

## A Report on Webinar on “Parliamentary system in India”

Organized by: The Department of Political Science in Collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Milli Al-Ameen College (for Girls)

Date: 10th Aril, 2023.

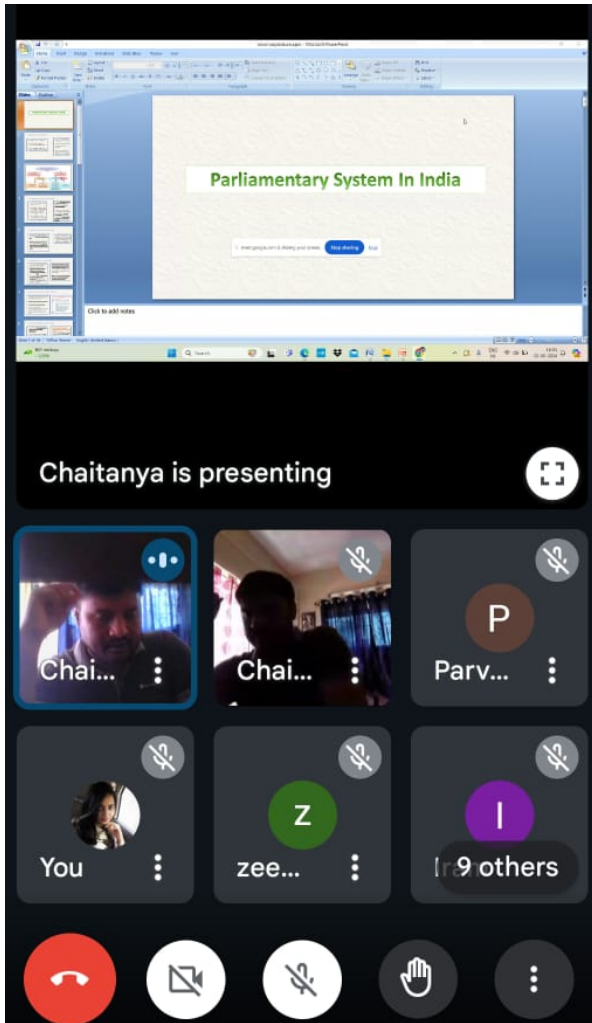
**Overview:** The Webinar on “Parliamentary System in India” organized by the department of Political Science in collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Milli Al-Ameen College (for Gils) was held with the aim of exploring to how a parliamentary system, or parliamentary democracy, is a system of democratic government where the head of government derives their democratic legitimacy from their ability to command the support of the legislature, typically a accountable. Executive functions are exercised by members of the parliament appointed by the prime minister to the cabinet. Prime ministers may be removed from power whenever they lose the confidence of a majority of the ruling party or of the parliament. The event brought together esteemed Principal, teachers, scholars, authors, and students to delve into Parliament is the supreme legislative body of India. The Indian Parliament comprise of the president and the two Houses- RajyaSabha and LokSabha.

The Keynotes Speaker was Mr.Biswajit Prasad Hazam, Research Scholar (Jadavpur University, Department of International Relations) and works as a guest lecture, Panihati Mahavidyalaya, Sodpur. The Speaker has spoken about analysis of the history of Indian foreign policy and mainly highlighted the principles, facts and several historic incidents related to the same. The main architect of India’s Foreign Policy, P.M. Nehru very thoughtfully framed the principles of IFP and Mr. Hazam’s main focus was on this historical analysis. Overall the webinar was highly informative and was loaded with historical knowledge which enlightened both the students and well as the faculty members. Conclusion and Recommendations: The Webinar concluded with a call to further research and the organization of similar seminar or webinar to continue exploring before independence, India’s foreign policy was largely determined by the British government. India’s early foreign policy was largely shaped by the Britishers and its founding leaders, especially Jawaharlal Nehru. Indian foreign policy has gradually evolved from the arguably impractical idealism of its early post-colonial years towards an increasing pragmatic realpolitik, founded on the perception of its national imperatives as a predominant power in Asia.

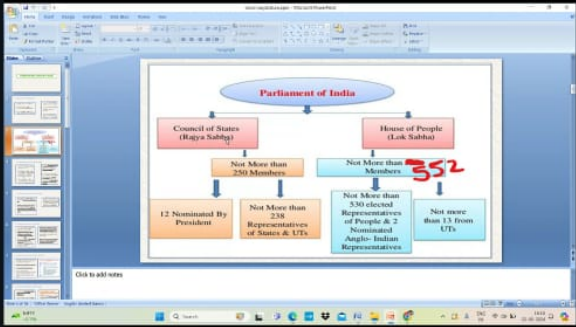
**Overall impact:** The webinar served as a crucial platform for revisiting and reinterpreting in analysing the evolution and working of India’s foreign policy at different periods of time, two inter-related tendencies could be identified that acted as its signposts. One, in providing for the evolutionary framework of India’s foreign policy especially during its formative years in the post-independence period, moralistic overtones and global concerns seemed to have taken precedence over the sheer imperatives of national interests. In other words, the idealist rather than the Realist perspective of international politics has been at the core of India’s foreign policy during its early phase.



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Chaitanya is presenting

