

### 6.3.2

Provide Event Brochures and reports with Photographs with date and caption."

## 2019-20

Covid-19 struck this year but our efforts to organize the Edufest was a success. For the very first time the Edufest sessions were organized in online mode through zoom. A complete week of seminars, sessions, lectures and discussions was held online and was presided over by the best of experts from the industry and academia.

- **TERRORISM IN 21ST CENTURY:** Speaker: **Dr Rajiv Srivastava**

### Summary of Discussions in the Webinar.

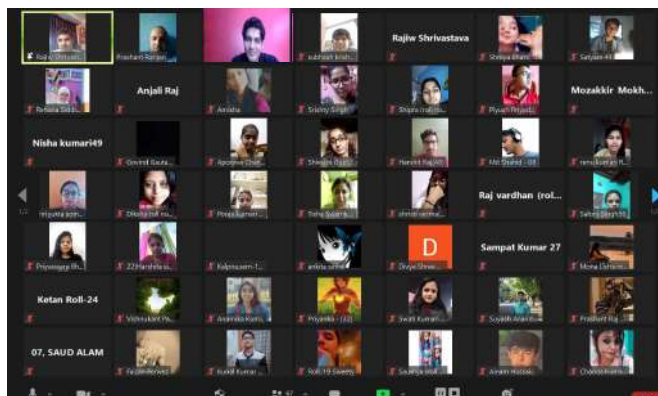
Transnational extremist groups like Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State (ISIS), which want to use violence to promote their political and religious goals, have become more common in the 21st century. This is what makes terrorism in the 21st century unique.

Al-Qaeda members attacked the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001. This was one of the most important acts of terrorism in the 21st century. This attack killed almost 3,000 people and made many governments around the world realise they needed to do something about terrorism.

In the years after 9/11, there have been many other notable acts of terrorism around the world, such as the Bali bombings in 2002 in Indonesia, the Madrid train bombings in 2004 in Spain, and the Paris attacks in 2015 in France.

Extremist groups are also using technology, especially social media, more to recruit new members and spread their message in the 21st century. Also, there has been a shift towards "lone wolf" attacks, in which people are motivated by extremist ideas but act on their own. This makes it harder for law enforcement to find and stop these attacks.

Governments all over the world have taken different steps to fight terrorism, such as making airports and public events safer, gathering and sharing intelligence, and sending the military into conflict zones. Terrorism, on the other hand, is still a complicated and ongoing problem for the whole world.



Screenshot of the online Session

Date: 16-05-2020

  
Principal/ Chairman  
U.V.K. College, Karama  
Alamnagar (Madhepura)

- **DISASTER MANAGEMENT: MANAGING THE RISK OF ENVIRONMENTAL CALAMITIES**

**Speaker:** Mr. Abhishek Aruna

**Summary of Discussions in the Webinar.**

Disaster management is the process of getting ready for, responding to, and getting back on your feet after a disaster or emergency, such as one caused by the environment. Natural disasters like floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, and droughts can do a lot of damage to people, property, and infrastructure.

Managing the risks of environmental disasters requires a multifaceted approach that involves a wide range of stakeholders, such as government agencies, NGOs, local communities, and individuals. Here are some important ways to deal with the risk of environmental disasters:

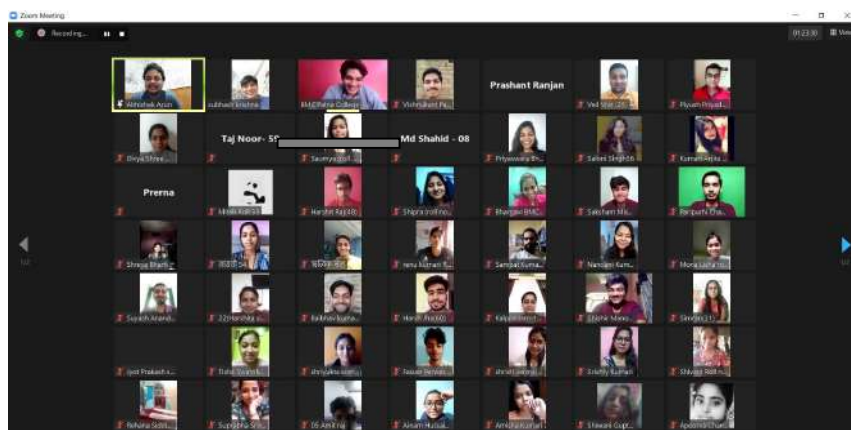
**Preparedness:** Being ready is the only way to lessen the effects of disasters. This means making plans for how to respond to emergencies, doing risk assessments, and making sure that emergency supplies and equipment are easy to get.

