

Programme Report

Tenth Faculty Induction Program (FIP-10)

Conducted by

Human Resource Development Centre

University of North Bengal

(05 August 2022 to 07 September 2022)





REPORT: 10th FACULTY INDUCTION PROGRAM

*University of North Bengal- Human Resource
Development Centre (NBU-HRDC)*

05.08.2022 – 07.09.2022

Introduction

The word “induction” or the archaic usage “enduction” comes from the Latin origin *inductiō* meaning “to lead into”— the spirit of which can also be traced in various Faculty Induction Programmes started by University Grants Commission keeping in mind the young faculty members who have just joined the ‘noble’ profession of teaching. The young faculty members across the country are encouraged to join these programmes which are primarily designed to cater to needs of academia in general and teaching-learning phenomenon in particular. These programmes enable the participants to orient themselves and more importantly to understand the different nuances of constantly negotiating with the challenges, and ever changing landscape of the world of knowledge. And the 10th Faculty Induction Programme (FIP) organized by University of North Bengal- Human Resource Development Centre (NBU-HRDC) was no different. The 28-day programme which started with 60 participants on 5th August 2022 in online mode led the teacher-participants to various alleys of knowledge gathering, processing and dissemination. It began with and, over the course of the period, accomplished the primary objective of inducting the participants into the theory and praxis of teaching and researching, as the former and the latter are becoming day by day inseparable. One of the preconditions of being a teacher is to identify oneself as a researcher. The quest for knowledge can never be satiated. And as Prof. Gangotri Chakraborty, Rtd. Professor of Department of Law at University of North Bengal highlighted in her keynote address at the very beginning of the 10th FIP that teaching is also a process of learning. Her anecdote of how she joined as a teacher and retired after 40 years as a student sums up the purpose of the journey of the 60 participants. This journey which started with 60 different explorers and culminated in one common destination, is also the journey towards understanding the motto the University of North Bengal: *Samano mantrah samiti samani/ Samanam manah saha cittamesam* [“Common be your prayers/ Common be the end of your assembly].

This is not the end of the journey but a mere beginning...

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE 10th FACULTY INDUCTION PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY HRDC NBU

05.08.2022 – 07.09.2022



Dr. Subires Bhattacharyya
Vice-Chancellor



Dr. Pranab Ghosh
Registrar Officiating



Dr. Subhas Ch Roy
Dean,
Faculty of Science



Dr. Rathin Bandopadhyay
Dean,
Faculty of Arts,
Commerce and Law



Dr. Anjan Chakrabarti
Professor
Director
HRDC - NBU



Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya
Associate Professor
Deputy Director and coordinator
HRDC - NBU



Dr. Mossaraf Hossain
Assistant Professor-
Assistant Director
HRDC - NBU



Dr. SANDIPAN RAY



Mr. SUBRATA SEN



Ms. YANKEELA
BHUTIA



Dr. MOSSARAF
HOSSAIN



Mr. GOUTAM
NANDI



Mrs. CHAITALI
BARMAN RAY



Mr. NIRMAL
BARMAN



Dr. GONGESH
BHATTACHARJEE



Ms. PASSANG DOMA
BHUTIA



Mr. SAMIR
MANDAL



Mr. SHIB SHANKAR
BISWAS



Dr. BAPI GHOSH



Dr. BISWAJIT
PATRA



Dr. RAKESH
BHOWMICK



Dr. SWAPAN DAS



Mr. SHANKAR
BARMAN



Mr. BAPI DAS



Dr. SYAMDAS
BANDYOPADHYAY



Dr. ALIPNUR
AHAMED



Mr. DEBADITYA
DUTTA



Mr. SUBHADIP SAU



Mr. RAHUL GAZI



Mr. MESANGUTO
MERU



Mr. MUNNA
THAKUR



Mr. TASHI
PHUNTSOK



Mrs. SOUMITA
MALLICK



Mr. AMIT HALDER



Ms. KESANG
CHODEN BHUTIA



Mrs. PRIYANKA
GUPTA



Dr. PRASENJIT
BARMAN



Mr. DILIP HAZRA



Mrs. ABIRA
SENGUPTA



Mrs. LAMHU
DOLMA TAMANG



Mr. AMIT BANIK



Mr. SATTAR
HOSSAIN



Dr. RUDRA PRASAD
DAS



Dr. RAJAT DUTTA



Mrs. SARMISTHA
JODDER



Dr. PARTHA BHORE



Mr. BISHWAJIT
KUMAR



Ms. PRIYA
TAMANG



Dr. PALASH
PANDIT



Dr. MILAN KR
BARMAN



Dr. DEBABRATA
BERA



Mrs. SUKANYA
MANDAL



Dr. SK MD ABU
IMAM SAADI



Dr. GYAN
CHANDRA PARIYAR



Mr. ARNAB
KUMAR DUTTA



Dr. SARITA
VISHWAKARMA



Mrs. SUKANYA
MALLIK



Mr. NILADRI
SEKHAR SINGHA



Mrs. RUNA
DEBNATH SARKAR



Dr. PINTU LAL
MONDAL



Mr. SUSANTA ROY



Mrs. MANASREE
DASGUPTA



Dr. JAYJIT SARKAR



Dr. SONALI
SARKAR



Dr. SANOYAZ SEKH







Mr. KUNAL
MURMU




Mrs. SHEETAL
THATAL






DATABASE OF THE 10th FACULTY INDUCTION PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS CONDUCTED BY HRDC NBU




05.08.2022 – 07.09.2022


ROLL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SUBJECT	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	STATE	PHOTO
1	Dr. GYAN CHANDRA PARIYAR	Assistant Professor	pariyarg@nbu.ac.in	9851025919	Food technology	University Of North Bengal	University Of North Bengal, Darjeeling, West Bengal, 734013	Shehnai Appartment, Military Road, Shivmandir, Siliguri, 734013	West Bengal	
2	Dr. MOSSARAF HOSSAIN	Assistant Professor	mossarafchem@nbu.ac.in	9434337820	Chemistry	University of North Bengal	Raja Rammohunpur, Siliguri, Darjeeling-734013	Dwarikamari, Petla, Dinhata, Cooch Behar, West Bengal, 736135	West Bengal	
3	Dr. JAYJIT SARKAR	Assistant Professor	jayjitsarkars@gmail.com	9832546998	English	Raiganj University	Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal	University Avenue, Gate No. 2, P. O. - University Of North Bengal, Dist. -Darjeeling, W. Bengal	West Bengal	
4	Mr. SUBRATA SEN	Assistant Professor	sensubrata1988@gmail.com	8972410259	Education	Vivekananda College	East Udayrajpur, Madhyamgram, Kol- 700129	Ramkrishna Bhavan, G-1, Basunagar Gate No-1, Madhyamgram, Kolkata-700129	West Bengal	


