

Programme Report

Ninth Faculty Induction Program (FIP-09)

Conducted by

Human Resource Development Centre

University of North Bengal

(18 July 2022 to 18 August 2022)



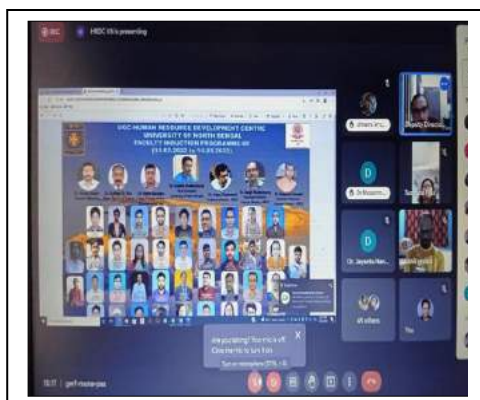
**UGC-HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
RAJA RAMMOHUNPUR, DARJEELING**

A BRIEF REPORT OF FACULTY INDUCTION PROGRAMME-09 (FIP)

DAY-1st; Date: 18.07.2022- MONDAY

The first day commenced with a registration process, followed by a virtual inauguration, under the able guidance of Professor (Dr.) Anjan Chakrabarti, the Director of NBU-HRDC, Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor and Deputy Director of NBU-HRDC and Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Professor and Assistant Director, NBU-HRDC were present. Professor (Dr.) Subhas Chandra Roy, the In-charge of the Honorable Vice Chancellor and the Dean, Faculty of Science and Management, University of North Bengal. After the inauguration program, the **Chief Guest of Honor- Professor Deb Narayan Bandyopadhyay, Vice Chancellor, Bankura University, West Bengal** delivered the keynote lecture emphasizing the necessity for innovation and transnational knowledge exchange for a vibrant academic culture in colleges and universities. He identified two clusters of knowledge- a) episteme or vast stretches of knowledge that society throws up as a challenge for us to process, and b) ontology or the process of separating the essentials of different shades of knowledge, assimilating them and eventually articulating it. Prof. Bandyopadhyay argued that education is a constant vacillation between episteme and ontology. While explaining the concept of ontology further, he introduced us to the concept of modularism, which refers to the process of coming with fixed structures/modules/formulas to essentialize a disorganized body of knowledge. Prof. Bandyopadhyay was against modularism as a pedagogical approach and called for an anti-totalitarian approach to teaching. Citing the concept of suture as propounded by Laclau-Mouffe, Prof. Bandyopadhyay asked us to approach teaching as a process of stitching up, which allows for new literary, cultural and social formations. He said that the strategy of innovation would enable us to achieve this stitching up process. He went onto give us a tripartite model of the history of education in India-developing through three phases such as colonial, nationalistic/post-colonial and transnational. Through insightful personal experiences of teaching and research, he encouraged us to embark on this path of transnational education.

In the second session which was an Interactive Session from 2.30 p.m., Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor and Deputy Director of NBU-HRDC and Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Professor and Assistant Director, NBU-HRDC and teacher-participants discussed in detail about. The session helped in clearing doubts about the guidelines and instructions. They both guided us that Seminar presentation (Time- 15 mins + 05 mins discussion) would be on 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, 2022 and for seminar 30 marks would be allotted. As per groups of participants, created by the NBU-HRDC, one theme will be provided for each group. Under that theme, one title of the topic along with 200-300 words of abstract with 6 key words will have to submit to hrdc3@nbu.ac.in within 27th July, 2022. The Deputy Director and the Assistant Director also mentioned that the abstract would be in PDF format and PDF file name would be Roll no- subject like 23-Botany.



20 marks will be allotted for Microteaching (Time- 08 mins + 02 mins discussion). It will be subject- based and especially for the student centric approach. It will be held on 4th and 5th August, 2022. Both the directors guided us that MCQ examination would be for 30 marks and 30 questions would carry 01 mark each. Another 20 marks will be allotted for Holistic response by the participants that include-

- a. Interaction with resource persons after his/her talks
- b. Daily morning and afternoon attendances
- c. Daily report made by the participants in terms of groups made voluntarily
- d. Databases prepared by the participants.

After thorough discussion, at the end of the afternoon session, online attendances for the participants were recorded by filling up the Google form by the participants.

DAY-2nd; Date: 19.07.2022- TUESDAY

Time: 10.30 a.m – 12 noon.

Topic: Teaching Learning- Dr Raghunath Ghosh, Retired Professor, Formerly Head of Department of Philosophy, University of North Bengal

In the first session on philosophy of education, Dr Raghunath Ghosh, former Head of Department of the Department of Philosophy explained how teaching is but a communication process between teachers and students and that is possible only through dialogue. He notes that in Indian tradition, samvad has been the basis of teaching. Also, very importantly teaching is best to be realized in the form of learning through communication. He underscored how having a successful dialogue means and leads to real learning, “where if I know what you mean and you know what I mean” is but the bedrock of successful communication and hence learning as well. Dr. Ghosh then followed it through his discussion about Tothobad which he literally calls as breaking the silence or as he further puts it breaking the ice between to communicating persons. Over here too, he interestingly with the help of Amartya Sen works he proposes that the concept of Amirito (that which is not dead) and how that fosters progress of a dialogue. For if what is dead or as Dr Ghosh puts it under a ‘veil of ignorance’ such cognition of certain people he likens then to death such a Hitler. Through the example of Sahityer Pawthey by Kobiguru Rabindranath Tagore, Prof. Ghosh emphasized that our pedagogic process should be geared to forster a spirit of togetherness, between students and teachers and between academics and society.

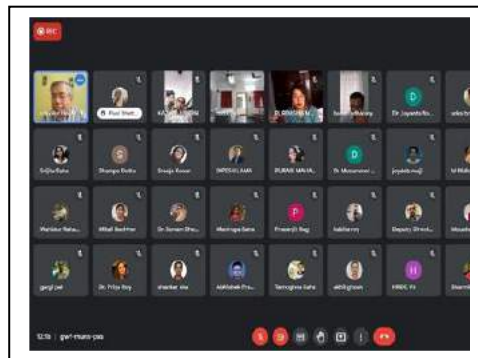
Time: 12 noon- 1.30 pm and 1.30 pm- 4.00 pm

Topic: Partition Studies – Prof. (Dr.) Samir Kr. Das, Department of Political Science, Calcutta University

The next two lectures were delivered by Prof. Samir Kumar Das. He introduced us to the field of Partition Studies, through an analysis of how Partition is understood by statist narratives and how Partition Studies approaches it through the problematic of three concepts- governance, impossibility and critique. He mentioned that so far, the subcontinent has seen 4 partitions so far (a) the abortive Bengal Partition of 1905 of undivided Bengal (b) Partition of Undivided India into India and Pakistan and (c) Partition and creation of Bangladesh. He underscored that partition has been viewed in the country through a particular perspective i.e., this perspective is different to how it is perceived over the border in Pakistan. The history and the pedagogy that Independent India has sought to have been different to one in Pakistan for Indian’s hold that the country thus formed was more secular and inclusive. The official historical narrative that India has built is a simplistic one that we find getting reflected in the works of the historian Tara Chand who have labelled the partition as a historical accident because a section of the Muslim league leader insisted on partition and that these were the same leaders who were in cahoots with their colonial leaders. The implications for such narrative are three-fold as Prof Das mentions namely (i) It has produced a stable nation and that we will not have a further implication for us (ii) As a country we can start over, ‘history has begun afresh’ at least for India and (iii) India will not have to face any spillover effect and that all and everything is exhausted.

However, Prof Das notes here that Partition Studies though has a completely different perspective about viewing partition not just of the Indian subcontinent but also other parts of the world. Partition studies rather views partition as

an unfolding and ongoing process, it's totality cannot be understood, its ramifications and implication as such on the country or the people is an ongoing process. Prof Das here gives us an analogy of a carpet which is continuously unfolding and we continue to see the ever-changing patterns and colours and that we cannot fathom the true nature and reality of the carpet until it has completely folded before us. After this Prof. Das went on to talk about three concepts through which to understand the problematic of partition. Partition brought about a new framework of present-day governance, by limiting who can be governed and who cannot be governed. He gave the example of effect of Partition in Northeast, particularly giving a personal ethnographic anecdote about his visit to a Manipuri village which was demarcated into Naga and Kuki sides and neither side infringing on the other side of the border. He also mentioned about the difficult history of Sylhet district demarcation and the anxiety of the people falling on the 'right side' of the border. After this, Prof Das talked about how Partition brought about the conditions in which the impossibility of what may be known about governance post-Partition. He elaborated this with the examples of transgenders (from Dr. Das own research), women (as found in the ethnographic evidence researched by Urvashi Butalia, Ritu Menon and Kamla Bhasin) and lunatics (in Manto's Toba Tek Singh), who could not be shared between the two countries and were kept in a liminal zone. Finally, Prof. Das talked about Partition providing the framework of critique vis-à-vis the articulations of Foucault, Butler and Said. Prof Das, following Edward Said's Beginnings, argued that it is not merely important to know what is impossible but that we must know how to make do with the impossible. He talked about poultry farmers in Murshidabad who want the border brought about Partition but violate border regulations to earn a livelihood on a daily basis.



Time: 4.00 pm- 5.30 pm

Topic: Introduction to Men Studies (Gender Study) – Dr. Anup Shekhar Chakraborty, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science & Political Studies, Netaji Institute for Asian Studies, Kolkata

In the fourth and the final session of the day, Dr. Chakraborty introduced us to the discipline of men's studies. He gave us a schematic overview of the historical emergence of Men's Studies.

One component of men's studies emerged as a reaction against gender studies and feminism. Although theorists who react to feminism in this way acknowledge the historical oppression of women, those writers emphasize the idea that patriarchal systems are capable of oppressing men as well as women. Besides, those writers voice concern over men being left out of the conversation in gender studies or are degraded, perpetuating a sense of guilt and inferiority. Dr. Chakraborty sometimes referred to this strand as Male Studies. The second branch of men's studies envisions a more peaceful coexistence with feminism and gender studies. According to its practitioners, the mission of men's studies is to continue the revolutionary project of gender studies. Due to the paucity of time, Dr. Chakraborty stuck to three key insights of Men's Studies- Hegemonic masculinity- The Australian sociologist Connell formulated this concept to talk about the process of legitimizing men's concerns as the dominant paradigm of society, over speaking female considerations and marginalizing the problems of women and others. This might manifest in men raising their voices and mansplaining and drowning out others voices or this might manifest in appeasing the man's importance in a social setup. Toxic masculinity- The American sociologist Kimmel formulated this concept to refer to the process in which men work against their self-interest, by virtue of their oppressive behavior. Dr. Chakraborty gave example of the protagonist of the Bollywood film, Kabir Singh, to substantiate this idea.

Decreasing Homophobia- Men's studies also began with the stated attempt to decrease homophobia against those

members of society who do not subscribe to the dominant norm of masculinity of that context. He said that this is more relevant in the present cultural milieu when new norms of masculinities are being formulated, even in popular magazines like GQ. Dr. Anup throughout his lecture also demystified many popular tropes of men, chief among which is “Mard ko dard nahi hota”, “Rational Man”, “unemotional men”, etc. He also laid down the key difference between men studies and male studies. Each being different from the other, while the former looked at gender and later at the bodies and their performative affect. The session ended with having an invigorating interactive session with Dr Anup’s with him trying to answer as many questions and queries of the teacher participants who found this topic very interesting.

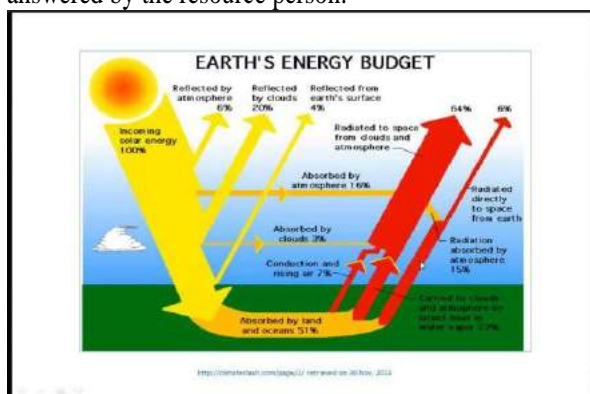
DAY-3rd; Date: 20.07.2022- WEDNESDAY

Time: 10.30 a.m – 12 noon.

Topic: **Climate Change – Prof. (Dr.) Lakshminarayan Satpati, Professor- Director-UGC-HRDC, Calcutta University**

The first session was taken by Prof. (Dr.) Lakshminarayan Satpati, Professor- Director- UGC-HRDC, Calcutta University. His lecture was titled: Climate Change-Causes, Impacts and Coping strategies. He shared the concept of the “Anthropocene Epoch”- a unit of geologic time, used to describe the most recent period in Earth's history when human activity started to have a significant impact on the planet's climate and ecosystems. He spoke about how human activity has had an adverse effect on the climate of the world. Global warming, its causes and its relationship to climate change were explained.

He elaborated upon the consequences of Climate change on Human and natural ecosystems. He then highlighted the various concerns and measures taken by various International Organisations and various International Summits and Conferences held after 1820 to address the issue of global warming and climate change. The National Action Plan (of India) on Climate change was also discussed. At the end of the session, participants’ questions and doubts were answered by the resource person.



Time: 12 noon- 1.30 pm and 1.30 pm- 4.00 pm

Topic: Gender – Dr. Vasudha Pande, Ex-Principal, Lady Sri Ram College for Women, New Delhi

The second and the third sessions were delivered by Dr. Vasudha Pande, Ex-Principal, Lady Sri Ram College for Women, New Delhi. The first part of her talk was titled: Gendering History - the European context. She began by talking about the role of women in the French revolution and its effects on women: When the French Revolution began in 1789, French women were largely confined to the private sphere, and the public life was a man’s domain. However, the ideas of equality and liberty that sparked the French Revolution captivated women from all backgrounds. Women were eager to voice their political opinions and grievances. She emphasized the role of Olympe de Gouges and her work: Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen (1791) as an important milestone in the progress of women’s rights in the European society. She explained the ideas and opinions of various European thinkers such as Rousseau and Marquis de Condorcet. The Napoleonic Code, and how it restricted the rights gained by women during the French Revolution was discussed. She then talked about the history of women suffrage campaigns and how women were gradually granted voting rights by different nations as a result of mass movement in many countries. Feminism and the second wave of feminism was explained.

In the third session, Dr Vasundha Pande spoke on: Gendering History – the Indian context. She began by giving an overview of the condition of women in India under British rule in the 19th century. She explained how Indians were subjects and not citizens under the British rule. The British administrators were critical of Indian society and they tried to impose laws to get rid of social evils such as sati, female infanticide, child marriage. The colonial rulers also tried to introduce reforms such as widow remarriage act, age of consent, women’s education etc. She described how many of these reforms failed because Indians felt that the rulers were needlessly interfering in their private lives. She also emphasized on the fact that various Indian social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sarat Chandra Chatterjee were playing a constructive role in favour of women rights by making reforms in education, customs involving women. Dr Pande elucidated how Women’s Rights, their Participation in the society have gradually but progressively improved with legislation and laws. However, she also emphasized the fact that women’s rights were still an ongoing process. At the end of her talk, she answered questions posed and interacted with the participants.

Time: 4.00 pm- 5.30 pm

Topic: Patent & IPR – Dr. Anoop Kumar, Department of Biotechnology, NBU

The speaker for the last session for the day was Dr. Anoop Kumar, Department of Biotechnology, NBU. His presentation was titled: Patent and Intellectual Property Rights. He began by defining the terms “intellectual property” and “intellectual rights”. He explained the idea using various examples. He gave us a brief history of Intellectual property rights from 1883 to present day. Differences between important terms such as Patent, Trademarks, Registered designs, Trade secrets, domain names were explained. The importance of Intellectual rights in academia as well as in our daily lives was highlighted. The conditions and the process of filing a patent were described. Various Patent acts in India and their amendments were also mentioned. Similarly, explanations were also given about Copyrights, Trademarks, Protected geographic Indications (PGI) and trade secrets. After the presentation, a discussion was held where participants asked their questions and interacted with the resource person.

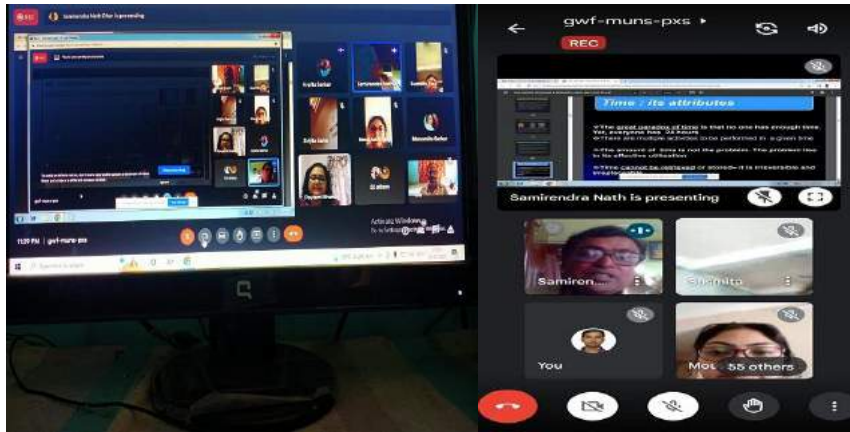
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DAY-4th; Date: 21.07.2022- THURSDAY

Time: 10.30 a.m - 1.30 p.m.

**Topic: Research in Higher Educational Institutions through Constraint Management.
Speaker: Prof (Dr.) Samirendra Nath Dhar**

Identifying our weaknesses in the process of achieving our goals was the focus of Prof. Dhar’s lecture. He concentrated on managing the triple constraint, that is, scope, time, and cost. His lecture dealt with the idea of a good teacher being the one who does not disseminate knowledge alone, but also creates knowledge. He referred to various studies in context of teaching and research. The negative views of the studies consider research and teaching as reciprocal of each other. Whereas, the positive views in this regard specify that teaching and research are positively correlated and mutually enriching. The discussion rests on the significance of time management in balancing teaching, research and other aspects of personal and professional life. In this regard the ‘Leisure Quotient’ appears to be very crucial. The lecture directed the listeners to the application of Simple Measures that Ascertain Resourceful Usage of Time (SMART). In this context the IMU matrix for determining priorities would be an important approach.



Time: 2.30 p.m- 4.00 p.m.

Topic: Quality Academic Research-Smarter Ways to Combat Academic Identity Crisis.

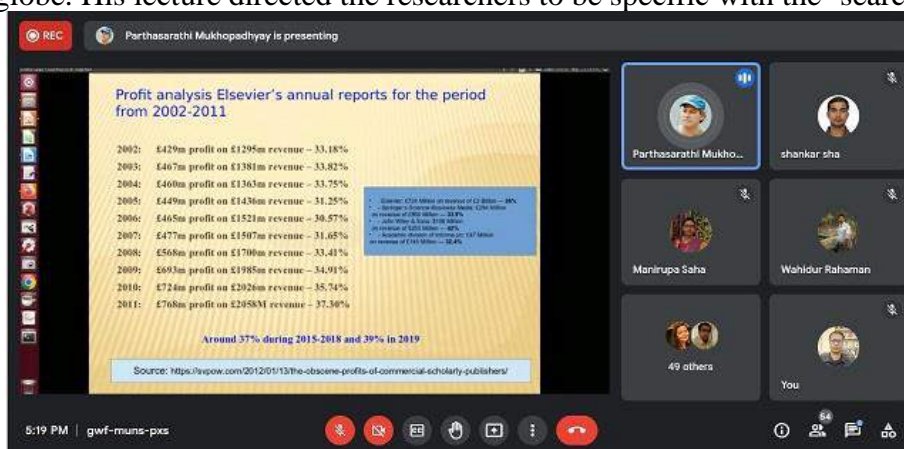
Speaker: Dr. Bhaskar Mukherjee.

Dr. Mukherjee identified the role of Open Access in Research. His lecture attempted to enlighten the researchers about the path of research. He discussed the significance of 'Literature Review' in a research paper. He identified the review of literature as a bridge between the past studies and what we intend to discover in the present. Dr. Mukherjee talked about 'Open Access Thesis and Dissertation' for identifying the research topic. In this regard he also gave information about a commercial site, that is, 'ebSCO open disertation'. He further suggested to read 'annual reviews', which will help the researchers to understand the specific studies in a particular area. 'Semantic Scholar' will be a good platform for gathering research papers for the review of literature. Furthermore, the 'Local citation network' shows the related papers of a specific area and provides the user with the recent articles of the specified area. Dr. Mukherjee also demonstrated the use of 'Zotero' for bibliography.

Time: 4.00p.m- 5.30 p.m.

Topic: Open Access to Research - A Journey. Speaker: Dr. Partha Sarathi Mokhopadhyay

Dr. Mukhopadhyay lays the foundation of Open Access in Research. He talked about four fundamental facets, that is, firstly, open and distributed information system as a platform for scholarly communication; secondly, open-source software and open standards for building services and utilities; thirdly, open access publishing system as a mechanism for generating open knowledge objects; fourthly, open learning system for disseminating learning resources across the globe. His lecture directed the researchers to be specific with the 'search' object.



He talked about meta search engines in this regard. Dr. Mukhopadhyay identified the budget problems in educational institutions regarding the access of journals in the libraries. He speaks about 'NLIST' which provides scholarly content to the researchers. He brought up the high profit motives of the publishing houses. Most reputed journals are published in developed countries and are monopolized by few publishers. In this regard Dr. Mukhopadhyay urged the authors to be more alert and cautious while giving away the copyright.

DAY-5th; Date: 22.07.2022- FRIDAY

Time: 10.30 a.m- 1.30 p.m.

Topic: Human Rights. Speaker: Prof. Bulbul Dhar James, Department of Political Science, Jamiya Miliya Islamiya University

Madam first explained us Human Rights and its international values and international organisation working for human rights, then she showed us 4 short films from youtube in different phases in her lecture based on Indian society, family and value system regarding women position, devaluating and degradation of human rights and women rights. Madam discussed about gender discrimination & violence, sexual abuse, rape, Femicide, social taboo about sex, in Indian society where she categorically portrayed the character of toxic masculinity of patriarchy in Indian society, and in doing so she cited an example how innocent young girl are becoming victims of rape and sexual abuse mostly by their close relatives even at home by her own biological fathers. She has talked about effects of science & technology on Human rights in the world where she explained that Science & technology has both Positive & negative effects on Human rights, where she showed that technology has more negative effect on human right particularly labour rights. Lastly she explained how Bio-technology is being used to earn profit by international MNCs by crating environmental degradation, health hazards, violating international Bio safety norms, producing and using Genetically Modified seeds and crops for profits.

And in this way violating human rights forest rights. Lastly Madam showed us how IVF (*In Vitro* fertilisation), is creating health hazard in thousands of women around the world where a new narrative is being superimposed on society that parents particularly an woman can't live good life without children. Or childbirth is mandatory for every couple. And thereby using of hormone therapy and medicinal use on woman increasing day by day, thereby creating various health issues for woman. This is one kind of violation of human rights cause one can remain childless throughout his or her life if they want it to.

Time: 2.30 p.m- 4 p.m. and from 4 pm-5.30 pm.

Topic: Food Habit & Cancer (Lecture I & II) . Speaker: Dr. Shankar Kumar Nath, Oncologist.

In His detailed Lecture on Food Habit & Cancer Dr. Shankar Nath started his lecture in the first half by showing slides of different types and sub types of Cancer forms in different parts on human body. Then he showed the longevity after getting cancer, and why cancer originates in human body. He explained curable & incurable types of Cancer and some kind of cancer is fully treatable and curable. He discussed the significance of 'Literature Review' in a research paper. He identified the review of literature as a bridge between the past studies and what we intend to discover in the present. Dr. Nath talked about different types of Carcinogens (Chemical or biological substances) found in our society, exposure to which can cause cancer in different parts in our body. Then he goes on talking about different types of bacteria and viruses where he show how HPV can work as an active carcinogen and cause cancer in uterus and cervix on woman body.



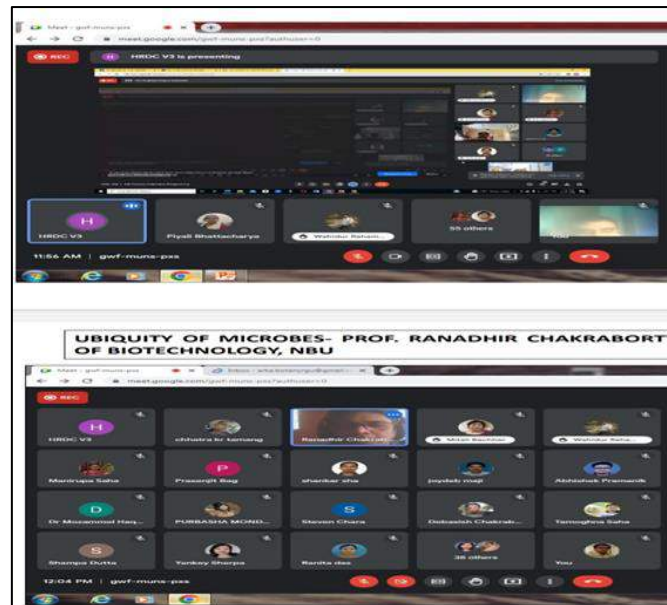
Then he showed how over secretion of hormones in the body of male and female (testosterone and Estrogens) can cause cancer in prostate and breast in human body. There after he showed us how any form of tobacco, alcohol can cause cancer in the lung & Cologne. Then he suggested us to avoid certain foods that can cause cancer or cancer causing foods if taken regularly , these food contains certain carcinogenic substances. These includes fatty foods, Fast & Junk foods, frozen or hydrogenated foods, food contain sodium or potassium nitrate and sodium glucomate, and food processed and artificially colored like yellow or dark red. He suggested not eat overcooked or fried foods converted into blackish color. He advised not take food prepared using preservatives or additives. Lastly he suggested having certain foods that contains natural cancer fighting agents, (like selenium, Carotene, Indoles, Isoflavones), like tomato, onion, garlic or Omega 3 fatty acids polyacetylene and dietary fibre etc.

DAY-6th; Date: 23.07.2022- SATURDAY

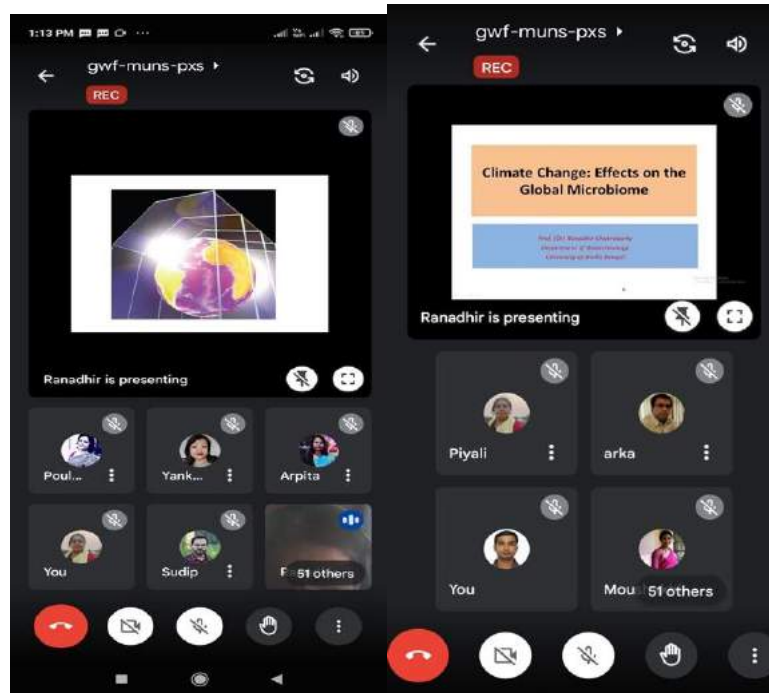
Time: 10:30 A.M. - 12 noon and 12 noon - 1:30 pm

The session was divided into two segments depending on two different lectures by two different distinguished speakers. The first segment of today's session commenced at 10:30 a.m. with participation of all Teacher- participants and joining of the distinguished speaker **Prof. P. K. Mandal, Department of Physics, NBU**.

