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# CARE AND PROTECTION OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

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**EMMIR MODULE EDITION 10**

**15 ECTS**

**ABBREVIATION OF THE COURSE –  
CPMRGS/CRG-RBU**

**18 SEPTEMBER- 30 NOVEMBER 2023 (12 WEEKS)**

**ORGANISED BY**

**CALCUTTA RESEARCH GROUP (CRG)**

**&**

**RABINDRA BHARATI UNIVERSITY (RBU)**

**INDIA**



Co-funded by  
the European Union



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### **SECTION I: Module Description**

Keeping in harmony with the overall agenda of EMMIR's multi-perspective study programme in migration studies, the aim of the course is to familiarise students with the post-colonial realities of the Global South in relation to migration and forced migration studies. Contemporary global events of population movement triggered by wars, environmental disasters, conflict, and economic challenges merit a new understanding and intra-European responses. Population flow has increasingly become complex in contemporary times- marked by massive movements of people across international and local borders – setting up of refugee colonies, giving rise to migrant workers, and the forcibly displaced, movements across deserts and seas, the pandemic induced border closing- and the long march back home resulting into several hapless deaths only show us the conundrum surrounding contemporary population movement. With massive and mixed population movements taking place simultaneously, categories get enmeshed - for instance, refugees, asylum seekers, labour migrants, climate refugees, and stateless persons- all get rolled into one massive and mixed population movement signifying major shifts in the global discourse of geo-politics and social contexts of borders, boundaries and nation making. It is thus a natural outcome that CRG has devoted itself in studying various dimensions of migration and forced migration. Studying migration and population flows have remained CRG's niche for many years and with that in mind, the course is designed accordingly.

The post 2015 migration crisis has exposed multiple fault lines and consequences that also necessitate a non-European perspective to address contemporary refugee and migration situations especially questions gearing around immigration, labour market from the south, gender, race, ethnicity, and something that is becoming impossible to ignore anymore- climate displacement. There is therefore a need to discuss, widen

our lens and problematise our existing understanding of forced migration. This course tries to fill in those gaps and address some of the most pertinent themes and concerns of Refugee and Migration studies in the global South focusing upon interdisciplinary methods and practices.

**There are two parts of the programme.** The first part are the classes that students must take in Kolkata, India- details of which are given in the class-schedule (Section II). This course spanning over 12 weeks is further divided into 6 sub-modules – 1) Methods of Studying Population Flows 2) Migrant Labour of the Global South 3) Evolving Legal Discourse on Care and Protection and Regional Legal Mechanisms 4) Environmental Challenges and Displacement in South Asia 5) Gender, Race, Caste, and Other Faultline in Protection Strategies and 6) Cities, Migrants and Refugees. Each module has a separate note that is mentioned under the class schedule in section II.

**The second part of the programme is** ‘The Eighth Annual Research and Orientation Workshop’ (Winter Workshop) on *Global Protection of Refugees and Migrants* from 16-20 November 2023 (morning) organised by the CRG in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung-South Asia (RLS) and Institute of Human Sciences, Vienna (IWM). The workshop will be followed by a two-day conference on *Wars, Climate Disasters, and Displacement: Call for New Protection Strategies* from 20 November (evening)-22 November 2023. Both the workshop and conference are complimentary to each other as they will address the common theme of contemporary challenges faced by migrants. It will be mandatory to attend most of the sessions of the workshop and conference for the EMMIR students. The workshop has been divided into eight modules from which participants are required to select two modules- one compulsory and one optional module. There are creative assignments in the form of Investigative Reports/Photo Essay/Short Documentaries/Posters/Podcasts/Literature writings/Pictorial descriptions etc. that the participants can choose to do. Besides creative assignments the workshop requires participants to do research assignments, module discussions, and group participations. The online sessions of the course have begun before the physical classes in November and EMMIR students have already started doing these classes.

## Learning Outcomes

The programme aims at:

- An interdisciplinary approach to unlearn unpack and go beyond dominant or stereotypical understanding of migration and forced migration studies.
- Learning new methods and understand historical realities of the global south or the Indian subcontinent, popularly known as the SAARC countries, fissures that give rise to diversities and subsequently population movements.
- Making participants ready for the 21<sup>st</sup> century as migration is one of the major realities of this century. EMMIR students have got jobs in UNHCR, ILO, IOM etc. as our training aims to make them employment ready.

- gained experiences in designing and addressing complex and original research questions and be able to independently evaluate research processes and results (LO 5).
- acquired competence to evaluate the relevance of disciplinary as well as multi-/inter-/transdisciplinary approaches to specific research questions including the ability to position his/her own work in the field of studies and its emerging issues (LO 6).
- developed an understanding of theories, concepts and policies related to at least one of the programme's foci (i.e. gender, diversity and intersectionality; development, conflict and justice; representation, power relations and knowledge production; education and citizenship) and acknowledges their cross-cutting and strategic relevance in the field of migration and intercultural relations (LO 7).
- gained up-to-date expert knowledge in a specific area linking his/her disciplinary with transdisciplinary perspectives and specifying his/her individual profile (LO 8).
- practical expertise to present and structure an argument in academic English based on enhanced reading and writing skills in various genres (LO 10).
- developed competence in self-management including the ability to prioritize, set goals and make decisions in individual and group work processes (LO 13).
- the ability to identify and critique discriminating forms of verbal and non-verbal communication, reflecting power relations and his/her own biases aiming at self-reflective interaction (LO 14).
- developed the competence to initiate, lead and/or participate in teamwork in inter-/transcultural contexts orienting themselves in unfamiliar areas, countries and contexts (LO 15)".