5	Dr. DEBABRATA BERA	Assistant Professor	bera.debabrata63@gmail.com	9681505452	Sanskrit	Shahid Matangini Hazra Govt.General Degree College For Women	Vill- Chaksrikrishnapur, Post-Kulberia, Dist- Purba Medinipur, Pin- 721649, West Bengal	Vill- Deuli, Post- Sagarwar, Ps- Ramnager, Dist- Purba Medinipur, Pin- 721446, West Bengal	West Bengal	
6	Mr. SHANKAR BARMAN	Assistant Professor	shankarbarmancob@gmail.com	7586830269	History	Patrasayer Mahavidyalaya	Vill + Post- Patrasayer, Dist- Bankura, Pin- 722206	Vill- Morangabari, Post- Patpishu, Dist- Coochbehar, Pin- 736157	West Bengal	
7	Mr. SUSANTA ROY	Assistant Professor	roy.susant85@gmail.com	8158933887	History	Hingalganj Mahavidyalaya	Hingalganj, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	Vill+P.O. - Dakshin Chatra , District - North 24 Parganas, Pin - 743247, W.B.	West Bengal	
8	Mrs. SARMISTHA JODDER	Assistant Professor	sarmisthajodder@gmail.com	9804085108	Bengali	Triveni Devi Bhalotiya College	Raniganj	Udayrajpur Madhyapara, P.O- Udayrajpur, P.S- Madhyamgram,24 Pgs(North),Kol- 700129	West Bengal	
9	Dr. SANNOYAZ SEKH	Assistant Professor	sanoyazsekh@gmail.com	9547004726	Botany	Vidyasagar College	39, Sankar Ghosh Lane, Kolkata- 700006	B9/23, Kalyani, Kalyani, Nadia, Pin: 741235	West Bengal	

10	DR. SK MD ABU IMAM SAADI	Assistant Professor	saadivu@gmail.com	7001850851	Botany	Aliah University	Action Area li, Plot No.- lia/27, Newtown, Kolkata-700160, West Bengal, India	Vill+P.O.- Ayodhya Nagar; Pin-721150; Dist-Paschim Medinipur; West Bengal, India	West Bengal	
11	Mr. SHIB SHANKAR BISWAS	Assistant Professor	shibphy@gmail.com	9647501684	Physics	Surendranath College	24/2, M.G. Road, Kolkata - 700009	Vill-Deypara, Po- Nadia Bishnupur, Dist-Nadia, Pin- 741103	West Bengal	
12	Mrs. RUNA DEBNATH SARKAR	Assistant Professor	runadebnathsarkar@gmai l.com	7063097055	Sanskrit	A B N Seal College	Coochbehar, West Bengal	Vill- Baburhat, P. O. - Nilkuthi, Dist.-Coochbehar, Pin -736156	West Bengal	
13	Mr. RAHUL GAZI	Assistant Professor	rgaziii@gmail.com	9330798743	Sanskrit	A B N Seal College	Coochbehar	Vill- Sankchura, PO- Dakshin Bagundi, Dist- North 24 Pgs, Pin- 743429	West Bengal	
14	Dr. BISWAJIT PATRA	Assistant Professor	biswajitp88@gmail.com	9735442775	Education	Vivekananda College	Madhyamgram, Kolkata-700129	East Bankim Pally, Madhyamgram, Kolkata- 700129	West Bengal	



15	Dr. SYAMDAS BANDYOPADHYAY	Assistant Professor	syam.nccs@gmail.com	8509354332	Zoology	Burdwan Raj College	Aftab House, Frazer Ave, Burdwan [East], West Bengal, Pin: 713 104, India	70 Pageya Mohal Road, P.O.: Nutangunj, Dist.: Burdwan [East], Pin - 713 102, West Bengal, India	West Bengal	
16	Dr. RUDRA PRASAD DAS	Assistant Professor	rudraprasaddas81@gmail.com	9830517019	Zoology	Kishore Bharati Bhagini Nivedita College (Co-Ed.)	148, Ramkrishna Sarani, Vivekananda Pally, Behala, Kolkata-700060	Domjur, Bandar, Vill. & P.O. - Domjur, Dist. - Howrah, West Bengal, Pin-711405	West Bengal	
17	Dr. PARTHA BHORE	Assistant Professor	partha.bhore@gmail.com	9830432686	Bengali	Darjeeling Government College	Darjeeling, 734101	Lebong Cart Road, Darjeeling, 734101	West Bengal	
18	Dr. RAKESH BHOWMICK	Assistant Professor	r.bhowmick88@gmail.com	9614579807	Mathematics	Burdwan Raj College	Aftab House, Frazer Ave, Burdwan, West Bengal, 713104	Jaguli, Ward No. 15, Municipality- Haringhata, P.O. Barajaguli, Dist- Nadia, Pin-741221	West Bengal	
19	Ms. PRIYA TAMANG	Assistant Professor	priyatamang277@gmail.com	8981852280	Commerce	Jhargram Raj College	Jhargram, PIN - 721507	E.F.R 2nd Building, Block 1/1, Salua - Kharagpur, District: West Midnapur Pincode:721145	West Bengal	




20	Dr. RAJAT DUTTA	Assistant Professor	dutta.rajat29@gmail.com	9836398928	Bengali	Panchur College	A1- 1/1 Santoshpur-Bartala Link Road, Kolkata 700066	68 Bishalakshmi Tala Lane, P.O. Kona, Dist. Howrah, Pincode 711114	West Bengal	
21	Dr. ALIPNUR AHAMED	Assistant Professor	alipnurtfg@gmail.com	9641533477	Bengali	Pijush Kanti Mukherjee Mahavidyalaya	Sonapur, Alipurduar - 736204	Bhirkush, Tufanganj, Coochbehar - 736159	West Bengal	
22	Mr. NILADRI SEKHAR SINGHA	Assistant Professor	niladrisinha2012@gmail.com	9932343360	Geography	Hingalganj Mahavidya	Vill+P.O+P.S = Hingalganj, Dist= North 24 Parganas, Pin 743435	Vill +P.O = Harirampur, P.S =Daspur, Dist-Paschim Medinipur, Pin =721211	West Bengal	
23	Mr. ARNAB KUMAR DUTTA	Assistant Professor	rikdutta8@gmail.com	9775560498	Pedagogy of social science teaching, Geography	Raiganj B.Ed. College	Karajora, Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, 733130	Arambagh, Ward No 3, Hooghly, 712601	West Bengal	
24	Dr. PRASENJIT BARMAN	Assistant Professor	barman.prasenjit4@gmail.com	9101310330	Chemistry	Kaliyaganj College	P.O. - Kaliyaganj, District - Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal, Pin - 733129.	Vill-Nichubazar, P.O- Bethuadahari, Dist-Nadia, Pin-741126	West Bengal	