At the onset, HRDC Co-Ordinator gave him a warm welcome and introduced him to the participants. The actual session began with the introduction of the title of his presentation **Story Behind Mobile Communications**. The speaker began his presentation with the issue of storing messages and how mobile phones work on Digital data where working of Digital machine is based on only two digits 0 And 1. He took up the workings of characters and symbols in the line with American Standard Code for Information Interchange. Bit by bit he pointed out how brain of mobile phone is a microprocessor and computer's memory are like cells which individually can store only one bit. The speaker stressed on the extent of memory requirement for storing 1 page text. He made us understand the workings of electromagnetic waves that help Cell phones receive and transmit messages. The speaker detailed on Displaying of Messages putting emphasis on LED and LCD. At the end, having stressed on Generations of Mobile Communications the speaker dealt with the issue pertaining to harms caused by mobile signal where there stands no conclusive scientific evidence. Thereafter the speaker invited questions from the participants in interactive session and the participants thoroughly met their queries. The lecture came to an end thanking the speaker.



The second segment of the session commenced at 12 noon inviting the distinguished speaker **Prof. (Dr.) Randhir Chakraborty, Department of Biotechnology, NBU**. **At the outset, HRDC, NBU** gave him a warm welcome and got him introduced to The participants The speaker introduced his topic **Climate Change- Effects on the Global Microbiome** first and then began his presentation with Spontaneous Generation Debate and unfolded the fact that it was Aristotle who introduced the belief in the spontaneous generation of life from non-living matter which remained unchallenged for more than 2000 years until Francisco Redi formally challenged the belief with his experiment eyeing on the source of emergence of maggots and the hypothesis: Maggots Come from flies. He stressed on the findings of Anton Van Leeuwenhock's observations and findings of tiny living organisms which he called animalcules. Then he reflected on the controversy over spontaneous generation and in this connection the speaker referred to the findings of different scientists such as John Needham and Lazzaro Spallanzani pertaining to appearance of tiny living thing in decaying broth. The speaker went on and detailed on Louis Pasteur and Industrial Microbiology covering the areas such as fermentation, Pasteurization etc. He spoke on the Germ Theory of Disease keeping in view observations of different scientist He went on to detail on importance of hand washing to prevent various infections. He explained the theory from the point of observations of Robert Koch and he also spoke on Anthrax in the line with Koch's Postulates. Thereafter he reflected on Discovery of Antimicrobial Agents. At last, he detailed on Global Warming with it's different dimensions and implication. Then the interactive session took place in which different Teacher participants put their queries and the speaker helped them to understand the issues. Then the session came to an end and the participants as well as HRDC thanked him for delivering such a nice presentation.



DAY-8th; Date: 25.07.2022- MONDAY

Time: 10:30 A.M. - 12 noon

Topic: “From Race to Ethnic Group: History, Development and Contemporary Relevance” by Prof. Shuvo Roy (Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta)

Prof. Shuvo Roy delineated on the history of studying population variation and its contemporary relevance and demonstrated in which way Identity became the yardstick of kinship boundary. These identities are not fixed. Herodotus, great Greek historian indicated Egyptians had thicker scalp than Persian because they did not use head gear like the Persians and would naturally get exposed to the sun. Physical features of variegated races are dependent on environmental condition. Prof. Roy proffered slides on Hippocrates, Aristotle, ‘Age of Exploration’ (15th, 16th, 17th centuries) Francois Bernier (1620-1688) categorized Europeans (Sp1), Asians (Sp 2), Africans (Sp 3), Lapps (Sp 4), Carolus Linnaeus stratified humans as- Homo europaeus, Homo americanus, Homo asiaticus, Homo afer on the basis of biological and behavioural traits. George Louis Leclerc, Count de Buffon first used the word race and classified population into Laplander, Tarter, South Asiatics, European, Ethiopian and American. Blumenbach classified human population on the basis of skin colour, hair form, head shape and facial features into Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American and Malayan. He explicated on typological model of Skin, hair, nose, stature. Earnest Hooton’s classification was based on skin, hair and eye colour (White, Mongoloid and Negroid). The slides contained multifarious maps indicating different races like Mongoloid, Baltic, Celtic and AINU’s location. He elucidates on development of anthropometry and its use as racial criteria through Cephalic index, Facial index and Nasal index and depicted quantitative and qualitative characters to add objectivity in racial classification by incorporating scholars like Dixon, Haddon, Denikar and Hooton’s observations.



He delineated Herbert Hope Risley's groundbreaking work on Indian population and its classification into Turko-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Scythio-Dravidian, Aryo-Dravidian, Mongolo-Dravidian, Mongoloid type and Dravidian. In his diligent delivery he incorporated Franz Boas's debunking of the ideas of fixed races, shortcomings of typological concept, Ashley Montague, Frank Livingstone and Jacques Barzun's protest against racism. He provided definitions of race by Boyd, Mayr, Baker, Brues Prof. Roy expounded on Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis's analysis of the large volumes of anthropometric data when he was founding statistical science in India and Mahalanobis made seminal contributions to the understanding of structures and histories of Indian ethnic populations using genetical methods.

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Time: 12 noon- 1.30 pm

Topic: Some Tips for Questionnaire: Prof. Shuvo Roy (Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta)

In the concluding section of his lecture Prof. Shuvo Roy defined a questionnaire which is an instrument to create link between the interviewer and the respondent. The two main objectives of designing a questionnaire are to maximize the response rate and to accumulate relevant information. The interviewer has to make a rough list of questions, refine the question phrasing, develop the response format, think about how the data will be processed, finalise the layout of the questionnaire, pretest, revise and implement.

At the end of the lecture participants engaged in a dynamic discussion. They threw light on different aspects of the concerned topic, made individuated observations.

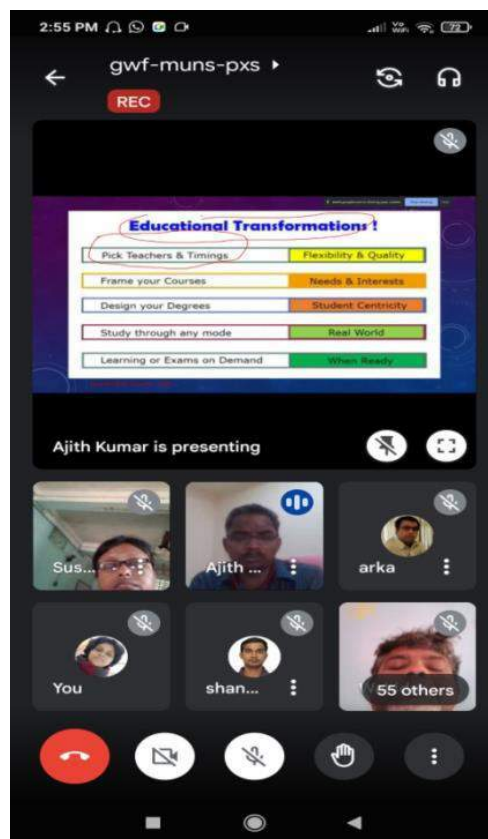
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Time: 2.30 pm - 4.00 pm

Topic: Lecture on MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) by Dr. Ajith Kumar. C (Assistant Professor, School of Education, IGNOU)

Dr. Ajith Kumar. C initiated his lecture by harping on the current problems in higher education. The problems are fragmented educational ecosystem, less emphasis on cognitive and learning outcomes, rigid separation of disciplines, limited teacher institution autonomy, limited career progress, and ineffective regulatory system. Dr. Kumar highlighted some recommendations like, multidisciplinary universities and colleges, education in local or Indian language, offer

ODL and online courses, revamping curriculum, pedagogy, assessment and student support. He threw light on the Chapter 24 of the NEP and its recommendations such as, pilot studies for online education, digital infrastructure, online teaching platform and tools, content creation, digital repository, addressing digital device, virtual labs, training and incentive for teachers, online assessment and examination, blended models of learning. The lecture expounded on the classes can be replicated in virtual space through online teaching, electronic assignment, online discussion forum, online test. 21st century pedagogy has been revamped with blended mode of teaching learning concept as it can be exemplified by SWAYAM's offering of 83 UG and 40 PG courses.

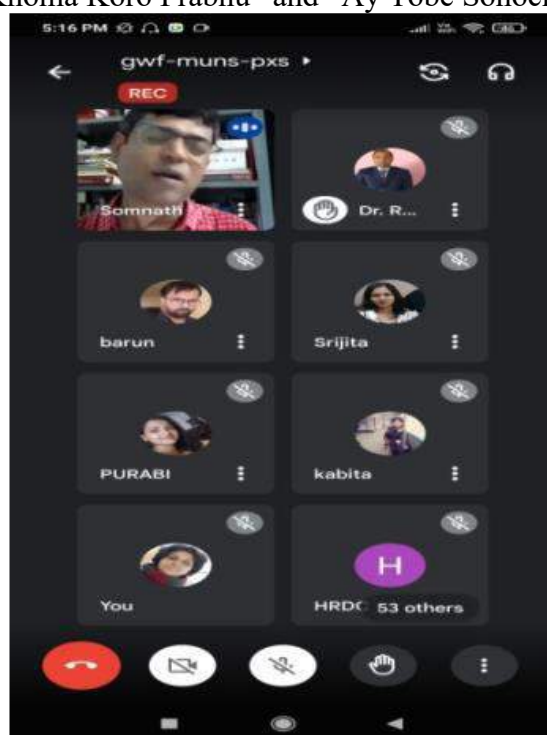


Educational transformations have been occurred by framing one's own courses, picking teachers and timings, designing degrees, studying through any mode, learning or exams on demand. Dr. Kumar explicated on Academic Bank of Credit (Bachelor liberal education, any subject combinations, merging of regular distance, online and virtual modes, life-long learning enabler, convert credits into degrees and diplomas, study in any national or international institutions). There has been a paradigm shift in teacher's role who turns out to be a content expert, facilitator, curator, assessor having technical, pedagogical, managerial skills. The lecture contained SWAYAM MOOC course design through 4 Quadrant Approach- Quadrant 1 (video, audio, animation, simulation, virtual lab, video demo), Quadrant 2 (SLMS, E-Book, illustration, PPT, web resources, OER, Links research paper, journals) Quadrant 3 (discussion, forum), Quadrant 4 (MCQ, fill in the blanks, matching type, short answer, quiz, assignment). MOOCs are being popular for regular improvement in online learning experience, cost issue of higher education, own convenience for knowledge and skill development, preference of digital natives. The concluding part of this session was interspersed with questions and observations of the participants which made the session engaging.

Time: 4.00 pm - 5.30 pm

**Topic: Literature through North Indian classical Music and its Therapeutic Implications:
Dr. Somnath Chakraborty (Assistant Professor in English), Lalgola College, Murshidabad, West Bengal.**

Dr. Chakraborty opined on the inalienable connection between literature and classical music by proffering the example of Sanskrit classic Abhijnanashakuntalam by Kalidasa where Rag Basant was used to accentuate the emotional exuberance of the lovers Shakuntala and Dushyanta and longing for faraway which is not immediate. He explicated on hermeneutics study of literature- the story of the interpretation of written texts. He threw light on the term 'Epochi' and the role of background music in arousing emotion during drama. Music and literature are of an auditory and temporal nature. Music works through phonological strategies i.e. by patterning of sounds and literature through syntactic mode i.e. by arrangement of speech and words. The resource person mentioned high optic notes which were used in the Rabindra Sangeet "Ha re re re" and created the emotion of jubilation, desire. He played in his violin the music of "Klanti Amar Khoma Koro Prabhu" and "Ay Tobe Sohochori".



The later part of the lecture was constituted of therapeutic measures of music in curing depression, insomnia, Alzheimer disease. Music stimulates pituitary glands and helps in secretion of happy hormones like dopamine, serotonin, and melatonin. Raga Bhoopal curbs blood pressure, Raga Bhimpalasi and raga Bageshree redress insomnia. The participants were enthralled by the music induced by the violin and the lecture turned out to be a tapestry woven with the threads of literature and music.

DAY-9th; Date: 26.07.2022- TUESDAY

Time: 10:30 A.M. - 12 noon and 12 noon- 1.30 pm

The session was started with the introduction of the resource person of this session, Prof. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyaya, given by Dr. Mosaroff Hossain, Assistant Director of UGC HRDC, NBU and then **Prof. Parthasarathi** delivered talk on title "**Open Access**".

He talked on information sources which are available through electronic services and he

classified three type of information flow available as open sources, "Primary", "Secondary", and "Tertiary". He talked on the "The Internet's Own Boy: the story of Aaron Swartz", Guerilla Open Access Manifesto and Sci-Hub. He discussed in detail on "N-LIST" which is an Indian e-resource website where Indian universities and colleges can register for their students for e-book, Journal with certain annual charge. He also talked on "Budapest Open Access" where scholars can read, download, copy, distribute or print the research articles or publications without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. He also historized on the movement of Open Access (OA) and in India, UGC passed regulations for IDR in year 2007. He discussed two type of open access: Self-archiving and open access journals. He also defined the term "Open Access" means free and online access to scholarly literature that can be freely disseminated further with proper author attribution. He considered Open Access in three ways: OA publishing, OA support and OA archiving. He talked an open access publishing website, named "DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS (www.doaj.org)" where you can find 10,500+ open access journals where these journals perform peer review and then make the approved contents for freely available and He also noted on "Open Access Repositories" with an example www.roar.eprints.org. He talked also on "directory of Open Access Books(www.doab.org)" which is an e-book resources website where one can read, download, print book with free of charge. There are also other website available for e-resources, some of them are "OER COMMONS", "HATHI TRUST Digital Library by HARVARD UNIVERSITY", "Internet Archive" and for the open access thesis, "Open Access Theses and Dissertations(www.Oatd.org)". One of the important website for e-book, Journals, is www.base-search.net which is suitable than Google for searching e-book, Journal. He talked on how to track the latest update/latest publication of your favorite Journals. For that he discussed RSS (Rich Site Summary) for the latest contents of your favorite websites. There is an app named "feedreader(www.feedreader.com)" for that. You need to download it. He also discussed some of the Bibliographic databases websites, www.lens.org, www.semanticscholar.org, www.app.dimensions.org. Dr. Parthasarathi also included the contributor parts of the Open Access system. For that he quoted two names "SHERPA/Romeo" and "SHERPA/JULIET". For metadata library, he quoted "Zenodo" which provides DOI. Lastly He discussed on "SCI-HUB" which is an open access e-resources websites which is use for down read, download article.

Time: (2.30pm-4.00pm and 4.00 pm-5.30pm)

Topic: "Men studies" delivered by Prof. Anupshekhar Chakraborty

Men's studies is a discipline where study upon men was introduced as onset of feminism and the factors could be social as well as political. Masculinity and patriarchy goes on toe to toe. Boy or girl whatever the privilege they get or not. Fashion formen had brewed up with capitalism. However, now days promote feminine ways also by saying 'the man' for a woman too. Metrosexuality, shown in films as well as toxi masculinity had been of profound interest and effect in modern day life. Mens studies had been of two types. One type is where it's said men and female may both be oppressed in patriarchal system. Another type is where feminism is well needed for balance of male chauvinism and patriarchy. Art house movies with serious notion of empowerment of female had been a weapon to curb the masculinity. Lack of slide or board work is making it difficult to provide a balance between the feminism and patriarchy.

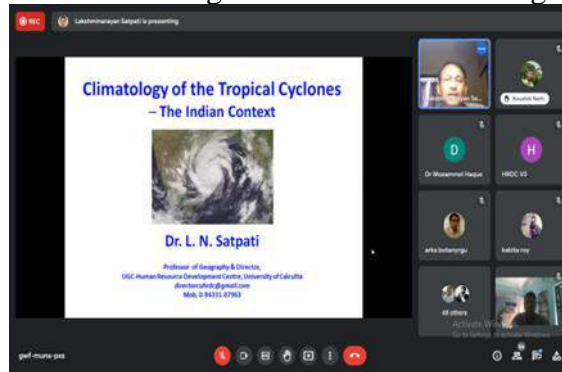
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DAY-10th; Date: 27.07.2022- WEDNESDAY

Time: 10:30 A.M. - 12 noon

Topic: Climatology of the tropical cyclones: the Indian context - Prof (Dr.) Lakshminarayan Satpati, Professor-Director, UGC-HRDC, Calcutta University

Prof. L.N. Satpati, delivered a lecture on Tropical cyclone and guideline of urban flooding disaster management. In his lecture, he explained the “Mechanism”, “Condition and genesis”, “wind shear”, “wind speed”, “Life of a cyclone”, “names of tropical cyclones”, cyclone forecast centre through “India Meteorological Department” and he also explained the National Disaster Management Guidelines: Management of Urban Flooding.



After this lecture on interactive session he explained the following participants- Dr. A. P. Chakraborty, J. Maji, P. Roy, K. Roy, N. Mishra and Dr. M. Haques questions

Time: 12 noon- 1.30 pm

Topic: Community Partnership to Enhance Local Resilience by Applying Environmental Consciousness- Dr. Pankaj Tiwari, Executive Director, Aarohi, Nainital, Uttarakhanda.

In the next part of this session, Dr. Pankaj Tiwari discussed about Community partnership to enhance local resilience by applying environmental consciousness.

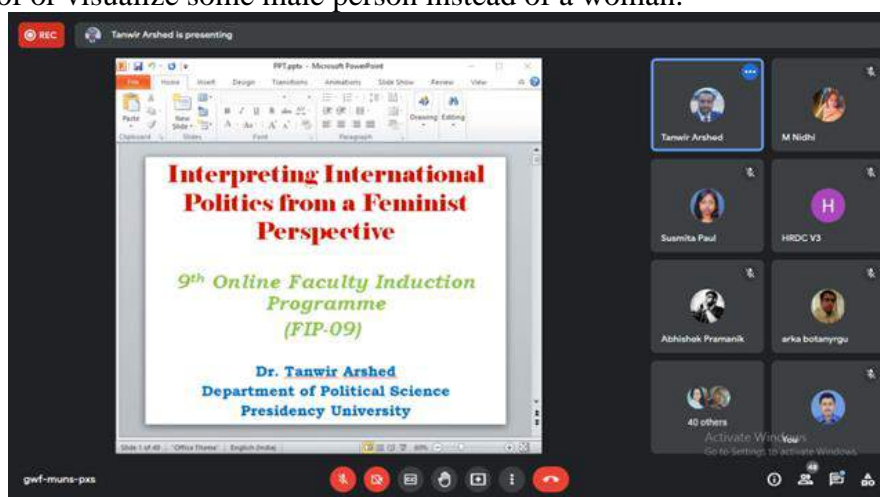


In his lecture, he explained the environmental business ethics, environmental issues that after business, natural environmental factor that after business, influence of environmental concern, environmental sustainability, shifts of development paradigms. The speaker explained the elements/ dimension, parameters, key actors, global responses to the challenges of sustainable development and outcomes of earth summit of sustainable development. He also presents animation of documentary on sustainable development. In this lecture he explain the following participant Dr. S. Paul, J. Maji, K. Roy, M. Roy, N. Mishra and S. B. Majumders questions.

Time: 2.30 pm- 4.00 pm

Topic: Interpreting International Politics from a Feminist Outlook– Dr. Tanwir Arshed, Department of Political Science, Presidency University, Kolkata, West Bengal

The post-lunch session began with the lecture of Dr. Tanwir Arshed. The title of his lecture was “Interpreting International Politics from a Feminist Outlook”. The approach of the content of the lecture was holistic, common-sense perspectival that is dominated and/or influenced by masculine hegemony. The initial part of the presentation was quite interactive. Through the interaction, Professor wanted to point out that intellectual communities of the society, including the community of academicians, too, are not free from the impact of the hegemony. Whenever there is a mention of some post, heroic character, prestigious personality, struggler, or fighter, instantly people’s (of men and women both in general) conscience or subconscious mind make them think of or visualize some male person instead of a woman.

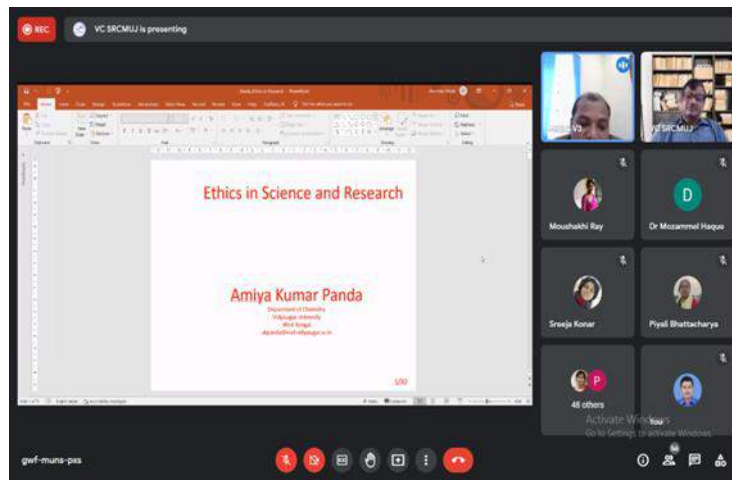


In the later part of the lecture, Professor Arshed showed that according to some feminist thinkers, international relationships are somehow male-dominated and only showcase the male hegemony. Some school of thought considers that international relationship keeps feminism out of consideration during the discussion and description of war, politics, etc. Professor added more that from the Greek culture to today’s politics and political practices all where man-hood is celebrated consciously in the world. People’s vision, thinking, and perception of everything are constructed by the cultural bias toward masculine hegemony.

Time: 4.00 pm- 5.30 pm

Topic: Ethics in Science and Research – Professor Amiya Kumar Panda, Department of Chemistry, Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, West Bengal

Professor Amiya Kumar Panda through his lecture presented a wide notion of ethics and of the moral foundation of research. According to him, for understanding the idea of morality in research, one is supposed to have an idea about the features of misconduct in research. Falsification, fabrication, and plagiarism are the three most prominent features of misconduct in research, the practice of which is strictly prohibited. Besides these three there are some other types of misconduct like image manipulation, data omission or suppression, sabotage, etc.



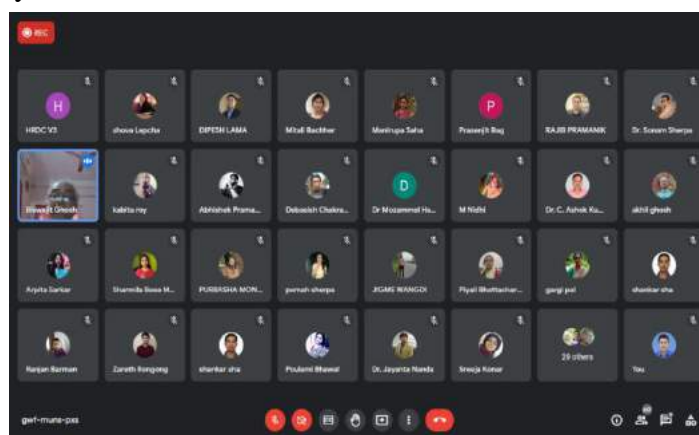
Professor mentioned the Milgram Study (1963) as a method, by the application of which researchers abstain even from thinking to practice some misconduct. The term 'ethics' refers to morality or moral philosophy. In a broad sense, it involves systemizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong behaviour. Ethics, along with aesthetics comprises a branch of philosophy called Axiology, which concerns the value study. To keep a research work free from falsification, fabrication, or plagiarism peer review is required. It is a safeguard against fraud. He talked about authorship credit regarding collaboration issues. In the conclusion of the lecture, Professor Panda stated that thinking about research ethics cannot make one a good person; but a study of it can offer a map of ethical issues, which helps the person to recognize the issues at the time of his/her own research.

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DAY-11th; Date: 28.07.2022-THURSDAY

Time: 10:30 A.M. - 12 noon

Topic: Society, Culture and Family Counselling: Challenges in 21st Century - Prof (Dr.) Biswajit Ghosh, Professor, Sociology, Burdwan University.

Prof. Biswajit Ghosh delivered lecture on how counseling is necessary in various aspects of in this current globalised world where electronic gadgets are taking much more time of us. Newspapers enhance kind of tension in our mind with lots of propaganda, TV serials killing our time so that our family life and social life is deeply affected. In this technological world social media and other gadgets are governing our action by the consumer theory. All of a sudden our personal informations are hacked and using in illegal activities by criminals. Even Income Tax officers are being robbed by them. We are compromising our foods for the sake of other comparatively unnecessary items.



Lack of technical knowledge of aged persons are creating a kind of insecurity among them and they are not able to adapt the technical skill. Children are learning various bad things which we often talk, behave or think in front of them. So they got affected and used to some bad habits. Colonization of life by market media is a concerning thing in today's life. Only achievements are being shown by the people in social media but they also have some agony, which are not coming out publicly. He discussed about various problems like: conflict of relationships, unexpected death, losing job, child behavior, addictions and mental anxiety. For solving these complexities he suggests to do Yoga, Pranayam, patients in life, minimum expectations, soft behavior, caring for others, socialization of individual etc. After this lecture on interactive session he explained the following participant Dr. A. P. Chakraborty, J. Maji, P. Roy, K. Roy, N. Mishra and S. Bhattacharya's questions. It was a very informative session and all participants are really got something important about counseling which will be fruitful for near future.

Time: 12 noon- 1.30 pm

Topic: Educational Status of STs in West Bengal- Dr. Sudash Lama, Associate Professor, History, North Bengal University.

Dr. Sudash Lama, delivered a well-researched field survey carrying out during 2013-14 and subsequently Sir has gathered more information about the Educational Status of Schedule Tribe's in West Bengal. According to census data of 2011 literacy rate of ST's was quite low as per national literacy rate. For the poor condition of ST's in educational field Dr. Lama given some reason for that like: Language barrier, late start of schooling, change language after joining school, low confidence within students, not accustomed with new tools and techniques for study, financial difficulties, unpleasant family environment, first generation learner, traditional way of living style etc. Apart from that he also argued that Curricula development, pedagogy, geographical location etc. are not allowed them to come out of their static situation. In home or in the society ST students are not having the kind of facilities or environment which can be fruitful for education.