**Early warning systems:** Early warning systems can help warn people ahead of time about possible disasters, giving them time to evacuate or do other things that are necessary.

**Mitigation:** Taking steps to lessen the effects of disasters is called mitigation. This includes building flood barriers, making buildings stronger so they can withstand earthquakes, and planting trees to stop the soil from washing away.

**Response:** During response efforts, emergency services, rescue teams, and other resources are brought together to help people who have been hurt by disasters.

**Recovery:** After a disaster, the focus of recovery is on rebuilding communities and fixing infrastructure. This includes fixing or rebuilding buildings and infrastructure that have been damaged, giving medical help to those who need it, and helping people who have been traumatised.



**Screenshot of the online Session**

**Date: 17-05-2020**

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- **MEASURING DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN A POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT FRAME WORK**

- **Speaker: Mr Prashant Ranjan (CBFC)**  
**Summary of Discussions in the Webinar.**

One important part of the post-2015 development framework is how to measure democracy and democratic governance. Democracy is important for societies and economies to work well, and democratic governance is essential for making sure that governments are accountable, open, and responsive to the needs of their citizens.

To measure democracy and democratic governance, you have to look at the quality of political institutions, processes, and results, as well as how much people can take part in politics and hold their leaders accountable. There are a number of ways to measure democracy and democratic government. Some of these are:

**Freedom of expression and the media:** This indicator measures how much people and the media are free to say what they want and share information without worrying about getting into trouble.

**Electoral processes:** This indicator measures the quality of electoral processes, such as how fair elections are, how many people vote, and how independent electoral institutions are.

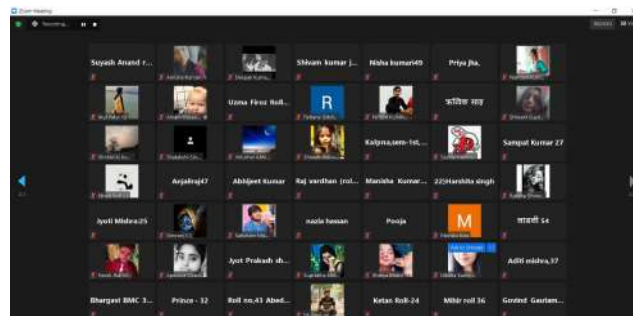
**Rule of law:** This indicator measures how well the rule of law is upheld, including how independent the judiciary is and how well human rights are protected.

**Corruption:** This indicator measures how corrupt the government and the private sector are.

**Civil society:** This indicator looks at how strong civil society groups are and how well they can take part in politics.

In the development framework for after 2015, measuring democracy and democratic governance should be a top priority, since this is important for promoting both sustainable development and growth for everyone.

To do this, we need to come up with good indicators that can measure the quality of democratic governance accurately, and we also need to work to strengthen democratic institutions and processes in developing countries. By promoting democracy and democratic government, we can help make societies that are more fair and can better meet the needs of their people.



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**Screenshot of the online Session**

**Date: 18-05-2020**

- **THE CHALLENGES OF RTI IN INDIA: NEED FOR INNOVATIVE APPROACHES**

**Speaker:** Dr. Subhash Krishan

**Summary of Discussions in the Webinar.**

In 2005, India passed the Right to Information (RTI) Act, which gives people the right to get information from government agencies. The Act has done a lot to make government more open and accountable. It has also helped bring corruption and other forms of wrongdoing to light. But there have been some problems with how the Act has been put into place, and these problems need to be solved in new ways.

Some of the biggest problems with RTI in India:

**Lack of knowledge:** One of the biggest problems with RTI in India is that people don't know they have the right to get information. A lot of people don't know what the Act says and don't know how to file an RTI application.

**Delays and backlogs:** Another problem is that it can take a long time to get information, because many public authorities don't have enough staff and get too many RTI requests. This can cause backlogs, which can make it take longer to get information.

**Retaliation and harassment:** In some cases, public officials or other people who could be affected by the information being sought have retaliated against or harassed citizens who used the RTI.

Some public authorities may respond to RTI requests with information that isn't complete or accurate, which can make it hard for citizens to get a clear picture of what's going on.