25	Dr. PALASH PANDIT	Assistant Professor	palashpandit@gmail.com	9051105877	Chemistry	Saheed Nurul Islam Mahavidyalaya	Gokulpur-Harishpur, P.O.-Tentulia, Dist.-North 24 Parganas, Pin-743286	Shantiniketan, C3, Third Floor, 336 Kedia Main Road, Kolkata-700084	West Bengal	
26	Dr. MILAN KR BARMAN	Assistant Professor	mkrbarman87@gmail.com	8768265619	Chemistry	Sukumar Sengupta Mahavidyalaya	Keshpur, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal	Mahammadpur, Bhagwanpur, Purba Medinipur, 721601	West Bengal	
27	Ms. PASSANG DOMA BHUTIA	Assistant Professor	passangb296@gmail.com	9547548194	Political science	Maharaja Srischandra College	Maharaja Srischandra College 20, Ram Kanto Bose Street Kolkata 700003	Darjeeling	West Bengal	
28	Mrs. MANASREE DASGUPTA	Assistant Professor	mon.dsg24@gmail.com	9832976954	Political science	Birpara College	Birpara, Alipurduar	Dhoop Company Road, Pradhan Nagar, Siliguri	West Bengal	
29	Mr. MUNNA THAKUR	Assistant Professor	thakurmunna1989@gmail.com	7699218157	Political science	Polba Mahavidyalaya	Polba, Hooghly, 712148	Netaji Colony Ward No-5 Post-Mal Dist- Jalpaiguri Pin-735221	West Bengal	

30	Mr. BAPI DAS	Assistant Professor	dasbapi880@gmail.com	9635222204	Education	Kishore Bharati Bhagini Nivedita College(Co-Ed)	148, Ramkrishna Sarani, 45 Pally, Behala, Kolkata, West Bengal 700060	Vill-Dhopagachi, P.O- Srikrishnapur, P.S- Haringhata, Dist- Nadia, Pin- 743711	West Bengal	
31	Dr. SARITA VISHWAKARMA.	Assistant Professor	dr.s.vishwakarma18@gmail.com	9641669727	Hindi	Birsa Munda College	P.O Hatighisa, Dist.Darjeeling, West Bengal. Pin:734429.	Loknath Nagar. Near Gayatri Marble. P.O: Bagdogra. Dist:Darjeeling. West Bengal. Pin:734014.	West Bengal.	
32	Dr. PINTU LAL MONDAL	Assistant Professor	pintulalmondal@cusb.ac.in	9434891269	Physical education	Central University Of South Bihar	Department Of Physical Education, School Of Education, Central University Of South Bihar, SH-7, Gaya Panchanpur Road, Village – Karhara, Post. Fatehpur, Gaya – 824236 (Bihar)	Village+P.S.+P.O- Ausgram, District- Purba Bardhaman, Pin-713156	West Bengal	
33	Mr. MESANGUTO MERU	Assistant Professor	mesanguto@cusb.ac.in	8054106814	Physical education	Central University Of South Bihar	SH-7,Gaya-Panchanpur Road,Vill-Karhara,P.O.-Fatehpur, Dist: Gaya-824236(Bihar)	Upper Kenuozou,Kohima, Nagaland-797001	Nagaland	
34	Dr. GONGESH BHATTACHARJEE	Assistant Professor	gongeshbhatt@gmail.com	9435207746	History	Jagannath Singh College, Udharbond	Dayapur Pt II, P.O- Udharbond Dist - Cachar State - Assam Pin - 788030.	House No - 25 Lane No - 15 1st Link Road, Silchar Cachar, Assam Pin - 788006	Assam [AS]	

35	Dr. SWAPAN DAS	Assistant Professor	getswapandas@gmail.com	9435207304	Political science	Jagannath Singh College	Udharbond, Cachar. Assam.	Silchar - 3 (Tarapur) Cachar.	Assam	
36	Mr. GOUTAM NANDI	Assistant Professor	goutamnandi91@gmail.com	8240981628	Bengali	Alipurduar University	Alipurduar University, Alipurduar Court, Alipurduar, 736122	C/O. Ujjala Debnath.Chitta Ranjan Pally.Po.Alipur Duar Court.Dis.Alipurduar. Pin.736122.	WEST BENGAL	
37	Mr. DILIP HAZRA	Assistant Professor	dilip.hazra03@gmail.com	9749614442	Bengali	Shree Agrasen Mahavidyalaya	Dalkhola, Uttar Dinajpur,W.B. Pin- 733201	High School Para, Dalkhola, Uttar Dinajpur, W.B. 733201	West Bengal	
38	Mr. DEBADITYA DUTTA	Assistant Professor	nikkondutta23@gmail.com	9775990777	Sociology	Government General Degree College, Mangalkote	Panchanantala, Khudrun Dighi, Mangalkote. P.O Majhigram. Dist Purba Bardhaman 713132	B-2 Himgiri Appartments. Pradhan Nagar. Siliguri 734003. Dist Darjeeling.	West Bengal	
39	Dr. BAPI GHOSH	Assistant Professor	bpghosh88@gmail.com	8670146648	Botany	Abn Seal College	8ccx+5j3, Beside Rashmela Ground, P.O.& District - Coochbehar, West Bengal, 736101	Vill. - Hansadanga, P.O. - Dolimoula, Dist. - Nadia, Pin Code - 741140	West Bengal	
40	Dr. SANDIPAN RAY	Assistant Professor	ray.sandipan.bot@gmail.com	9836983070	Botany	Durgapur Government College	Jawaharlal Nehru Avenue, Durgapur, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal, India - 713214	P - 10, Raipur, P.O. - Garia, Kolkata - 700084	West Bengal	

41	Ms. YANKEELA BHUTIA	Assistant Professor	yankeelabhutia18@gmail.com	7557033424	Sociology	Belda College	Belda, West Mednipur	Kalimpong	West Bengal	
42	Mrs. SHEETAL THATAL	Assistant Professor	thatalsheetal@gmail.com	9830176616	Commerce	Kurseong College	Kurseong, Dowhill Road	Champasari, Siliguri	West Bengal	
43	Mrs. SOUMITA MALLICK	Assistant Professor	mallicksoumita@gmail.com	9163697519	History	Hingaljan Mahavidyalaya	Hingaljan, 24 Parganas. West Bengal	Kolkata, Rajarhat, 700136.	West Bengal	
44	Mr. KUNAL MURMU	Assistant Professor	kunal@gushkaramahavidyalaya.ac.in	8001752267	Physics	Gushkara Mahavidyalaya	Guskara, Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal, Pin- 713128	Barabagan, Suri, Birbhum, West Bengal, Pin-731103	West Bengal	
45	Mrs. PRIYANKA GUPTA	Assistant Professor	priyanka199269@gmail.com	8961381644	Sociology	Khejuri College	P.O. -Baratala, Dist. - Purba Medinipur	Dum Dum Cantonment, Kolkata - 700065.	West Bengal	