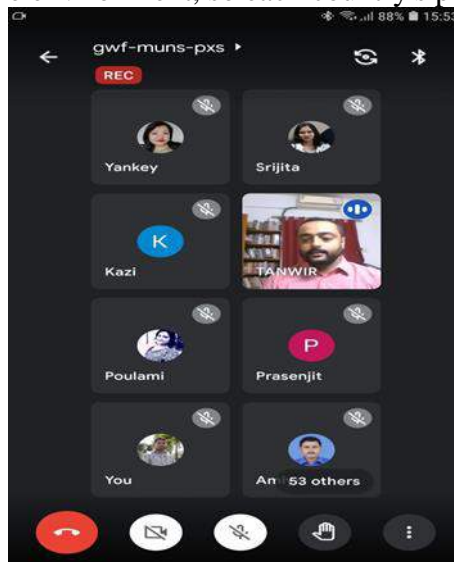
Those ST students who living in village areas are not being able to grab the educational field because of the livelihood they are shifting towards income or family occupation at a very young age. They also socially pressurized to take care of the house, cook food and live a traditional clustered life. According to census of 2011, dropout rate in ST's for West Bengal was 77% in Class XI and XII which is pretty much higher as compared to national rate of dropout. Alongside, social discrimination keep their confidence down be it a ST Student or ST Teacher. They feel isolated with non ST students dominated classrooms. Though ST's living in urban areas, having proper infrastructure for education and moral support from the parent and comparatively educated society, they performed very well in academics. Though Govt.

initiatives are there but due to communication gap the Govt. authorities are yet unable to find the way to convince them. So problem lies in the implementation part of the various Govt. plans- this is the view of Sir Lama which came out during the question-answer session. It was a very nice and well researched presentation and we all enjoyed a lot.

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Time: 2.30 pm- 4.00 pm

Topic: De-constructing Third World Societies : A Riggsian Approach – Dr. Tanwir Arshed, Department of Political Science, Presidency University, Kolkata, West Bengal

Dr. Tanwir Arshed delivered a lecture on third world societies. He observed that after the abolition of colonial rule, many new countries began to emerge. These countries started imitating western countries in creating laws, policies, development infrastructure. And that was the mistake they made in imitating the western countries because the western countries were industrialized countries. And most of the newly independent countries were dependent on agriculture. Dr. Arshed mentioned here the issue raised by Dr. Hackel. Arshad said that just as biodiversity depends on the environment, so each country's problem is different.

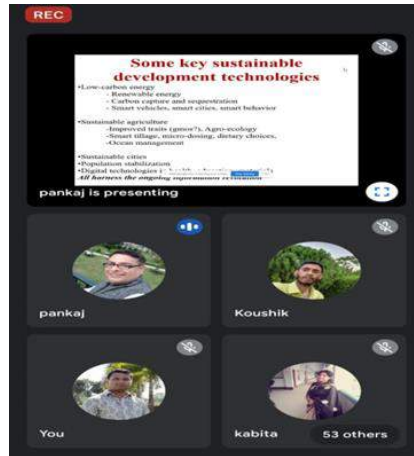


The contrast between cultural, religious, economic and social space is called Administrative Ecology. This contradiction is the real problem of third world countries. In these countries, it does not work if it is limited to certain professions. A person has to be involved in different professions. Overpopulation and unemployment are the main reasons. In pointing out the social status of girls in this third world, he raised the issue of women's education and hygiene. The speaker highlighted the social conditions of third world countries through Slideshow and lecture method.

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Time: 4.00 pm- 5.30 pm

Topic: Keys Actors In Sustainable Development - Dr. Pankaj Tiwari, Executive Director, Aarohi, Nainital, Uttarakhanda.

In the next part of the session held on 28.07.2022, Pankaj Tiwari discussed about Keys Actors In Sustainable Development. Mr. Tiwari presented the four principles of sustainable development. They are 1) Promotion of sustainable technologies 2) Carbon Taxation 3) Public Investment in Health, education, nutrition etc. 4) politics for the people.



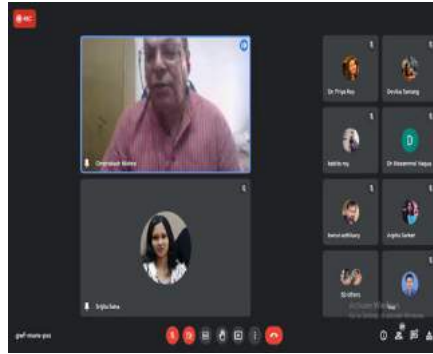
In this context, he mentioned some problems of the 21st century. Population growth, poverty, climate change, use of fertilizers etc. In this discussion, the speaker tried to explain how we are going to face the epidemic by showing various animations. Glaciers are melting and sea levels are rising. Many countries will sink into the ocean if they are not aware of global warming. Mr. Tiwari also talked about 'Aarohi'. This organization is working with children, mothers and poor people. He mentioned that improving health, education is primary objective of 'Aarohi'.

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DAY-12th; Date: 29.07.2022-FRIDAY

Time: 10:30 A.M. - 12 noon

Topic: Society Interdependence in the Union-State Relationship - Dr. Omprakash Mishra, Professor and Ex-Head of the Department, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University.

At the very outset, Prof. Mishra made it crystal clear that his lecture would be multi-dimensional rather than one-dimensional or superficial and he kept his words until the last word of the lecture. In order to build a congenial atmosphere required for an in-depth discussion of the chosen topic, he shared a warm conversation with the participants. He began his discussion by addressing the necessity to replace the term 'centre' with the considerably neutral word 'union' as the former repeatedly reminds us about the perpetual power-play going on between the centre and the margin. Centre invariably exercises power and thrashes the rest to the margin. Margin has no power, no authority and therefore, no question of control; the centre dominates the margin and the margin gets dominated by the centre. With a view to deconstructing this time-worn, over-simplified, naturalized equation, he introduces the theory of interdependence between the centre and the margin, i. e.; the Union and the States. In India, the Union-States relations constitute the core elements of federalism. India is neither totally federal nor completely unitary; it hovers in the midst. India is a country which has more diversity in languages, religions, food habits, customs, rituals, and traditions much greater population than the whole of Africa or Europe. Therefore, the Constitution is drafted with utmost sincerity and brilliance so that it can preserve and protect a utopian unity in the face of actual diversity.



The residuary powers under the Indian Constitution are assigned to the Union and not to the States. Though there is a division of power between the Union and the States, the Indian Constitution provides the Union with the power to wield dominance over the legislation as well as the administration of the States. In the Indian Constitution, a sum total of fifty-six Articles (from Article 245 to Article 300 in Part XI and XII) are devoted to State-Union relations. By going into great detail about the relations, the Constitution frames strived to minimize the conflicts between the duo. Interdependence is interwoven in the Constitution. Part XI of the Indian Constitution specifically deals with centre-state relations. It has been bifurcated into legislative and administrative relations. Prof. Mishra made it evident that the Parliament has superseding power as compared to the state legislatures. In the case of administrative relations, it is stated that the State governments should ensure that they abide by the laws made by the Parliament and do not perform any executive or administrative function in contravention of the same. He concludes his discussion by commenting that whatever the combination and permutation of the Constitutional rules be, the Central Government and the State Governments should cooperate for the highest well-being and safety of the citizens of India. They should take a mutual oath to protect the environment, control terrorism and population, provide food and medicines for all and sundry to construct a better India. As soon as this session was over, he adeptly answered all the questions raised by the participants.

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Time: 12 noon- 1.30 PM

Topic: Putin’s War in Ukraine—Changes and Implications - Dr. Omprakash Mishra, Professor and Ex-Head of the Department, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University.

This session pivots on the Russia-Ukraine war. Russia’s invasion caused Europe’s largest refugee crisis since World War II. Russia thought this war to have a very easy victory, which proved otherwise. Russia’s unfair dominance over Ukraine produced firm resistance instead. Ukraine stepped up its operations to recapture occupied territory as Russian forces continued to advance in the east. Russia’s sole intention was to wipe Ukraine off the world map.



However, Russia's vicious actions led to massive damage and destruction not only in the targeted territories of Ukraine but also in Russia itself. War causes proportionate damage both to the victorious as well the defeated teams. History unflinchingly glorifies the conquerors paying no heed to the catastrophe caused by the heroes to his own country. War triggers death, damage, destruction, injury, violence, famine, malnutrition, illness, disability, poverty, depression, anxiety and the list runs long enough to be enlisted in this tiny space. War engenders a persistent imbalance between gain and pain. Because of these reasons Rabindranath Tagore promulgated a vision of peace through the cultivation of anti-war sentiments. He formulated this vision of peace against a backdrop and as an antidote to the reckless bloodshed and war-madness of the twentieth century, which witnessed the consecutive World Wars as well as the ongoing violence in different forms, effectively turning into a tower of skulls. The discussion was abruptly interrupted at this juncture due to network issues.

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(Afternoon Session: 2.30 pm – 4.00 pm and 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm)

Topic: Natural Resources and its Utilization. Speaker: Prof. (Dr.) Pranab Ghosh, Professor in the Department of Chemistry, at the University of North Bengal and the Registrar (Officiating) of the University of North Bengal



At the onset, the resource person- **Prof. (Dr.) Pranab Ghosh, Professor in the Department of Chemistry, at the University of North Bengal and the Registrar (Officiating) of the University of North Bengal,** interacted with the participants of the FIP-09 and asked the participants to share their views on “Philosophy of Teaching”. The participants shared their views. Prof. Ghosh talked about the story of Prof. Elias James Corey- an American organic chemist. In 1990, he won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry "for his development of the theory and methodology of organic synthesis", specifically retrosynthetic analysis- a technique for planning a synthesis, especially of complex organic molecules. He mentioned the interdisciplinary roles of chemistry subjects with other branches of sciences, talked about ISO specifications-International Organization for Standardization.



He discussed on the “**Natural Resources and its Utilization**”. His research interests focused on “the arena of medicinal and natural product Chemistry, Organic Synthesis and development of new synthetic methodology, Green Chemistry, synthesis of functional materials and their applications in Petroleum and Crude oils”. During his lecture initially, he talked about the importance of green chemical synthesis to reduce chemical pollution to the environment by reducing the generation and use of toxic and hazardous chemicals in the laboratories as well as in Industries. He mentioned the roles of microwave irradiation and sonication process in the context of clearing the concept of green chemistry.



He also pointed out the eco-friendly activities through the applications of advanced materials like surface active materials, carbon nanotube, oil soluble detergents, polymeric materials, conductive polymers, polymeric performance additives etc, and green chemistry to run the industries in greener way. Prof. Ghosh emphasized on the idea of development of new engine technology, innovation of greener fuel and reduction of fuel consumption which might pave the way towards the alternatives of reducing the vehicular pollution.

Thereafter he discussed about greener medicines and sources of those natural product (plant) based medicines like morphine in relieving moderate to severe pain, obtained from the plant- *Papaver somniferum*; Digitalis (Digitoxin and Digoxin)- a cardiac glycoside, obtained from the dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* (common foxglove) plants, Quinine- an alkaloid, used to treat malaria, derived from the bark of the *Cinchona* tree etc. The resource person emphasized on the uses of plant based drugs and medicines like ajmalicine, allyl isothiocyanate, NP based drugs- steroidal pyrazine derivative, triterpene based drugs and so on. In support of the uses of natural product based drugs, the resource person mentioned about the statements- “80% residents of developing countries relied on natural product based drugs” in the report of WHO and “Over 50% of prescribed drugs owe their origin to plants”, mentioned in the report of BBC. He shed the light on the natural resources, mainly about the different plants how their fruits, roots and stems had helped in the old age to cure several diseases. Then he conveyed the reason for their efficiencies in curing different diseases as they contained different natural products and drug molecules. On the other hand, he also explained the side effects of the uses of synthetic drugs like child birth defects were found due to the use of synthetic drug- “Thalidomide”. He mentioned the four basic points- a)

reduced side effects, b) effective alternatives to drug resistant diseases, c) cost effective and d) inbuilt stereo structure for giving more importance in using natural based drugs over synthetic drugs now a days. He discussed the bioassay- procedure of extraction of different natural products and drug molecules from plants in kerosene, ethylacetate-less polar solvent and the biological study with those compounds towards antibacterial, antifungal and antioxidant activities. The resource person shared his research work, published research papers in reputed International Journals with the participants. Moreover, he also mentioned about the report of “Triterpenoids from guava plant- *Psidiumguajava* with biocidal activity” from the perspective of his own research work done in his laboratory.

30.07.2022 (Morning Session: 10.30 am- 12 noon & 12 noon- 1.30 pm
Afternoon Session: 2.30 pm – 4.00 pm and 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm)

DAY-13th; Date: 30.07.2022- SATURDAY
(Morning Session: 10.30 am- 12 noon & 12 noon- 1.30 pm)



Topic: Revised CAS Rules. Speaker: Dr. Partha Ganguly, JDPI, HED, West Bengal

In the first session of his lecture, the resource person- **Dr. Partha Ganguly, JDPI, HED, West Bengal** discussed the topic- **Revised CAS Rules**. He explained in detail the amended CAS Rule notification published on 7th December, 2017 and advised that those faculty whose CAS fell after 6th December, 2017, they had to follow the rules for their promotions as per the new revised CAS Rule, 2017. He emphasized on teaching, learning and evaluation related activities that all teachers should follow sincerely. He discussed in detail about the API (Academic Performance Indicators) format related to CAS and guided us how to fill up the format by explaining each point mentioned in API format. Dr. Partha Ganguly explained in detail about the academic audit report format that should be filled up by the teachers and this information should be provided and checked by the Director, IQAC of the respective Institutes. The resource person also advised to perform the duties sincerely like regularity and punctuality in conducting assigned classes, active participation in counseling and mentoring students, participation in examination related duties, in innovative teaching-learning processes, in conducting remedial classes in Institutes, participation in overall development of the Institutes, participation in Faculty Induction Program-FIP/Refresher Courses, organizing seminars and workshops, presenting and publishing quality research papers in peer reviewed UGC care listed journals by the teachers.

He explained in detail about the assessment procedure and the role of IQAC in this assessment process. After submitting annual self-appraisal report in the prescribed pro forma, the IQAC after verification of the fulfillment of all requirements for promotion as required, will forward it to the Principal which will be forwarded to the screening committee. He explained the role of library and librarian in the context of CAS.

10.30 am – 12.00 noon and 12 noon- 1.30 pm- Revised
CAS rule Dr. Partha Ganguly, JDPI, HED, Govt. of West

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT
J. S. BHANUJI
BIRSA BIJRAY SALT LAKE
KOLKATA-700091

No.1874-Edu (CS)P-82/88 Date: 07.02.2017

NOTIFICATION

Consequent upon the Notification of the University Grants Commission's (4th Amendment) Regulations published vide Number F.1-2/2016 dated 11.07.2016, and in continuation of the Department's Order vide F.1-2/2016 dated 11.07.2016, the matter regarding adoption of the Teaching Hours per week for promotion in Government-aided Colleges in West Bengal.

APPENDIX - III- TABLE I

(Please refer to UGC notification no. F.1-2/2016 dated 11th July, 2016)

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (API) FOR CAREER ADVANCEMENT SCHEME (CAS) PROMOTIONS FOR ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN COLLEGES.

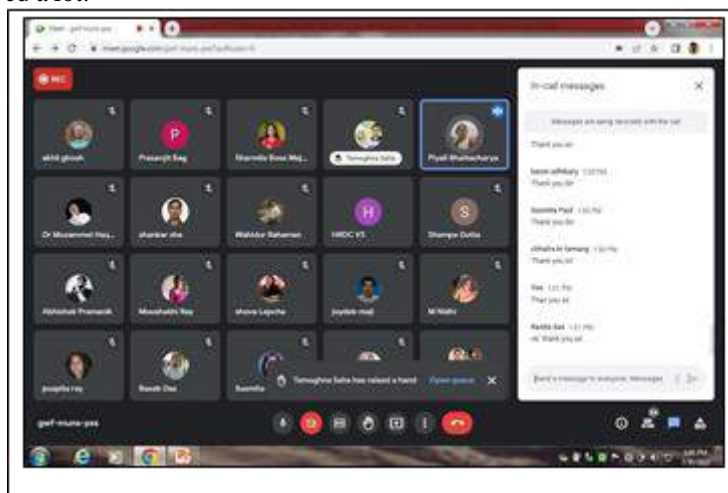
	Direct Teaching Hours per week
Assistant Professor	16
Associate Professor	14
Professor	11

Based on the teacher's work used for (a) teaching related activities, domain knowledge and evaluation and (c)

The resource person advised all participants to do assigned UG and PG classes as per the class routine regularly and sincerely. He also suggested that for preparation of data related to CAS promotion, teachers should keep a record of their day to day activities. Dr. Ganguly mentioned about UGC regulations, 2018 regarding the participation in Faculty Induction Program- FIP/Refresher Courses, change in recruitment process in Universities and Colleges. Participants interacted with the speaker and cleared their doubts related to CAS. All the participants were benefited a lot by the lecture, delivered by Dr. Partha Ganguly.

DAY-13th; Date: 30.07.2022- SATURDAY
(Afternoon Session)

In the afternoon interactive session, **Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Director, NBU- HRDC** interacted with all participants and cleared their doubts regarding seminar presentation, rules and regulations of doing FIP/Refresher courses as per the UGC guidelines etc. He also suggested all participants to convey the message to their colleagues that teachers should select any of the 66 HRDC centers in India to conduct either Faculty Induction Program (FIP) or Refresher Course for their promotion in carrier advancement. All the participants shared their views and enjoyed a lot.



01.08.2022 (Morning Session: 10.30 am- 12 noon & 12 noon- 1.30 pm

Afternoon Session: 2.30 pm – 4.00 pm and 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm)
SEMINAR PRESENTATION BY PARTICIPANTS

DAY-15th; Date: 01.08.2022- MONDAY

(Morning Session: 10.30 am- 12 noon)

10.30 – 12.00	Seminar: Group A-1	Adjudicators- Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, HRDC, NBU & Dr. Tilak Saha, Zoology, NBU
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DAY-15th; Date: 01.08.2022- MONDAY

(Morning Session: 12 noon- 1.30 pm)

12.00 – 1.30	Seminar: Group A-1	Adjudicators- Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, HRDC, NBU & Dr. Tilak Saha, Zoology, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group-A1- Science) Theme: Science and Society

09 Participants from the **Group A1** delivered their Seminar presentations under the adjudication of Dr. Tilak Saha, Deptt. of Zoology, NBU and Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Professor-Assistant Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, NBU for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

1. **Dr. Jayanta Nanda**, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, University of North Bengal

Title of seminar presentation: Supramolecular Gels and various applications for mankind.

Dr. Nanda discussed about different applications of supramolecular gels for mankind. He first explained in detail about the definition, work procedure of gels and their classifications. He talked about the objectives of supramolecular chemistry, molecular self-assembly, well defined and stable structure which could be by controlling different types of non-covalent interactions. He explained nicely about different stimulus factors that triggered gelation process. Dr. Nanda highlighted the concept of stimuli- responsive gel which could be used for drug delivery, talked about pH- responsive gelation procedure, thixotropic gels. From his research findings, he concluded that gel like materials and supramolecular gels could be used for our daily lives as well as for drug delivery.

2. **Dr. Rajib Pramanik**, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Berhampore Girls' College (Class Roll No- 25)

Title of seminar presentation: Contribution of Chemistry on Science, Innovations and Technology: Enable Modern Society

At the onset of his lecture, Dr. Pramanik explained the meaning of modern society and science. He discussed elaborately about the interrelationship between science, technology and society. He talked about the five important inventions- Penicillin, ammonia production by Haber-Bosch process, polyethylene, contraceptive pills and liquid crystal displays in the field of chemistry that enable modern world. He explained in detail how physical chemistry could be used for the society by new discovery and technology development. As evidence, he mentioned the applications of concepts of thermodynamics laws in heat engine, steam engine, transportation, air-condition, refrigerator, heat pump etc and the use of spectroscopy in biomedical sciences- for blood, urine analyses etc. Dr. Pramanik shared his view on the contribution of physical chemistry for various aspects of human living.

3. **Dr. Prasenjit Bag**, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Panskura Banamali College

(Autonomous) (Class Roll No- 31)

Title of seminar presentation: Chemical Fixation of Carbon Dioxide: Efforts Towards Mitigation of Global Climate Change

Dr. Bag explained the effect of carbon dioxide on global warming and shared his experience through research that how chemical fixation of carbon dioxide could mitigate climate change. He mentioned about chemicals like urea (used in agriculture), salicylic acid (used as aspirin), methanol, formaldehyde, formic acid and biotin (vitamin B7) which could be produced industrially as derivatives from carbon dioxide. Dr. Bag talked about the homogenous and heterogeneous catalytic methods used in this context. He shared his idea to devise such technology that could recycle carbon dioxide to find out a solution for the use of derived carbon fuels in an eco-friendly approach.

4. Dr. Biraj Kumar Barman, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Parimal Mitra Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Malbazar

Title of seminar presentation: Cyclodextrin based host-guest inclusion complexes and their applications

Dr. Barman conveyed the idea of host-guest chemistry and inclusion complex in his lecture. He gave some examples of guest molecules like ionic liquids, vitamins, amino acids etc as well as examples of host molecules like cyclodextrin, crown ethers. As per the view of the speaker, cyclodextrins are formed from the enzymatic degradation of starch by bacteria and in a torus shaped ring like structure, the outer shell- hydrophilic and inner cavity- hydrophobic in nature. Dr. Barman mentioned some methods like uses of UV-VIS spectroscopy, Fluorescence, 2D-Roesy, X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy, mass spectrometry, NMR, FT-IR spectroscopy, used to establish the formation of inclusion complexes. He pointed out the beneficial aspects of cyclodextrin inclusion complex in enhancing the solubility, bioavailability, improving stability, reducing irritation etc. He highlighted the roles of inclusion complexes in curing diseases like use of inclusion complexes of silybinin in the treatment of hepatotoxic condition, ranitidine- histamine-2 receptor, used in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers, phenylephrine hydrochloride (PEH), used as antipyretic, analgesic drug to relieve pain.

5. Dr. Gargi Pal, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Durgapur Women's College, Durgapur

Title of seminar presentation: The Green Approach of Chemical Science for the Advancement of Society towards a Sustainable Future

Dr. Pal presented the concepts and roles of green chemistry for the welfare of the society. She explained the green chemistry (Benign Chemistry/ Clean Chemistry) as incorporation of sustainable thinking in such an experimental design manner in order to reduce waste, risk, energy and cost. She emphasized on the renewability of raw material of feedstock and explained in detail about green chemistry metrics, chemical yield, atom economy, atom efficiency, effective mass yield, E- factor etc. In concluding remarks, Dr. Pal mentioned that green chemistry application must be one of the fundamental approaches to prevent pollution for better sustainable future.

6. Dr. Wahidur Rahaman, Assistant Professor- (Class Roll no- 42)

Title of seminar presentation: Chemistry in our daily life

Dr. Rahaman explained the contributions of chemical science in many fields, including food, medicine, materials, energy, transport, technology, electricity. In his lecture, he focused how chemistry would help us to solve many problems including sustainable energy and food production, managing our environment, providing safe drinking water as well as promoting human and environmental health.

7. Mr. Zareth Rongong, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri (Class Roll No- 10)

Title of seminar presentation: Understanding Allee Effect For Conservation of Endangered Species

Dr. Rongong explained the reason behind the late outbreak of Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*), that

occurred in the year 1889. As per his view, this was due to allee effect. He talked about negative density dependence and positive density dependence (allee effect) in order to explain the reason behind the late outbreak of *Lymantria dispar*. He described in detail the mechanisms for allee effect by explaining fertilization efficiency in sessile organisms under reproductive mechanism, mechanism related to survival, cooperation among predators. He also discussed about the conservation of such endangered species in the context of allee effect.

8. **Dr. Shampa Dutta**, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Katwa College

Title of seminar presentation: Studies on Common Aeroallergens and its impacts on public health

Dr. Dutta pointed out the different types of aeroallergens like pollens, fungi, fur, feathers, house dust mites etc, responsible for different naso-bronchial allergic diseases- allergic rhinitis, eczema, bronchial asthma etc. She conducted a survey in Kolkata metropolitan areas to explore the diversity of aeroallergens found. During her survey, she analyzed dust samples and used the procedure of allergen skin test to detect the infection. As per her research finding, different age groups of patients showed highest sensitivity towards pollen of *Cocos nucifera*. She elaborately described preventive and control measures like a) to remove feather pillows and replace with a synthetic one, b) dust free bedrooms, c) enclosing the mattresses in a plastic cover, d) replacing woolen blankets by nylon or terylene etc. step by step manner against induced allergy.

9. **Miss. Purabi Mahato**, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, New Alipore College, Kolkata

Title of seminar presentation: Role of insects in society in different aspects: Science and Society

At the onset, Dr. Mahato mentioned about the ecological, agricultural, economic importance of insects as well as how insects could be used as a source of food, medicine. Role of insect in forensic science was also discussed. She talked about the contribution of insects in pollination, decomposition, recycling nutrients, soil fertility etc. She discussed in detail the roles of insects as bio indicators of pollutions like “Lepidopterans”, used as indicator of heavy metal pollution, carbon dioxide concentration indicator. Dr. Mahato explained the terminology- “Apitherapy”, where honeybee and bee products could be used against diseases and disorders. She also talked about lac culture and forensic entomology.

Adjudicators Dr. Tilak Saha and Dr. Mossaraf Hossain congratulated all of us for the successful Seminar Presentation. Interaction session was also very effective. We are very glad for being enriched with his valuable comment and suggestion regarding presentation style and manner.

DAY-15th; Date: 01.08.2022- MONDAY

(Afternoon Session: 2.30 pm – 4.00 pm)

2.30 – 4.00	Seminar: Group A-3	Adjudicators- Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, HRDC, NBU & Dr. Dilip Ch. Pramanik, Math, NBU
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(Afternoon Session: 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm)

4.00 – 5.30	Seminar: Group A-2	Adjudicators- Prof. Arnab Sen, Deptt. of Botany, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group-A3- Science) Theme: Science and Society

05 Participants from the **Group A3** delivered their Seminar presentations under the adjudication of Dr. Dilip Ch. Pramanik, Deptt. of Mathematics, NBU and Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, NBU for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

1. **Dr. Ranjan Barman**, Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Dinhat College *Title of seminar*

presentation: A mathematical model for controlling the crime in the society

Dr. Barman elaborately described the definition of crime and different types of crimes like personal, property related crimes, crimes against morality, white-collar crime, organized crime etc. He discussed about the mathematical model that could be used to control crime. In explaining the equations in the model, he mentioned about the susceptible and criminal categories of people. As per the speaker, in the derivation of equation of the model, when factor $q=0$, it indicated no chance of immigration of criminals in the region.

2. Dr. Tanushree Ray, Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Dinahata College

Title of seminar presentation: The Impact of Science on Society

Dr. Ray talked about the valuable contributions of science in the field of medicine, in curing diseases like small pox, cholera, tuberculosis. She discussed about the discovery of antibiotics, use of atomic energy in the field of medicine, surgery and to produce cheap electricity. Dr. Ray mentioned the role of science in agriculture and also pointed out the detrimental effect of science and technology mentioning “Bhopal Gas Tragedy”, “Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster” and the issue regarding carbon emission in the air. In concluding remarks, she pointed out that both the Government and citizens should be more aware about the causes of climate change, biodiversity loss and for betterment of the society, good aspects of science should be adopted.

