Tuesday Talk

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PRASANTA CHANDRA MAHALANOBIS MAHAVIDYALAYA, KOLKATA

DATE: 01.10.2024
TIME: 12:30 P.M.
VENUE: TEACHERS' ROOM
MODERATOR: CHANDRAMA BASU

"A Brief Journey: Bangladesh Nationalism and Present Situation"

Mohiuddin Mondal
SACT
Department of Political Science

"Block chain Revolution: Transforming the Future of Digital Transactions and Beyond"

Smt. Suparna Dey
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Department of Computer Science

TUESDAY TALK_October, 2024

Political instability and what path is Bangladesh's democracy on?

*Presented by **Mr. Mohiuddin Mondal**, SACT – 1, Department of Political Science, Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahavidyalaya*

Abstract

Recently, Bangladesh has been going through a difficult situation socially and politically. On August 5, 2024, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib's daughter Hasina took refuge in friendly country India with her sister Rehana. The fifteen-year-long Hasina era in Bangladesh came to an end. This change of office in Bangladesh, centered on the anti-discrimination student movement, is a new chapter in Asian political practice. Such political power grabs by dictators are normal in Middle Eastern countries. This decline in democracy in a country on the Indian subcontinent, which was enriched by British colonial democracy, puts the democratic system into question. It is absolutely necessary to find and analyze the main reasons behind this recent political instability in Bangladesh. Democratic management does not only mean the free movement of electoral politics. In the current era of globalization and at the same time in the liberalizing world, democracy is largely centered on individual freedom. The overall sum of people's own personal desires or needs is the universal demand of democracy. The state always needs to review these demands thoroughly. During Sheikh Hasina's rule in Bangladesh, there was a vacuum in these demands. Democracy loses its identity when state obstacles are created against the personal rights and wishes of every person. This theoretical analysis is absolutely applicable to the recent case of Bangladesh.

However, such instability is not unprecedented in the political history of Bangladesh. Since the creation of the independent state of Bangladesh from East Pakistan in 1971, the political instability in Bangladesh has not been stable forever. The Father of the Nation Sheikh Mujib returned to Bangladesh after being released from Pakistani prison, made himself the Prime Minister of the country, banned other political parties and formed the Baksal Party. Later, the assassination of Sheikh Mujib and his family in 1975 with the direct support of the army caused political instability in Bangladesh. Sometimes the dictatorship of President Ziaur Haque, who added him to power, sometimes the dictatorship of Hussain Mohammad Ershad, etc. are good examples of political change or

instability in Bangladesh. In addition, the immoral demand to make Bangladesh an Islamic state is one of the reasons behind this instability. Bangladesh has not yet been able to self-sufficient in mitigating fundamentalism, separatism and building a strong democracy. The result of which is this political instability. However, it cannot be denied that during Sheikh Hasina's rule, civil liberties, freedom of speech and freedom of democracy were gradually disappearing in Bangladesh. As a result, a general anger towards Sheikh Hasina's government was gradually building. In addition, various types of cases, including physical and legal torture by the Awami League and the police, made the general public life in Bangladesh miserable. As a result, Hasina had to pay this price for returning to power by bringing Khaleda Zia to power with a large number of people. On the one hand, hardline Islamist political organizations like Jamaat-e-Islami, on the other hand, political parties like BNP and the new political parties created by the current student leaders, time will tell how the democratic system of Bangladesh will be properly resolved.

Speaker

"Block chain Revolution: Transforming the Future of Digital Transactions and Beyond"

*Presented by **Mrs. Suparna Dey**, SACT – 2, Department of Computer Science, Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahavidyalaya*

Abstract

The blockchain revolution represents a significant leap in the evolution of digital technologies, fundamentally transforming the landscape of digital transactions and beyond. At its core, blockchain is a decentralized, immutable ledger system that enables secure, transparent, and verifiable exchanges of data and value without the need for intermediaries. Initially popularized by cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, blockchain has rapidly expanded its influence across diverse sectors including finance, healthcare, supply chain, real estate, and governance.

This paper explores the foundational principles of blockchain technology, including distributed ledgers, cryptographic security, consensus mechanisms, and smart contracts. It examines how these elements collectively contribute to building trust, reducing fraud, improving data transparency, and enhancing operational efficiency. Furthermore, the study analyses practical applications where blockchain has already made notable impacts, such as secure voting systems, decentralized finance (DeFi), and digital identity management.

While the transformative potential of blockchain is vast, the technology also faces challenges. Issues like scalability, regulatory uncertainty, interoperability, and high energy consumption pose significant hurdles to widespread adoption. Nevertheless, ongoing innovations, including layer-2 solutions and the integration of blockchain with emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT), offer promising pathways for overcoming these limitations.

This work provides a comprehensive overview of blockchain's role in shaping the future of digital ecosystems. It underscores how the convergence of blockchain with other digital innovations can lead to more secure, efficient, and inclusive systems. As blockchain continues to evolve, it stands as a cornerstone of the digital transformation era, with the potential to redefine trust and reshape the way global systems operate.

Speaker