

EVENTS OF HISTORY DEPARTMENT

Intra College Debate on "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan" Report: 11.05.2022

Organized by: The Departments of History in Collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), History/Islamic History & culture and Urdu at Virtual room.

The documentary movie on Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was shown to the students and after that the debate and discussion on "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan" was initiated. This was held with the aim to explore how Sir Syed Ahmed Khan fought against traditions, superstitions, ignorance, and irrationalities; he advocated for the need for an open mind. He published the journal Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq (Social Reformer) on 24 December 1870 to spread awareness and knowledge on modern subjects and promote reforms in Muslim society. Sir Syed worked to promote reinterpretation of Muslim ideology in order to reconcile tradition with Western education. The event brought together esteemed teachers delivered the lecture on Syed Ahmed Khan works and then divided two parts of each student for the discussion on debate. This debate was organized because Syed Ahmed Khan criticized the influence of traditional dogma and religious orthodoxy, which had made most Indian Muslim suspicious of British influences.

The Debate and discussion's main aim was to explore how Syed Ahmed Khan worked and why he was criticized. Sir Syed Ahead Khan Aligarh movement and his desire to open institutions for Western education were opposed by the orthodox Indian Muslim. Imdad Ali, deputy collector of Kanpur condemned the foundation of Anglo- Oriental College. This institution was crucial for the development of modern education for the Muslim community in British India. Throughout history, Akbar Illhabadi was a bitter critic and a very nearly implacable enemy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan reformist ideas. This entire procedure results in consciousness for all of the students.

Overall impact:

The debate and discussion served as a crucial platform to know Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Urdu, History and Islamic History students discussed his educational model and to know his progressive thinking about society. After this webminer students understood the establishment of Anglo Oriental College known as Aligarh Muslim University today and its significance for future research.

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Yours Sincerely

Department of Islamic History & Culture
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Report on the Railways in Colonial India

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

Date: 12th September, 2023.

Location: Milli Al-Ameen College (for Girls), (online lecture)

Overview:

The Webinar on "The Railways and the Development of Indigenous Techniques in Colonial India" organized by the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) Coordinator, Milli Al-Ameen College (for Girls) was held with the aim of exploring to how bridging the Gap between Urban and Rural areas: The Indian Railways has helped bridge the gap between urban and rural areas by connecting remote regions to the rest of the country. This has led to the development of new markets and industries, leading to economic growth and improved living standards in these areas.

Keynotes Speakers:

Dr. Debashis Mandal is Assistant Professor, Department of History, Banwarilal Bhalotia College, Asansol. He emphasized how the Railways were developed to move finished goods physically from Britain to different interior parts of colonial India. The railway has benefited British India in a variety of ways, including: It aided in developing the Indian economy by providing the government with 5% return on investment.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

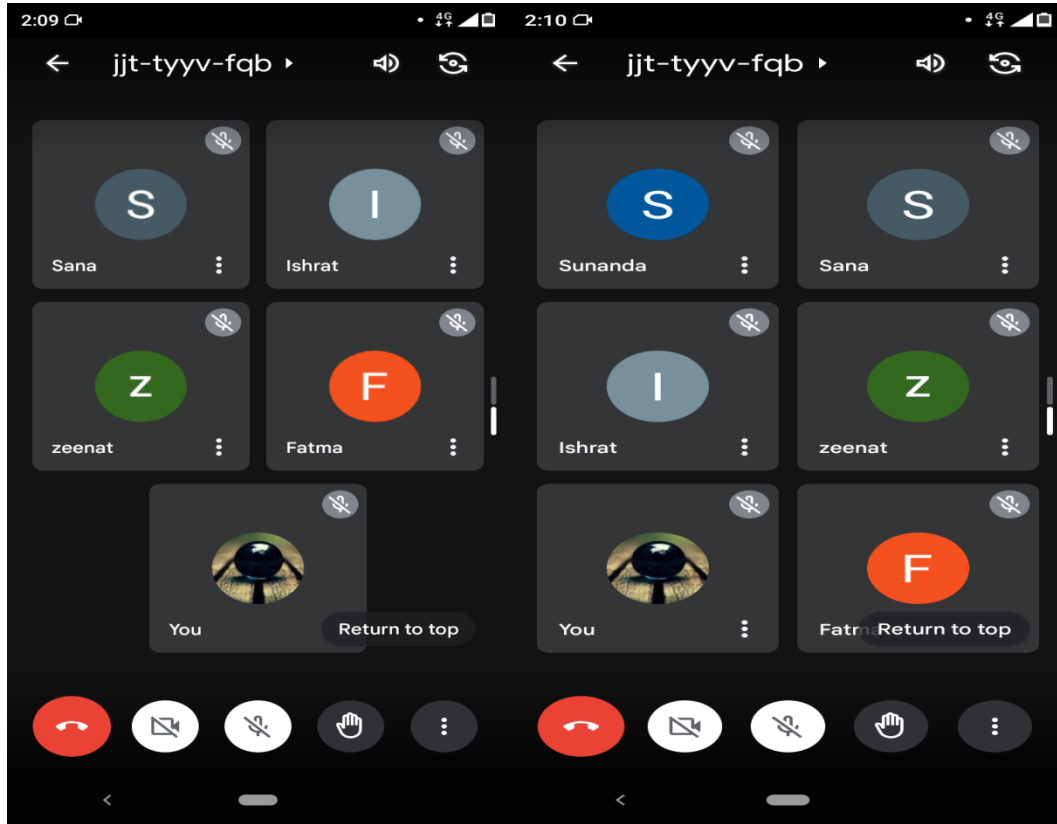
The Webinar concluded with a call to further research and the organization of similar seminars or webinar to continue exploring the introduction of railways in colonial India had a profound impact on the development of indigenous techniques. Indigenous communities responded to the demands of railway construction by innovating and adapting their traditional techniques.