3. Dr. Mitali Bachher, Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya

Title of seminar presentation: Some Amazing Facts of Positive Integers

Number Theory is a branch of pure Mathematics devoted to the study of the natural numbers and the integers. Dr. Mitali Bachher characterized some amazing facts of some positive integers. She elaborately described interesting facts about “6174- Kaprekar’s constant”, “3435-Ramachandra number”, “561-the smallest Carmichael number”, “1729- Ramachandran-Hardy number”, “Amicable numbers”, “Narcissistic number” etc. The number of positive divisors and its sum with examples, perfect numbers with examples were explained. As per the view of Dr. Bachher, “Number Theory” plays a major role in our way of life. Recent developments in cryptology and computer science are based on elementary number theory.

4. Dr. Manirupa Saha, Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Alipurduar University ***Title of seminar presentation: The role of physics in the medical field to the society***

Dr. Saha discussed about the important discoveries in the field of physics in electricity, computer technology, telecommunications, healthcare sectors etc. She highlighted the scanning processes, used in health sectors which were based on the laws of physics. She talked about electromagnetic spectrum, discovery, working principles and applications of X-rays. She discussed about the use of CT scan, MRI, gradient coils, radiofrequency coils in the field of medical science. She concluded that without the knowledge of physics, operation of such sophisticated instruments might be difficult in near future. So, as per her view, there should be a collaborative manner between physicists and doctors to solve health issues of the society.

5. Dr. Puspita Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Dhruba Chand Halder College

Title of seminar presentation: Detections of photons using thick gas electron multiplier

In her lecture, Dr. Roy highlighted the topics like classification of detectors, basic principles of gas detectors, THGEM as photon detector and their applications. She elaborately described the mode of action of gas detector, thick gas electron multiplier. The speaker discussed in detail about usefulness of UV photon detector.

Adjudicators Dr. Dilip Ch. Pramanik and Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya congratulated all of us for the successful Seminar Presentation. Interaction session was also very effective. We are very glad for being enriched with his valuable comment and suggestion regarding presentation style and manner.

Seminar Presentation (Group-A2- Science) Theme: Science and Society

Participants from the **Group A2** delivered their Seminar presentations under the adjudication of Prof. Arnab Sen, Deptt. of Botany, NBU for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

1. **Dr. Tamoghna Saha**, Assistant Professor, Department of Geology, Government General Degree College at Pedong. (Class Roll No- 02)

Title of seminar presentation: Comic (DC) through ages–A scientific and sociopolitical aspect

The presentation entitled “*Comic (DC) through ages –A scientific and sociological aspect*” by Dr. Tamoghna Saha showcased how comic characters from ancient and modern mythology were influenced on human’s life. Most of the comic lover’s people loved them because of their empowerment and ethnic values. Goddesses KALI, SHIVA from the ancient India are our role models but later the idea of Superman, Batman, Wonder Woman arise. Superman is more powerful than a locomotive that came to earth from another planet with powers and abilities to fight for truth and justice. Professor Saha also focused on Batman who inspired people that no one needed super power to be a hero. Another mascot of feminism since 1970s- Wonder Woman, represented herself as a beautiful woman besides an intellectual character. This comics (Wonder Woman) also contains socio cultural criticism that men and women if they sleep together not necessary they intimate.

2. **Dr. Shankar Prasad Sha**, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Kurseong College

Title of seminar presentation: Fermented Foods of North East India; their Microbial Diversity Functionality and Livelihood

Dr. Shankar Prasad Sha aimed to highlight the ethnic fermented foods and beverages of North East India which were prepared from cereals, green leafy bamboo etc. Yeasts, molds and lactic acid bacteria were present in these foods increased the bio-availability of nutrients, enriched foods and improved the human health. Dr. Sha also showed the diversity of fermented foods, ethnic amyolytic mixed dried starters in North East India and Asia. Probiotics associated with fermented foods and alcoholic beverages improved intestinal micro flora, controlled inflammatory bowel disease, reduced allergic reactions, constipation and gastric ulcers etc.

3. **Arka Pratim Chakraborty**, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Raiganj University. (Class Roll No.- 23)

Title of seminar presentation: Harnessing the beneficial traits of PGPR, PGPF and AMF for improvement of health status of agriculturally important crop plants, induction of resistance against fungal pathogens and commercialization of beneficial microbes for bio formulation products for the benefits of the farmers

Dr. Chakraborty unfolded the beneficial roles of microbes in growth improvement, controlling diseases of crops and the combined activities of PGPR, PGPF and AMF in the form of bioformulation which were generating ample evidences to act as bio protector as well as biofertilizer, played a significant role in sustainable agriculture. He found in his research finding that six PGPR isolates- *Bacillus methylophilicus*, *B. altitudinis*, *B. megaterium*, *B. pumilus*, *Burkholderia symbiont*, *Paenibacillus polymyxa*, biocontrol agents- *Trichoderma harzianum* & *T. asperellum* and AMF- *Glomus* were found as potent beneficial microorganisms. Dr. Chakraborty concluded that this research work might pave the way towards the possibility of exploring potential bioinoculants- PGPR, PGPF and AMF, for their suitable bio formulations in order to adopt eco-friendly and inexpensive alternate disease management strategies as alternatives to the use of chemicals for disease control.

4. **Dr. Joydeb Maji**, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Siliguri College. (Class Roll No.- 40)

Title of seminar presentation: Exploration of microorganisms from traditional fermented foods and beverages for the improvement of the society

Dr. Maji talked about the traditional fermented foods and beverages and how these could be used for mankind. He discussed about probiotics and mentioned their roles in our gastrointestinal tract. The speaker mentioned some species of *Lactobacillus*, species of *Bifidobacterium* which could be used as probiotic agents, used for therapeutic

purposes. He also talked about identification of bacteriocin producing microbe, probiotics associated with fermentation, starter culture, bio vaccine.

Adjudicators Prof. Arnab Sen, Deptt. of Botany, NBU congratulated all of us for the successful Seminar Presentation. Interaction session was also very effective. We are very glad for being enriched with his valuable comment and suggestion regarding presentation style and manner.

DAY-16th; Date: 02.08.2022- TUESDAY

(Morning Session: 10.30 am- 12 noon & 12 noon- 1.30 pm; Afternoon Session: 2.30 pm – 4.00 pm and 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm)

SEMINAR PRESENTATION BY PARTICIPANTS

(Morning Session: 10.30 am- 12 noon)

10.30 – 12.00	Seminar: Group A-1	Adjudicators- Prof. Sumit Ray, English, NBU & Dr. Surya Lama, Bengali, NBU
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(Morning Session: 12 noon- 1.30 pm)

12.00 – 1.30	Seminar: Group B-1	Adjudicators- Prof. Sumit Ray, English, NBU & Dr. Surya Lama, Bengali, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group-B1- Language)

Theme: Literature & Modernity

09 Participants from the Group B1 delivered their Seminar presentations under the adjudication of Prof. Sumit Ray, English, NBU & Dr. Surya Lama, Bengali, NBU for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

1. Prof. Sreeja Konar, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Nagar College, Nagar, Murshidabad.

Title of seminar presentation: Theorizing the Urban Space: City, Space and Place.

Prof. Konar started her presentation with the concept of city as the stimulating place for the characters. She explained the city space according to the urban theorists like Henry Lefebvre, Edward Soja, Michael de Certeau and David Massey. She cited the thought provoking essay “Catalysts or Cancers” by T G McGee and “The large city: A World Problem” by Urshla K Hicks. Prof. Konar also mentioned Raymond Williams, thoughts of Modernity textuality and city, and Soja and Massey. She nicely represented the concepts of space and city and mental geography. Finally named some books

2. Prof. Srijita Saha, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Jhargram Raj College, P.O. & Dist: Jhargram, West Bengal.

Title of seminar presentation: Modernity's Prey: Interrogating Sexual Repression and Proto-Queer Aesthetes in Henry James's The Turn of the Screw.

Prof. Srijita explained Sexual Repression and Proto-Queer Aesthetes in Henry James's The Turn of the Screw.

3. Dr. Samik Dasgupta, Ananda Chandra College, College Para, PO and District Jalpaiguri, Pin-735101

Title of seminar presentation: The Untranslatability of Theatre Theory: A Comparative

Analysis of Chayer Dhnova and The Messingkauf Dialogues Prof. Dasgupta started his presentation explaining the theatre theory. He put light on Messingkauf Dialogues and Chayer dhonya. Prof. Dasgupta explained the untranslatability of the theatre theory.

4. Dr. Purbasha Mondal, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Saltora Netaji Centenary College, Bankura

Title of seminar presentation: "We do not ask for music": Modernism and Dustin Pickering's Poetry. Dr. Mondal very nicely presented the collective consciousness, modernism, grammatical deviation and Cosmopolitanism in the platform of Dustin Pickering's Poetry.

5. Dr. Koushik Nath, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Jagannath Singh College, Udharbond, Cachar, Assam

Title of seminar presentation: Raja Rao's Kanthapua and a glimpse into the socio economic and political awakening of the then society. Dr. Nath presented the concepts of superstitious and orthodox attitude of the society. He explained then the economic awakening and political awakening through the novel. He concluded that the novel reflects the socio-economic and political awakening of the contemporary society through the prism of religion.

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12.00 – 1.30 pm	Seminar: Group B-1	Adjudicators: Prof. Sumit Ray, English & Dr. Surya LAMA, Bengali, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group-B1- Social Science)

Theme: Interdisciplinarity & Society

04 Participants from the Group B1 delivered their Seminar presentations.

1. Dr. Sonam Sherpa (Class Roll No- 09), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Nepali, Gorubathan Government College, Gorubathan, Kalimpong.

Title of seminar presentation: An Analysis of Purna Rai's story Jaya-Bijaya: in the context of Game literature.

2. Chhatra Kumar Tamang (Class Roll No- 27), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Nepali, Siliguri College of Commerce, Siliguri.

Title of seminar presentation: Modern Nepali Novel: Aspect and Finding.

3. Dipesh Lama (Class Roll No-39), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Nepali, Government General Degree College at Pedong, Kalimpong.

Title of seminar presentation: A Study of froud Stories of Shiva Kumar Rai.

4. Sova Lepcha (Class Roll No- 44), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Nepali, Birpara College, Birpara, Alipurduar, West Bengal.

Title of seminar presentation: Modern Indian Nepali Lyrics and Poetry.

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(Afternoon Session: 2.30 pm – 4.00 pm)

2.30 – 4.00 pm	Seminar: Group C-3	Adjudicators- Prof. Arun K. Jana Dept. of Political Science, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group-C3- Social Science)

Theme: Interdisciplinarity & Society

04 Participants from the Group C3 delivered their Seminar presentations under the adjudication of Prof. Arun K. Jana, Dept. of Political Science, NBU, for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

1. Dr. Barun Adhikary (Class Roll No- 06), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political science, Government General Degree College at Pedong, Kalimpong.

Title of seminar presentation: Living in a Document: From the Physical to the Digital.

At the onset of his lecture Dr. Adhikary discussed about how transformation of physical appendage of a human body can be used for mere identification. He divided his total lecture into five different sections. First section he explained how bodies have been understood and construed in religious, social, and political imaginations. In second part he mentioned about the birth of biopolitics. In the third part he mentioned about textualization of bodies i.e. how bodies as marker of identities have been textualized more and more with newer understanding. In the 4th part he explained how transition of the body from physical, material world of documents transformed into ethereality of the digital world. At last, Dr. Adhikary highlighted the various concerns , issues and deliberations over digital bodies.

2. Dr. Nidhi Mishra (Class Roll No- 43), Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Durgapur Govt. College.

Title of seminar presentation: Indian Women and Environment: An analysis of the Significance of Women Environmental Activism in the 21st Century

At the onset of his lecture, Dr. Mishra explained Environmentalism is a social and political movement that seeks to improve, protect, and preserve the natural environment by controlling human activities that lead to its damage and also encourages social movement to protect ecology. She also mentioned the different perspective of the environmental revolution that arose both in Europe and in India. Later she talked about the eco-feminism i.e., how the exploitation and oppression of environment and women in society are interconnected. In this regard, she mentioned several Indian prominent woman environmentalists likes of Medha Patkar, Sugatha kumari, Vandana Shiva, Arundhoti Roy and Tulsi Gowda who are different ways trying to protect our environment and ecology. At last, she explained fundamental efforts need to be made to end gender-based discriminations in order to protect the rights of women of the society and also our environment for sustainable development.

3. Dr. Devika Tamang (Class Roll No- 31), Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Panchla Mahavidyalaya, Howrah.

Title of seminar presentation: Women Empowerment and Women Entrepreneurship

Dr. Tamang explained both the term empowerment and entrepreneurship lucidly at the start of her presentation. In this regard, she also mentioned about the five major challenges and the probable suggestions to overcome such obstacles faced by an women entrepreneur. Later she gave an ample discussion on the role of government and various non-governmental organization to promote women entrepreneurship. At last she mentioned about several successful Indian women entrepreneurs such Indira Jain, Ekta Kapoor, Suchi Mukherjee and Falguni Nayar and the growth of women entrepreneur will have a positive impact on the socio-

economic development of our country.

4. Dr. Mozammel Haque (Class Roll No- 50), Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Raiganj University.

Title of seminar presentation: Dynamic Political Approach to help Science & Society.

Dr. Haque explained what politics all about is. Also conveyed the idea about how great philosophers like Plato, Socrates and Aristotle's explain the term Politics. He further mentioned that science research must be value free or value neutral. According to Aristotle man is political animal. At last, he mentioned different dimension of politics can be channelized for welfare of the society.

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(Afternoon Session: 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm)

4.00 pm – 5.30 pm	Seminar: Group B-2	Adjudicators- Prof. Utpal Mandal, Bengali, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group B-2 Language)

Theme: Literature and Modernity

Six Participants from the Group B-2 delivered their Seminar presentations under the adjudication of Prof. Utpal Mandal, Dept. of Bengali, NBU, for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order:

1. Prof. Abhisekh Pramanik (Class Roll No- 14), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Bengali, Nur Mohammad Smriti Mahavidyalaya Dhuliyani, Murshidabad.

Title of seminar presentation: Shastrabirodhi Andalan: Adhunik Bangla Chhotogalper Bisesh Adhyay. Prof. Pramanik explained that the newest form of modern Bengali literature is short stories. Main clauses of short stories has to be short and it must contain a story. The first movement of short stories was based on little magazines. It is not against any institution but against the written customs or orthodox beliefs. He further added, the writers who are against the traditional customs tried to break the contemporary writing pattern of short stories. Short stories, which were against these ancient customs mostly, have no specific protagonist and antagonists. Therefore, any such new thought process tend to attract lot of criticism but accepted in due course of time.

2 Prof. Basab Das (Class Roll No. 13), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Bengali, Maynagudi College, Singimari, Maynagudi

Title of seminar presentation: Satinath Bhaduri: Adhunik Bangla Sahityer Ananya o Abhinab Galpakar

Prof. Das focussed on the life history of Satinath Bhaduri at the beginning. He said that Satinath Bhaduri's background canvas is mostly covers Bihar and non-Bengali characters. Prof. further explained that his story based on political thought, process, humour, sarcasm and does not continue with unnecessary drama. Different authors opined differently for Satinath Bhaduri. He is someone special because of his variety of stories.

3. Akhil Ghosh (Class Roll No- 15), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Bengali, Dewanhat Mahavidyalaya ,Dewanhat , Coochbehar

Title of seminar presentation: Adhuniktar Aloy Jibanananda daser Kabita

Prof Akhil Ghosh explained that Bengali modern poems are relatively young and started its journey post first world war and it is free from Tagore's influences. He further pointed that according to Jibanananda Das, not all modern poems are modern, and speaker has observed that the poem written by Jibanananda Das contains modern poem flavours. His poems can be compare with an impression of modern art.

4 .Kazi Tajuddin (Class Roll No. 24), Chaipat Saheed Pradyot Bhattacharya Mahavidyalaya, Chaipat, Paschim Medinipur

Title of seminar presentation: Adhuniktar Alote Madhyayuger Bangla Sahitya

Prof. Tajuddin in his presentation said that in medieval bengali literature romanticism translation, biographical, religious, mangal kavya are some of the key sectors of literature. He further explained in context of modern age Laila Majnu depicts human love, women empowerment, love until death and fight against society.

5 Dr. Piyali Bhattacharya, (Class Roll No. 37), Chapra Bangalji Mahavidyalaya, Chapra, Nadia

Title of seminar presentation: Bangla Nabajagan o Nababedanta: Swami Vivekananda

Dr. Bhattacharya explained that Nineteenth century opened up new horizons in the social and literary history of Bengal. In that era, Rammohan Ray laid the foundation of Brahma Dharma and made aware of the great truth of Vedanta and Swami Vivekananda led him towards the development of human society. Speaker further added that New Vedanta is that philosophy which was able to find a new way to the new world. Coordination, expansion, and awakening of self-consciousness are the main theme of Vedanta. He spread the seriousness of Vedanta in his many works. To enliven the new India, he expressed the essence of Vedanta in Bengali literature and this was his modernity.

6. Dr. Sanjoy Sarkar (Class Roll No. 55), Girls' College, KokrajhaR, Assam

Title of seminar presentation: Buddhadeb Guhar Upanyase Puruser Sankat: Adhuniktar Prekshipta

Prof. Sarkar explained that most of the novels of Buddhadev Guha are based on the relation between man and woman. He said, in fact it is one of the burning issues of modern family. Due to the growth of modern civilisation, human learn to live independently. Prof. further added that women of our society know their self-respect and do not want to confine by societies norms. Financial independent of a woman give them an independent thought process and as such, they are not depend on their men. Therefore, the author did not deny his complex nature of cohabitant.

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DAY-17th; Date: 03.08.2022- WEDNESDAY

(Morning Session: 10.30 am- 12 noon)

10.30 – 12.00	Seminar: Group C-1	Adjudicators- Prof. Anjan Chakrabarti, HRDC, NBU & Dr. Tapan Barui, LIS, NBU
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(Morning Session: 12 noon- 1.30 pm)

12.00 – 1.30	Seminar: Group C-1	Adjudicators- Prof. Anjan Chakrabarti, HRDC, NBU & Dr. Tapan Barui, LIS, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group-C1- Social Science)

Theme: Interdisciplinary & Society

09 Participants from the Group C1 delivered their Seminar presentations under the adjudication of Prof. Anjan Chakrabarti, HRDC, NBU & Dr. Tapan Barui, LIS, NBU for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

1. Prof. Ranita Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Egra Sarada Shashi Bhushan College, Egra, Purba Medinipur, 721429.

Title of seminar presentation: Application of RFID technology in Library.

Prof. Das presented her lecture about the RFID Technology. She talked about the transformation of LIS profession and five fundamental laws of library. She elaborately described RFID, its components, technology, server and its use in the field of theft detection, data capturing, tagging and embedding with library.

2. Dr. Sharmila Bose Majumder, Assistant Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Munshi Premchand Mahavidyalaya Sevok Road Siliguri.

Title of seminar presentation: Modernity's Prey: Plagiarism and its adverse effects on Academic Society.

Dr Majumder presented the adverse effect of plagiarism. She very nicely described plagiarism as copy-paste mechanism. Dr. Bose Majumder explained briefly types of plagiarism and self-plagiarism, reasons of rising plagiarism and how to avoid it. She put light on the various categories of Plagiarism explained by UGC and penalties if plagiarism is found and finally the adverse effects of the plagiarism on the academic society.

3. Prof. Amiya Kumar Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Deshapran Mahavidyalay, Durmuth, Marishda, PurbaMedinipur, Pin-721401.

Title of seminar presentation: National Digital Library of India: an Overview

Prof. Das started his presentation explaining NDLI. He shared information on subject domain, content type, available resources and digital sources. He mentioned the process of registration in NDLI website and process how to login. Prof. Das also put light on various features of the website and searching process of various videos audios books etc.

4. Dr. Priya Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Department of Law, Raiganj University, University Road, College para, Dist. Uttar Dinajpur Pin-733134.

Title of seminar presentation: conceptualization and significance of law in civil society.

Dr Roy started presentation explaining what is law and basic concepts of law on the historical background and the modern points of view. She described rules of law, separation of power among the executive, the judies and legislature. She explained equality, equity, Justice, conditions of law and necessity of law. Dr Roy put light on universal Declaration of Human Rights. According to her law is dependent on how interpret it and necessity of the common people. Dr. Roy also talked about the restrictions of law as well as the connection of law in various fields of society, in Science and technology in literature and in history.

5. Dr. Moushakhi Ray, (Roll No: 18), Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Siliguri College, Hakim Para, Siliguri, 734101.

Title of seminar presentation: Effects of Pandemic on India's Industrial Society.

Prof. Ray presented her lecture about the significant impact of fall in the employment of migrant labour on industrial production. She also explained that food industry is adversely affected but there was a peak of pharmaceutical industry. In majority industries there was a decline in employment of labour during 2019-20 and 2020-21 which is explained by the withdrawal of migrant workers from their jobs as a result of prolonged lockdown. She talked about the negative growth of motor vehicles during covid19 and declining leather industry. She also explained that the companies were more interested to deploy migrant labour as it was low cost.

6. Dr. Debasish Chakraborty, (Roll No: 20), Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Malda College, Malda: 732101.

Title of seminar presentation: Road encroachment- a major obstacle to the Sustainability of the socioeconomic development of India[a special reference to faster growing city Siliguri].

Prof. Chakraborty presented her lecture about the situation of encroachment of roads, markets etc. in India with a reference to Siliguri. He also explained the causes of encroachment by vendors, hawkers, illegal shop on road side, rickshaw and van poolers, autos and multiple commercial vans and vehicles. Finally, Dr. Chakraborty tried to explain about the role of both local and all types of state and central Government in this encroachment issue.

7. Yankey Sherpa, (Roll No: 32), Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Dinhat College, Dinhat, Cooch Behar: 736135.

Title of seminar presentation: Women in informal work: Street vending Activity.

Yanky Madam explained that women participating in street vending gain status in the society as well as in the family and through this women gain economic spaces and opportunities to develop leadership skills. But, she also pointed out that street vending does not have a social security not that would guarantee the livelihoods of participants and women take up street vending as they lack proper education. She also added that women street vendors face harassment due to lack of legal protection and they also face eviction due to inappropriate functioning of municipal bye-laws.

8. Dr. Manomita Sarkar, (Roll No: 46), Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Surya Sen Mahavidyalaya, Surya Sen Colony, Siliguri, Jalpaiguri: 735101.

Title of seminar presentation: Economic Independence in relation to women Empowerment and Gender equality through Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Manomita Madam explained that women's economic empowerment is central to realizing women's rights and gender equality which includes women's ability to participate equally in existing market, their access to and control over productive resources, access to decent work, control over their own time, lives and bodies and increased voice agency and meaningful participation in economic decision making at all levels from the household to international institution. Madam also added some outcomes of women empowerment through SHGs like economic growth, awareness on public health, enhancement of basic education, enhancement of decision making and use of information and technology.

9. Dr. Susmita Paul, (Roll No: 54), Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Jagannath Singh College, Cachar, Assam.

Title of seminar presentation: Microcredit, Joint liability Groups and Women Empowerment: A Study.

The study was done on those women borrowers who have taken at least five microcredit consecutively and the borrowers were a part of Joint Liability Group. The impact of microcredit in empowering the women borrowers has also been analysed in terms of the borrowers' own

opinion about their status within the family, after joining the microcredit programme. Finally, Dr. Paul added that the additional support from the borrowers' end in the family income by way of availing microcredit has significantly strengthened the borrowers' position in the family in terms of the different indicators chosen from this study and she also added that the women borrowers after joining microcredit programme have gained better position in the family and society.

 (Afternoon Session: 2.30 pm – 4.00 pm)

2.30 – 4.00 pm	Seminar: Group C-2	Adjudicators- Dr. Varun Kumar Roy, History, NBU & Prof. Laxmikanta Padhi, Philosophy, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group-C2- Social Science)

Theme: Interdisciplinarity & Society

1. Dr. Jigme Wangdi (Class Roll no- 05), Assistant Professor, Department of History, Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri College, Kolkata.

Title of seminar presentation: Science and the Raj: A Brief Historical Exploration (18th-19th Century)

Dr. Wangdi started his presentation with disintegration of Mughal emperor and the rise of regional state. Later, he discussed about East India Company and colonial knowledge production post 1764. He shed light on the interdisciplinary approach by Britishers help them to gain knowledge about the different aspects of Indian society through built up of various scientific institutions like Survey of India, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Geological Survey of India and Archeological Survey of India. He also pointed out the utility of those institution elaborately in colonial knowledge production. In concluding remarks, Dr. Wangdi highlighted that this type of knowledge production was not a linear process and it depends upon certain historical circumstances, the role of informants, collaborators and their own Euro-centric ideas. All these lead to the “New Knowledge of Governance”.

2. Dr. Sudip Bhattacharya (Class Roll no- 12), Assistant Professor, Department of History, Maynaguri College, Jalpaiguri.

Title of seminar presentation: Impact of Interdisciplinary Approach of Historical Studies on the Society.

Dr. Bhattacharya started his seminar by asserting the relation between history and related discipline such as archeology, linguistic, paleontology, psychology, geography, economics, and anthropology. He stated that archeology forms the primary source of data for history. Later on, he produced a detailed description how those different disciplines are correlated to history. He concluded by saying that society can be shaped up by the efforts of historians and personals from different disciplines which ultimately helps in building society for better future-orientation of people's history.

3. Dr. Poulami Bhawal (Class Roll No- 16), Assistant Professor, Department of History, Malda College, Malda.

Title of seminar presentation: Social and Economic Status of Rajbanshi Community.

Dr. Bhawal mentioned the various aspects of Rajbanshis including their ethnic origin, culture and their movements etc. They are indigenous large society of people, currently residing in the north part of West Bengal, lower Assam, eastern Bihar and terai region of eastern Nepal. She

pointed out that under the leadership of Thakur Panchanan Barma they established kshatriya samiti in Rangpur which help them to get higher caste kshatriya status. She said that this attempt of social upliftment was a reaction against the ill treatment and humiliation faced by the community from the higher caste Hindus. She further pointed out that their society was bit patriarchal type where less freedom for women and also existence of polygamy among the men in the colonial era. However, at post-colonial era they started to take part in higher education, various games, and panchayat elections etc. Lastly, she mentioned about their various social aspects such as marriage rituals, festivals, and worshipping of Hindu goddess such as Bistu thakur, jol thakur etc.

4. Dr. Kabita Roy (Class Roll No- 07), Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, Parimal Mitra Sriti Mahavidyalaya, Jalpaiguri.

Title of seminar presentation: Nature and Environment

Dr. Roy defined environment as place where plants, human and other living beings are operating together and connected to the nature. She further stated that different human activities like industrialization, deforestation, building construction etc. has huge detrimental impact on our mother nature. In this regard she quoted one line from Gitanjali by R.N. Tagore that “Nature is a bit of our God, we are not respecting but destructing nature.