## Persons in Charge

### Course Directors:

Paula Banerjee, Professor, IDRC Endowed Research Chair and Director of the Centre on Gender and Forced Migration, Asian Institute of Technology, and CRG.

Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury, Professor, Rabindra Bharati University and Member, CRG.

### Persons in charge of Programme, Communication, and Logistics:

Sucharita Sengupta, Researcher, Graduate Institute Geneva and CRG.

Samaresh Guchhait, Administration and Logistics, CRG.

## Workload

Classes at RBU- CRG and field work: 60 hours.

Winter Workshop: 50 hours.

Library work: 50 hours for 12 weeks.

Group Study- 20 hours

Assignments: 60 hours.

Independent studies and city field work: 150 hours.

Exploring the cultural fest of the city during its biggest festival in October: 10 hours.

**Total- 400 hours.**

### Forms of Learning and Teaching

Lectures, reading and library sessions, guest lectures, tutorials, workshops, seminars, field trips.

### Assignments

Students are required to do one paper of approximate 15 pages. The drafts of the papers should be presented first on 6-7 November (details in the class schedule section) and commented upon by experts (details given in the class schedule – section II). Students must prepare their final papers based on the comments received during the Winter Workshop. This final paper is the most important part of the students' work during the module. The topic can be chosen from the list of topics from the syllabus. While writing the final paper, students should benefit from obligatory and suggested readings, lectures, class and workshop discussions and their own field experiences. Students must submit the final papers to CRG during the Winter Workshop (17-20 November). **The uppermost deadline of the paper submission is 26 November 2023.** Apart from the final papers, there are multiple assignments, some optional, under the Winter Workshop segment some of which are mentioned above in the course description. Students can present their main paper drafts during the module discussions of Winter Workshop in addition to their presentations on 6-7 November 2023 and additionally, they can even opt to present different relevant topics under the Winter Workshop.

### Attendance and Participation

Students are required to attend all the **obligatory meetings including lectures and reading sessions** and are also expected to attend at least 75% of complementary activities (conferences, guest lectures, etc). The students also must attend the Winter Workshop lectures and discussions for their final grades. Any absences must be intimated to the communications or logistical heads who will convey it to the directors. No uninformed absences, other than health related absences, will be accepted. Anyone falling short of the required attendance will not be eligible for receiving their certificates.

### Grading

Students will be graded according to EMMIR study and exam regulations (EMMIR grading grid and grading scale). Preliminary grading will be done on the first draft presentations at RBU- 6-7 November, followed by final grades in the Winter Workshop (17-20). Certification will be issued only after submission of final papers. The Course directors will communicate the grades to the EMMIR Academic Advisor.

## SECTION II: CLASS SCHEDULE

**20 September, Wednesday, Venue: RBU.**

**2.30 pm: Orientation Session**

- **Registration & Tea**

**2.45pm: Introduction to Rabindra Bharati University & Calcutta Research Group by:**

- **Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury, Professor, RBU & Member, CRG.**
- **Introduction of the Participants.**
- **Session Moderator:**

**Payel Rai Chowdhury Dutt, Assistant Professor, RBU.**

**3.00 pm: Introductory Lecture:**

- **“Practical Ethics of Responsibility and Protection”**

**Ranabir Samaddar, Distinguished Chair of Migration and Forced Migration Studies, CRG.**

**Abstract-** The discussion on responsibility is full of philosophical, quasi-philosophical, sociological, and legal reflections while political reflection and analysis is relatively less. This is because political power is suffused with the idea of sovereignty, and very little with responsibility. While a theory of separation of powers and the constitutional principle of division of powers imply responsibility as an intrinsic element of power, yet power is measured not by responsibility but by the extent of constraints or fetters. Power inherently transgresses restraints and is therefore inherently violent. Even though power is honed with prudence to be exercised in a measured manner, yet power has the capacity to turn itself into a centre, a univocal sovereign signifier of capacity. A capillary existence of power does not guarantee the federalisation of political power or, to be precise, its existence in a responsible mode.

Our study of responsibility as an essential component of politics has suffered from a top-down approach. Posing from the margins the question of responsibility is a post-colonial reflection of the way power is organized. A post-colonial framing of responsibility will mean taking into account the background of decolonization, partitions, structural reforms, environmental disasters, and neoliberal development against which population flows continue, and bio-political responses from below to events of crises. It is important to study local dynamics of power and responsibility in protection of the victims of forced migration. We need to study local and variegated experiences of refugee protection, because there is a greater burden of protection at the micro level - at the margin. We need to study the neglected histories of sovereignty as responsibility.

The dual figure of migrant and refugee has emerged as a significant subject under conditions of globalization, aggressive wars, transgression of borders, and a political economy that allows differential inclusion of migrant labour. In this context, post-colonial experiences suggest plural responsibilities for protection and hospitality, and it means that we must accept legal pluralism and regional mechanisms as the foundational principle for rebuilding the architecture of protection. The salient feature of the situation at the margins is that there is no transfer of will here from the ruled to the ruler or the other way round. The feature is that of a flexible juridical structure, and a flexible sense of direction: therefore, responsibility does not have a monolithic structure asking the subject to be directed towards a

point of direction. Autonomy and responsibility enmesh each other in unpredictable ways. Responsibility becomes essential to the government of the living. Mutual responsibility creates a community. It becomes the name of solidarity, the name of a collective. Solidarity, a sense of the common, and a stake in the common produce responsibility as a collective virtue.