46	Mr. BISHWAJIT KUMAR	Assistant Professor	biswajitkumar920@gmail.com	8609072312	Political science	Saheed Nurul Islam Mahavidyalaya	Gokulpur – Harishpur P.O. – Tentulia Dist. – North 24 Pgs Pin – 743 703	Vill-Bartolia, Po-Begunkodar, Ps- Kotshila, Dist- Purulia, Pin- 723202	West Bengal	
47	Mrs. SUKANYA MALLIK	Librarian	sukanyaju2016@gmail.com	8697147131	Library and Information Science	Bamanpukur Humayun Kabir Mahavidyalaya	Minakhan, North 24 Parganas	36,B/1 Rabindranath Road, P.O. Nabagram, Dist: Hooghly. Pin: 712246.	West Bengal	
48	Mr. SATTAR HOSSAIN	Assistant Professor	sattarhossain70@gmail.com	8927378481	Geography	Chatra Ramai Pandit Mahavidyalaya	Vill: Chatra, P.O: Darapur, P.S: Kotulpur, Dist: Bankura, West Bengal-722141	Vill: Sardar Para, P.O: Bhakti Para, P.S: Rajganj, Dist: Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, 735133	West Bengal	
49	Mr. NIRMAL BARMAN	Assistant Professor	nirmal4barman@gmail.com	9735869437	Philosophy	Gangarampur College	Gangarampur,Po-Gangarampur Dist- Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal, India	Vill-Jadabbati,Po-Joypur,Ps-Gangarampur, Dist-Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal, India	West Bengal	
50	Mrs. LAMHU DOLMA TAMANG	Assistant Professor	lamhutamang@gmail.com	9832653830	Geography	Malda College	Malda	Shibmandir Siliguri	West Bengal	

51	Mr. SUBHADIP SAU	Assistant Professor	subhadipsau2@gmail.com	8617362032	Physics	Jhargram Raj College	Jhargram, PIN - 721507	Vill - Uladpur (Sampurna), P.O - Balighai, Dist - Purba Medinipur, West Bengal - 721422	West Bengal	
52	Mr. AMIT BANIK	Assistant Professor	officialamitbanik@gmail.com	7001278891	Geography	Saheed Nurul Islam Mahavidyalaya	Gokulpur-Harishpur, P.O- Tentulia, P.S- Swarupnagar, Dist.- 24 Parganas(N), Pin: 743286	60/01, Acharyapara Lane, Malanchapara, P.O & P.S- Nabadwip, Dist.- Nadia, Pin: 741302	West Bengal	
53	Mr. AMIT HALDER	Assistant Professor	theamithalder@gmail.com	9007774494	Botany	Nabadwip Vidyasagar College	Pacca Tole Road, Nabadwip, Nadia- 741302	Kalyani, Nadia	West Bengal	
54	Mrs. ABIRA SENGUPTA	Assistant Professor	abira.sengupta@gmail.com	9874394399	Bengali	A.C College	Jalpaiguri	51 Nanda Nagar .Kol 83	WEST BENGAL	
55	Mr. TASHI PHUNTSOK	Assistant Professor	tashi09@gmail.com	9711384488	Economics	Vidyasagar College, University Of Calcutta	39 Shankar Ghosh Lane, Kolkata 700006	3rd Floor, Maya Apt. 10/1/1x, Govindpur Road, Jodhpur Park 700006	West Bengal	

56	Mrs. CHAITALI BARMAN RAY	Assistant Professor	chaitalibarman@gmail.com	9832949627	Zoology	Surendranath College	24/2 M.G.Road,Kolkata-700009	Vill:Chandia Para,Po:Dengaujhar,Dt:Jalpaiguri,Pin:735121	West Bengal	
57	Dr. SONALI SARKAR	Assistant Professor	sonalinbu@gmail.com	9474032329	Chemistry	Ananda Chandra College	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Shibmandir, Dist-Darjeeling, Wb	West Bengal	
58	Mrs. SUKANYA MANDAL	Librarian	sukanya24.mandal@gmail.com	9475017282	Library and Information Science	New Alipore College	L Block, New Alipore, Kolkata - 700 053, West Bengal, India	55 Chakraborty Lane, Serampore, Hooghly - 712201	West Bengal	
59	Ms. KESANG CHODEN BHUTIA	Assistant Professor	kesangchodenbhotia@gmail.com	9711235396	Political science	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri Law College	30 Prince Anwershah Road, Badam Talla, Kolkata 700033	27(Old 29/1) Prince Rahimuddin Lane, Tollygunge, Kolkata-33	West Bengal	
60	Mr. SAMIR MANDAL	Assistant Professor	samirmandal335@gmail.com	9123977635	History	Moyna College	Anandapur,Moyna, Purba Medinipur	Sonarapur, Kolkata 700150	West Bengal	

**UGC HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SCHEDULE FOR 10th FACULTY INDUCTION PROGRAMME (FIP-NBU-10)
05.08.2022 – 07.09.2022**

FIRST WEEK

DATE	TIME	TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON
05.08.2022 Friday	12.00 – 1.30	REGISTRATION & INAUGURATION	
	2.30 – 4.00	Special Lecture	Dr. Gangotri Chakraborty, Retired Professor Department of Law, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Interactive Session	
06.08.2022 Saturday	10.30 – 12.00	Focusing on the Philosophy of Education and Morality	Dr. Raghunath Ghosh, Professor, Department of Philosophy, NBU.
	12.00 – 1.30	On the Ubiquity of Microbes: Are microbes influenced by Climate Change?	Dr. Ranadhir Chakraborty, Professor, Department of Biotechnology, NBU.
	2.30 – 4.00	Interactive Session	
	4.00 – 5.30	Interactive Session	
07.08.2022 SUNDAY			
SUNDAY / HOLIDAY			
08.08.2022 Monday	10.30 – 12.00	Food Habit and Cancer	Dr. Shankar Nath, Oncologist
	12.00 – 1.30	Food Habit and Cancer	Dr. Shankar Nath, Oncologist
	2.30 – 4.00	Men's Studies: Introduction to Ideas and Concepts	Dr. A. S. Chakraborty, Netaji Institute of Social Studies
	4.00 – 5.30	Men's Studies: Introduction to Ideas and Concepts	Dr. A. S. Chakraborty, Netaji Institute of Social Studies
09.08.2022 Tuesday			
MUHARRAM / HOLIDAY			
10.08.2022 Wednesday	10.30 – 12.00	History of Studying Population Variation and its Contemporary	Dr. Subho Ray, Professor, Department of Anthropology, CU.

		Relevance	
	12.00 – 1.30	History of Studying Population Variation and its Contemporary Relevance	Dr. Subho Ray, Professor, Department of Anthropology, CU.
	2.30 – 4.00	Border, Forced Migration and Citizenship in Contemporary South Asia	Dr. Rup Kumar Barman, Department of History, JU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Border, Forced Migration and Citizenship in Contemporary South Asia	Dr. Rup Kumar Barman, Department of History, JU.
11.08.2022 Thursday	10.30 – 12.00	Virtual Learning Environment E- Content for E-Learning	Dr. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay, Department of Library and Information Science, KU.
	12.00 – 1.30	Patent and Intellectual Property Rights	Dr. Anoop Kumar, Department of Biotechnology, NBU.
	2.30 – 4.00	Finding OER	Dr. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay, Department of Library and Information Science, KU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Directory of Open Access Book	Dr. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay, Department of Library and Information Science, KU.