(Afternoon Session: 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm)

4.00 pm – 5.30 pm	Seminar: Group C-2	Adjudicators- Dr. Varun Kumar Roy, History, NBU & Prof. Laxmikanta Padhi, Philosophy, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group C-2 Social Science)

Theme: Interdisciplinarity & Society

Five Participants from the Group C-2 delivered their Seminar presentations under the adjudication of Dr. Varun Kumar Roy, Dept. of History, NBU & Prof. Laxmikanta Padhi, Dept. of Philosophy, NBU, Dept. of Bengali, NBU, for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order:

1. Dr. Arpita Sarkar (Class Roll No- 11), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Philosophy, Alipurduar University, Alipurduar.

Title of seminar presentation: Perception and Cognition: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry

Dr. Sarkar referred the term perception to the sensory experience of some object present in the external world and said that it occurs by the direct contact between a sensory organ and an object. She also explained that the five perceptual senses connected to our five sense organs. She discussed both the direct and indirect theories of perception as well as its mechanism. Dr. Sarkar concluded her discussion by focussing on the pragmatic aspect of perception.

2. Dr. Ratan Mandal (Class Roll No. 17), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Physical Education, Sukanta Mahavidyalaya, Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri.

Title of seminar presentation: Physical Fitness Difference between Caesarean and Non -

Caesarean School Boys

Dr. Mandal in his presentation explained the difference between caesarean and non-caesarean school boys based on their physical fitness. He described caesarean section as a surgical procedure of childbirth and point out its rising reasons and various abnormal conditions. He also said that the physical fitness of non-caesarean boys are much more in almost every aspect related to physical fitness as compared to caesarean boys. Dr. Mandal conducted his study by selecting two different types of subjects, both caesarean and non-caesarean boys, equal in numbers and thereby proved his study by different types of analysis and statistics.

3. Prof. Steven Chara (Class Roll No. 51), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Physical Education, South East Manipur College, Komlathabi, Chandel District, Manipur

Title of seminar presentation: Mental Toughness in Sports

Prof. Chara explained that elite performance in sports does not merely depend upon systematic training of physical, physiological variables and technical aspects of sports but, it also demands training of psychological characteristics of sportsman for success and Psychological component is becoming more far important than ever before in today's elite competition. Prof. also discussed the importance of mental toughness and the qualities possessed by mentally tough athletes. He also provided certain tips to upgrade mental toughness. He conducted his study on two groups of sportsman, Civilian and Police and concluded that the players of both the categories have significant difference in their mental toughness and to achieve better performance in sports strong mental strength is required which is more in Police sportsperson.

4. Dr. C. Ashok Kumar (Class Roll No. 52), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Education, Sakthi Institute for Teacher Education and Research, Palakkanuthu, Oddanchathram, Dindigul, Tamilnadu

Title of seminar presentation: Learning Management System

Dr. C. Ashok Kumar explained about Learning Management System nicely and highlighted its characteristics as well. He took the example of Moodle, which is a widely used learning management System and called as Virtual Learning Environment in some literatures. Moreover, it is relatively free to use. He concluded that learning might be consider as change, which is permanent in nature. E Learning attempted to make a transformation of learning process in educational institutes into digital. So, LMS influenced todays learning environment including learners and teachers as well.

5. Prof. Pema Sherpa, (Class Roll No. 45), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Shree Agrasen Mahavidyalay, Dalkhola, Uttar Dinajpur

Title of seminar presentation: Human Resource Management, Policies and Practices

Prof. Sherpa gave a talk on Human Resource Management, which is the practice of recruiting, hiring, deploying and managing an organization's employees. She pin pointedly described the HR Policies enforced by law and also discussed on the different HR Policies and practices followed by Google like promoting women empowerment, quick nap facilities, providing fun at work and so on. At the end, she concluded that human resource policies and practices framed keeping in mind the betterment of the employees. If employees are happy they would in turn contribute more to the benefit of the organization and in turn to the economy and society.

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**DAY-18th; Date: 04.08.2022- THURSDAY
(Morning Session: 10.30 am- 12 noon)**

10.30 – 12.00	Micro Teaching: Group A-1	Adjudicators- Dr. Bhaskar Chakraborty, Dept. of Chemistry, NBU & Dr. Tilak Saha, Zoology, NBU
(Morning Session: 12 noon- 1.30 pm)		
12.00 – 1.30	Micro Teaching: Group A-3	Adjudicators- Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, HRDC, NBU & Dr. Sanjoy Kumar Ghosal, Math, NBU

Micro-Teaching (Group-A1- Social Science)

09 Participants from the Group A1 delivered their Seminar presentations under the adjudication of Dr. Bhaskar Chakraborty, Dept. of Chemistry, NBU & Dr. Tilak Saha, Zoology, NBU for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

1. Dr. Jayanta Nanda, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, North Bengal University

Dr. Nanda nicely talked about biopolymer, which includes protein and made up of amino acids and how they formed Peptide with illustrations. He also highlighted the general scheme for peptide synthesis and mentioned about protecting group and coupling agents. He also described general scheme for solid phase peptide synthesis with a schematic diagram.

2. Dr. Rajib Pramanik, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Berhampore Girls College, Berhampore, Murshidabad

Dr. Pramanik Discussed on mercury and its serious effects, which in turn responsible for pollution. He further said that five different components together form fluorescence sensor and discussed on fluorescent selectivity tests of metal ion like cadmium, lead and mercury. He nicely presented the graphical representation of absorbance spectra of PTI in presence of metal ion followed by various reasons for fluorescent enhancement.

3. Dr. Biraj Kumar Barman, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Parimal Mitra Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Malbajar, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, 735221.

Dr Barman nicely explained enantiomers and diastereomers with the help of various examples and figures. He cited some common properties of enantiomers and diastereomers and finished his lecture citing some reference books.

4. Dr. Prasenjit Bag (Class Roll No- 31), Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Panskura Banamali College (Autonomous).

Title of microteaching presentation: Ziegler-Natta Catalyst for Alkene Polymerization

On the onset of his presentation Dr. Bag defined the true meaning of a catalyst and its role with respect to any chemical transformation. Then he mentioned about the chemical composition of the Ziegler-Natta catalyst, that is a heterogeneous mixture of triethyl-aluminum and titanium tetrachloride. Finally, he explained the detailed mechanism of action of this particular catalyst in producing polyethylene (polythene) and polypropylene from their corresponding gaseous precursors ethylene and propylene respectively.

5. Dr. Gargi Pal, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Durgapur Women's College; Mahatma Gandhi Road, Durgapur.

Dr. Pal nicely explained the basic concept of isomerism with illustrations and discussed its importance. She thrown light on ibuprofen, constitutional isomerism and stereochemistry and

thereby stereoisomerism, which is again configurational and conformational.

6. Dr. S. M. Wahidur Rahaman, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Panchakot Mahavidyalaya Sarbari PO - Neturia Dist - Purulia PIN - 723121 West Bengal.

Dr Rahaman nicely presented his microteaching on Wilkinson's catalyst. He elaborated the preparation of Rhodium complexes and characterization with the help of NMR Spectroscopy and in this context he also discussed about the use of the catalyst.

7. Prof. Zareth Rongong, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri.

Professor Rongong discussed about Honey Bee. He nicely explained Altruism and the cause of it. He described gene sharing during reproduction followed by the Kin selection and Hamilton's rule.

8. Dr. Shampa Dutta (Chowdhury), Assistant Professor, Department Katwa College, Purva Burdwan. College para, Pubna colony. West Bengal. Pin: 713130

Dr. Dutta explained the concept of Coral Reef. She showed different types of corals, coral forming different plants, animals, different types of reefs, causes of destruction of coral and coral reef, importance of the corals and reefs and finally mentioned about the conservation strategies of coral reef.

9. Prof. Purabi Mahato, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, New Alipore college, Kolkata, L Block, New Alipore, Kolkata- 700053

Prof. Mahato explained the concept of Apiculture. She showed the classification of life cycle of honey bees and various methods of Apiculture including advantages of modern method.

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(Afternoon Session: 12.00 – 1.30 pm)

12.00 – 1.30 pm	Seminar: Group A-3	Adjudicators- Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, HRDC, NBU & Dr. Sanjoy Kumar Ghosal, Math, NBU
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Seminar Presentation (Group-A3- Science)

05 Participants from the Group A3 delivered their microteaching presentations for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

1. Dr. Ranjan Barman (Class Roll No- 03), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mathematics, Dinhata College, Cooch Behar.

Title of microteaching presentation: Partition of a Positive Integer and Music.

At the onset of his microteaching presentation Dr. Barman gave ample discussion on how to partition a positive integer. Finally, he also demonstrated that this partition can be directly transcribed to produce music in Bina, a musical instrument through a short youtube video.

2. Dr. Tanushree Ray (Class Roll No- 04), Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mathematics, Dinhata College, Cooch Behar.

Title of microteaching presentation: Method of Variation of Parameters to Solve Second order

Non-homogeneous Differential Equation

Dr. Ray started her teaching presentation by defining what is second-order nonhomogeneous differential equation. In this regard she also mentioned about complementary function and particular integral. Finally, she gave an elaborate account on how to solve second-order nonhomogeneous linear differential equation by taking an example. In this regard she also talked about Wronskian equation.

3. Dr. Mitali Bachher (Class Roll No- 21), Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya.

Title of microteaching presentation: Relations and Functions

On the onset of her presentation Dr. Bachher defined the two terms relations and functions separately by taking various examples. In this regard, she also mentioned about domain and range set. Finally, she explained how to convert relation into a function by taking a couple of examples.

4. Dr. Manirupa Saha (Class Roll No- 26), Assistant Professor, Department of Physics Alipurduar University.

Title of microteaching presentation: LASER.

Dr. Saha started her teaching presentation by explaining the term LASER (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation) and highlighted some of the basic idea regarding this. She also discussed the differences between LASER light and normal light. Finally, she provided an elaborate account on what are the basic criteria and kind of materials needed to produce LASER light including the idea of virtual state, optical pumping etc.

5. Dr. Puspita Ray (Class Roll No- 36), Assistant Professor, Department of Physics Dhruba Chand Halder College.

Title of microteaching presentation: Optical Fiber in Communication

On the onset of her teaching Dr. Ray explained that in microphone first voice is converted to electrical signal and then electrical signal to voice. She later explained an optical fiber is a flexible, transparent fiber made by drawing glass or plastic to a diameter slightly thicker than that of a human hair. She mentioned that optical fibers typically consist of a core surrounded by a transparent cladding material with a lower index of refraction and through the core light actually transmit. Finally, she mentioned about the versatile use of optical fiber such as in endoscopy, laparoscopy and in daily communication.

Afternoon Session (2:30 pm- 5:30 pm)

2:30 pm – 4:00 pm	Micro-Teaching: Group B-1	<u>Adjudicators</u> Dr. Pradipta Shyam Chowdhury Assistant Professor, Department of English, University of North Bengal Dr. Sudash Lama Associate Professor, Department of History, University of North Bengal
4:00 pm – 5:30 pm	Micro-Teaching: Group A-2	<u>Adjudicators</u> Dr. Jnan Bikash Bhandari Associate Professor, Department of Botany, University of North Bengal

Micro-Teaching Presentation: Group-B1:: Language

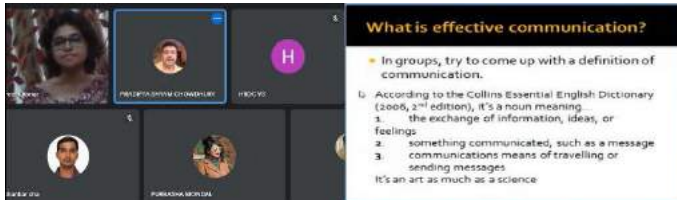
(2:30 pm – 4:00 pm)

09 Participants from **Group B-1** delivered their micro-teaching presentations under the adjudication of **Dr. Pradipta Shyam Chowdhury** and **Dr. Sudash** in the following order:

Sreeja konar

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Nagar College, Murshidabad

Title: *Communicative English*



The post lunch session began with the presentation of Ms. Sreeja Konar. In her presentation, she discussed on how we should communicate English language effectively and why we should acquire this language as 2nd language. She

explained four factors i.e. LSRW (Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing) which are important in communication. She also highlighted that listening carefully is required to acquire knowledge. Active listening includes proper eye contact, body gestures. She quoted Stephan R. Covey's statement "The biggest communication problem is we do not listen to understand. We listen to reply". She also talked about various factors which can help to speak English fluently. These factors include listening more English, watch English movies, slow and continuous speaking. She mentioned that one of the biggest barriers is the hesitation while speaking.

Srijita saha

Department of English Assistant Professor, Jhargram Raj College

Title: *Funny boy by Shyam Selvadurai*



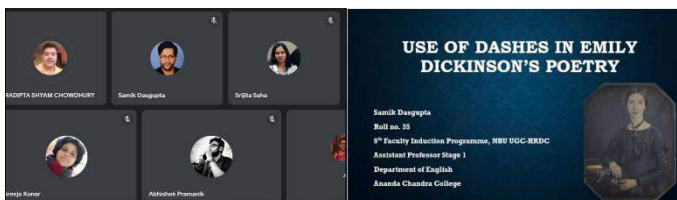
In her presentation, she discussed 'Funny boy' which was written by Sri Lankan-Canadian novelist Shyam Selvadurai. She briefly discussed about the novelist and then explained the term 'Funny'. Examples were given to

understand the significance of the title of this novel.

Samik Dasgupta

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Ananda Chandra College

Title: *Use of dashes in Emily Dickinson's Poetry*



The speaker discussed major characteristics of Dickinson's Poetry. He emphasized on the immense use of dashes in Emily Dickinson's poetry and discussed the significance of Dickinson's dashes. He explained that

in the writings of Dickinson, dashes are used to create disjunction in the thought process of the poem, silences, caesura, pauses, emphasis on specific subjects and sense of physics separation.

Purbasha Mondal

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Saltora Netaji Centenary College

Title: *T.S. Eliot's Poetry*

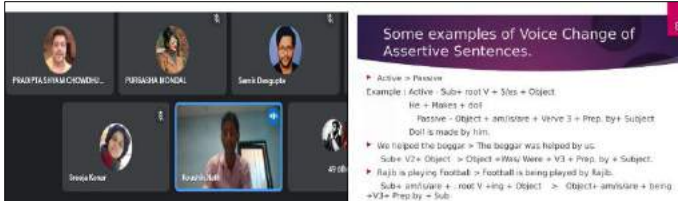
The speaker started her presentation with brief discussion of T. S. Eliot's biography. She

discussed the characteristics of modernist poetry such as **objective correlative**. She highlighted various aspects of T.S. Eliot's poetry in her presentation.

Dr. Koushik Nath

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Jagannath Singh College

Title: Voice Change



In his presentation, Dr. Koushik Nath started with the objectives of this talk. The objective is to understand the relationship between subject, verb and object. This includes understanding the process by which subject, verb, object

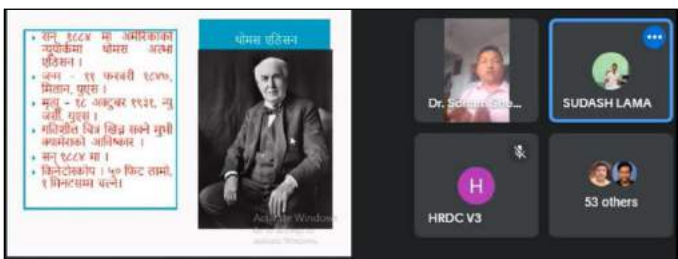
are interchanged and application of it in day to day conversation. He discussed different kinds of voice, rules of voice change and some examples of voice change. At the last, he talked about the learning outcomes.

Dr. Pradipta Shyam Chowdhury concluded the session by giving his valuable suggestions and feedback to the presenters of group B-1.

Sonam Sherpa

Assistant Professor, Gorubathan Government College

Title: Indian Nepali Cinema In a nutshell



He began with the background of cinema in general and discussed about the origin and development of Indian Nepali cinema till present times.

Chhatra Kr Tamang

Assistant Professor, Siliguri College

of Commerce

Title: Conflict in Man Bahadur Mukhia's Play 'Pheri Itihaas Dohorincha'

The title can be loosely translated as History Repeats Again. The speaker gave brief information about plays and the role of conflict in plays. He talked about two types of conflicts in this play- internal and external.

Dipesh Lama

Assistant Professor, Government General Degree College At Pedong

Title: The Importance of Pictures (Visual Images) in Children's Literature

The speaker gave an introduction of Children's Literature and discussed the importance of pictures in Children's Literature. Pictures in Children's Literature aid in developing a child's psyche and help in increasing their knowledge and broaden their perspective on things around them.

Shova Lepcha

Assistant Professor, Birpara College

Title: Maruni- Nepali Folk Dance

The speaker gave an introduction of Maruni that is a Nepalese folk dance. Nepali Folk Dance is from Nepali folk literature which is a part of UG syllabus. She highlighted the uniqueness of Maruni dance. She mentioned that in maruni boys can dance with girl's attire and ornaments. She talked about the technical methods of the dance form, and how it upholds a Nepali culture.

Micro-Teaching Presentation: Group-A-2:: Science

(4:00 pm-5:30 pm)

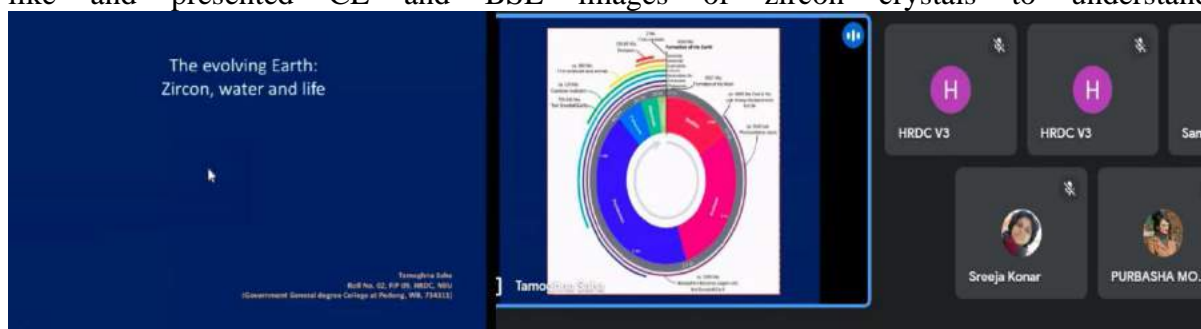
04 participants from **Group A-2** delivered their micro-teaching presentations under the adjudication of **Dr. Jnan Bikash Bhandari** in the following order:

Tamoghna Saha

Assistant Professor; Department of Geology, Government General Degree College at Pedong

Title: *The evolving Earth: Zircon, water and life*

The speaker began with the evolutionary history of earth. He discussed on how zircons look like and presented CL and BSE images of zircon crystals to understand



different zoning in zircons. Different types of zoning indicate different amount of concentration of elements which vary when zircon is growing. He explained that zircons are like tiny time capsules that retain the chemical fingerprint of early earth. He mentioned that zircon is one of the key minerals used by geologists to determine the age of rocks by measuring the amount of uranium and lead present. Zircons contain radioactive element uranium, which decays to the element lead at a specific rate over a long span of time.

Dr. Shankar Prasad

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Kurseong College

Title: *Economic importance of Bacteria*

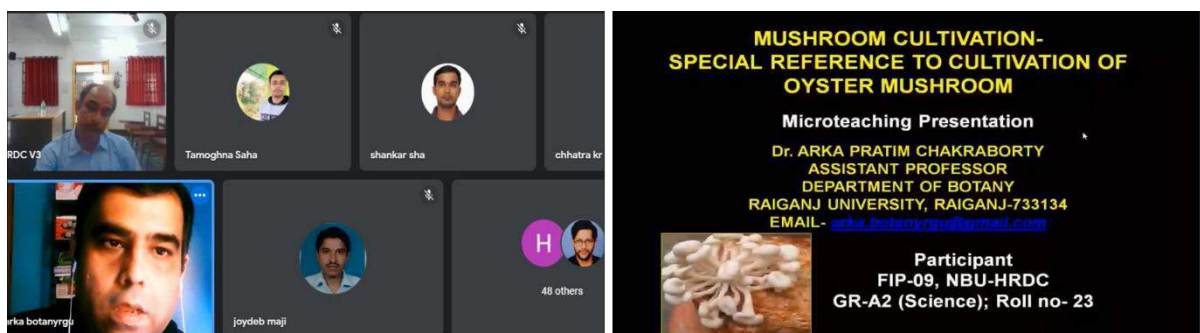
Dr, Shankar Prasad spoke about the importance of bacteria in the production of food, bio fertilizer, and genetic manipulation. He discussed about cocci shaped bacteria and rod shaped bacteria. This talk includes discussion about primary metabolites such as amino acid, nucleosides, vitamins, enzymes and secondary metabolites which are produced by the bacteria. This presentation highlights the important roles (nitrogen fixation, ammonification, and nitrification) of bacteria in soil fertility and enhancing seed germination. He explained the beneficial uses of bacteria in food production such as curd, butter, cheese, fermented food like Dosa, Idli etc and also in production of antibiotics

Dr. Arka Pratim Chakraborty

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Raiganj University

Title: *Mushroom cultivation- Special Reference to cultivation of Oyster Mushroom*

Dr. Arka Pratim Chakraborty explained stubble burning which is a method of removing agricultural waste. This produces untold amount of green house gases and

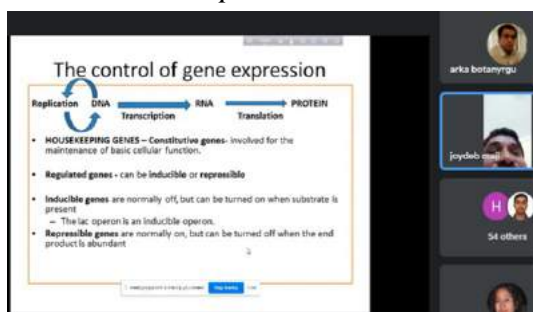


toxic pollutants which deteriorate the air quality. He discussed the use of these agricultural wastes for the cultivation of mushroom. He talked about what are mushrooms, the structure of mushrooms, different types of commonly cultivated edible mushrooms and food values of mushrooms. Dr. Arka explained different steps involved in mushroom production. He also discussed about spawn (mushroom seed) and different steps involved for the production of spawn in detail.

Joydeb Maji

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Siliguri College

Title: The Lac Operon



He talked about operon, control of gene expression. He explained regulated genes, inducible genes. He also explained organization of lac genes of *E. coli* and the associated regulatory elements. His presentation includes the functional state of the lac operon in wild-type *E. coli* in presence of lactose as the sole carbon source.

Dr. Jnan Bikash Bhandari ended the session by

congratulating all the participants for their successful completion of micro-teaching presentation.

Date: 05th August, 2022 (Thursday)

Morning Session (10:30 a.m. to 12 noon)

HRDC, University of North Bengal has conducted the Micro-teaching session on 4th and 5th August/2022 as a part of FIP09. Here is the report on Micro-teaching especially written on the basis of Day 2 (1st half) i.e. 10.30 am to 1.30 pm. There were 15 participants from various disciplines who had participated and presented their teaching skills. From Economics Department Moushaki Roy, Debasish Chakraborty, Yankey Sherpa, Monomita Sarkar, Dr. Susmita Paul who discussed various topics which were very much interesting as well as informative to the Adjudicator and fellow participants. Dr. Moushaki Roy has presented the topic entitled 'Inflation'. Prof. Roy said that Inflation is often defined as a state of rising prices. Following this she mentioned about the types of Inflation and tried to find the factors which basically effects Inflation. Finally Dr. Roy elaborated the present scenario of Inflation in India since 2015-2016 financial years.

Dr. Debasish Chakraborty's topic was 'IS-LM Model'. Dr. Chakraborty basically emphasized that the IS-LM curve model is used to find the values of the interest rate and level of income that simultaneously equilibrate both the commodity market and the money market. The IS-LM model that shows how the Goods Market (IS) and Money Market (LM) interacts with each

other. It is represented as a graph in which the IS and LM curves intersect to show the short run equilibrium between interest rates and output. Yankey Sherpa has involved with a smart presentation of Economics, which is called 'Inflation'. We Know in Economics Inflation is a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. When the price level raises each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services. In this course of discussion Prof. Sherpa indicated the causes of Inflation; these are like Demand Pull Inflation and Cost Push Inflation. Finally she concluded her teaching how to control Inflation.

Prof. Monomita Sarkar has discussed about the theory of great Economist John Maynard Keynes which is called 'Keynesian Theory of Demand for Money'. Prof. Sarkar firstly focused on 'Demand for Money' in the perspective of Economics. After that, she discussed some theories regarding this topic. Then she compared between Classical Theory of demand for money and Keynesian Theory of demand for money. Thus, she found that there are some limitations in Classical Theory of demand for money. Finally Prof. Sarkar ended up her discussion mentioning a few criticisms on Keynesian Theory of demand for money.

Dr. Susmita Paul has chosen the topic 'Decadal Growth of Population in India: 1951-2011'. In connection to this Dr. Paul explained the causes of population explosion etc. She also discussed about the 'census of India' website where one can get the data about Indian population. After that, Dr. Susmita analysed the decadal growth of population in India during the period of 1951 to 2011 based on census data. She analysed the growth of population in terms of absolute growth and percentage growth by using table, bar diagram and trend line. Again, Dr. Paul didn't forget to mention how to calculate the absolute variations and percentage variations. Finally she concluded her class with some measures which could be adopted to control the rapid growth of population. Thus, the faculty member of Economics from various Universities and Colleges enriched the Micro-teaching session with their teaching skills.

Again from Library and Information Science (LIS) Department Prof. Amiya Kumar Das, Dr. Sharmila Bose Majumder and Ranita Das impressed very much the Adjudicator and fellow participants with their dynamic teaching techniques. They selected various incredible topics from the field of Library Science. Library and Information Science (LIS) Departmental participants started their Micro-teaching session with E-learning/Content. Prof. Amiya Kumar Das selected this topic and his delivaration was very much informative and knowledgeable. Prof. Das share the information how a individual gets the information of various online platform like Vidya-mitra, e-PG Pathshala, SWAYAM Prabha, SWAYAM Technical Coordination with UGC 8 courses. Dr. Majumder discussed the topic 'Website Evolution' and she focused on a few points regarding how website evolution starts. Basically she wanted to share the parameters on developing a good piece of website. Focusing on that Dr. Majumder's discussion has been moved around Authority, Objectivity, Currency, Accuracy and Coverage. She wanted to make it clear that these are the parameters without which a quality website couldn't be developed. In the conclusion part she reminded that we should be very sincere of any information on web and carefully examine each site and to make website evolution a lifelong practice for future generation. Librarian Ranita Das has put some light on the topic 'Library Users-orientation Programme : Search and Retrieve Data'. Since it is a common topic in the genre of Library Science but her innovative teaching skill had spellbound everybody. Her main objectives of discussion were to help and assist members of the library to use library effectively. Other two are—to train the students to search documents through OPAC and N-List and to enrich users by gaining knowledge. Not only that, regarding Library orientation method she basically focused on Lecture Method, Library Tour, Audio Visual Method and Display Method. Finally she informed about OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) and taught the technique how to access the college Library Material through OPAC which was very much useful to all the educated society.

