrialization Debate in West Bengal" in the 1st Conference of the Sociological Association of West Bengal on September 22nd, 2007. Organized by Department of Sociology, Calcutta University.
- 31) Attended a "One Day Workshop organized by the Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra on "Learning English Language: Functional Communicative Method of Teaching" on September 9, 2007.
- 32) Participated in the "One day National Seminar on 'India's First War of Independence' organized by Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies, The University of Burdwan on 8th October, 2007.
- 33) Presented a paper entitled "Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism" at the VIII International Conference on Asian Youth & Childhoods , under the aegis of International Sociological Association , Jointly hosted by JNBP College and CCYRCI at Lucknow (November 22-24,2007).
- 34) Presented a paper on "Corruption in the Rationing System and the Anger of the Marginalized: A Study of Ration Riots in Contemporary West Bengal", at the International Conference on Social Development, Social Movements, and the Marginalized: Perspectives and Concerns", organized by Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi (February 16-19,2008).
- 35) Presented a paper entitled "Student Activism in Contemporary West Bengal" at the XXXIV All India Sociological Conference held at the Department of Sociology, The University of Rajasthan, Jaipur,(27-29 December,2008).
- 36) Participated in the 3rd Annual Conference of the Sociological Association of West Bengal, organized by Department of Sociology, St.Xavier's College (Autonomous),on 12th December,2009.
- 37) Attended a One Day Workshop organized by Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan, on "Students Responsibility to their Teachers" held on November 15,2009at Burdwan Raj College.
- 38) Attended the Tenth Annual Conference organized by Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra on "Position of Bengali Literature in India and Abroad" organized by Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan (February 21, 2010) in Burdwan Raj College.
- 39) Participated in "Workshop on Research Methodology" organized by UGC Academic Staff College, The University of Burdwan (January 8-13, 2010).
- 40) Delivered the **Valedictory Address** to "National Seminar on Discourses on Development", organized by Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan, (March 13& 14,2010)
- 41) Attended the National Seminar on EResources for College Libraries organized by Burdwan University Central Library, The University of Burdwan, Golapbag, (26-30 Julu 2010).

- 42) Attended the Kanika Chattopadhyay Memorial Lecture organized by Bharat Vidya Charcha Kendra at Lions Club, Burdwan, on 29 August, 2010. The lecture was delivered by Saoli Mitra. She spoke on "Position of Women in Indian Society".
- 43) Presented a paper entitled "Change & Continuity in Student Radicalism" at the XXXVI All India Sociological conference organized by Ravenshaw University at Cuttack in Orissa (27-29 December, 2010) and Chaired a session in the same conference.
- 44) Participated in International Seminar on "Bangladesh Muktiuddha: Implications in Contemporary History" organized by the Department of History, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan (March 16-17, 2011).
- 45) Organized the *Anjan Ghosh Public Lectures* at the Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan (7th July, 2011). The lectures were delivered by Prof. Swapan K. Pramanik and Prof. Abhijit Mitra.
- 46) Presented a paper entitled "Student Radicalism & the Left Front Government at the 37th All India Sociological Conference", organized by Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (11-13 December, 2011).
- 47) Presented a paper entitled "The Ethics of Development" and chaired a session in UGC Sponsored National Conference on Why Development Matters: Capture Better the complexity of Human Life Human Life "organized by Ananda Chandra College of Commerce, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal in collaboration with Department of Economics, University of North Bengal, Darjeeling, West Bengal. (26-28 March, 2012)
- 48) Presented a paper entitled "Swami Vivekananda's Vision of India's Progress and Contemporary Social Realities" at the XXXVIII All India Sociological Conference, organized by the Department of Sociology, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, (27-29 December, 2012) and **chaired** a session at the same conference.
- 49) Attended the Thirteenth Annual Conference of Bharat Vidya Charcha Kendra on *Patriotism & Indian Nationalism: Contributions of Dwijendralal Ray* on February 10, 2013 in the Auditorium of Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.
- 50) Attended the One-day seminar on "The Relevance of Swami Vivekananda's ideas in Our Time", Organized by the Council for Political Studies and Department of Political Science, Presidency University, Kolkata (March 22, 2013).
- 51) Presented a paper entitled "Student Radicalism in Post-Left Bengal" and **Chaired** two Sessions of RC 15 at the 39th All India Sociological Conference organized by Karnataka State Open University Mysore (December 27-29, 2013).
- 52) Delivered the **Keynote Address** entitled "Rajdharm and Social Integration in Contemporary India" at the UGC Sponsored State level Seminar entitled "Rajdharm and Social Integration", organized by the Department of History, Kazi Nazrul Islam Mahavidyalaya, Churulia, in collaboration with Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra. (21st and 22nd February, 2014).
- 53) Delivered a seminar lecture at the Sociological Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, on the topic "Student Radicalism in Contemporary Bengal" on 6th June, 2014. (**The paper was later uploaded in Research Gate**)
- 54) Participated in the 40th All India Sociological Conference organized by Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi (29th November, 2014-1st December, 2014) through two seminar presentations. A) Delivered the **Keynote Address** entitled "Criminalization of the Student Movement in Bengal" to **RC.18** (Sociology of Crime & Deviance) of the Indian Sociological Society at the conference. (B) **Presented a paper** entitled "Student Radicalism & Democracy in Post-Left