SECOND WEEK

DATE	TIME	TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON
12.08.2022 Friday	10.30 – 12.00	Past and Present of Pandemics over a Century : Study of Outbreaks in India from Inter-disciplinary Perspectives.	Dr. Arun Bandopadhyay, Professor of History, CU
	12.00 – 1.30	Past and Present of Pandemics over a Century : Study of Outbreaks in India from Inter-disciplinary Perspectives. “Outbreaks: An Indian Pandemic Reader”-By Madhu Singh (Guest	Dr. Arun Bandopadhyay, Professor of History, CU

		Speaker).	
	2.30 – 4.00	Film Medium and its Language.	Sourav Sarkar, Film Maker
	4.00 – 5.30	1. Anoocharito (Film) – Played and discussed. 2. Nibhritochari Solitary (Documentary) – Played and discussed.	Sourav Sarkar, Film Maker
13.08.2022 Saturday	10.30 – 12.00	Public Financial Management System	Dr. Debasish Paul, Jt Finance Officer, JU
	12.00 – 1.30	An Insight of Pay Revision	Dr. Debasish Paul, Jt Finance Officer, JU
	2.30 – 4.00	Interactive Session	Interactive Session
	4.00 – 5.30	Interactive Session	Interactive Session
14.08.2022 SUNDAY	SUNDAY / HOLIDAY		
15.08.2022 MONDAY	INDEPENDENCE DAY / HOLIDAY		
16.08.2022 Tuesday	10.30 – 12.00	Quality Academic Research : Smarter ways to Combat Academic Crisis	Dr. Bhaskar Mukherjee, Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, IITBHU
	12.00 – 1.30	Gender	Ms Urmi Basu, New Light, Kolkata
	2.30 – 4.00	Cultural Activity by participants	
	4.00 – 5.30	Violin	Dr. Somnath Chakraborty, Assistant Professor, Lalgola College, Murshidabad.
17.08.2022 Wednesday	10.30 – 12.00	Research Methodology	Dr. Ramesh L Gardas, Department of Chemistry, IIT Chennai (Madras)
	12.00 – 1.30	Research Methodology	Dr. Ramesh L Gardas, Department of Chemistry, IIT Chennai (Madras)
	2.30 – 4.00	Raja Rammohun Roy, 250 Years of Living and Remembrances.	Dr. Susmita Dasgupta, Retired Steel Policy Economist, Tata Steel.
	4.00 – 5.30	Raja Rammohun Roy, 250 Years of Living and Remembrances.	Dr. Susmita Dasgupta, Retired Steel Policy Economist Tata Steel.
18.08.2022 Thursday	10.30 – 12.00	Climate Change: Causes, Impacts and Coping Strategies.	Dr. LakshmiNarayan Satpat, Professor, Department of

			Geography, Director- HRDC, CU.
	12.00 – 1.30	Gender Justice and Equality in Indian Higher Education.	Dr. Nandita Banerjee, Center for Women Studies, JU.
	2.30 – 4.00	Management of Faculty Consternations for Balanced Performance.	Dr. Samirendra Nath Dhar, Professor, Department of Commerce, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Management of Faculty Consternations for Balanced Performance.	Dr. Samirendra Nath Dhar, Professor, Department of Commerce, NBU.
19.08.2022			
FRIDAY			
JANMASTAMI / HOLIDAY			

THIRD WEEK

DATE	TIME	TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON/ADJUDICATOR(S)
20.08.2022 Saturday	10.30 – 12.00	Revised CAS Rule (Lecture-1)	Dr. Partha Ganguly, JDPI, WB
	12.00 – 1.30	Revised CAS Rule (Lecture-2)	Dr. Partha Ganguly, JDPI, WB
	2.30 – 4.00	Interactive Session	
	4.00 – 5.30	Interactive Session	
21.08.2022			
SUNDAY / HOLIDAY			
22.08.2022 Monday	10.30 – 12.00	Group A3 (Seminar)	Dr. Hasnara Khatun, Assistant Professor, Department of Bengali, NBU.
	12.00 – 1.30		
	2.30 – 4.00	Group A4 (Seminar)	Dr. Raghunath Ghosh, Retired Professor, Department of Philosophy, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Group A5 (Seminar)	Dr. Anjan Chakraborty, Professor- Director, UGC- Human Resource Development Centre, Department of Economics, NBU.
23.08.2022 Tuesday	10.30 – 12.00	Group A6 (Seminar)	Professor Arun Kanti Jana, Department of Political Science, NBU. & Professor Debika Saha,
	12.00 – 1.30		

			Department of Philosophy, NBU.
	2.30 – 4.00	Group A8 (Seminar)	Dr. Tapan Barui, Department of Botany, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30		
24.08.2022 Wednesday	10.30 – 12.00	Group A7 (Seminar)	Dr. Karubaki Datta, Department of History, NBU. & Dr. Ranjan Roy, Department of Geography, NBU.
	12.00 – 1.30		
	2.30 – 4.00	Group A3 (Microteaching)	Dr. Ashis Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Bengali, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Group A4 (Microteaching)	Professor Sumit Ray, Department of English, NBU.
25.08.2022 Thursday	10.30 – 12.00	Group A1 (Microteaching)	Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, NBU.
	12.00 – 1.30		
	2.30 – 4.00	Group A2 (Microteaching)	Dr. Arpan Kr. Maiti, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Group A5 (Microteaching)	Dr. Anjan Chakraborti, Professor-Director, UGC Human Resource Development Centre, NBU.
26.08.2022 Friday	10.30 – 12.00	Group A7 (Microteaching)	Dr. Ranjan Roy, Professor, Department of Geography, NBU. & Dr. Karubaki Datta, Professor, Department of History, NBU
	12.00 – 1.30	Group A8 (Microteaching)	
	2.30 – 4.00	Group A6 (Microteaching)	Professor Arun Kanti Jana, Department of Political Science, NBU. & Professor Debika Saha, Department of Philosophy, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30		
DATE	TIME	TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON
27.08.2022 Saturday	10.30 – 12.00	Group A2 (Seminar)	Dr. Jnan Bikash Bhandari, Associate Professor, Department of Botany, NBU. & Dr. Arpan Kumar Maiti, Assistant Professor, Department
	12.00 – 1.30		

			of Zoology, NBU.
	2.30 – 4.00	Group A1 (Seminar)	Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, NBU. & Dr. Bhaskar Biswas, Professor, Department of Chemistry, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30		

