

# TUESDAY TALK\_June, 2023

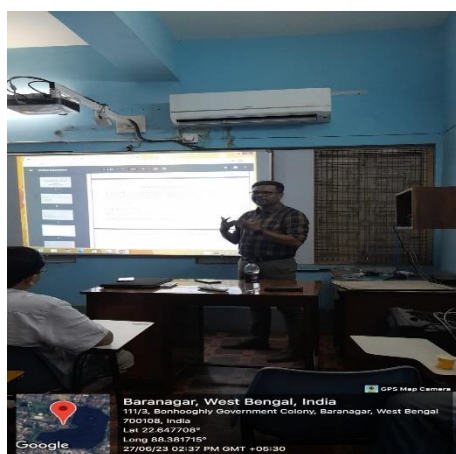
## ‘No More! Enough is Enough!’: Understanding ‘Overwork’

*Presented by Dr. Sukanta Das, Associate Professor of English,  
Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahavidyalaya*

### **Abstract**

One of the biggest challenges in the present day globalized world is to maintain a healthy work-family balance. While the concept of ‘family’ has undergone considerable changes pointing towards its plasticity, the idea of ‘work’ itself has also emerged very problematic with its ever expanding network accentuated by digitization making ‘work from home’ possible. No wonder the pandemic has transformed the familiar idea of workplace confined in a particular space, but it has nonetheless made ‘work’ and ‘home’ almost inseparable. This has also blurred the demarcating lines between home/family and work/office and made people complaining of ‘overwork’. The talk will attempt to offer a short history of the emergence of workaholic spirit, sometimes known as ‘burn out culture’ or ‘hustle culture’ and shall also offer certain ways to maintain a fine balance between private and public life. I shall further try to account for why we need to work more than ever before. I shall engage with the issue of ‘overwork’ at academia and how certain changes—both at the personal and managerial levels—can help us not to come out with the reactions like, ‘No more! Enough is Enough!’

Keywords: Overwork, Family, Hustle Culture, Academia, Home



Speaker



Audience

# **IMPACTS OF URBANIZATION ON LANDUSE AND LANDCOVER CHANGE IN BARANAGAR MUNICIPALITY OF 24 PARGANAS NORTH OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA**

*Presented by Dr. Alpana Roy, Associate Professor of Geography,  
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## **Abstract**

Urbanization is one of the important components in changing the demographic characteristics and plays an eminent role in transforming the physical landscape of a region. Land-use and land-cover changes (LU/LC) has recognized as an important force of environmental change on all spatial and temporal scales (Turner 1994).

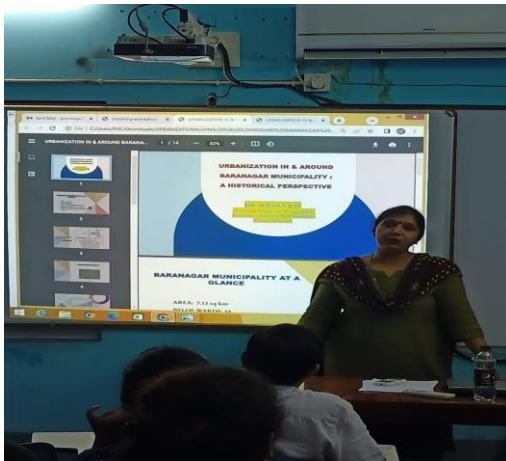
The present research is a maiden attempt to show the impact of urbanization on changing LULC in the last nineteen years (1991-2019) using RS data in the study area. The research finds that Baranagar Municipality has experienced rapid changes in LULC, particularly increase in built-up areas in the last thirty years and it leads to haphazard growth of urbanization and also invites many urban problems.

The urban morphology of the eastern part has been changing in the recent years to accommodate huge population within its limited area as it is very close by Kolkata Metropolis and serves as a nodal point of the Metropolis. The research reveals that the built-up area has increased by 15 % in the study period by leading to a substantial reduction in the area of water bodies, vegetation, and bare lands. Bare lands and water bodies in this area have decreased to just 5% and 2% respectively in recent years concerning the total areas of Baranagar Municipality. Vegetation cover has slightly increased to 3% in the given period. It is due to the growth of scrub vegetation at the abandoned industrial complex at the eastern portion of the Bon Hooghly Lake. The LULC shows that the Eastern part of the study area is now almost covered by built-up as a result of urban expansion. The linear regression shows a very strong negative relation between the built-up area and water bodies and vegetation cover in the study area. Whereas the urbanization is less in the western part of the Municipality as it is inhabited by the original population.

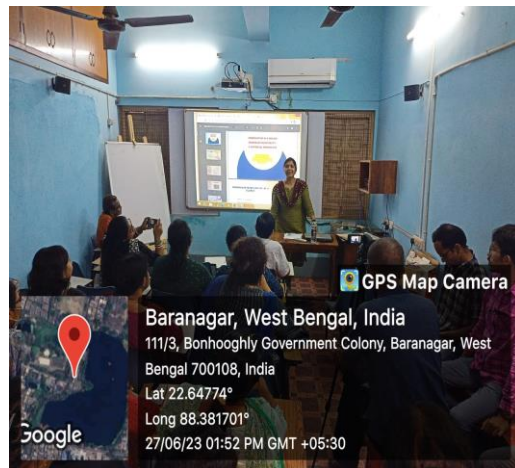
The present research shows that rapid growth of population with positive growth rates (near about 73%) of the municipal wards is present at the eastern zone of the Baranagar Municipality

and only 39 % of municipal wards have positive growth rates in the western part. The rapid growth of the population in the eastern part had taken place at the bare lands. The study concludes that there is a very strong positive relationship between the change in LULC and the growth of the population in the eastern part of the Baranagar municipality. The LULC map of 1990, 2000, 2009 and 2019 shows that the eastern part has high built-up areas, and also recently developments of high-rise apartments in this area attract new migrants from Kolkata city.

The haphazard urban expansion in the study area brings negative consequences to the society and on the natural environment. It has posed the most serious livelihood challenge to the original populations, fishing communities, and the industrial workers of the area. The massive expansion of urban structures has led to an increase in the surface air temperature, an increase in pollution level, overcrowding, poor sanitation problem, poor road connectivity, unwanted and haphazard development of some areas, and the adverse ratio of public amenities and population. All leads to the unsustainable urban development of the area.



Speaker



Audience