Dr. Priya Roy the only participant from Law Department has prepared her Micro-teaching on 'Sexual Harassment'. She described that harassment means any unwanted behaviour whether physical or verbal, that makes a reasonable person uncomfortable, humiliated or distressed. There are about five main kinds of harassment at any 'workplace': (i) Verbal (ii) Psychological (iii) Physical (iv) Technological (Cyberbullying) and (v) Sexual. Finally she focused towards only 'Sexual harassment at workplace'. During her discussion she shared a few data like SHEBox (Sexual Harassment Electronic Box) had received 612 complaints – 196 from the central government, 103 from state governments and 313 from private organisations, as per the government [response](#) to the Rajya Sabha in July 2019. But there is no method to track the complaints year wise. Under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act, neither the woman nor the accused has legal representation; the courts are not involved in the inquiry or to take cognisance of any crime. But women can separately file police cases. Thus Dr. Roy discussed an informative session.

Moreover, there was another session of Micro-teaching where six participants from Bengali Department had participated. Basab Das, Abhisekh Pramanik, Akhil Ghosh, Kazi Tajuddin, Dr. Piyali Bhattacharya and Dr. Sanjoy Sarkar presented their Micro-teaching sessions respectively. Prof. Basab Das focused on a topic during his throughout lecture named '506 no. Patrer Prekkhite Swamijir Jiban Darsan (28/08/1900)' which is based on the letters of Swami Vivekananda. During his Micro-teaching session, he wanted to emphasize the philosophy of Sawamiji. In the said letter Swamiji actually discussed to Bhagini Nibedita about the universe and the living things.

After that Prof. Abhisekh Pramanik came forward with an interesting topic from Vaishnav Padavali; that is 'Astonayika'. Referring the Vaishnav Philosophical Book 'Ujwalanilamani' of Shrijiva Goswami Prof. Pramanik informed that, there are eight varieties of Nayikas like— Abhisarika, Basakasajjika, Utkanthita, Bipralabdha, Khandita, Kalahantarita, Prositabhortika and Swadhinabhortika. Following this he discussed about the definition and characteristics of Astonayika. Finally Prof. Pramanik has put forward a complete idea on Astonayika.

There was another lecture delivered by Prof. Akhil Ghosh on the topic 'Proverb & Riddle in Folk literature'. Prof. Ghosh mainly viewed in the Bengali Folk literature. He used lots of examples to clarify his topic amongst the Adjudicator and the other participant also. In the course of discussion Prof. Ghosh said about the significance between Proverb and Riddle. Overall the Micro-teaching session of Prof. Ghosh was very interesting and informative as well. Kazi Tajuddin also proved his finest teaching skills during his Micro-teaching sessions. He selected the topic 'Oitihatik Natak Hisabe Shahjahan'. He wanted to establish Dwijendralal Roy's famous Drama 'Shahjahan' as a Historical Drama. Regarding this perspective Prof. Kazi has raised some valuable points to prove his viewpoint. Finally, he succeeded to prove that the plot has some strong characteristics of Historical Drama.

Again, Dr. Piyali Bhattacharya has chosen a topic regarding Biography. Dr. Bhattacharya said that, a biography is a written history of one person's life authored by another person. A biography includes all pertinent details from the subject's life, typically arranged in a chronological order. The word biography stems from the Latin term 'biographia', which succinctly explains the word's definition: bios= "life"+ graphia= "write". Since the advent of the written word, historical writings have offered information about real people, but it wasn't until the 18th century that biographies evolved into a separate literary genre. Autobiographies and memoirs fall under the broader biography genre, but they are distinct literary forms due to one key factor: the subjects themselves write these works. Biographies are popular source materials for documentaries, television shows, and motion pictures. Thus, Dr. Bhattacharya delivered an overview on Biography.

At the end of the mentioned group, Dr. Sanjoy Sarkar had shared his various teaching skills through Micro-teaching sessions. His topic of discussion was 'Amitrakkhar Chhandabandha'

which is related to Bengali Chhanda. Dr. Sarkar, especially wanted to focus in a point that ‘Amitrakkhar’ is one kind of pattern of Bengali Chhanda which has been introduced by Michael Madhusudan Dutta. Dr. Sarkar also elaborated the composition of this pattern ‘Amitrakkhar Chhandabandha’. Overall the presentation was informative and satisfactory. As a whole, the participants had performed quite satisfactorily during the complete session of Micro-teaching. The participants also got valuable suggestions and feedback from the Adjudicators after their presentation which will definitely enlighten the participants with more perfection.

Afternoon Session (2:30 pm-5:30 pm)

<p>2:30 pm – 4:00 pm</p>	<p>Micro-Teaching: Group C-2</p>	<p><u>Adjudicators</u> Dr. Varun Kumar Roy Assistant Professor, Department of History, North Bengal University</p> <p>Dr. Laxmikanta Padhi Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, North Bengal University</p>
<p>4:00 pm– 5:30 pm</p>	<p>Micro-Teaching: Group C-3</p>	<p><u>Adjudicators</u> Dr.Ranjita Chakraborty Professor, Department of Political Science, North Bengal University</p>

**Micro-Teaching Presentation: Group-C-2:: Social Science
(2:30 pm-4:00 pm)**

09 Participants from the **Group C-2** delivered their Micro-Teaching under the adjudication of Dr. Varun Kumar Roy, History, NBU & Prof. Laxmikanta Padhi, Philosophy, NBU, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, NBU for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

Jigme Wangdi

Assistant Professor, Department of History, Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri College

Title: *Reading 19th century Social Reform Movements in Colonia India*



Prof. Wangdi discussed the different ways of Reform Movements in 19th century under the British Rule. Various Social Reformer of this time such as Ram Mohun Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Keshab Chandra Sen and

so on and their different respective Organizational activities also clearly mentioned in his valuable teaching.

Sudip Bhattacharya

Assistant Professor, Department of History, Maynaguri College

Title: *Religious Policy of Aurangzeb*



Prof. Bhattacharya discussed on different religious policy of Mogul empire Aurangzeb in his time. Aurangzeb passed various Royal Order to demolish temples during his reign. He mentioned some temples such as Biswanath Temple, Keshadeb Temple, Gobinda Temple and other 240 temples those were demolished by Aurangzeb in his reign. Aurangzeb ordered not to construct any new temples and old temples would remain same

not allowed to re construct them.

Dr. Poulami Bhawal,

Assistant Professor, Department of History, Malda college

Title: Some Amazing Facts of Positive Integers

Dr. Bhawal discussed about Vidyasagar in her micro-teaching. He was the strong fighter against the Kulin System in those days. Vidyasagar was the pioneer of the widow remarriage in Hindu Society. He worked for the women empowerment.

Kabita Roy

Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, Parimal Mitra Sriti Mahavidyalaya

Title: Intelligence

Prof. Roy discussed about the important topic in the micro- teaching part. She talked that the intelligence is acquired quality and also used quality. She discussed various faculty in intelligence process. Human beings acquired intelligence by experience.

Dr. Arpita Sarkar

Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, Alipurduar University

Title: A- Priori & A- Posterior: A Discussion from the Perspective of Epistemic Justification

In her lecture, Dr. Sarkar highlighted the topics A- priori justification. A- priori justification is a certain kind of justification, often contrasted with empirical, or a posteriori justification. She gave some standard examples in her discussion. The example of a priori knowledge is the knowledge of truths of mathematics or the knowledge of logical truths.


Dr. Ratan Mandal

Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, Sukanta Mahavidyalaya,

Title: Obesity

INTRODUCTION

➤ Obesity can be defined as excessive enlargement of body's total quantity of fat. There is no biological reason for men and women to get fatter as they grow older. But now a days, obesity has been called the main health problem of modern society. Childhood obesity is also becoming more prevalent. The seriousness of this situation is underlined by a similar rise in over weight related diseases.



In his lecture, Dr. Mandal discussed on the obesity. It is the very important topic in the modern context. He talked on excess weight, especially obesity, diminishes almost every aspect of health, form reproductive and respiratory function to mood and memory. He mentioned the general problem of obesity, health related risk factor of obesity that increases day by day. He discussed the different causes of obesity and the ratio of the obesity

human beings.

Steven Chara

Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, South East Manipur College

Title: Body Type in Sports

In her lecture, Prof. Chara talked in his lecture on what type of body people had in choosing what type of game i.e. important. He also discussed the low-fat storage tall and tall and abdominus fat. He talked about their reflection are quick but action is very slow for digestive system from large population.

Dr. C. Ashok Kumar

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Sakthi Institute for Teacher Education and Research

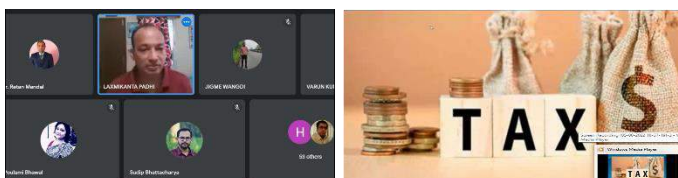
Title: Cognitive Theory

In his lecture, Dr Ashok Kumar talked on the theory of cognitive development and its major characteristics of human beings. The developments change stage by stage from childhood up to teenagers of a human being. He defined schemas of cognitive development. The steps of cognitive process Assimilation, Equilibration, new situation, Disequilibrium at last Accommodation was mentioned. The development of different stages and the particular goal of every stage he described picturesquely in his teaching.

Pema Sherpa

Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Commerce, Shree Agrasen Mahavidyalay

Title: Tax



In her lecture, Prof. Sherpa discussed tax, types of taxes. Income tax that has to pay employer in financial year. Income which are exempted tax in salary as exertion house rent

allowances. Rent allowance depends upon some rule to calculate by the rent area is it in nonmetropolitan or metropolitan city. She also talked the deduction process of the tax for the employer.

Adjudicators Dr. Varun Kumar Roy and Prof. Laxmikanta Padhi congratulated all of the participants of this session for the successful Seminar Presentation. Interaction session was also very effective. We are very glad for being enriched with his valuable comment and suggestion regarding presentation style and manner.

Micro-Teaching Presentation: Group-C-3 :: Social Science

(4:00 pm-5:30 pm)

Participants from the **Group C-3** delivered their Micro-Teaching under the adjudication of Prof. Ranjita Chakraborty, Pol. Science, NBU, NBU for the Faculty Induction Programme-09 of HRDC, NBU in the following order-

Barun Adhikary

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Government General Degree College at Pedong

Title: *Understanding Interviewing: As a Social Science Research Method*

The micro- teaching entitled “Understanding Interviewing: As a Social Science Research Method” by Barun Adhikary talked on the research method in social science research. Interview method is more effective method in social science research. He also discussed the process of interview method during survey and its different forms of interviews such as email interviews, telephonic interviews, personal interviews and web interviews. He discussed the different types of interviews. He also talked to avoid pitfall in interview technique.

Nidhi Mishra

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Durgapur Government College

Title: *Mahatma Gandhi’s Concept Satyagraha*

Meaning of the term Satyagraha:

- Satyagraha is a compound of two Sanskrit words- **Satya** which means truth and **agraha** means holding onto truth meaning firm adherence to truth no matter what.
- It was introduced during Mahatma Gandhi’s visit to South Africa during the course of which he came face to face to the gross injustice and exploitation faced by native Indians at the hands of the White population.
- It is a philosophy of life and action aimed at socio-economic and political transformation which emphasizes that non-violence and love for all, even the opponents, is essential for restoring peace and equilibrium amidst all conflicts prevalent in the world.
- Mahatma Gandhi’s faith on unfailing power of non- violence and ultimate victory of truth led to the evolution of the idea of Satyagraha.
- Usage of this tool of non-violent moral and soul force was seen during Rowlatt Satyagraha, Champaran and Kheda Satyagraha, Bardoli Satyagraha, Dharsana Satyagraha, Non- Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Salt Satyagraha etc.
- Considered as a significant tool in conflict resolution.

Prof. Mishra discussed the meaning and definition of term Satyagraha and the key principles of Satyagraha. She also mentioned the key pillars of Satyagraha and difference between passive Resistance and Satyagraha.



Devika Tamang,

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Panchla Mahavidyalaya.

Title of Micro-Teaching: *An Introduction to Political Theory*

Prof. Tamang.in her lecture talked about the qualities and the nature of politics. She discussed the political situation and activities. She clearly discussed politics as authoritative allocation of values. She mentioned the characteristics of politics one by one.

Dr. Mozammel Haque

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Raiganj University

Title of Micro- Teaching: Gandhi and Policy with Our Present Situation

Dr. Haque talked about the ideas of Sarbadya. He discussed the philosophy of Gandhi on Satyagraha, a non-violence revolution. He discussed Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and the idea of Swaraj. Religions, violence, harmony and decentralization were mentioned in his lecture.

Adjudicators Prof. Ranjita Chakraborty, Pol. Science, NBU congratulated all of us for the successful Micro- Teaching. Interaction session was also very effective. We are very glad for being enriched with his valuable comment and suggestion regarding presentation style and manner.

Date: 06th August, 2022 (Tuesday)

Morning First Session (10:30 a.m. to 12 noon)

Speaker- Prof. (Dr.) Subhas Chandra Roy, Dept. of Botany and Dean, Faculty of Science and Management North Bengal University

Topic: “SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD & NUTRITIONAL SECURITY”



DR. SUBHAS CH. ROY



At the onset, the resource person - Prof. Subhas Chandra Roy, Plant- Genetics & Molecular Breeding Laboratory, Dept. of Botany and Dean, Faculty of Science and Management North Bengal University interacted with the participants of the FIP-09 and discussed about Sustainable

Agriculture (Rice) for food and Nutritional Security . His chronological slide presentation enriched us. He reminded that rice is staple food for over half of the World population. He mentioned that World Rice Production in 2020 challenge for food security. While rice production is a major contributor to climate it also harmful to the negative impacts of climate change. He remarked that in the year 2030-31 population 1.51, 125.39 Mt rice for Direct, 11.90 Mt total demand. Then how will we cope up this situation? Then He showed in slide that to feed 1.51 Billion people yield rate 4.96t/h needed over present 3.86t/h. He denoted in slides effects of Green Revolution.



M.S. Swaminathan (left) and Norman Borlaug

Improved rice strains and modern agricultural techniques have meant that farmers can produce higher yields on a smaller area of land. The figure shows the average area of land needed to produce one ton. He mentioned that the farm and allied sector growth rate was 3.4% in real term in FY2020 - 2021 .

Then he pointed out to the Green Revolution. The World 's worst recorded food disaster happened in 1943 in British- ruled India. Known as the Bengal Famine, it is estimated that four million people died for hunger that year alone in eastern India (that included today's Bangladesh). It was thought at that time that crop Yield increase is necessary at any cost for Sustainable livelihood. He said that Green Revolution refers to a series of

research, development, and technology transfer initiatives, to increase crop yield occurring most markedly in the late 1960s. (The term Green Revolution coined by Nobel -laureate Dr. Norman E. Borlaug1972). The green revolution led to high productivity of crops. In India, the green revolution was launched under the guidance of geneticist Dr, Swaminathan. But impacts of the Green Revolution was so alarming. The high use of pests and pesticide cause sociological and environmental issues. The use of In India women are at the forefront of around 50% of the agricultural force. They directly exposed to these toxins at a young age and are highly harmful to the negative impacts including effects on their children.



He told that Today, (in 2021) the UN World Food Programmers live Hunger Map aggregates 957million people across 93 countries who do not have enough Food to eat still suffer from starvation and lack of food. He also pointed out that the World is at a critical juncture for Food security and Nutrition, FAO, 2021 due to COVID-19 .

He included that Global rice production must be doubled by 2050 to feed more than 9 billion people (9BPQ). He suggested different types of rice for better health – Brown Rice, Red Rice, and Black Rice. These nutraceutical components are helping in immunity power boost up and protect ourselves by decreasing the chances of Diabetics, Cancer, Obesity and other diseases . At last he concluded his lecture to describe the health benefits of Black rice. Then he finished his lecture by interaction with doubt clearing of participants.

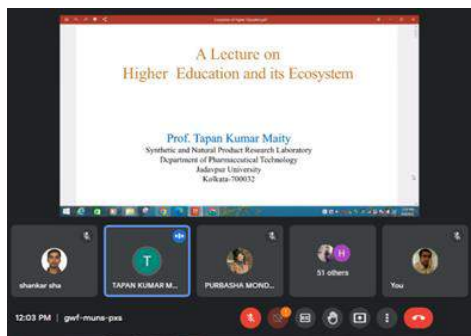
Morning Second Session (At 12:00 noon – 1.30 pm)

A Lecture on Higher Education and its Ecosystem

Prof. Tapan Kumar Maity
Synthetic and Natural Product Research Laboratory
Department of Pharmaceutical Technology
Jadavpur University
Kolkata-700032

The next part of the session began with a Lecture On Higher Education and its Ecosystem given by Professor Tapan Kumar Maity, Synthetic and Natural Product Research Laboratory Department of Pharmaceutical Technology , Jadavpur University . At first he delivered his lecture providing UGC Annual Report 2014-15- total University -711 , Central University -4 , State University 329 , State Private Universities-205 ,Deemed to be University -128 , colleges -40,760 , Top State for Universities :Rajasthan (64), and Tamil Nadu (52). Then he pointed out the Typology of HE Institutions . Next he told about Salient features of Indian Higher Education.

Universities-205 ,Deemed to be University -128 , colleges -40,760 , Top State for Universities :Rajasthan (64), and Tamil Nadu (52). Then he pointed out the Typology of HE Institutions . Next he told about Salient features of Indian Higher Education.



He focussed on the strength of Indian Higher Education System and also weakness of Higher Education in India . School system is unable to supply high quality students . Research culture still not satisfactory . Govt. controls the Education by making policies , Regulatory agencies and Academic funding . He told that State Govt, also extends her helping hand .There Main regulators are University Grand Commission and All India

Council for Technical Education. Then he indicated the differences with strengths and weakness of self- regulated central government institutions. Strength and weakness of state private Higher Educational Institutions were also pointed out by him. He showed the future trends in Higher Education system. At last, he concluded his discussions by pointing out the activities of previous dedicated Vice-Chancellors like Prof. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay and Prof. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay respectively. He advised us to improve our teaching learning skill and also to enrich our experiences through reading resource books or research papers. Prof. Tapan Kumar Maity also opined that a good teacher involves himself/herself round the clock about

the pros and cons of learning process.

Later in the interactive session, **Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Director, NBU-HRDC** interacted with all participants and cleared their doubts. He also suggested all participants to convey the message to their colleagues that teachers should select any of the 66 HRDC centers in India to conduct either Faculty Induction Program (FIP) or Refresher Course for their promotion in carrier advancement. All the participants shared their views and enjoyed a lot.

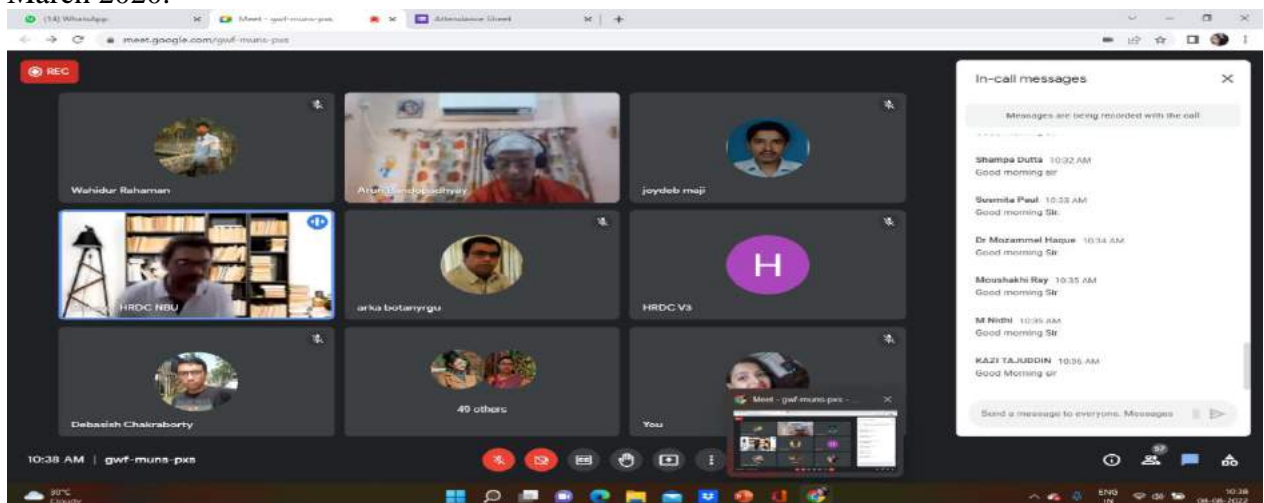
Date: 09th August, 2022

Morning First Session (10.20 a.m. to 12 noon)

Speaker: Prof. Arun Bandhyopadhyay, Retired Nurul Hasan Chair Professor, CU

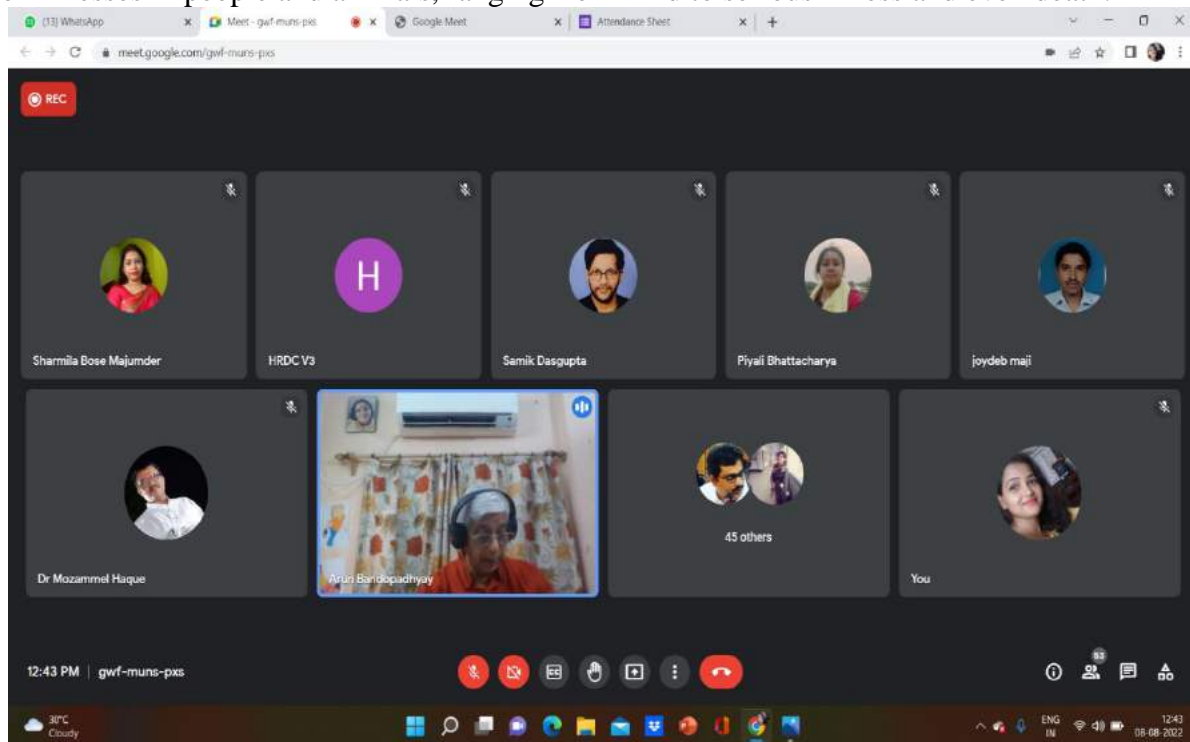
Topic: “PAST AND PRESENT OF PANDEMICS OVER A CENTURY: STUDY OF OUTBREAKS IN INDIA FROM MULTI-DISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES”

In the first session, Prof. Arun Bandhyopadhyay began his lecture on the note that India has encountered a variety of epidemics and pandemics like influenza, cholera, dengue, small pox etc, some of which have been eradicated while some still pose a threat to community. While referring to the current COVID 19 pandemic, Prof. Bandhyopadhyay pointed out the difference between **Epidemic** and **Pandemic**. **Epidemic** is a characteristic of or prevalent in a particular field, area, or environment for example malaria, influenza, etc., An outbreak is a sudden rise in the number of cases of a disease. It is an outbreak which may occur in a community or geographical area, or may affect several countries. It may last for a few days or weeks, or even for several years. Pandemic, on the other hand, is a global disease outbreak. It differs from an outbreak or epidemic because it affects a wider geographical area, often worldwide and infects a greater number of people than an epidemic. For example, **Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) which** is a novel disease caused by a newly identified virus, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The novel disease which begun in Wuhan, China in Dec 2019 was declared a pandemic by World Health Organization on 11 March 2020.



Prof. Bandhyopadhyay further explained that the *concept of pandemic can be understood from*

a multidimensional perspective. For instance, lessons from History approach emphasized that mankind has been susceptible to pandemic like cholera, malaria, Spanish flu, plague since time immemorial and it is important to revisit past to get more data about them. However, it needs to be noted that the shortfall of this approach is that, while there exists a common history of consequences and impact, each pandemic has its unique features. He also discussed the zoonotic origin of Covid-19 Pandemic which means that animals can sometimes carry harmful germs that can spread to people and cause illness. Zoonotic diseases are caused by harmful germs like viruses, bacterial, parasites, and fungi. These germs can cause many different types of illnesses in people and animals, ranging from mild to serious illness and even death.



Prof. Bandhyopadhyay also highlighted how literature and cinema played a key role in understanding the nature and impact of pandemic. He cited the examples of major literary works and films which centered around these events. Some of them which were discussed are as follows- The Catechist of Kil- Arni, World Beyond Silence, Maila Anchal, Pahelwan ka Dholak by Phanishwar Nath Renu, Rebati by Fakir Mohan Senapati etc. all of which center around the experiences of pandemic.

Second Session (04.00 pm to 5.30pm)

Speaker: Prof. Om Prakash Mishra, JU

Topic: “PUTIN’S WAR IN UKRAINE: IMPLICATIONS AND CHALLENGES FOR WORLD ORDER”

Prof. Om Prakash Mishra in his lecture discussed elaborately about the efficacy of war in general and the current war in Ukraine in particular. He pointed out the term ‘proportionate damage between two countries during war. According to him, there are many consequences of war and in war there may be relative gain but more relative pain is achieved. The current war in Ukraine has put Russia in spotlight for it is violating international law. The war in Ukraine is termed by him as Putin’s war as after assuming presidency the independence of Ukraine is being challenged by Russia by launching a “special military operation” against it under his autocratic leadership. The cause of concern is that Russia is a nuclear power which can pose a

threat for the entire world.

Economic and sanctions of various kinds have posed serious challenges to the morale of the Russian citizens making life difficult for them. The implications of this war is enormous considering its impacts. For example, we live in a conflict torn world having 25 million refugees who are forcibly displaced out of their land, fragile economy, challenges of food security, etc. The scope of the war widening presents a scenario where countries might be forced to take side with either of the two parties of the war. The principle of interdependence is the need of the hour the challenges of war.



After an interactive session with Prof. Mishra , online attendance of the participants was recorded by filling up the Google forms by the participants.