FOURTH WEEK

DATE	TIME	TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON
28.08.2022 SUNDAY	SUNDAY / HOLIDAY		
29.08.2022 Monday	10.30 – 12.00	Integrating Spatial DATA with Geospatial Technology for Analytical Research.	Dr. Tapati Banerjee, Principal Scientist, ICCAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Kolkata.
	12.00 – 1.30		
	2.30 – 4.00	Redundant of Duplicate Publication.	Dr. Pinak Tarafdar, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Interactive session.	
30.08.2022 Tuesday	10.30 – 12.00	Biodiversity of Himalayan Region.	Dr. Anup Shah, Eminent Photographer, India.
	12.00 – 1.30		
	2.30 – 4.00	Community Partnership to Enhance Local Resilience by Applying Environmental Consciousness.	Dr. Pankaj Tewari, Executive Director of NGO “Aarohi”
	4.00 – 5.30		
31.08.2022 Wednesday	10.30 – 12.00	Plants in the Tribal Life of Arunachal Pradesh-A Cultural Panorama.	Dr. Abhaya Prasad Das, Former Professor, Department of Botany, NBU.
	12.00 – 1.30	Interactive Session	
	2.30 – 4.00	Science, Technology and Innovation.	DR. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC Human Resource Development

			Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Human Rights.	Prof. Bulbul Dhar James Department of Political Science, Jamia Millia Islamia University.
01.09.2022 Thursday	10.30 – 12.00	Effects of Changes in Environment and Climatic Amelioration on Bio-Diversity and future of the Biosphere	Dr. Abhaya Prasad Das, Former Professor, Department of Botany, NBU.
	12.00 – 1.30	Tribal Education in West Bengal	Dr. Sudash Lama, Department of History, NBU
	2.30 – 4.00	Globalization and its Discontents	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Roy, Department of Sociology, NBU
	4.00 – 5.30	ICT Initiatives & Its Uses in Higher Education	Dr. Reetesh Sah, Assistant Director HRDC, Kumaun University, Nainital
02.09.2022 Friday	10.30 – 12.00	Political Narrative in Indian Ocean.	Dr. Anindya Jyoti Majumdar Professor of International Relations Dean, Faculty of Arts Jadavpur University, Kolkata 700032
	12.00 – 1.30	Deconstructing Gender.	Prof. Bulbul Dhar James Department of Political Science, Jamia Millia Islamia University.
	2.30 – 4.00	Use of Assemble Desktop and Open Source Software in Indian HEIs: An Alternative approach.	Dr. Tamal Sarkar, The Director, High Energy & Cosmic Ray Research Centre NBU.
	4.00 – 5.30	Problematic Interaction between Humans & Wildlife in North Bengal.	Dr. Pop Tshering Bhutia IFS (Retd), Ex Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests.

FIFTH WEEK

DATE	TIME	TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON
03.09.2022 Saturday	10.30 – 12.00	A Cosmic Voyage.	Dr. Debiprasad Duari Director, Institute of Astronomy Space and Earth Science, Kolkata.
	12.00 – 1.30	Asteriods.	
	2.30 – 4.00	Interactive Session	
	4.00 – 5.30	Interactive Session	

04.09.2022 SUNDAY		SUNDAY / HOLIDAY	
05.09.2022 Monday	10.30 – 12.00	Interactive Session	Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, NBU.
	12.00 – 1.30		
	2.30 – 4.00	Teachers' Day Celebration By HRDC ,NBU & All Participants	
	4.00 – 5.30		
06.09.2022 Tuesday	10.30 – 12.00	Cancer	Dr. Sayan Paul, Radiation Oncologist, 22, Apollo Gleneagles cancer hospital Cancer Building, 2nd Floor, OPD, 58, Canal Circular Rd, Kolkata, West Bengal 700054
	12.00 – 1.30	The Nature of Contemporary Life- Challenges We are Facing Nowadays	Dr. Biswajit Ghosh, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Burdwan.
	2.30 – 4.00	MCQ Test	
	4.00 – 5.30	Interactive Session	
07.09.2022 Wednesday	12.00 – 1.00	Interactive Session	
	1.00-1.30	Welcome Address	Dr. Anjan Chakraborty, Professor- Director, UGC- Human Resource Development Centre, Department of Economics, NBU.
	2.30 – 4.00	VALEDICTORY ADMINISTRATIVE SLOT	Cultural Programme arranged by Participants.
	5.00-5.30	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, NBU.

DAY 1 (05.08.2022)

The 10th Faculty Induction Programme (FIP-10) organised by UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, University of North Bengal began with a keynote address by Prof. Gangotri Chakraborty, Rtd. Professor of Department of Law at University of North Bengal in the presence of all the 60 participants and accompanied by the Director of UGC-HRDC, the Deputy Director of UGC-HRDC and Assistant Director of UGC-HRDC. Prof. Chakraborty emphasised on the role of the teachers in shaping up the young minds of the students, especially in this post-pandemic and post-digital age. She discussed how teaching-learning process is constantly negotiating with the 'new normal'. She explained how the students become the actual teachers as they keep pushing the boundaries of the classroom and forces teachers to explore new avenues. Her address was as much professional as personal as she shared her own experiences as a teacher for almost 40 years. She mentioned how she joined as a teacher and retired as a student. She is still learning and will do so for ever. Her very presence at the beginning of the programme provided an impetus to all the participants and ushered them to participate wholeheartedly in this 28-day long pedagogical exercise.

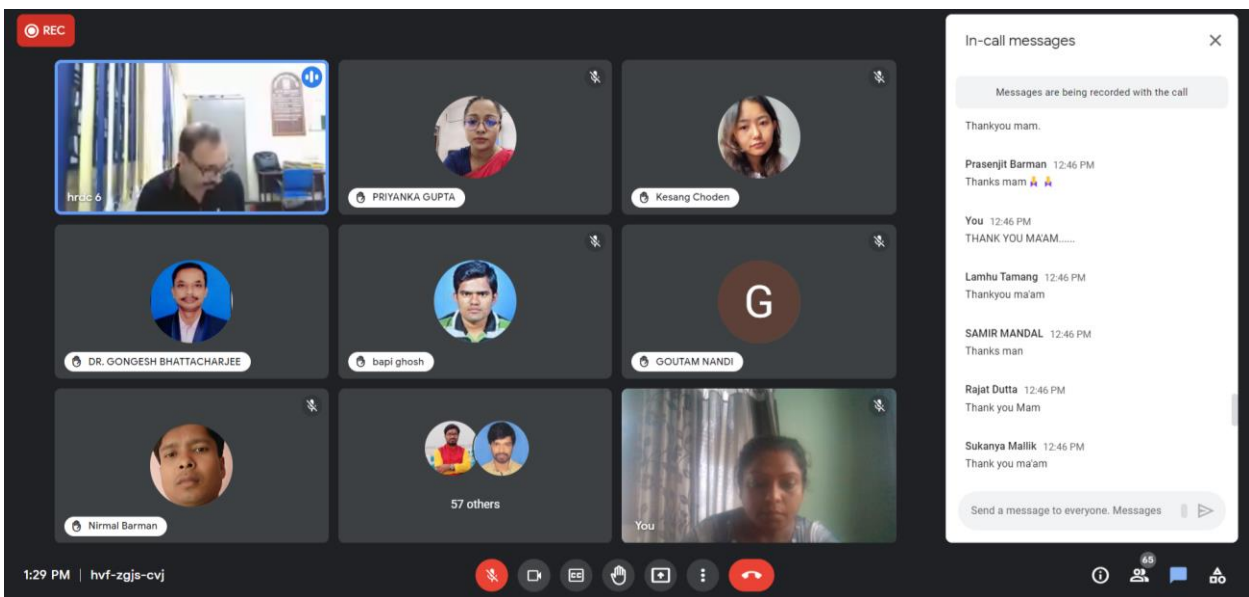
Following the keynote address, the Director of UGC-HRDC Prof. Anjan Chakraborty directly addressed the participants and discussed the various objectives of this online programme. He emphasised on interdisciplinary and how the participants, coming from different disciplinary backgrounds, can influence and shape each other. He also mentioned how one can overcome the varied technological glitches and how the latter makes us more 'human'.