- **Vote of Thanks: Payel Rai Chowdhury Dutt, RBU.**

**(Date changed) 12-13 October, Thursday, and Friday, Venue: CRG. 3-5pm.**

### **Module 1: “Methods of Studying Population Flows”.**

- **Speaker: Samir Kumar Das, Professor, Calcutta University & Member, CRG.**

CRG’s seminal work on forced migration in course of more than the last three decades is to be viewed as an attempt at understanding the mixed and massive flow of population in an increasingly globalizing world. On the one hand, such categories as voluntary and involuntary migrants, refugees and the stateless, trafficked women and children, climate migrants, migrating cheap and unskilled labour and so forth seem to have lost their distinctive character. On the other hand, the older methods of investigating the phenomenon have been rendered irrelevant in the face of such mixed and massive flows. Researches on migration in general and forced migration in particular have been a prisoner to what we call a form of methodological sedentarism. The lectures draw on the recent works from South Asia in order to critique it.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Pradip Kumar Bose, “Refugee, Memory, and the State: A Review of Research in Refugee Studies”, *Refugee Watch*, 36 (21) (Kolkata: CRG 2010) - <http://www.mcrg.ac.in/rw%20files/RW36/1.Pradip.pdf>
2. Ranabir Samaddar, *The Postcolonial Age of Migration*, (New Delhi: Routledge 2020). **Chapter Two.**
3. Samir Kumar Das, “In Search of the Nomadic: Methodological Explorations”, *Panjab University Research Journal (Arts)*, Volume XLIV No 2 July-December 2010. Pp. 77-94.
4. Karl W Popper, *Conjectures and Refutations: The Growth of Scientific Knowledge*, (New York: Basic Books 1968). **Chapter One.**

**26-27/28 September, Tuesday, and Wednesday: Venue: RBU. 3-5pm.**

### **Module 2: “Migrant Labour of the Global South”**

- **Speaker: Swati Ghosh, Professor, RBU.**

International migration regime cannot be understood holistically if it is not studied along with labour migration that essentially is an offshoot of global capitalism and one that conditions- in a way becomes both the cause- and the effect of global migration regime. The study of labour migration becomes crucial in understanding the precarious - both formal and informal flows of population in the global South. Migrant labour always figured since the birth of global capitalism as capitalism necessitates cheap labour from colonies like the global south. It was in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century when we definitively saw the emergence



of migrant labour in plantation economy in the global south- in tea, coffee, rubber, cotton, construction of railways and so on. It was also the time of indentured labour flows in India for instance, a million workers left India for different parts of the Global North as indentured labour in sugar estates. They were also used as replacements of the newly freed African slave labour. This module is thus crucial in gauging the nuances of migrant and refugee flows in the Global South.

**(DAY 1) 22 and 23 September, Friday (Venue: RBU), and Saturday (Venue: CRG). 3-5pm.**

**Module 3: “Evolving Legal Discourse on Care and Protection and Regional Legal Mechanisms”.**

- **Speaker: Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury, Professor, RBU.**

This module will focus upon emerging national, global, and regional legalities of refugee rights, and a critical understanding of the politics of protection and ethics of care of refugees. This includes questions of refugee law, citizenship, state accountability, and politics- focusing upon South Asia. If we site an example here to best elucidate this point it can be, India like many other countries of South and Southeast Asia is a non-signatory of the international refugee conventions like 1951 or 1967. As a result, the ones who are victims and in need of protection often find themselves at the other end of the spectrum and end up being in prison as “illegal immigrants”. Even UNHCR registered refugees and migrants in India do not often get the legal protection that they must, with little clarity on their access to basic human rights and ethics of care and protection. In this milieu, it is crucial to consider what constitutes refugee “law” in South Asia? It is also necessary to reflect upon India’s long-standing tradition of housing innumerable migrants and refugees while falling short of rendering care to some population groups. Do the global migration conventions like the 1951 does justice to grasp regional dimensions of South Asia? How effective can such international mechanisms be in the changed circumstances if the legal basis of refugee law remains embedded in the Westphalian principles of sovereignty and territoriality even as the doctrine of sovereignty appears to undermine the very possibility of natural law thinking? The 1951 Convention was primarily a mechanism for the post-war European situation that ignored the future concerns of decolonised states. The then colonial powers in Europe were mainly involved in formulating the modern refugee doctrine, while countries in Asia and Africa were excluded from the process of ‘international’ lawmaking. Therefore, it now remains to be seen how far the existing international legal ecosystem can address the Global South’s concerns without having a pluriversal and decolonial approach to the contemporary refugee issue moving beyond the Euro-centric 1951 Convention. This module is aimed to flag and respond to some of these considerations.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Ranabir Samaddar (ed.), *Refugees and the State: Practices of Asylum and Care in India, 1947-2000*, (New Delhi: Sage 2003)
2. Paula Banerjee, Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury and Samir Kumar Das (eds.), *Internal Displacement in South Asia: The Relevance of the UN's Guiding Principles*, ((New Delhi: Sage 2005)
3. Ranabir Samaddar, *The Postcolonial Age of Migration*, (Abingdon: Routledge 2020)
4. Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury, "Governance of Migration in South Asia: The need for a Decolonial Approach", in Tamar Mayer and Trinh Tran (eds.), *Displacement, Belonging and Agency in the Face of Power*, (Abingdon: Routledge, 2022).

### 3 October, Tuesday: Venue: CRG. 3-5 pm.

#### Film Show: “Calcutta, A Migrant City” Parts I, II and III and a CRG documentary.

- **Introduced by Samata Biswas**, *Assistant Professor, The Sanskrit College & University, & Member, CRG.*

These films offer a glimpse to the migrant histories of Calcutta. The city has been historically shaped through migration from various parts of India and regions that form today’s South Asia. The films thus trace the journey of Kolkata from settled migrant groups in Calcutta - the Armenians to the Jews, the British, Marwari migrant workers from Central India to partition refugees and ones who came in after the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971, the Chinese, and the Parsis. The films also provide a glimpse to the old city of Calcutta – cuisine, architecture, language, and public spaces- that continue to be shaped by mobility, connections, and migrants. The films thus culminate into an imaginative walk tour through the lanes and essence of a city that forms the modern day- Kolkata. This session of a conceptual walk tour of the city is also meant to be a prelude to the real walk tour of Kolkata that the participants will be part of the next day.