Overall impact:

The introduction of the railway created a demand for various materials and technologies. Indigenous communities responded by innovating and adapting their traditional techniques to meet these demands. Indigenous communities played a crucial role in supplying iron and steel for railway tracks, bridges and other infrastructure. During the colonial era, the introduction of railways in India brought about significant changes in various spheres of life.

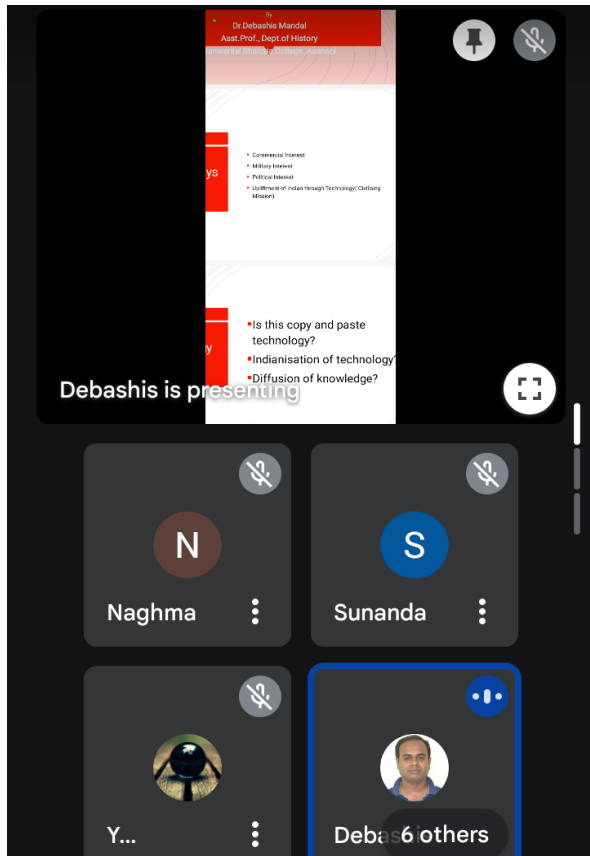
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Webinar Report on the History of India's Foreign Policy

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

Date: 14th December, 2022.

Location: Milli Al-Ameen College (for Girls), (online lecture)

Overview:

The Webinar on "The History of India's Foreign Policy" organized by the departments of Political Science and History in collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC). Milli Al-Ameen College (for Girls) was held with the aim of exploring to how Nehru developed from Buddhist thought the Panchsheel (also known as the Five principles of peaceful Coexistence), which would be included in future agreements. Nehru based India's foreign policy on these five principles, as articulated in 1954: coexistence, respect for the territorial and integral sovereignty of others. The event brought together esteemed Principal, teachers, scholars, authors, and students to delve into a the important objectives of India's foreign policy include preservation of national interest, achievement of world peace, disarmament, independence for Afro-Asian nations.

Keynotes Speakers:

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 real politics, 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 analyzing 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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The Quiz Competition was held by the Department of History and Islamic History and Culture on 8.3.2022 at the virtual room.

The Department of History and Islamic History conducted an interdepartmental quiz entitled on 8th March, 2022 from 1:00 pm to 3:30 pm. The departments of English and Political Science, Urdu department as their subjects also in the two-hour event which witnessed the student's battle it out amongst themselves. History students participated in the quiz and were divided into two groups.