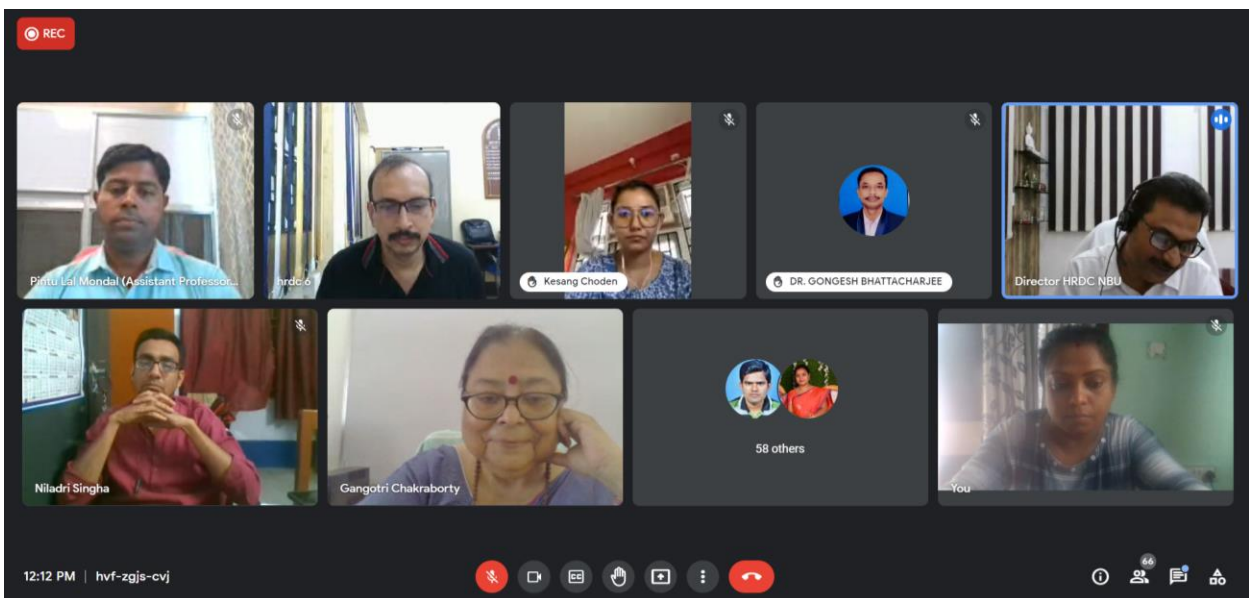
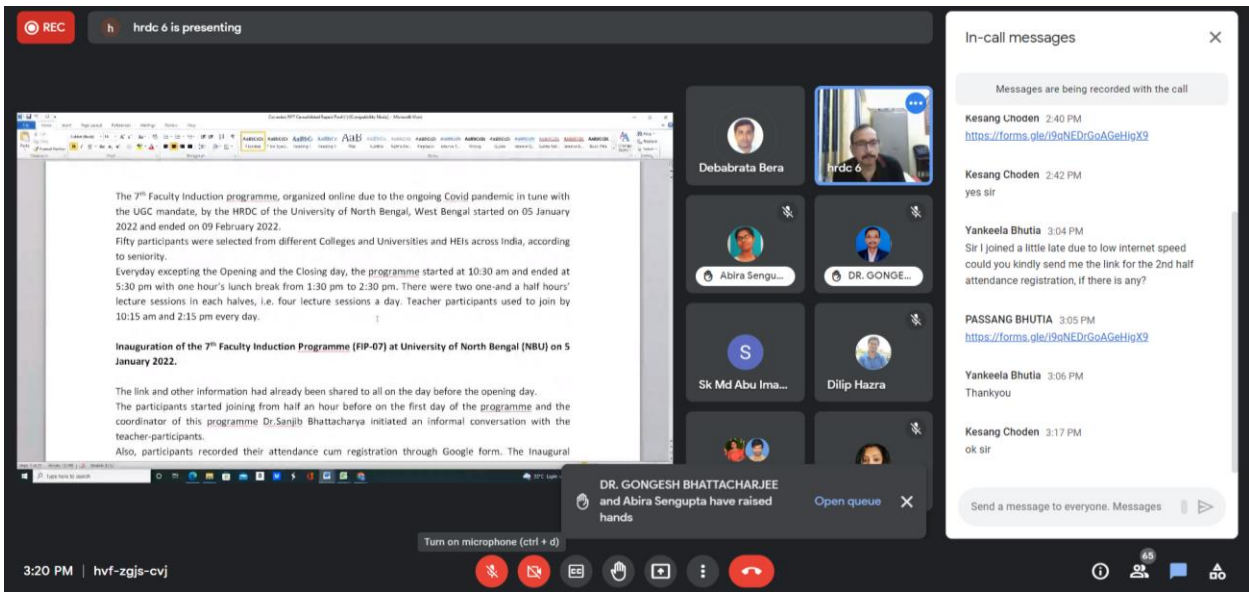
The address by the Director of UFC-HRDC was followed by the interactive session where participants introduced themselves. This session helped in breaking the ice and familiarized one to others.

During the final interactive session, Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, UGC-HRDC, gave an overview of the programme stating the rules and regulations, different tasks the

participants need to perform and the final outcome of the programme. He also addressed all the queries of the participant with patience.

At the end of the day we had a general idea about the programme.





[Day 2 \(06.08.2022\)](#)

The day begins with the introduction of respected resource person Dr. Raghunath Ghosh, a renowned educationist from North Bengal University by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU.

The topic of the first lecture was focusing on the philosophy of education and morality. According to him, in India traditionally teachers are addressed as 'Acharya' and the job of the

teacher is not time bounding. He also mentioned that a teacher must have to concern about his status, what he is saying and what he is doing. Here he coined the term 'Hypocrisy' and explained it by telling the famous story and concluded that a 'Guru' must have to follow the one to one corresponding regarding 'saying, doing and thinking'. He also applied the one to one corresponding to explain 'Honesty' and tell the story of Mahatma Gandhi, a man with true moral value. Regarding this he advised a teacher must have the 'Academic Honesty'. Before entering the class, a teacher has to be well prepared and it should be in his daily thinking like meditation. If anyone thinking about anything continuously, he can solve any problem which Professor Ghosh said as 'Yoga-Karmasu-Kushalam'.