### 4 October, Wednesday: Kolkata Walk Tour I. Tentatively- 10-6pm.

- **Knowing the city of Kolkata:**

**organised by CRG, Samaresh Guchhait, and Sucharita Sengupta.**

Under the able guidance of an expert assisted by CRG’s team, this walk tour is meant to introduce the participants to the real streets of Kolkata. Kolkata’s journey from the colonial past to the contemporary present- of royal palaces and migrant spaces; riverbanks, markets, lanes, and by-lanes that connect the historical with the modern is sure to incite a traveller’s mind and researcher’s interests. CRG through able hands has a niche on Kolkata walk tours and field trips that will help the participants in understanding the city better, besides the module lectures that will provide them the theoretical underpinning.

### 5- 6 October, Thursday, and Friday: Venue: CRG. 3-5pm.

#### Module 4: “Environmental Challenges and Displacement in South Asia”.

- **Speaker: Amites Mukhopadhy**, *Professor, Jadavpur University & Member, CRG.*

The significance of this topic cannot be overemphasised considering the worsening precarious climatic conditions the world over, that not only result in massive global warming but also induces mass displacements. South Asia encompassing a population of 1.94 billion people is one of the densest regions of the world. Besides known for its major migratory movements both within the region and globally, South Asia also is home to a large number of internally displaced persons induced by climate displacement. Since South Asia comprises some of the world’s most disaster-prone areas, the number of people at risk of displacement is also high. Each year thousands are displaced singularly for environmental disasters like floods, glacial lake outbursts, storm surges, droughts, cyclones, coastal erosion, groundwater depletion, sea level rise or climate change. This module will reflect upon some of the key challenges faced by the people for climate change, and the effect of that on life and livelihood.

With the above serving as a background, the first two teaching sessions would reiterate and revisit the problem of environment and displacement in South Asia where over the last decade, nearly half of the region's population – almost 700 million in all – have been impacted by at least one disaster. The discussion aims to throw light on marginal environments and vulnerable landscapes whose vulnerability could be traced to colonial history/ies where the biographies of land, water and forest were made and unmade by the statemaking unfolded in the region. As a case in point, the discussion would introduce the riverine island settlements like those of the Sundarbans of India and Bangladesh where population displacement has been caused by disastrous cyclones, river bank erosions, the possibility of submergence of islands in the face of sea level rise etc. It was estimated that climate change would displace almost 69000 people from the Sundarbans by 2020 and the number could double by 2030. This has resulted into the emergence of a discourse of Managed Retreat whereby geographers, ecologists, anthropologists state that given the vulnerability of the region in-situ solution to people's problems in the Sundarbans is not possible and hence, at least half of Sundarbans' population living on islands be relocated from the region to safe places by 2050 (WWF delta vision document). It is the against the above discourse that has gained prominence among policy makers both at the international and national levels that the teaching session aims to enquire into the making of this vulnerability historically, tracing the reclamation histories of the Sundarbans and its subsequent rise as a resource hotspot, yet socially and economically vulnerable.

The two teaching sessions will look at the Sundarbans and its people in contemporary times ravaged by successive cyclones and imperceptible river bank erosions, yet resilient to look for livelihoods even when they look elusive. The lecture juxtaposes people's narratives against the managed retreat discourse to throw light on people's sense of belonging to a place and Managed Retreat's inattention to nuanced living and livelihoods that obtain in the region. This inattention is largely founded on an ecological wisdom that for long understood land, water and forest as neatly separate entities. Human lives and livelihood practices that unfold in the region demonstrate a people's deeper acknowledgement of the landscape and its whims. The constantly mutating boundaries of land, water and forests are found minutely textured into people's livelihood pursuits.

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Michael Kugelman, "Climate-Induced Displacement: South Asia's Clear and Present Danger", (September 30, 2020) <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/climate-induced-displacement-south-asias-clear-and-present->.
2. Soumya Sarkar, "South Asia could see 40 million climate migrants by 2030", *thirdpole.net*, (December 29, 2020) <https://www.eco-business.com/opinion/south-asia-could-see-40-million-climate-migrants-by-2030/>.
3. Dipanjan Sinha, "Sundarban's climate refugees face an uncertain future", *Nature and Environment India*, (March 21, 2022) <https://www.dw.com/en/forgotten-people-sundarbans-climate-refugees-forced-to-move->.
4. Mukhopadhyay, Amites. 2009. 'Cyclone Aila and the Sundarbans: An Enquiry into the Disaster and Politics of Aid and Relief' in Policies and Practices Series No.26, Kolkata: Mahanirban Calcutta Research.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Amites. 2009. 'On the Wrong Side of the Fence: Embankment, People and Social Justice in the Sundarbans' in Pradip K. Bose and Samir K. Das (eds.) Social Justice and Enlightenment: West Bengal, New Delhi: Sage.