Four rounds of questions were prepared with students quizzed on various topics - from Mughal period and Sultanate period society, economy and politics. Questions were also set with both students and Teachers. The final rapid fire round found the students engaged in the most fascinating manner. Team A emerged as the ultimate winners with a very high score. To make the quiz participative, audience questions were also set with both students and teachers winning chocolates with every correct answer.

The quiz ended as a flourishing success and students were enjoyed for participation.



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Webinar Report on the Partition Literature

Organized by: The Department of Bengali, English and History in Collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Milli Al-Ameen College (for Girls).

Date: 19th June 2023.

Location: Milli Al-Ameen College (for Girls), (online lecture)

Overview:

The Webinar on "The Story of Partition, Memories & History from West to East." organized by the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) Coordinator, was held with the aim of exploring the profound impact of the Partition of Bengal in 1947 on Bengali literature. The event brought together esteemed Principal, teachers, scholars, authors, and students to delve into the narratives, themes, and literary expressions that emerged from this historical division.

Keynotes Speakers:

Dr Ajimul Hoque is Assistant Professor of Department of Bengali, Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya, he emphasized how this Partition history is intertwined with people's memories. Relevantly, He will explore how the history of partition has emerged in Bengali literature before us.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

The Webinar concluded with a call to further research and preserve the narratives of the partition in Bengali literature. Recommendations included the incorporation of partition studies in academic curricula, the publication of an anthology of partition literature, and the organization of similar seminars or webinars to continue exploring this critical historical event's multifaceted impacts.

Overall impact:

The webinar served as a crucial platform for revisiting and reinterpreting the partition's impact on Bengali literature and society. It fostered a deeper understanding and appreciation of the narratives that emerged from this period, emphasizing the role of literature in healing and shaping collective memory.

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Report

Milli Al-Ameen College (for girls) organized an Intra College seminar on the Occasion of Birth Anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at virtual room.

Date: 23.03.2022

The seminar was organized in collaboration with IQAC and Departments of History, Islamic History & Culture and Urdu.

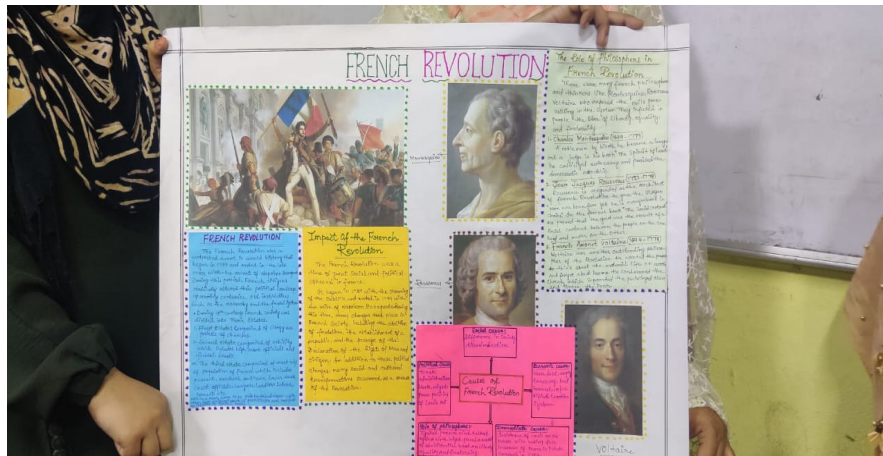
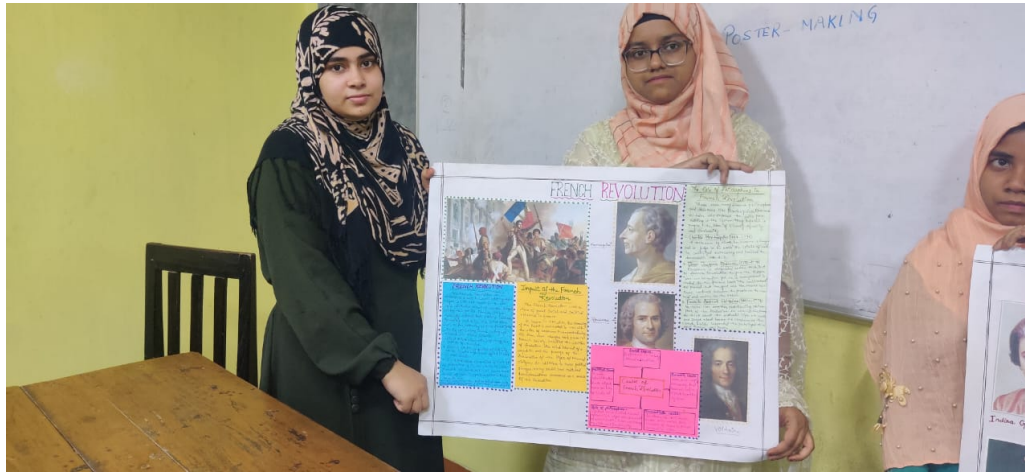
The topic was about how and when Maulana Abul Kalam Azad joined the political party and his social and political ideas in Indian National Congress. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a great eminent Urdu writer and journalist. His contribution and ability to work for society and Muslim culture was commendable. He donned many hats in his more than four- decade long public life. An intellectual par excellence, he left behind a lasting legacy in the field of Indians education. He also established Indians modern education system, promoting research, creating institution like IITs and UGC and enhancing education access for all. Students of our College presented 4 Papers on it. From the Department of Urdu Gazala Parveen and Daraksha Khatoon, presented the papers on the biography of Pir and the great Indian leader Abul Kalam Azad works for Society and literature. The seminar was successful and memorable. Students enjoyed and had a good knowledge about the great personality of India. His role was work and ability for society and Muslim culture.