To solve these problems, we need to think of new ways to do things. Some possible ways to do things are:

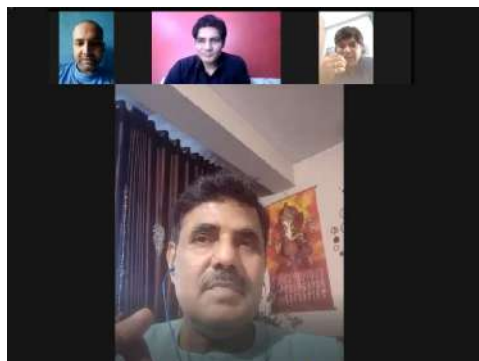
**Digitalization:** Using technology like online portals and mobile apps can make it easier to file and track RTI applications, cutting down on delays and backlogs.

**Awareness campaigns:** The public can be made aware of their right to access information and how to file an RTI application through public awareness campaigns.

**Capacity building:** Public officials can get training on how important RTI is and how to handle RTI requests in an efficient and effective way.

**Protection for whistleblowers:** To stop retaliation and harassment, stronger steps can be taken to protect whistleblowers who fill out RTI forms.

In conclusion, the RTI Act has changed the way government works by making it more open and accountable, but it is important to deal with the problems it has. By trying new things, we can make it easier to follow the Act and work towards a more open and accountable system of government in India.



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**Screenshot of the online Session**

**Date: 20-05-2020**

- HISTORICAL, POLITICAL & SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF MAHATMA GANDHI IN INTERNATIONAL ASPECT

Speaker: Dr Somesh Jha

**Summary of Discussions in the Webinar.**

Mahatma Gandhi is one of India's most well-known historical figures, and his influence goes far beyond the country's borders. To learn about Mahatma Gandhi's history, politics, and social life from an international point of view, we can look at the following:

**History:** Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869 in India, which was at the time ruled by the British. He grew up during a time of colonialism and imperialism. He saw how the British treated his people badly and took advantage of them, and this made him a strong supporter of Indian independence.

Politically, Mahatma Gandhi was a well-known leader of the Indian National Congress, which was formed in 1885 to fight for Indian independence. He led campaigns like the Salt March in 1930 as part of the nonviolent civil disobedience movement against British rule.

Mahatma Gandhi was a strong supporter of social justice and equality, and his ideas about nonviolence and peaceful resistance had a big impact on the civil rights movement in the US and other places. He also fought for the rights of women and worked to give Indian women more power.

Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and actions had an effect on many important leaders and movements all over the world. Some examples include:

**Martin Luther King Jr.:** The American civil rights leader was inspired by Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolent resistance, and he used many of Gandhi's ideas in his own fight for racial justice.

**Nelson Mandela,** who led the fight against apartheid in South Africa, was also influenced by Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence. He named Gandhi as one of his biggest influences.

**Aung San Suu Kyi,** a Burmese activist for democracy who won the Nobel Peace Prize, was also influenced by Gandhi's ideas and methods of nonviolent resistance.

Gandhi's ideas about nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience also influenced the pro-democracy movements that swept through the Middle East and North Africa in 2011.



**Screenshot of the online Session**

**Date: 21-05-2020**

  
**Principal/ Chairman**  
U.V.K. College, Karama  
Alamnagar (Madhepura)

## 2018-19

### Edufest 2019 was held from 4<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> June 2019 at UVK College campus.

A complete week of seminars, sessions, lectures and discussions held at the college campus and presided over by the best of experts from the industry and academia.

For people who are interested in learning and getting new knowledge in many sectors, Edufest seems like a fantastic chance. Attendees will get the opportunity to interact with seasoned professionals who may offer insightful thoughts and insights through seminars and workshops led by specialists.

The fact that guests may learn about a variety of topics and themes at one event is one of the benefits of Edufest. The seminars and workshops may address a variety of topics, including business, technology, healthcare, education, and the arts, among others. Attendees will get the chance to learn about subjects they might not have otherwise had access to, expanding their horizons.

The opportunity to connect with others who share your interests is another advantage of Edufest.

Interacting with people who have like objectives and interests can result in fresh prospects for partnerships.

Ultimately, Edufest can be a great opportunity for networking and education for anyone seeking to learn more and meet people in their area.