- Bengal" in RC.15 (Social Change & Development) of the Indian Sociological Society. **(Both the conference papers have been uploaded in Research Gate)**
- 55) Attended the National Seminar on *Contextualizing the Body: The Indian Experience* organized by the Department of History, The University of Burdwan, under UGC-SAP-DRS Programme on 12-13 February, 2015 at Alumni Hall, Golapbag, The University of Burdwan.
 - 56) Presented a paper entitled "Student Radicalism in Post-Left Bengal: Some Findings of a UGC Major Research Project" in the 41st All India Sociological Conference, organized by Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences, Bhubaneswar, 27-29 December, 2015.
 - 57) Presented a paper entitled "Student Radicalism and The Issue of Sedition " at the 42nd All India Sociological Conference, organized by Tezpur University, 27-29 December, 2016.
 - 58) Presented a paper entitled "Globalization & Student Radicalism: Post -Left Bengal " at the 43rd All India Sociological Conference at Lucknow University, November 9-12, 2017
 - 59) Delivered an Invited talk entitled "Anti-Globalization Movements & The Indian State: The Case of Thoothukudi" at the International Conference on Social change and Challenges in the Era of Globalization organized by Department of Sociology, Ranchi University, Jharkhand. 27-29 September, 2018.
 - 60) Presented a paper entitled "Social Change & the Marginalized: The Case of the Queer Community " at the 44th All India Sociological Conference at St. Philomena's College (Autonomous) Mysore, December 27-29, 2018.
 - 61) i) Presented a joint paper with Sourav Ghosh entitled "Explaining Tribal Religion: A Study of Santhal Religion" at National Level Seminar & 17th Annual Conference of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra on "History, Heritage and Religion: Problems and Perspectives In association with Dr. B.N. Dutta Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Hatgobindapur, Purba Bardhaman at Dr. B.N. Dutta Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Hatgobindapur, Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal, on February 16, 2019. ii) Delivered the Valedictory Address to National Level Seminar & 17th Annual Conference of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra on "History, Heritage and Religion: Problems and Perspectives".
 - 62) Delivered an Invited Talk on "Sustainable Development in India" in Statistics Day organized by West Bengal (W) Region of National Statistics Office, Burdwan, at Bardhaman Science Centre, 29th June, 2019.
 - 63) Delivered an Invited talk on "Was Vidyasagar a failure as a Social Reformer?" at the National Seminar on Reawakening and Vidyasagar: present Day Relevance, organized by Tehatta Sadananda Mahavidyalaya in collaboration with Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan, 31st August, 2019.
 - 64) Delivered an Invited Talk at **International Seminar on "Media, Society and Culture: Interrelations and Changing Scenario" (25th and 26th February, 2020)** Organized by Kashipur Michael Madhusudan Mahavidyalaya, (Affiliated to Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia) Kashipur, P.O.: Panchakote Raj, Purulia – 723132, W.B. (Paper uploaded in Research Gate)
 - 65) Delivered an Invited Talk on "The Impact of Covid 19 on Indian Society: Critique of An Unplanned Lockdown " at **Two Day National Webinar on The Impact of Covid 19 on Indian Society**, organized by Alumni Association, Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan in collaboration with Kashipur Madhusudan