### 9-10 October, Monday, and Tuesday: Field Visit.

- **9 October: An Introductory session, CRG: 4-6 pm.**
- **10 October: Field visit to Cooper's Camp.** (10-12 hours tentatively).

by **Anasua Basu Ray Chaudhury**, *Senior Fellow, Observer Research Foundation.*

Situated in Nadia district of West Bengal, the Cooper's camp is one of the earliest instances of refugee experiences in West Bengal that offers a key understanding on contemporary camp living- that is distinct from the historical understanding of refugee camps as they came into being after the world war II, shaping state-refugee dynamics, and birth of the 'citizen' from a nascent state (Post partition West Bengal in the 50s) to the contemporary through political changes. The camp was known as one of the largest "transit" camps for partition refugees. This field trip preceded by a lecture from the expert who has earlier worked and published widely on the topic will help in reflecting and questioning categories such as the 'refugee', 'citizen', 'camp resident', 'colony resident' and so on. These experiences will enrich the participants' understanding of refugees in West Bengal.

### 18/19 October, Wednesday/Thursday: Kolkata City tour II, Tentatively-10-6pm.

- **Knowing the cultural aspect of the city:**

**Guided by Sucharita Sengupta** and CRG staff.

The students will be in Kolkata during its biggest annual cultural festival- the Durga Puja in October 2023- which is also now recognised by the UNESCO as a World Heritage Site making it to the list of India's Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity from 2021. The festival is a spectacle of sorts in Kolkata that manifests architectural brilliance of workers, artists and artisans rooted in tradition of the land. This tour will not only enrich the students of indigenous tradition and cultural practices of East India, primarily West Bengal but also broaden their understanding of the city's biggest event that unifies people across diversities- caste, class, gender, and religion. Most pandals (festival sites) are built on relevant themes highlighting important issues of the past year that offer a glimpse to the most pressing issues of the time.

### 30-31 October, Monday and Tuesday, Venue: CRG. 3-5pm.

#### **Module 5: "Gender, Race, Caste and Other Faultline in Protection Strategies".**

- **Speaker: Paula Banerjee**, *IDRC endowed Chair in Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, & Member, CRG.*

Forced migration as a field of pedagogy emerged in the Global North after the second world war as refugee studies. As the interest surrounding who these people are, concerns regarding citizenship grew, questions of race, gender, caste and other some parameters too became prominent and imperative to study. Citizenship from the time of Max Weber was posited against the institution of slavery and institutionalisation of citizenship was portrayed as a progress from bondage to freedom. As an institution citizenship was considered as an equalizer and a paradigmatic shift from the spectrum of social hierarchies at the other end of which were the slaves. This was highlighted even more in the colonial times when aliens

were denoted first and then it was indicated who could be a citizen. Race, caste, and resources were the three pillars on which the idea of citizenship was perched. In the case of the colonising countries where modern capitalist world order was in the making, resources became a key question for acquiring citizenship. In this narrative gender remains another key index of reflection to interrogate old concepts and debunk myths. For instance, women living alone were and still are perceived as a social threat. Both citizenship and migration rests on a triad that was constructed through the axis of race, caste, and resources whereby gender remains the unspoken fourth. So, migration and forced migration studies become meaningless if these extremely volatile issues are not considered in their proper perspectives. This module aims to critically engage with these perspectives of migration and forced migration studies.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Paula Banerjee, “What is Feminist About Studying Women’s Forced Migration”, in Nasreen Chowdhory and Paula Banerjee (eds.) *Gender, Identity and Migration in India*, (Singapore: Palgrave macmillan 2022).
2. Manish K. Jha and Shagun Saklani Pande, “Production of Knowledge and Methodologies in Conflict Induced Displacement and Forced Migration”, in in Nasreen Chowdhory and Paula Banerjee (eds.) *Gender, Identity and Migration in India* (Singapore: Palgrave macmillan 2022).
3. Nasreen Chowdhory and Shamna Thacham Poyil, “The Practice of ‘Sanctuary’ and Refugee Protection in India”, in Martin Lemberg-Pederson (et.al) *Postcoloniality and Forced Migration: Mobility, Control, Agency*, Global Migration and Social Change Series (UK: University of Birmingham 2022).

**2-3 November, Thursday and Friday, Venue: CRG. 3-5pm.**

### **Module 6: “Cities, Migrants and Refugees”**

- **Speaker: Ritajyoti Bandyopadhyay**, *Assistant Professor, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali.*

Cities are important spaces of study so far as migration studies are concerned. Cities attract people fleeing villages, small and big towns to either escape conflicts or violence, environmental degradation, and natural disasters. Political, economic, social, and cultural reasons have combined in this phenomenon of massive and mixed migration. Cities are facing the brunt of this development and are imperceptibly or radically being transformed. This module will thus aim at studying restructuring of cities under the impact of refugee and population flows. It will explore cityscapes in various parts of the world as inbuilt destination spaces of refugee and population movements, such as irregular and subsistence labour as guest workers, trafficked victims, smuggled women and children, immigrant workers in care and entertainment industry, and above all masses of urban refugees and environmental migrants. In an increasingly interconnected world global migration is growing in volume and complexity. These population shifts are altering the political, economic, social, and cultural trajectories of the cities – the destinations of the population flows. In this situation, some cities are panicky, some calling for new urban policies for settlements, local environments, and security measures; some witnessing revival of violence, riots, xenophobia, racism, and populist politics around immigration; others searching for a roadmap to become “cities of refuge”. The responses are often mixed, indicating contradictory realities, which are global. This module aims at addressing some of these concerns.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Ranabir Samaddar, "Migrant and the Neo-Liberal City: An Introduction, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 51, No. 26/27 (June 25-July 2, 2016), pp.52-54.
2. Ranabir Samaddar, "Primitive Accumulation and Some Aspects of Work and Life in India", *Economic and Political weekly*, Vol. 44, No. 18 (May 2-8, 2009), pp. 33-42.
3. Ritajyoti Bandyopadhyay, *Streets in Motion: The Making of Infrastructure, Property, and Political Culture in Twentieth-century Calcutta* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press 2022).