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Poster making on French Revolution

The French Revolution of 1789 was a key turning point in the history of France and indeed a good portion of Europe as well. The Revolution put an end to the feudal system as well as France's absolute monarchy, and changed the country's entire political landscape. Students gain a lot of data for the application of posters making. Students also know of learning experiences, concepts strengthening, consciousness and communication.



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Poster making on Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore inspired millions of his countrymen and women to renounce their narrow self-interest and throw away their caste prejudices in order to embrace equality, solidarity and morality. Students also known as a poet On the other hand, he was the first Indian to win a Nobel for literature and on the other, a novelist who wrote and sung many Bengali songs. Posters have been used to convey political and social messages, rally support for causes, and promote social change throughout history.



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Poster making on Women in Modern India

Empowering women is essential to the social development of communities and countries. Women's contributing their skills to the workforce is important our society. Empowerment of women can be categorized into five parts social, educational, economic, political and game. Social empowerment refers to the enabling force that strengthens women's social relations and their position in social structures. This poster can be a highly effective means of advertising and promoting a icon in our society.



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WOMENS OF MODERN INDIA



Indira Gandhi

Indira Gandhi was born on November 19, 1917, in Allahabad, India. Indira Gandhi was the first female Prime Minister of India. She served from 1966 to 1977 and again from 1980 until her assassination in 1984. She was known for her Political, economic, and social determination. During her time as Prime Minister, she implemented several significant policies and initiatives. One of her notable achievements was the nationalization of banks in 1969, which aimed to make banking services more accessible to all Indians. Her legacy continues to shape Indian politics, and she is remembered as a powerful and influential figure in the history of modern India.



Kalpana Chawla

Kalpana Chawla was an Indian-American astronaut who became the first woman of Indian origin to go to space. She was born on March 17, 1957, in Karnal, Haryana, India. Chawla moved to the United States to pursue her higher education and worked as a mission specialist in Aerospace Engineering. She later joined NASA and became a NASA astronaut. Chawla flew her first space mission in 1992 as part of the Space Shuttle Columbia crew. Chawla's work on the space shuttle Columbia contributed to advancements in the understanding of space exploration, her passion for space, exploration, and her contribution to the field continue to inspire people around the world.



Sania Mirza

Sania Mirza was born on 17 May 1981 in Mumbai to a Hindu family. She began playing tennis at the age of six. She was coached by her father, Sanjay Mirza, who was a professional tennis player. She won the 1995 Wimbledon Championships girls' doubles title. She is widely recognized as one of the most successful Indian tennis players. She has achieved a number of firsts for Indian women in tennis, including being the first Indian woman to reach the fourth round of a Grand Slam tournament, the first Indian woman to win a WTA title in singles, and the first Indian woman to be ranked in the top 20 of the WTA singles rankings.



Romila Thapar

Romila Thapar was a noted Indian historian. She was born in 1929 in Allahabad, India. She studied at Allahabad University and then at the University of Cambridge in the UK. She worked as a professor of Ancient Indian History at the Jharkhand State University, Ranchi. She is known for her work on the history of ancient India. Thapar is a noted scholar of Indian history. She has written several books on Indian history, including 'The Penguin History of India' and 'Ancient India: Its History and Culture'. She has also been a member of the Indian Academy of Sciences. She has received several awards and honors for her work, including the Padma Shri award in 1991. She has played a crucial role in shaping our understanding of ancient India.

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Poster making on Sardar V. Bhai Patel

Sardar V. Bhai Patel was a senior leader of the Indian National congress who played a significant role in the country's struggle for independence and its political integration. He is also known Iron Man. The reason is that his commitment to national integration in the newly independent country was total and uncompromising. Posters will help students to build awareness much faster and effectively.



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