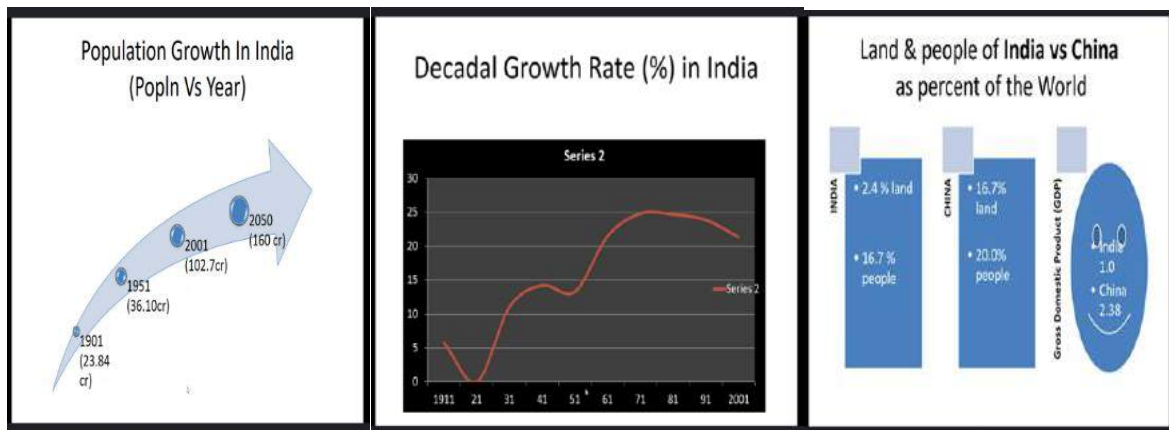
Date: 10th August, 2022

Morning First Session (10.20 a.m. to 12 noon)

Speaker: Prof. Ananda Mukhopadhyay, Retired Professor, Zoology, NBU

Topic: “POPULATION SURGE, DEVELOPMENTAL AND STRESS”

Prof. Ananda Mukhopadhyay delivered a lecture on Population surge, Developmental and stress. He explained the source of energy of our mother earth. Increasing population has played a major role in causing destruction of the natural habitat and environment. Population growth over the year were described through graphical representation. Total population living on earth is about 8 million and the current population of India is about 1.40 billion.



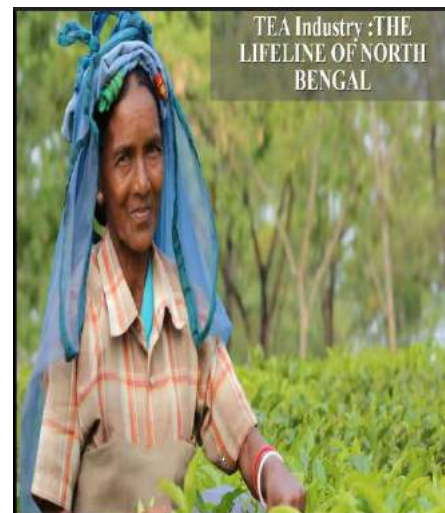
Prof. Mukhopadhyay explained how population growth is like a double-edged sword. While there are many benefits associated with demographic dividend, it is important to understand that unplanned growth will ultimately result in chaos.

Rapid population growth and demand for development has an adverse effect on the environment. The increasing concentration of greenhouse gases has resulted in an increase in average temperature, a phenomenon known as global warming. The adverse effects of global warming are evident from melting of glacier, increasing sea level, water crisis, etc.

Industrialization, increased transportation, dependence on fossil fuel for energy requirements has emerged as major sources of greenhouse gases which has the potential to destroy ozone layer as a result of which UV-ray can enter the atmosphere and collapse food chain as well. He mostly focused on Tea plantation in India, the medicinal values of tea, some common pests of tea bush on sub-Himalayan terai: Dooars region like Tea mosquito bug. In his lecture Prof. Mukhopadhyay highlighted the co relation that exists amongst the modern agricultural practices, climate change and the impact and ill effects of increased use of synthetic pesticides used in agriculture, particularly in tea plantation. The overuse of fertilizer and pesticide in modern agriculture and the subsequent tolerance in pest to these conventional pesticides due to several factors including climate change. Some of the major ill effects of the use of synthetic pesticide was explained like health hazards, environmental pollution, high pest resistance to these pesticides and disasters associated with it for example, Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984), Kasaragod disaster in Kerala (2019) caused by the use of endosulfan in cashew plantation.

GREEN REVOLUTION In INDIA

- High yielding rice varieties introduced
 - Denser Crop & crop produce
 - Starving millions get staple food
- More pest attack on the exotic varieties
 - Soil depletion of nutrients in subsequent seasons of crop plantation
 - Excess irrigation needed
- Increase pesticide application needed to save crop
 - Synthetic fertilizer added
 - Soil turns hard and non-pollide

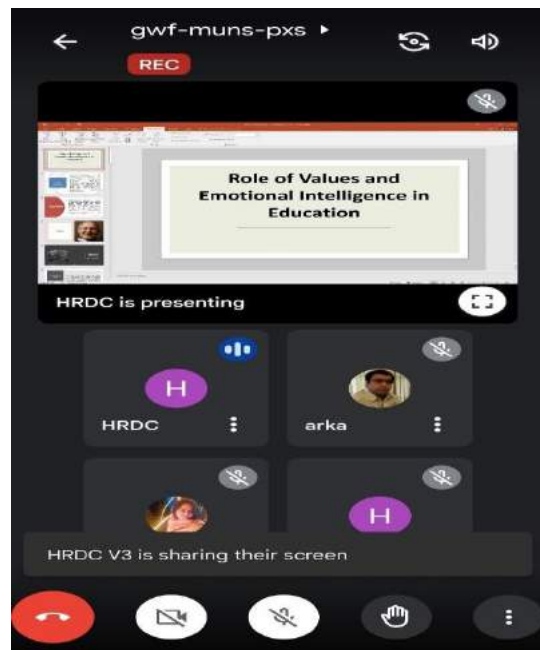
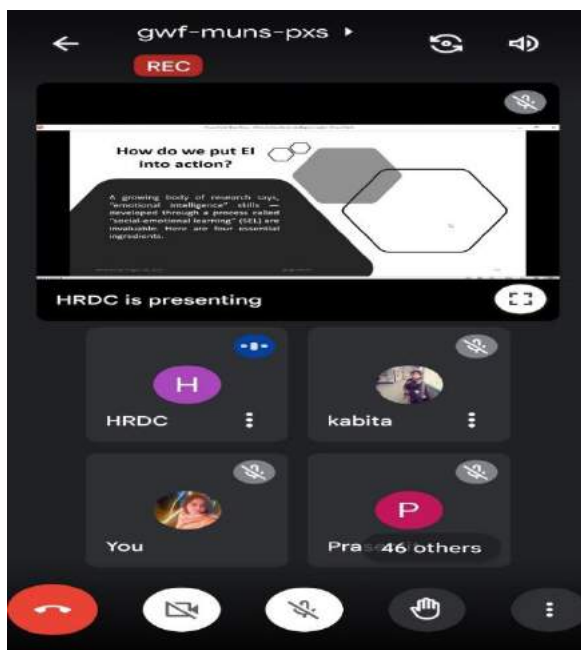


Afternoon Session (2:30p.m.- 5:30 p.m.)

Speaker: Prof. Saptarishi Ghosh, LIS, NBU

Topic: “ROLE OF VALUE AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION”

Prof. Saptarishi Ghosh began his lecture on the topic by explaining the concept of value which has not just philosophical but also psychological connotation. The objective of the topic was to help understand how we can inculcate values in our students and how is Emotional Intelligence related to education. He defined Emotional Intelligence as the ability to understand and manage our emotions and in the process influence the emotion of others. He defined the concept of value and its principle features. The lecture highlights some important theories associated with value and emotional intelligence which included *Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of needs*, *Shalom H. Schwartz’s Theory of Basic Values* and *Daniel Goleman’s Emotional Intelligence Theory*. The second part of his lecture, initiated a detailed discussion on the co- relation between the student’s emotional intelligence and their performance in class. The students with low emotional intelligence lack focus, are aggressive and find it difficult to interact and develop bonds with their fellow classmates. Emotional intelligence is also a useful tool in diagnosing students’ engagement in class as well as their failure to cope due to the above-mentioned issues. In order to redress these issues, Prof. Ghosh stressed on the need to put emotional intelligence into action. This would require the teachers to act as role models, being empathetic and to observe and help the students to accept, investigate and release their emotions. He also threw light on the effective of an emotionally intelligent leader who can play a major role in inculcating values in students.



The session ended with the participants filling the online attendance google form.

Date: 11th August, 2022

To join in the sessions online, the Google meet link was used- <https://meet.google.com/gwf-muns-pxs>

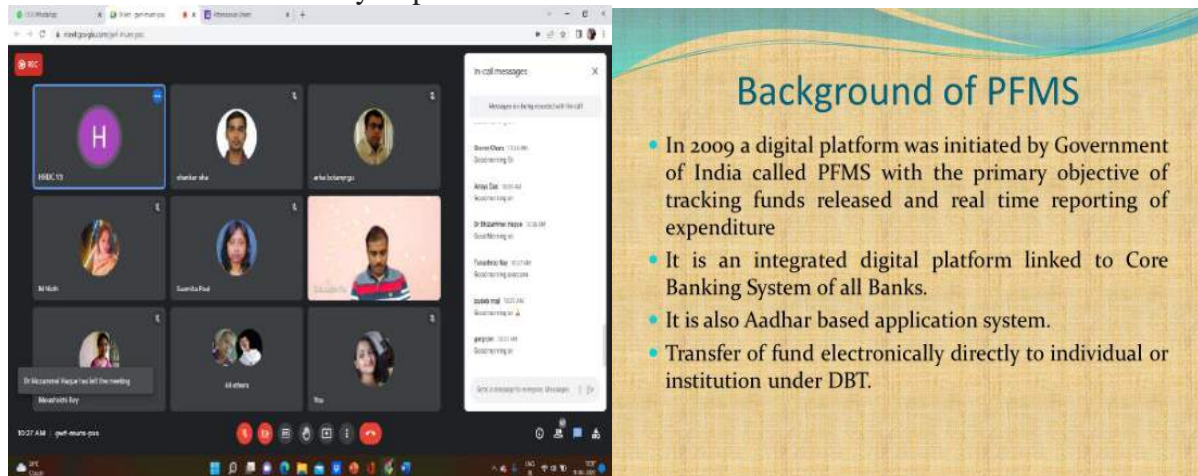
At the onset, online attendance was recorded in the morning session by filling up the Google form by the participants.

Morning Session (10:30 a.m. to 1:30 pm)

Speaker: Dr. Debasish Pal, Joint Finance Officer, JU

Topic: “PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM- AN ONLINE PLATFORM FOR PROPER MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT FUND”

In the first session , Dr Debasish Pal introduced the concept of Public Financial Management System by raising three important concerns first, getting fund at the right time, second, utilisation of that fund within time and third the significance of an agency which tries to get the actual utilisation in a timely manner. Another major concern was that there was no system of direct transfer to beneficiary in place.



For addressing these concerns in 2009 a platform named as PFMS was initiated by the government of India to ensure the tracking of funds and timely reporting of expenditure. Professor Pal in his lecture elaborately explained the Expenditure, Advance and Transfer (EAT) model and the general steps related to operationalization of PFMS.

Second Session (12 noon- 1.30 p.m.)

Speaker: Dr. Debasish Pal, Joint Finance Officer, JU

Topic- “AN INSIGHT OF PAY REVISION”

In the second lecture, Prof. Pal simplified the topic Pay Revision. He started his lecture by explaining the different pay structure in case of both University and College for Administrators, Teaching and Non- Teaching staff. He elaborately discussed the highlights of the 2016 Pay Commission, terms like Uniform Fitment Factor, Uniform Date on Increment, Index of rationalisation etc. A part of his deliberation section was about pay band and promotional fixation.

Pay Structures Group in Colleges

Teachers Pay Structure: Last 35 years

Designation (old Designation)	1986	1996	2006	2016
Asst. Professor (Lecturer)	2200-4300	8000-275-13500	FB-3(1500-2100) AGP-4000	Level-10 (57750-83400)
Asst. Professor (Lecturer Sr. Scale)	3000-5000	10500-375-18300	FB-3(1500-2000) AGP-7000	Level-11 (66900-92600)
Asst. Professor (Reader/ Lecturer Sel. Grade)	3700-5700	12000-420-19300	FB-3(1500-2000) AGP-8000	Level-12 (75900-101600)
Associate Professor (Reader/ Lecturer Sel. Grade 3 years)	3700-5700	12000-420-19300	FB-4(1700-4700) AGP-9000	Level-13A (112400-137900)
Professor	4600-7300	16400-450-32440	FB-4(1700-4700) AGP-9000	Level-18 (148300-173800)

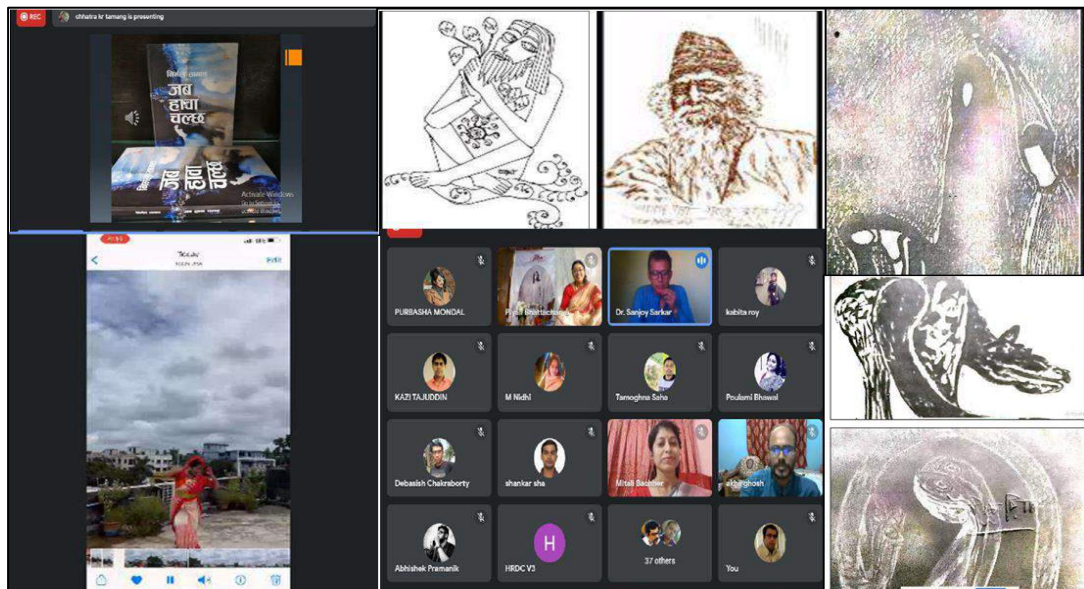
Example: Ms. Adrija, Asst. Professor is in Level-10 with basic pay of Rs.68800. She has been promoted to Level-11 on 15th January 2021.

Cell	Level-10	Level-11
1	57700	68900
2	59400	71000
3	61200	73100
4	63000	75300
5	64900	77600
6	66800	79900
7	68800	82300
8	70900	84800
9	73000	87300

He ended his lecture by briefly talking about the various kinds of leave which included Earned Leave, Casual Leave, Medical Leave etc. This session was highly beneficial as it covered a very in-depth and clear understanding of various complex concepts related to pay structure. The session ended with a brief question and answer session and the participants filling the online attendance google form.

Afternoon Session (02.30 onwards)

The teacher participants in order to commemorate the 81st death anniversary of Sri Rabindra Tagore organized a cultural programme in the online Google Meet platform and named it as “RABISMARANE” in the presence of the Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director of NBU HRDC. The programme started with the inaugural session by paying homage to Gurudev, followed by song *Anandaloke mangaloke*, sung by Basab Das, Gargi Pal, Kabita Roy, Sampa Dutta Chowdhury. Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Director of NBU HRDC as a special guest delivered a speech on ideology of Rabindranath Tagore. After the speech, Dr. Debasish Chakraborty presented Rabindra sangeet. All the participants were spellbound by his song. Mr. Chhatra Tamang and Dr. Piyali Bhattacharjee overwhelmed us by reciting Nepali poem and poem, written by Kabiguru.



The Chief Guest of our program- “Rabismarane” – Prof. (Dr.) Anjan Chakrabarti, The Director, NBU HRDC sang a rabindra sangeet. All the participants were spellbound by his song. All were impressed by the song, performed by Dr. Somnath Chakraborty. Then the program was followed by recitation by Dr. Poulami Bhawal, Rabindra dance by Dr. Purbasha Mandal, recitation by Mr. Kazi Tajuddin and Rabindra sangeet by Miss Kabita Roy. Mr. Akhil Ghosh,

Assistant Professor delivered a speech on Tagore. All participants were overwhelmed by recitation by Dr. Mitali Bachher and by the speech on Rabindra Chitrakala, delivered by Mr. Abhishek Pramanik. Dr. Sanjoy Sarkar and Dr. Piyali Bhattacharjee both beautifully performed kabyanatya- Karna Kunti Sambad. The program then was followed by recitation by Miss Purbasha Mandal and Mr. Abhishek Pramanik. Dr. Ashok Kumar in detail explained the thinking of Rabindra Nath Tagore about education system. Dr. Arka Pratim Chakraborty highlighted the importance of Rabindra bhabna in the present scenario in his speech. Miss Kabita Roy recited a poem- “Prabasi”. At the end, Mr. Kazi Tajuddin gave a vote of thanks to the competent authorities of NBU HRDC who gave the space to remember Kabiguru, the participants and the organizers of the program.

RABISMARANE
81st Death anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore
Organized by
HRDC, NBU, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL (U.N.B.)
11th August 2022, 4pm onwards
Google meet platform

Schedule

- Welcome address : Basab Das
- Inaugural session : Homage to Rabindranath Tagore (Dr. Piyali Bhattacharjee)
- Inaugural Song : Anandaloke Mangalaloke...(Debasish Chakraborty, Basab das, Gargi Pal, Kabita Roy, Sampa Dutta Majumdar)
- Bilingual Rabindra Sangeet : Udia Dhweja Abhrobbedi Rathe...(Recorded)
- Speech (Special Guest) : Dr. Mossarrif Hossain (Asst. Director, HRDC, NBU)
- Rabindra Sangeet : Debasish Chakraborti
- Recitation : Chhatra Tamang (Nepali poem -Dharabata, Nirmal Tamang)
- Recitation : Dr. Piyali Bhattacharya
- Rabindra Sangeet (Chief Guest) : Dr. Anjan Chakraborty (Director, HRDC, NBU)
- Rabindra Sangeet (Chief Guest) : Dr. Anjan Chakraborty (Director, HRDC, NBU)
10. Recitation : Poulami Bhawal
11. Rabindra Dance : Purbasha Mandal
12. Recitation : Kazi Tajuddin (Bojhapara)
13. Rabindra Sangeet : Kabita Roy (Amaro Parano Jaha Chay...)
14. Speech on Tagore : Akhil Ghosh
15. Recitation : Mitali Bachher (Sarnapati)
16. Speech on Rabindra Chitrakala - Abhishek Pramanik
17. Kabyanatya : Karna Kunti Sambad (Sanjoy Sarkar & Dr. Piyali Bhattacharya)
18. Recitation : Purbasha Mandal (English)
19. Speech : Dr. Ashok Kumar
20. Recitation : Abhishek Pramanik (Tini O Ami, Sunil Gangopadhyay)
21. Speech : Dr. Arka Pratim Chakraborty
22. Recitation : Kabita Roy (Prabasi)
23. Vote of Thanks : Kazi Tajuddin

Date: 12th August, 2022

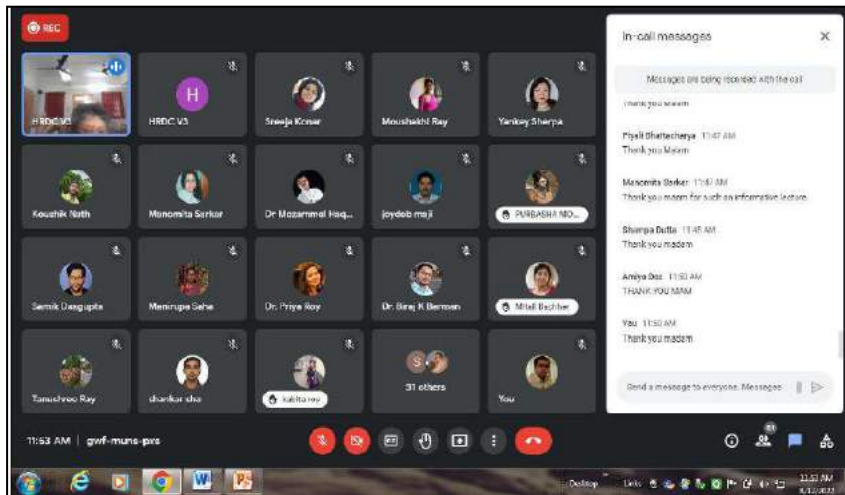
Morning Session (10:30 a.m. to 1:30 pm)

Speaker: Prof. (Dr.) Karubaki Dutta, CHS, University of North Bengal

Topic: “THE VANDE MATARAM – THE NATIONAL SONG”

The resource person talked about issues related to Vande Mataram – National Song (concept of Nationalism, unity), written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in the year (wrote it in 1875) and published in 1881 in novel- Ananda Math. He mentioned about situation of Bengal. In the ninth para, there was indication about motherland. She pointed out the nationalist’s movement, talked about nationalism. She also talked about National anthem- "Jana Gana Mana“ by Rabindranath Tagore. In third, fourth para of Vande Mataram, there was an indication of religion issues, Hindu God and Goddesses. Now first two para is now regarded as song in Vande Mataram, that was about motherland She also

talked about Kamalakanter Daptar (From the Desk of Kamalakanta, 1875; enlarged as Kamalakanta, 1885). She talked about journal- Bangadarshan-was a Bengali literary magazine, founded by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1872. She talked about while the greatness of Anandamath as a work of literature is not disputed, the true nature of Sanyasi Rebellion was. She mentioned that the Sannyasi rebellion or Fakir rebellion 1770-77 (The monks' rebellion) were the activities of sannyasis and fakirs (Hindu and Muslim ascetics, respectively) in Bengal, India in the late 18th century which took place around Murshidabad and Baikunthapur forests of Jalpaiguri under the leadership of Manju Shah Fakir and Pandit Bhabani Charan Pathak.



The resource person talked about a National Song is a patriotic hymn adopted by the government of a country to be sung on public or state occasions. A National Anthem, on the other hand, is a musical composition, at times patriotic in nature, that defines a country's history, tradition and struggles. She talked about Bongo Vongo andolan that occurred in the year 1905. She mentioned that Sarala Devi Chaudhurani was an Indian educationist and political activist, who founded Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad in 1910. This was the first women's organization in India. One of the primary goals of the organization was to promote female education. The resource person talked about Anushilan Samiti- one of the secret revolutionary organisations operating in Bengal in the first quarter of the 20th century. It was founded by Satish Chandra Basu. She mentioned that Sri Rishi Arobindo explained the deeper sense of the concept of dharma and Sri Arobindo mentioned the term Conduct in place of Dharma. Muslims also protested the song- Vande Mataram . She talked about Muzaffar Ahmad was an Indian-Bengali politician, journalist and communist activist. She also mentioned about the criticism of the song- Vande Mataram by Krishna Kripalani- an Indian freedom fighter, author and parliamentarian. She mentioned that The Constituent Assembly adopted the national anthem on 24th January 1950. On the same day that is January 24, 1950, in the Constituent Assembly, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, made a declaration that "the song Vande Mataram (National song), which has played a historic role in the struggle for Indian independence, will be honoured equally with "Jana Gana Mana" and will have equal status with it. In Bengal Congress-1906 where Rabindranath Tagore sang Vande Mataram.

Afternoon First Session: (12.00 noon – 1.30 pm)

Speaker: Prof. Anjan Chakrabarti, The Director, HRDC, NBU

Topic: “REALITY AND QUEST FOR GENDER NEUTRALITY AND MARRIAGE (POLYGYNY, MONOGAMY)”

Dr. Chakrabarti explained about gender equity- the process of being fair to women and men. Gender equality requires equal enjoyment by women and men of socially-valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards. Where gender inequality exists, it is generally women who are excluded or disadvantaged in relation to decision-making and access to economic and social resources. Therefore a critical aspect of promoting gender equality is the empowerment of women, with a focus on identifying and redressing power imbalances and giving women more autonomy to manage their own lives. Gender equality does not mean that men and women become the same; only that access to opportunities

and life changes is neither dependent on, nor constrained by, their sex. Gender neutrality, also known as gender-neutralism or the gender neutrality movement. The theory of gender neutrality claims that biological sex does not inevitably determine social, psychological, and intellectual characteristics. Endogamy is the practice of marrying within a specific social group, religious denomination, caste, or ethnic group, rejecting those from others as unsuitable for marriage or other close personal relationships.

Polygyny

850 of the 1170 societies practice polygyny [Murdock's ethnographic Atlas (John Hartung, 1982)]

Threshold model of Biology literature (Gordon H. Orians, 1969; Stephen T. Emlen & Lewis W. Oring, 1977)

- ✓ Males in contrast to females can increase their offspring by acquiring more mates.
- ✓ There is heterogeneity in male resources but no variation in female endowments.

Males with more resources acquire multiple female partners in comparison to males with fewer resources.

Male inequality in wealth produces inequality in the number of wives.

Polygyny is considered a natural consequence of male inequality in wealth, combined with gender differences in the constraints on reproduction (Gary S. Becker 1991; Ester Roserun 1970).

Polygyny is still prevalent in much of Africa where the percent of women living in polygynous households ranges from 25 to 55 percent in the Western, Central, and Eastern parts (Ron Leach 1986).

Dr. Anjan Chkrabarti, the Director, NBU-HRDC sir talked about caste systems, Louis Charles Jean Dumont - a French anthropologist and his book- "Homo Hierarchicus", sub caste, gotra. He explained about the differences between class and caste. Castes are perceived as hereditary groups with a fixed ritual status according to Max Weber's phraseology. A person's Class is based on social status, wealth and power acquired, level of education and other achievements. He talked about private (space within the home) and public (space outside the home) spheres. He talked that private space -dominated by women and public space- dominated by men. He talked about patriarchy. He talked about the marriage systems and explained the terms- Polgyny (Threshold model of Biology Literature by Emlen and Oring, 1977) and Polygamy. He focused about monogamy system of marriage. Polygyny- where one man is married to several women. He pointed out that shift to polygyny to monogamy marriage system was due to industrial revolution in the West, transition to capitalism from feudalism, urbanization and emergence of cities, well defined private property rights etc.