### **6-7 November, Monday, and Tuesday, Venue: RBU. 3-5pm.**

- **1<sup>st</sup> draft of paper presentations by 7 participants:**
- **Chair: Byasdeb Dasgupta, Professor Kalyani University & Member, CRG.**

& Achin Chakraborty, Professor, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata.

### **Weekly Library Work/ Reading Session: (Twice) - 2-5 pm. (Please refer to \*\* below)**

- **Fridays at CRG.**
- **Tuesdays at RBU.**

*\*This schedule is tentative and subjected to last minute changes.*

*\*First paper draft presentations as mentioned above will take place on 6-7 November.*

*\*Final papers must be submitted during the Winter Workshop on 17-20 November.*

*\*Preliminary grading will be done on the first draft presentations at RBU- 6-7 November, followed by final grades in the Winter Workshop (17-20). Certification will be issued only after submission of final papers.*

***\*\*Library Timings: CRG (11-5 pm) & RBU (11.30-5 pm). Please note in a situation when class and library hours will clash, you can avail the library facility on those days in the first half of the day between 11-1 pm and then go for the respective classes.***

### **Additional Reference List (evolving)**

1. Handbook of Protection of stateless persons (UNHCR)
2. Resolving Existing Major Situations of Statelessness (UNHCR)
3. Rohingyas in India: Birth of a Stateless Community, Policies and Practices, CRG:2015, Kolkata.

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18. **Keywords on Forced Migration and Refugee Studies:** CRG has prepared a handbook of almost 100-110 keywords on Forced Migration and Refugee Studies in 2022. The handbook has been designed for researchers, legal rights activists, journalists, students and teachers. The handbook of keywords is available at [http://www.mcrg.ac.in/RLS\\_Migration\\_2022/Keywords.pdf](http://www.mcrg.ac.in/RLS_Migration_2022/Keywords.pdf).
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21. The CRG library has an excellent source of books and essential resources pertinent to the course. The catalogue is available at <https://mcrg-opac.blacloud.in/>. Apart from the library, the institute has

created enormous resources in the last 25 years. Most of the resources are available on the [CRG website](#) itself. **Journal:** “Refugee Watch” by CRG is one of the most important journals in Migration and Refugee Studies, published bi-annually. The online version of the journal is free to access from the CRG website. Online issues of the journal are available at <http://www.mcr.org.ac.in/ci.asp>. CRG has prepared an online archive on the journey of migrants during the pandemic. The archive has news clippings, short videos, blogs, pamphlets, leaflets, and reports on the crisis of the migrants during the pandemic. The archive is available at: [http://www.mcr.org.ac.in/CRG\\_COVID-19/Covid\\_Migrant\\_Workers\\_Home.asp](http://www.mcr.org.ac.in/CRG_COVID-19/Covid_Migrant_Workers_Home.asp).

CRG also runs an [Online Blog \(Refugee Watch Online\)](#) where short articles, reviews and reports are published.

### SECTION III: Tentative Schedule of Winter Workshop

*This is a work in progress tentative draft programme schedule.*

#### **Global Protection of Refugees and Migrants : Eighth Annual Research and Orientation Workshop**

organised by

**Calcutta Research Group**

in collaboration with

**Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung (RLS), Institute for Human Sciences (IWM), Vienna and other Universities and Institutions in India & abroad**

**17-22 November 2023, Kolkata**

**Venue: Monotel, Kolkata**

**9:00 am-9:30 am: Registration**

**Inaugural Session**

**Chair: President, Calcutta Research Group, India.**

9:30 am - 9:35 am: Welcome Address by the President

9:35 am - 9:40 am: Introduction to Calcutta Research Group and its programmes by Honorary Director, Calcutta Research Group, India.

9:40 am - 9:50 am: Introduction of Participants

9:50 am-10:00 am: Inaugural Remarks by Nadja Dorschner, Resident Representative, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung-South Asia

10:00 am - 10:20 am: Introducing the Workshop along with the assignments and responsibilities by Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury, Rabindra Bharati University & Calcutta Research Group, India and Paula Banerjee, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand & Calcutta Research Group, India.



**10:20 am - 11:00 am: Inaugural Lecture**

Topic: *TBA*

Speaker: *TBD*

11:00 am: Vote of thanks by Debashree Chakraborty, Calcutta Research Group, India.

11:00 am – 11:30 am: Tea

11:30 am – 1:00 pm: Parallel Sessions (Module A & B)

**(Room No. 1) 11:30 am – 1:00 pm: Module A (presentation of the theme): Shock Migration in the Wake of Crises like War, Famine, Flood, other Natural Disasters, and Pandemic (visibility, scale, migrant networks, adaptability, policy response, and migrant's autonomy)**

Resource Persons: Nasreen Chowdhory, University of Delhi & Calcutta Research Group, India, and Manish K Jha, Tata Institute of Social Sciences & Calcutta Research Group, India

**(Room No. 2) 11:30 am – 1:00 pm: Module B (presentation of the theme): Legal Regimes and Policy Frameworks (international human rights law, international humanitarian law; global compact, refugee protection regime, and the limits of the Convention, and Global Compacts, regional conventions, national jurisprudence, etc.)**

Resource Person: Sahana Basavapatna, Trial Court, Bangalore & Calcutta Research Group, India.