### Topics Covered

- 4<sup>th</sup> June 2019:                   **Topic:**                   Effect of sports on Youth Development  
   **Speaker:**               **Dr Gautam Singh (Sports Counsellor)**
- 5<sup>th</sup> June 2019:                   **Topic:**                   Effects Liquor Ban in Bihar  
   **Speaker:**               **Sri Tej Narayan**
- 6<sup>th</sup> June 2019:                   **Topic:**                   Entrepreneurship and Startups in Bihar  
   **Speaker:**               **Ms. Madhumita Ghosh**



Guest Speakers  
05-09-2019

## 2017-18

### Edufest 2018 was held at UVK College from 16<sup>th</sup> to 21 April 2018

For people who are interested in learning and getting new knowledge in many sectors, Edufest seems like a fantastic chance. Attendees will get the opportunity to interact with seasoned professionals who may offer insightful thoughts and insights through seminars and workshops led by specialists.

A complete week of seminars, sessions, lectures and discussions held at the college campus and presided over by the best of experts from the industry and academia.

#### Topics Covered

- 16<sup>th</sup> April 2018:           **Topic:           Health and Nutrition in Rural Bihar**  
  **Speaker:       Dr Amarnath Mishra**
- 17<sup>th</sup> April 2018:           **Topic: Financial Literacy and Personal Finance Management**  
  **Speaker:       Dr. Anusha Priya**
- 18<sup>th</sup> April 2018:           **Topic: Education and Skills Development for Youth**  
  **Speaker:       Dr Prashant**
- 20<sup>th</sup> April 2018:           **Topic: Agriculture and Rural Development**  
  **Speaker:       Mr. Amit Kumar Jha**



**Participating Students**  
**17-04-2018**



**Guest Speakers**  
**18-04-2018**



**Principal/ Chairman**  
**U.V.K. College, Karama**  
**Alamnagar (Madhepura)**





# EDU.-FEST.2017-18

**U.G.C. SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR**

**16<sup>th</sup> –21<sup>st</sup> April 2018**

## **SCHEDULE OF THE EDU-FEST 2017-18**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Topic</b>
<b>01.</b>	<b>16.04.2018</b>	<b>Health and Nutrition in Rural Bihar</b>
<b>02.</b>	<b>17.04.2018</b>	<b>Financial Literacy and Personal Finance Management</b>
<b>03.</b>	<b>18.04.2018</b>	<b>Education and Skills Development for Youth</b>
<b>04.</b>	<b>20.04.2018</b>	<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>
<b>05.</b>	<b>21.04.2018</b>	<b>Child Rights and Protection</b>

**U.V.K. COLLEGE, KARAMA-ALAMNAGAR, MADHEPURA (BIHAR)**

**Organized by IQAC of U.V.K. COLLEGE, KARAMA-ALAMNAGAR, MADHEPURA (BIHAR)**

**(A Govt Aided College, Regd. u/s 2‘B’ & 12‘B’ of U.G.C. Act-1956)**

**BHUPENDRA NARAYAN MANDAL UNIVERSITY, MADHEPURA**



# EDU.-FEST.2018-19

**U.G.C. SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR**

**4<sup>th</sup> –12<sup>th</sup> June 2019**

## SCHEDULE OF THE EDU-FEST 2018-19

S.No.	Date	Topic
01.	04.06.2018	Effect of sports on Youth Development
02.	05.06.2018	Effects Liquor Ban in Bihar
03.	06.06.2018	Role of Education in Reducing Domestic Violence
04.	07.06.2018	The PUBG Effect: How games effect out behavior
05.	08.06.2018	Social Media and it's impact in education
06.	09.06.2018	Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality
07.	10.06.2018	Digital Literacy and Cybersecurity
08.	11.06.2018	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability
09.	12.06.2018	Entrepreneurship and Startups in Bihar

**U.V.K. COLLEGE, KARAMA-ALAMNAGAR, MADHEPURA (BIHAR)**

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**BHUPENDRA NARAYAN MANDAL UNIVERSITY, MADHEPURA**



# EDU.-FEST.2020

**U.G.C. SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR**

**16<sup>th</sup> –31<sup>st</sup> May 2020**

## SCHEDULE OF THE EDU-FEST 2020-21

S.No.	Date	Topic
01.	16.05.2020	TERRORISM IN 1 <sup>ST</sup> CENTURY
02.	17.05.2020	DISASTER MANAGEMENT: MANAGING THE RISK OF ENVIRONMENTAL CALAMITIES
03.	18.05.2020	MEASURING DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN A POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT FRAME WORK
04.	20.05.2020	THE CHALLENGES OF RTI IN INDIA: NEED FOR INNOVATIVE APPROACHES
05.	21.05.2020	HISTORICAL, POLITICAL & SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF MAHATMA GANDHI IN INTERNATIONAL ASPECT

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