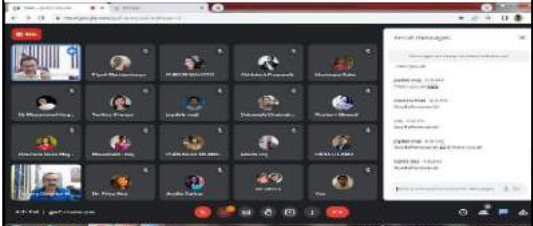

Afternoon Second Session (4.00 pm- 5.30 pm)

Speaker: Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, The Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU

Topic: "HOW TO BRING UP RESEARCH FUNDS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS FROM DIFFERENT FUNDING AGENCIES"

Dr. Bhattacharya guided us the procedures of bringing up the research funds and motivated us to do research works in colleges and universities. He at the onset of his lecture, pointed out the two categories of research projects- one - experimental and another one –theoretical. The resource person guided us by providing the lists of funding agencies like CSIR, UGC, DST, DBT, AICTE, WBDST, DAE, NEWGEN IEDC for technology- transfer related research from which researchers can avail research funds for their research. He explained step by step manner the procedures of filling up the research proposal forms of UGC, CSIR etc. He emphasized on novelty of research works, collaborative work in research and good publication in peer viewed International and National Journals with impact factors. As per his view, motivation is the important factor in research. He also talked about the literature survey tools like Google, Sci-Hub and about plagiarism detection software- iThenticate. Dr. Bhattacharya guided us by providing the informations about some fellowships like Dr. D.S. Kothari Postdoctoral fellowship scheme, INSA visiting science

program, TARE fellowship by SERB, Post doctoral fellowship by women candidates by UGC, N-PDF scheme by SERB, TISS- post doctoral research fellowship, Full bright fellowship, West Bengal Academy of Science and Technology etc to carry on research work along with teaching. He nicely explained some important points/ major reasons for lack of success.

<p>CLASS TAKEN BY RESOURCE PERSON</p> <p>12.08.2022 Friday 4.00 – 6.30</p> <p>Topic: How to bring up Research funds and research projects from different funding agencies</p> <p>Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, The Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU</p> 	<p>Funding Agencies</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; text-align: center;"> Basic/ Applied Research Project </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; text-align: center;"> Technology - Transfer related Research </div> </div> <p>(Like UGC, CSIR, DST, AICTE, WBDST, DAE, DBT, MNES etc.)</p> <p>(NEW GENERATION INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, Ministry of Science & Technology)</p>
<p>QUESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What are the physical properties of the new family of ionic glasses and their nanocomposites? ➤ Do the present models of dc conductivity and ac relaxation mechanism agree with the experimental data? ➤ Is it possible to explain the variation of KWW stretched exponential parameter β with composition obtained from the modulus formalism? ➤ Is the modulus formalism quite good enough to explore the conductivity relaxation or will some other formalism do better? ➤ Does the variation of the microscopic parameters with composition obtained from conductivity and modulus formalism tally? ➤ Do the stretched exponential parameter and the dc conductivity correlate with the decoupling index as proposed by Angeli? ➤ What factors are required to achieve the scaling of the conductivity spectra with respect to temperature and / or composition? 	 <p>INSA Visiting Scientist Programme</p> <p>Indian National Science Academy Since 1957</p> <p>INSA Visiting Scientist Programme</p> <p>Name of the Programme: _____</p> <p>Number of Awards: _____</p>

Date: 13th August, 2022

Morning Session (10:30 a.m. to 1:30 pm)

Speaker: Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Director UGC-HRDC, University of North Bengal

Topic: “CANCER & ITS RECENT TRENDS IN BIO-SYSTEM”



CANCER & ITS RECENT TRENDS IN BIO-SYSTEM


Dr. Mossaraf Hossain
Ph.D (Chemistry)
Assistant Professor-Assistant Director
UGC-Human Resource Development Centre
University of North Bengal

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Dr. Mossaraf started the session on a very interesting note by stating the relevancy of crab as the symbol of Cancer. The session was about cancer and how it could be prevented by bringing simple changes to our lifestyles including food habits and by being stress free. The topic was also discussed by another renowned speaker but this session was quite different from it because

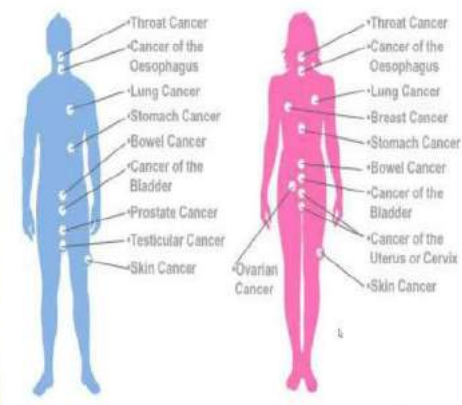
of two main reasons, firstly, it was very interactive and explained in simple words, and secondly in this session we were also been informed and discussed about the patent of cancer medicine molecule owned by Mossaraf Sir.

WHY IS CRAB () THE SYMBOL OF CANCER?



- ❑ "Cancer" is the Latin word for crab.
- ❑ In its natural habitat, a crab is a fast, resilient decapod crustacean that springs to action and moves in multiple directions.
- ❑ Similarly cancer spreads from the place at which it first arose as a primary tumor to distant locations in the body.

WHICH PARTS OF THE BODY ARE AFFECTED BY CANCER? (Men & Women)



How cancerous tumors are different from other malignant tumors were very well explained and how a cancer of stage I be cured was discussed. Later the speaker informed the participants about the four different symptoms of cancer and foods which could be eaten, which are available in the local markets. Different kinds of cancer affecting both males and females including the necessary steps to prevent these were also been discussed. The session was very interactive, informative and an eye-opener. Each and every single inquiry was heard and answered by the Resource person.

Date: 16th August, 2022

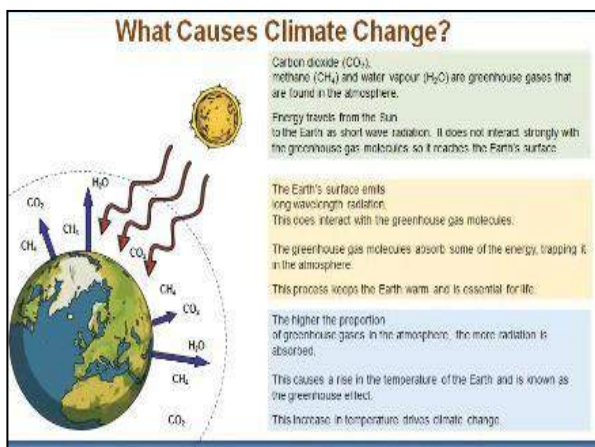
Morning First Session (10:30 a.m. to 12 noon)

Speaker- Prof. (Dr.) Ranjan Roy, Department of Geography & Applied Geography, University of North Bengal

Topic: "CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABLE WAY TO ADAPTATION"



Session by Dr. Ranjan Roy emphasized on what is Climate change, why it is considered as a problem, its causes and what could be the human response towards concerning it. In the starting slides Sir explicitly described the meaning and concept of climate change. Very important aspect was taught, that the climate change is not a new phenomenon, it happened since the creation of Earth around eleven thousand years back also but now it has become a menace because now it is uncontrollable and the living species are immensely affected by this variation in climate. The climate change caused earlier was adapted by the human and other living beings but nowadays the disruptions caused in the weather patterns are barbaric and could not be adapted. These variations are caused by the increase in concentration of green house gases added upon by the anthropogenic activities of humans. Sir also talked about the importance of IPCC and the recent studies about the increase in climate. While discussing about the causes of Climate change Dr. Roy explained the cycle of absorption and re-radiation of gases leading to higher concentration of green house gases due to human activities.

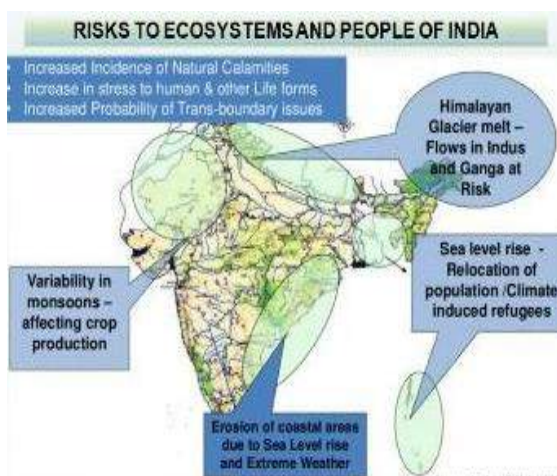


What Causes Climate Change?

Climate change can be caused gradually by natural processes or suddenly, by large events, or massive meteoric strike or volcanic activity. However, the rapid climate change we are experiencing is due to three main human activities:

- **Burning fossil fuels** for heating and cooking, generating electricity and powering vehicles releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- **Deforestation** (destruction of forests) releases carbon dioxide and reduces the number of trees able to capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- **Reduction of biodiversity** creates an unstable ecosystem. Nature loss leads to ecosystems that are less able to capture carbon from the atmosphere and less resilient to rising temperatures.

Sir even explained the responsibilities of the main emitters of climate change i.e. North America, Europe, Asia towards maintain environment sustainability and protecting it. What should the human response so as protect the environment and control climate change was also highlighted by Sir. How the different policies relating to taxes, living standards, trades, research activities could help in combating the climate change was very well explained.



ADAPTATION & MITIGATION is necessary to tackle the Climate Change Consequences...

Building Climate Resilience

MITIGATION
ACTION TO REDUCE CONDITIONS THAT CAUSE CLIMATE CHANGE

- Sustainable transportation
- Clean energy
- Energy efficiency

ADAPTATION
ACTION TO MANAGE THE RISKS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

- Disaster management & business continuity
- Flood protection
- Infrastructure upgrades

According to The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) additional adaptation measures would be beneficial and fruitful to mitigate the adverse impacts of projected Climate Change and variability of Climate phenomenon in the upcoming two-three decades.

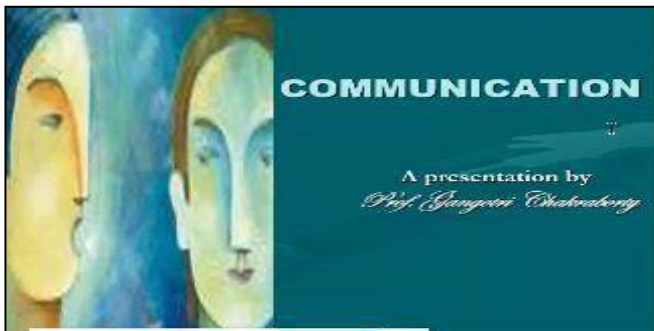
While discussing the Indian scenario he discussed about how our country will suffer due to

varied weather patterns leading to increased sea level, cyclone, decrease in fresh water supply, etc. Owing to present ecological conditions it has to be kept in mind by the people and the Government that we need an alternative pathways i.e., the sustainable policies formed must lead to redress climate change and such changed climate must lead way to sustainable existence. The session ended after an interaction of the resource person with the participants.

Morning Second Session (12 noon to 01:30 pm)

Speaker: Prof. (Dr.) Gangotri Chakraborty, retired Professor, Department of Law, University of North Bengal

Topic: "COMMUNICATION"



Dr. Gangotri Chakraborty very explicitly explained to the participants the importance and aspects of a good communication required for a good speaker, a good teacher, and a good administrator. She explained as to how and why communicating and understanding are related. Definition, meaning and requisites of proper communication was very strategically explained by madam. How our mind perceives and understands completely depends on a good communication. The four arcs of communication i.e., Receive- Retain- Recall-Reproduce and Response was also explained. Communication is the process by which ideas are transmitted to others for effecting a desired result and if not then such statement is just an information, it is a linking process required to do managerial functions properly, was emphasized in her lecture.



The different types of communication, purposes, importance, and flow of information was also been explained to the participants. The important requisites of a good communication are that it is the basis for action and makes planning easy. The basic principles of communication and the communication process was minutely discussed. Different types of formal and informal communication with its advantages and disadvantages were explained. The session also

emphasized upon the importance of ‘perception’ and importance of feedback necessary for communication. The session ended after an elaborative interaction and answering the queries sought by the participants by Prof. Chakraborty.

Afternoon First and Second Sessions (02:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m.)

Speaker: Dr. Debiprosad Duari, Director & Founder Member, Institute of Astronomy & Applied Sciences, Kolkata

Topic: “A COSMIC VOYAGE”

Dr. Debiprosad Duari is a Retired Director at M. P. Birla Institute of Fundamental Research, Kolkata. Dr. Duari worked as the Visiting Fellow at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, India. He was a faculty at University of Manchester, UK. He has received prestigious awards and fellowships. He won *Rabindra Puroskar*. He is a Fellow at Royal Astronomical Society. He is a member of International Astronomical Union. He is President of Mahindra Narayan Astronomical Trust. He is Former President of Institute of Science, Education and Culture. He has delivered many National and International Lectures in various institutes, France, UK, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, South Africa, South Korea, Iran, Australia, Poland etc. He has presented many papers. He has given his talk in various schools, colleges, universities etc. He has given 350 live television interviews. He has several publications on Astronomy and Astrophysics in reputed journals (both national and international). He wrote *Mahakashar Sahajpath*. He also wrote textbooks of Physics for both 9th and 10th Class. He is an Honourary Faculty Member of Chemistry and Physics at Presidency University. He has been invited as a Resource Person in various universities like Jadavpur University, University of Calcutta, University of Burdwan, University of North Bengal. He is also associated with various learned bodies.



Dr. Debiprosad Duari has delivered two consecutive lectures on “A Cosmic Voyage.” In his engaging talk, he has given a brief introduction of Astronomy, Astrophysics, Cosmology and GTR. He has discussed about IndIGO Project, Comets, Oort Cloud, Europa, Cryobot, Eneceledus, Astrobiology etc. He has described asteroids, classical planets, dwarf planets, starlight, red giant, supernova, panspermia etc. He has tried to focus on the solar system. He also draws our attention to India’s mission to Mars. Dr. Duari has mentioned the theories of Einstein, Collision Ejection Theory, Big Bang Hypothesis etc. He has highlighted how sun can be divided into three regions. The inside of Sun can be divided into three regions- a) the core, b) the radiative zone, c) the convective zone. Externally, the Sun can be divided into three regions- a) Photosphere, b) Chromosphere, c) Corona. Dr. Duari has shown the eclipse photos along with the photos of Saturn, Belt asteroids, Mars, Earth, Mercury, Jupiter. He has analyzed

the models of Stellar Evolution, Interstellar Organic Molecules etc. In the interactive session, he has answered all the queries of the participants.

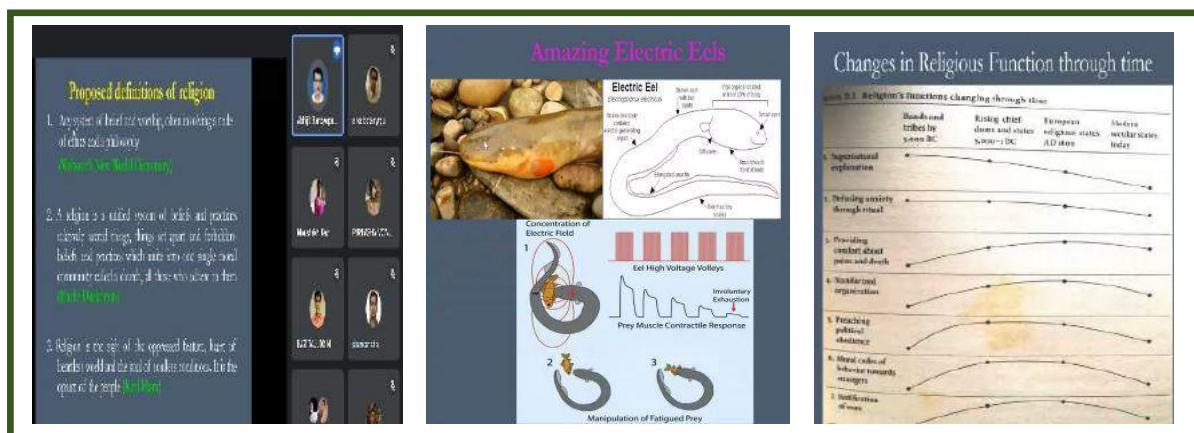
Date: 17th August, 2022

Morning First Session (10.20 a.m. to 12 noon)


Speaker- Dr. Abhijit Bandyopadhyay, Department of Botany, University of Burdwan

Topic- “RELIGION, DIETARY HABITS AND HEALTH”

Dr. Abhijit Bandyopadhyay, began his lecture with the definition of Religion that it is a believe system and it fulfils some universal human need and springs for common human nature. He mentioned some proposed definitions of Religion by Weber’s New world dictionary, Emile Durkheim and Karl Marx. He explained the main components of religion which are believe in supernatural, shared membership in a social group, costly and visible group of commitments, Morality and supernaturalism and forces that intervenes worldly life. He informed that the first written document about religion was 5000 years old. He elaborately discussed about the origin and antecedents of religion with different approach. He further mentioned about amazing fish Electric Eel which releases powerful electric charges of up to 650 volts and their evolution, this biological attributes of developing a particular organ which will have some adaptive advantage came out as a biproduct of sudden mutation out of population of Eels which has no electric organs. This attribute can be visualized as aparallel to human thought process through which perhaps the concept of Religion came into existence. He also explained graphically how religious functions change through time and its effect on Modern secular states today.



In his next part of lecture, he talked about dietary habits which are the habitual decision an individual or culture makes when choosing what foods to eat. He mentioned that Diet and Physical activity influences the incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCD) such as cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetics, and obesity. He explained it with an example of Islanders of New Guinea, they had lean, muscular body with traditional lifestyles of low salt and low sugar diet. But when they contacted with western citizens and adopted their diet, 37% of them became Diabetic. He highlighted that NCD arises due to body constitution and lifestyle. He correlated high salt intake to high blood pressure along with artery thickening, high cardiovascular disease. He talked about two types of Diabetics Type I and Type II which may arise from Genetic, environmental and lifestyles disorders. From 1980, in India also diabetics increased due to rapid urbanization and changes in lifestyles. He talked about dietary practices and religious rituals like fasting and he also explained how religious believes express as food customs. He explained different types of health risk factors by fasting, lack of access to culturally appropriate food, vegan diet deficiency, taking water from polluting rivers. Finally, he ended his speech by mentioning the Religion's influence on Epidemics and better care for sick is connected to religious believe system.

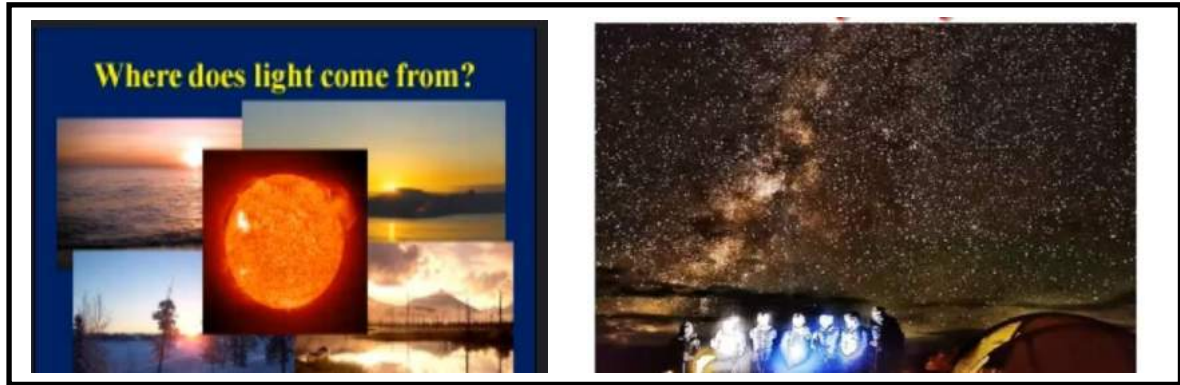
<p>Non Communicable Disease (NCD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 1964, at Papua New Guinea, majority of population maintained traditional lifestyles, own food, low salt, low sugar diet. ▪ Highlanders have sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>)/taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>)/yams(<i>Dioscorea</i>), while lowlanders staple food was sago palm tree (<i>Cycas revoluta</i>-starch source). ▪ They had lean, muscular body, physically active, not at all obese. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Islanders from New Guinea</p> 
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Date:17th August 2022

Morning Second Session (12noon to 1:30pm)

Speaker: Dr. Abhijit Chakraborty, Department of Physics, The University of Burdwan
Topic: “ROLE OF LIGHT IN HUMAN CIVILIZATIONS”

In the session, Dr. Abhijit Chakraborty began his lecture with the note that Sun is the major source of light among all the sources. He had shown a picture which was taken by him on 6th August, 2022, during trekking in Himalayas at 14500feet height. In picture, it is observed that light is coming from the millions of millions of stars moving around the sky, the falling of meteoroids and satellites are all over the area but in plane due to pollution we generally not see these amounts of light in the sky. He mentioned about the very important information about James Webb Space Telescope which gathers a lot of information by looking at the sky and one of the most important missions of this telescope to search whether we are alone in the universe or someone is there somewhere in the universe who can communicate with us. He talked about two broad classes of light sources, natural and artificial with examples. He also focuses on Cave painting.



He pointed out that the first picture of human civilization where people come together form a large group, enjoying their meals and moving around is depicted in India in **Bhimbetka** (near to Bhopal) around 10-15 thousand years back. He has also shown the oldest painting available till now where he has mentioned that the earliest civilization in terms of painting and in terms expressing their thoughts are available in France and Spain which shown in the upper two pictures of the oldest paintings. The two lower paintings are discovered in Indonesia and in Borneo which change the perception. The age of painting was measured near about 50000 to 64000 years through Carbon dating process. He mentioned that all the earlier Cave paintings were discovered accidentally not incidentally and he told the story of first discovery of cave painting that was in 1879 when one of the geologists who was interested in collecting stones through hill side, went to a cave along with his 9years old daughter with a small lamp and she saw a bison by looking at the roof of the cave and that was the first cave painting discovery inSpain. Later scientist discovered with chemical reaction that that painting was 10000years back. He also mentioned the story about the Cave painting in Lascaux. Cave painting give us lots of important information's about developing human civilization that men used to control light so that darkness can be removed and they can lighten their area even after evening and hence drawing can transform to artificial light.



To use light in the darkness we need to covert electrical energy to light energy but the conventional sources like tube lights, CFLs of light are not efficient convertor of energy conversion. But LEDs are developed as efficient energy source though white LEDs are not sogood. Scientists are trying their best till now through technology development, we can have better efficient illuminating devices. He further mentioned that in some part of the world

in airport, in cities LEDs are hugely used where they save 53% electrical energy and he pointed that to save energy we must go for LEDs in future. He explained that Light produces pollutions and the intense artificial light at night has negative and deadly effects on many creatures including amphibians, birds, mammals, insects. The lecture was ended with the interactive session with the participants.

Afternoon First Session (2.30 – 4 pm) MCQ Test.

The afternoon session started around 2:30 p.m where 55 participants along with the coordinator were present. In the afternoon session we had MCQ test through google form, which consisted of 30 questions carrying 1 mark each. It is a part of evaluation process. The questions were based on the lectures delivered in the induction program by various lecturers from different disciplines. The MCQ test session ended by 4.p.m

Afternoon Second Session (4:00 pm- 5:30 pm)

Speaker: Sri Surajit Das, Deputy Finance Officer, NBU

Topic: “COMPUTATION OF INCOME TAX”



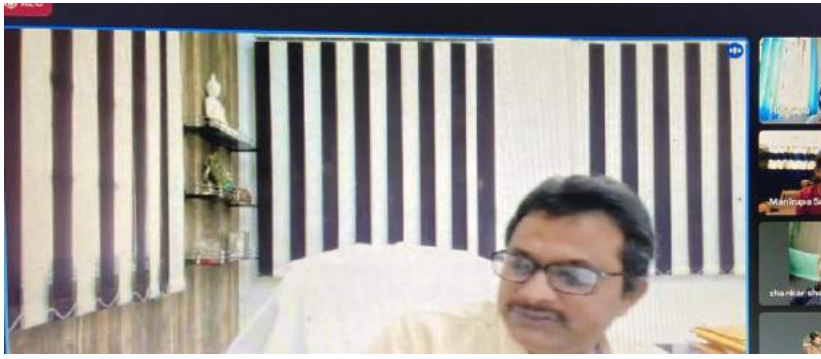
After the MCQ test, we were back to our normal schedule, i.e, a lecture by Sri Surajit Das. The session started with the introduction of our guest lecturer by Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, coordinator HRDC. The topic sir talked about is *Computation of Income Tax* for the Financial Year 2022-23 and Assessment Year 2023-24. The sub-topic he then discussed were, important terminology of Income tax is PAN, TAN, Gross Salary, ArrearReceived, Professional Tax, TDS, etc. Components of Income, i.e, Basic pay, Dearness allowances, Medical Allowances, House rent allowances. Deferent types of deductions we are entitled to get, U/S 80C, 80CCC and 80CCD, 80TTA. 80CCG, 80E, 80D, 80DDB, 80U. He explained each item which comes under these sections.

After thorough discussion, the session ended up by the question answer session at 5: 30 pm

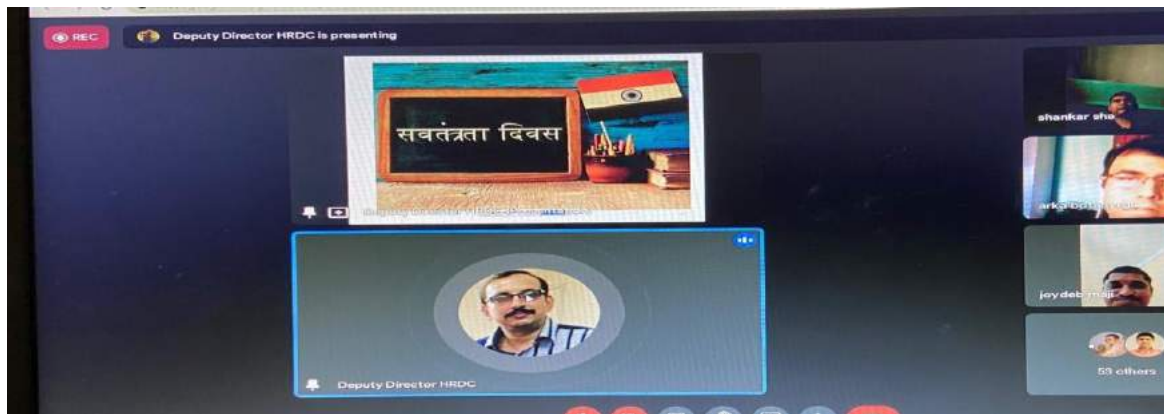
Date: 18th August, 2022

VALEDICTORY SESSION

The valedictory session started around 12 noon. It started with a welcome address and thanks giving by Dr.Aanjan Chakribarti, Director HRDC NBU, to all the participants as well as to the coordinator Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Director and Dr. Sanjib Bhattarcharjya, Deputy Director, and all resource persons who delivered lecture in the 9th Faculty Induction Program. He gave a brief summary about the whole program i.e, from day 1 to day 27.



After that the program was taken up Dr. Sanjiv Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC-NBU. He started with thanks giving and ended up by sharing his views on how India was pre and post Independence. How beautifully this 75th Independence day has been celebrated as “Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav”.



Then the verbal feedback from participants had been given on the 30 days faculty Induction program.

Then the session and the program ended by a small cultural program where HRDC members as well as the participants showed their gratitude through their performance. Lastly Vote of thankshas been given by Dr. Mossaraf Hossian, Assistant Director HRDC-NBU.