- Mahavidyalaya, Rangiladi, Purulia, West Bengal (July 29 and 30, 2020). (Paper uploaded in Research Gate).
- 66) Attended **International Symposium on ‘Imposed Online Education During Covid 19 Pandemic: Problems and Prospects’**, organized by Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan in collaboration with Purbasha Eco Helpline Society, Chageri, Sundarbans, 24 Parganas, on August 9,2020, held through **digital platform**.
- 67) Attended Two Day **National Level Webinar on ‘Yoga -Vedanta: The Grand Unification’** organized by Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan, on August 15 and 16,2020.
- 68) Attended One Day **National Level Webinar entitled ‘Psychological and Social Barriers in Pandemic Situation’**, organized by the Department of Education and Department of Sociology, Dum Dum Motijheel College, Kolkata, West Bengal, held on 22nd August,2020.
- 69) Attended **International Webinar on Pandemics: A Journey through History**, organized by Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan, on 11th and 12th September,2020, through **digital mode**.
- 70) Attended **Webinar entitled ‘Neo Normal Social Responsibilities’**, organized by Department of Sociology in collaboration with IQAC of Gour Mohan Sachin Mandal Mahavidyalaya, Bireshwar, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, on 22nd September,2020.
- 71) Attended **State Level Webinar entitled ‘Leave Rules and Health Schemes for College Teachers in West Bengal’** organized by Panihati Mahavidyalaya on 4th October,2020.
- 72) Chaired a session at **19th National Conference and Three-Day National Seminar of Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra on ‘Interrogating Social Crises and Configuring Responsibilities: Indian Perspectives’**, organized by Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra, Burdwan, Purba Bardhaman, through digital platform, (February 26-28, 2021).
- 73) Delivered a Special Lecture at **National E-Conference on Human Rights Issues, Social Problems and Changes in 21st Century** on 26th and 27th June 2021, Organized by the Department of Sociology, Ranchi University.
(For the lecture follow this link : https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352996458_Human_Rights_Violations_in_India_Conference_Presentation)
- 74) Delivered an Invited Talk on **“Social Change in Independent India” at State Level Webinar on entitled “Looking back at 75 years of Indian Independence”**, organized by Bharata Vidya Charcha Kendra on 15th August, 2021.
(For the paper, follow this link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/353917230_SOCIAL_CHANGE_IN_INDEPENDENT_INDIA)
- 75) Delivered an Invited Talk on **“Challenges to Indian Unity”** at Adamas University on 30th September,2021. (For the paper, please follow this link:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354949174_CHALLENGES_TO_INDIA_N_UNITY)

- 76) Presented a paper entitled “**Against Retrograde Change: The Movement Against the Citizenship Amendment Bill**” at the 46th All India Sociological Conference at Mumbai (8,9 and 10 th December, 2021) held online by Indian Sociological Society. For the paper please follow this link : https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356871385_AGAINST_RETROGRADE_CHANGE_THE_MOVEMENTS_AGAINST_THE_CITIZENSHIP_AMENDMENT_BILL
- 77) Presented a paper entitled “**Property Rights of Hindu and Muslim Women in 21st Century India: A Comparative Study**” at the National Webinar on “Giving Voice to the Voiceless? Sociology of Identity Politics in Contemporary India”, held online by Department of Sociology, Netaji Subhas Open University, in collaboration with NSOU Centre for Social Studies, on 23rd September, 2022. For the paper follow this link : https://www.researchgate.net/publication/363771749_P_R_O_P_E_R_T_Y_R_I_G_H_T_S_O_F_H_I_N_D_U_A_N_D_M_U_S_L_I_M_W_O_M_E_N_I_N_2_1_S_T_C_E_N_T_U_R_Y_I_N_D_I_A-A_C_O_M_P_A_R_A_T_I_V_E_S_T_U_D_Y
- 78) Presented a paper entitled “**Industrial development in West Bengal under Trinamul regime**” in National Conference (Online) on “Politics of Development and Disparities in India” , organized by Centre for Social Justice and Governance , School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai(5th and 6th December, 2022).(Please follow this link for the paper : https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366005926_INDUSTRIAL_DEVELOPMENT_IN_WEST_BENGAL_UNDER_TRINAMUL_REGIME)
- 79) Presented a paper entitled **Globalization and Farmer Radicalism in India** at the 47th All India Sociological Conference (20-22 December, 2022) at Meghalaya.
- 80) Was a Resource Person at *One-day Workshop on Intellectual Property, Rights and Protection* organized by IPR Cell, The University of Burdwan, on 18th May, 2023.
- 81) Was a **Resource Person** at **National Seminar on Study of the Educational Status of Tribal Women in Jharkhand in the Present Scenario** (24th September, 2023), organized by Koylanchal Charitable Foundation at Dhanbad and delivered a lecture on **Empowering Tribal women Through Education in Jharkhand: Role of NGOs**.
- 82) Presented a paper on **Ethical issues in Development with Dignity** at National Seminar on Development with Dignity (November 29-30, 2023) organized by the Department of Sociology, The University of Burdwan.
- 83) Presented a paper entitled **Panchayat Elections and Political Crisis in Rural Bengal** at RC 15 of the 48th All India Sociological Conference (28th -30th December, 2023)
- 84) Was a **Resource Person** at National Seminar on Recent Socio-Economic issues on Agrarian and Livelihood Transformation in India, organized by Indian Statistical

Institute, Kolkata (30th January,2024). Presented a paper on **Peasant and Farmers Movement in Colonial and Post Colonial India.**

For further information on the scholar please follow the link.

<http://scholar.google.co.in/scholar?hl=en&q=anirban+Banerjee%2C+Sociology+%2C+Burdwan+University&btnG=>