1:00 pm – 2:00 pm: Lunch

2:00 pm – 3:30 pm: Parallel Sessions (Module A & B)

(Room No. 1) 2:00 pm- 3:30 pm: Presentation by the participants of Module A

1. Charles Murata, European Masters in Migration and Intercultural Relations Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany. Analyzing the Nature and Characteristics of Remittance Transfer Channels Among Undocumented (TBF).
2. Chiranjib Boruah, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India. Indian Refugee Regimes; State vs Centre: The Case of Myanmar Refugees in Mizoram (TBF).
3. Krittika Katyayan, Indian Institute of Management Kolkata, India. Climate Change-Induced Migration in Rural Areas
4. Shebeen Mehboob AP, Madhyamam Daily and Mahatma Gandhi University, India. Climate Change-Induced Coastal Migration: Mapping the Vanishing Lifeworld of Seafarers of Malabar (TBF)
5. Tayenjam Priyokumar Singh, University of Delhi, India. Work, Economy, and Identity: A Case Study of Migrant Labour in Manipur (TBF)

**(Room No. 2) 2:00 pm- 3:30 pm: Presentation by the participants of Module B**

1. Aswin Ranjan Varghese, Mahatma Gandhi University, India. Plight of Climate Refugees in India: A Case Study of Kuttanad Taluk in Kerala

2. Julia Verbeek Hofbauer, University of Vienna, Austria. Negotiating Temporalities within the context of Forced Migrants of Tibet in India
3. Kiran Kumar Baram, Nepal Human Rights Commission, Nepal. Migrant Labour in South and South-East Asia
4. Mrinalini Subba, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta, Kolkata. Old questions, New alternatives: Looking at Criminalisation of Mobility in South Asia

3:30 pm – 4:00 pm: Tea

**4:00 pm – 5:00 pm: Presentation by the participants of Module A (EMMIR)**

6. **Anastasia Lukina, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany. TBD**
7. **Vitor de Azevedo Amador, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany. TBD**
8. **Vania Vergara Martinez, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany. TBD**
9. **Ana Carolina Garcia Jarquin, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany. TBD**

*Participants will assemble at Room 1 (Conference Hall) to attend the Special Lecture*

5:00 pm – 5:30 pm: Break

5:30 pm – 6:30 pm: Special Lecture in Module A

Chair: Nasreen Chowdhory

Speaker: Anita Sengupta, Asia in Global Affairs & CRG, India

Topic: TBD

7:00 pm-9:30 pm: Welcome Dinner.

**18 November (Day 2)**

9:00 am-9:30 am: Registration

9:30 am – 11:00 am: Parallel Sessions (Module C & D)

**(Room No. 1) 9:30 am – 11:00 am: Module C (presentation of the theme): Statelessness**

Resource Person: K.M. Parivelan, Tata Institute of Social Sciences & Calcutta Research Group, India

**(Room No. 2) 9:30 am – 11:00 am: Module D (presentation of the theme): Gender, Race, Religion, and Other Fault-lines in Protection Architecture**

Resource Person: Paula Banerjee, IDRC Research Chair in Gender and Forced Migration at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand & Calcutta Research Group, India.

**11:00 am - 11:30 am: Tea**

**(Room No. 1) 11:30 am - 1:00 pm: Presentation by the participants of Module C**

1. Avantika Dureha, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. India's Paradoxical Policies on Refugees: An Exploration of Protectionism and Politics in Displacement Governance. TBF
2. Blessy Mathew, University of Hyderabad, India. Invisible Lives: Exploring Statelessness among Sri-Lankan Tamils. TBF
3. Navas M Khadar, Mahatma Gandhi University, India. Inclusiveness as Organising Principle: Ensuring Rights and Social Protection for Interstate Migrants in Kerala, India. TBF
4. Sahla Rahmathulla, University of Hyderabad, India. Migrant 'Illegality' In Everyday Lives of Refugees. TBF
5. Samik Roy Chowdhury, Institute of Development Studies Kolkata, India. The Foreigner Within: Looking into the Crisis of Citizenship in Assam. TBF
6. Francesca Panico, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany. TBD.

**(Room No. 2) 11:30 am - 1:00 pm: Presentation by the participants of Module D**

1. Anusree P., Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India. The Exclusionary Asylum Politics of India. TBF
2. Chandrika Ray, Utkal University, India. The present: The Established Bengali Refugees and their generation in Odisha. TBF
3. Kalpana Jha, University of Victoria, Canada. Cross-border Networks and Their Function: Tracing the Changing Nature of India-Nepal Open Border. TBF
4. Nargis Choudhury, The Assam Royal Global University, India. Access to Justice for Rural Women under Foreigners Tribunal Act. TBF
5. Sonu Tewari, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India. The Intersections of Gender, Mobility, and Climate Governance in the Sundarbans Delta, India. TBF
6. Esme Starke, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India, and Germany. TBD

**1:00 pm - 2:00 pm: Lunch Break**

***Participants will assemble at Room 1 (Conference Hall) to attend the Module Lecture E & Presentations.***

**2:00 pm - 3:30 pm: Module E (presentation of the theme): Refugee and Migrant Labour, Precarious Forms, and Globalisation**

Resource Persons: Arup Kumar Sen, Calcutta Research Group, India and Iman Mitra, Shiv Nadar University & Calcutta Research Group, India.

**3:30 pm - 5:00 pm: Presentations by the participants of Module E**

1. Ahmad Ibrahim, Winrock International, Bangladesh. Pawns for Profits - Analysing the Plight of Bangladeshi Female Migrant Workers to KSA Between 2015 – 2018. TBF
2. Amrita Sharma, A.N. Sinha Institute for Social Studies, India. Understanding Migratory Dynamism - A Case of Bihar and Kolkata. TBF
3. Beatriz de Figueiredo Gomez, Central European University, Austria. Bodies in Solidarity: Exploring Neapolitan Migrant Struggles through Embodiment. TBF
4. Sandra MJ, University of Hyderabad, India. Social Integration of Female Inter State Migrant Workers in Kerala. TBF
5. Muhammed Shakir E., Mahatma Gandhi University, India. Right to Health of Interstate Migrant Workers in Kerala: A Case Study and Policy Analysis. TBF
6. Nirvan Pradhan, SRM University, India. Flight of Labour from the Eastern Himalayan Region. TBF
7. Amanda Dionis, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India, and Germany. TBD.

**5:00 pm – 5:30 pm: Tea**

*Participants will assemble at Room 1 (Conference Hall) to attend the Special Lecture*

**5:30 pm – 6:30 pm: Special Lecture in Module E**

Chair: Arup Kumar Sen

Speaker: Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury

Topic: TBD

**19 November (Day 3)**

9:00 am - 9:30 am: Registration

9:30 am - 10:30 am: Parallel Sessions (Module F1, F2 & F3)

**(Room 1) 9:30 am - 11:00 am: Module F1 (presentation of the theme): Climate, Ecology and Displacement**

**Resource Person: Shatabdi Das, Calcutta Research Group, India.**

11:00 am - 11:30 am: Tea

**(Room 1) 11:30 am - 1:00 pm: Presentations of Creative Assignments by the participants of Module F1**

Participants/ Presenters:

1. Ahmad Ibrahim, Winrock International, Bangladesh.
2. Amrita Sharma, A.N. Sinha Institute for Social Studies, India.
3. Ana Carolina Garcia Jarquin, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany.
4. Aswin Ranjan Varghese, Mahatma Gandhi University, India.
5. Charles Murata, European Masters in Migration and Intercultural Relations Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany.
6. Francesca Panico, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany.

1:00 pm – 2:00 pm: Lunch.

**(Room 1) 2:00 pm - 3:30 pm: Presentations of Creative Assignments by the participants of Module F1**

Participants/ Presenters:

7. Kiran Kumar Baram, Nepal Human Rights Commission, Nepal.
8. Krittika Katyayan, Indian Institute of Management Kolkata, India.
9. Mrinalini Subba, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta, Kolkata.
10. Sonu Tewari, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India.
11. Nirvan Pradhan, SRM University, India.
12. Tayenjam Priyokumar Singh, University of Delhi, India.
13. Vitor de Azevedo Amador, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany.

**(Room 2) 9:30 am - 11:00 am: Module F2 (presentation of the theme): Ethics of Care and Protection**

**Resource Person: Samir Kumar Das, University of Calcutta & Calcutta Research Group, India**

11:00 am - 11:30 am: Tea

11:30 am - 1:00 pm: Presentation of Creative Assignments by the participants of Module F 2

**Participants/ Presenters:**

1. Avantika Dureha, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
2. Beatriz de Figueiredo, Central European University, Austria
3. Blessy Mathew, University of Hyderabad, India
4. Chiranjib Boruah, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India
5. Julia Verbeek, University of Vienna, Austria

**1:00 pm – 2:00 pm: Lunch**

**2:00 pm – 3:30 pm: Presentation of Creative Assignments by the participants of Module F 2**

**Participants/ Presenters:**

6. Kalpana Jha, University of Victoria, Canada
7. Nargis Choudhury, The Assam Royal Global University, India
8. Navas M Khadar, Mahatma Gandhi University, India
9. Muhammed Shakir E., Mahatma Gandhi University, India
10. Vania Vergara Martinez, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany.

**(Room 3) 9:30 am - 11:00 am: Module F3 (presentation of the theme): Media and Displacement**

**Resource Person: Samata Biswas, The Sanskrit College and University and Calcutta Research Group, India**

**11:00 am - 11:30 am: Tea**

**11:30 am - 1:00 pm: Presentation of Creative Assignments by the participants of Module F 3**

**Participants/ Presenters:**

1. Anusree P, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India.
2. Chandrika Ray, Utkal University, India
3. Sahla Rahmathulla, University of Hyderabad, India.
4. Samik Roy Chowdhury, Institute of Development Studies Kolkata, India
5. Sandra MJ (F), English and Foreign Languages University, India

**1:00 pm – 2:00 pm: Lunch**

**2:00 pm – 3:30 pm: Presentation of Creative Assignments by the participants of Module F 3**

**Participants/ Presenters:**

6. Shebeen Mehaboob AP, Mahatma Gandhi University, India
7. Esme Starke, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany.
8. Amanda Dionis, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany.
9. Anastasia Lukina, European Masters Programme at Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany & RBU-CRG-EMMIR Programme, India and Germany.

**3:30 pm-4:00 pm: Tea**

**4:00 pm – 5:00 pm: Special Lecture.**

**5.00 pm - 8.00 pm: Light and Sound Show at Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata.**

**20 November (Day 4)**

9.30 am - 10.00 am: Registration

**10:00 am - 11:30 pm: Parallel sessions [Presentation of Rapporteur's Report by the Participants (Reporting on module lecture & presentations, inaugural, and special lectures)]**

**Room 1: Reporting on Module\_A, B, C, Inaugural Lecture & Special Lectures**

**Moderator: Samata Biswas**

**Room 2: Reporting on Module D, E & F 1, F2, F3**

**Moderator: Sucharita Sengupta, Calcutta Research Group, India.**

11:00 am-11:30 am: Tea

**11:30 am - 12:30 pm: Evaluation of the Workshop (?)**

Evaluator: TBD

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm: Lunch

**1:30 pm – 1:45 pm: Assemble at the Hotel Lobby for Field Trip**

**1:45 pm – 7:00 pm: Field Trip (TBD)**

**Resource Person: TBD**

**7:00 pm: Dinner (Outside) (TBC)**





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