Then he come to research and said about originality of research. He also stated that any discovery or research started with question and tells us the story of Newton. Then he explained how different group of people interpreted differently of any particular phrase which depend on their social status, age, sex and so on.

Prof. Ghosh recalling that at earlier time, pupils was to study different article from the Panchatantra, Mahabharata, Ramayana, Quran, Bible etc. which strengthen the morality among them. He narrated that cultivation also be done in our 'mental soil' by creative thinking like meditation which ultimately led towards excellency. He quoted Swami Vivekananda – "Education is nothing but education is Man Making." He concluded that a teacher must have moral value without which nothing is valuable, everything will be rotten.

Then beautiful discussion started and many participants want to participate in that and Prof. Ghosh addressed the point regarding 'Vedic philosophy' and 'Charvak philosophy' very meaningfully.

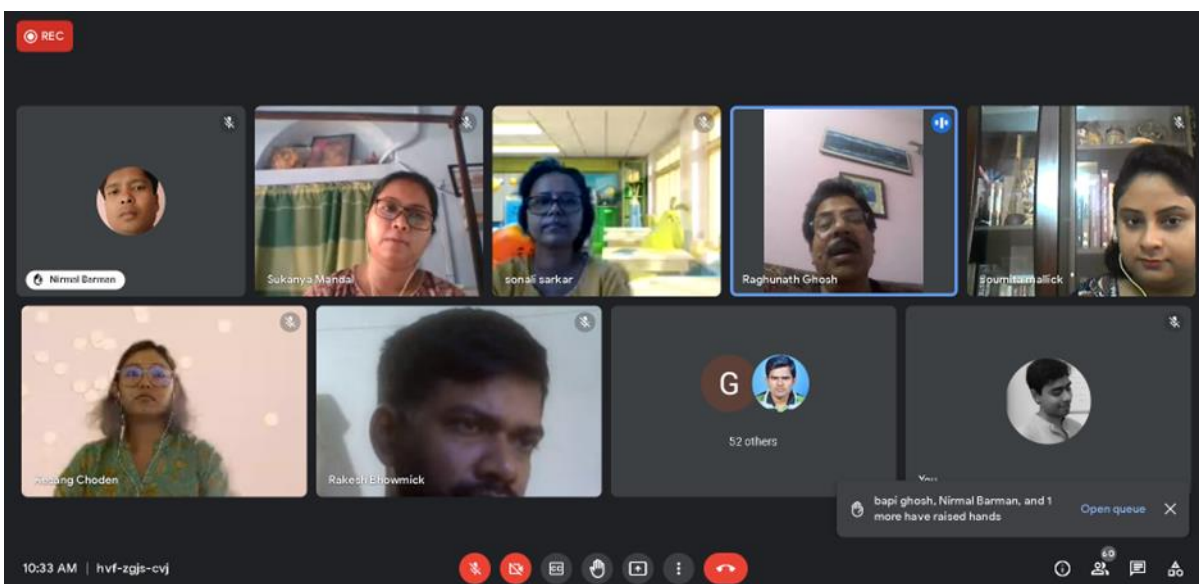
Vote of thanks was given by Deputy Director of HRDC, NBU Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya. From 12:05 pm second lecture session was started and this session was felicitated by Deputy Director

of HRDC, NBU Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya. In this second session we were introduced to famous Biotechnologist Prof. Dr. Ranadhir Chakraborty of NBU. His topic of lecture was “On the Ubiquity of Microbes: Are microbes influenced by Climate Change?” In his lecture Prof. Chakraborty vastly discussed many issues on NASA’s Mars plans and the evolution of life and related theories governed by different persons through the ages. We got to know many microbiologists and their journey in discovering the drugs various Microbes and related diseases.

We also learned about the beneficial roles of microbes in our life. We have got deep insight how the world is changing by three gases namely methane, nitrogen di oxide and carbon di oxide and their relations to microbes.

Finally, the informative session came to end at 1:40 pm. where participants were enthusiastic and Prof. Chakraborty clarified different issues in a marvellous way. At the end of this second session , Vote of thanks was given by Deputy Director of HRDC, NBU Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya.

After one hour lunch time, the Interactive Session was started at 2:30 PM. Thanks to all



REC

10:39 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC Ranadhir Chakraborty is presenting

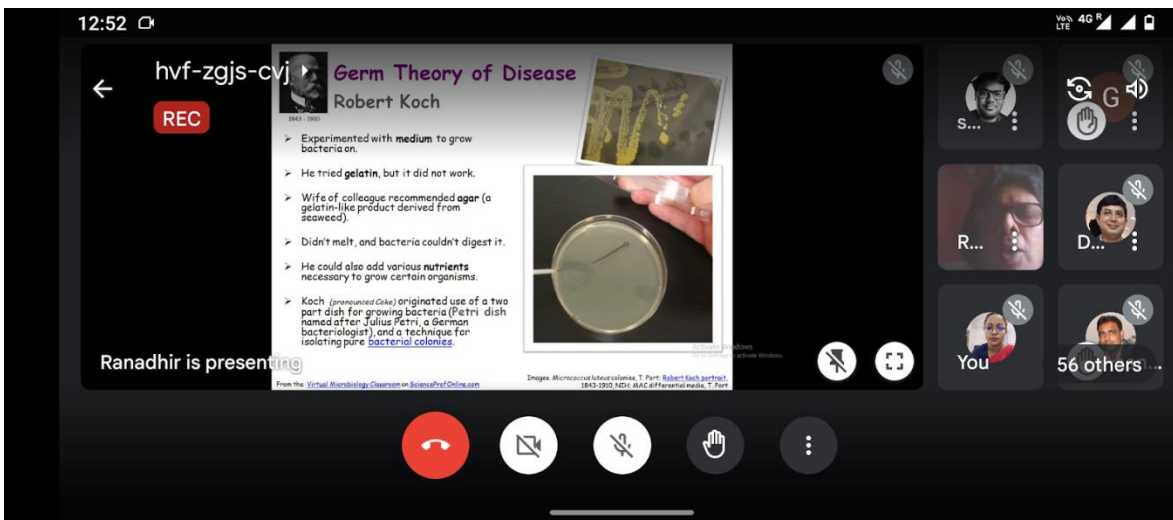
- Everything we've learned about Mars suggests that the planet was once quite capable of hosting ecosystems- and that it might still be an incubator for microbial life today.
- Unfortunately, the planet is now wrapped in a thin CO₂ atmosphere and cannot support earthly life forms; methane also periodically appears in the atmosphere of this desiccated world and soil contains compounds that would be toxic to life as we know it.

12:21 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC Ranadhir Chakraborty is presenting

A comparison of Arizona's Grand Canyon, left, with Mars' Nani Valles, right. The images suggest that a river once cut through Nani Valles much like the Colorado River cuts through the Grand Canyon. Credit: NASA/JPL

12:24 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

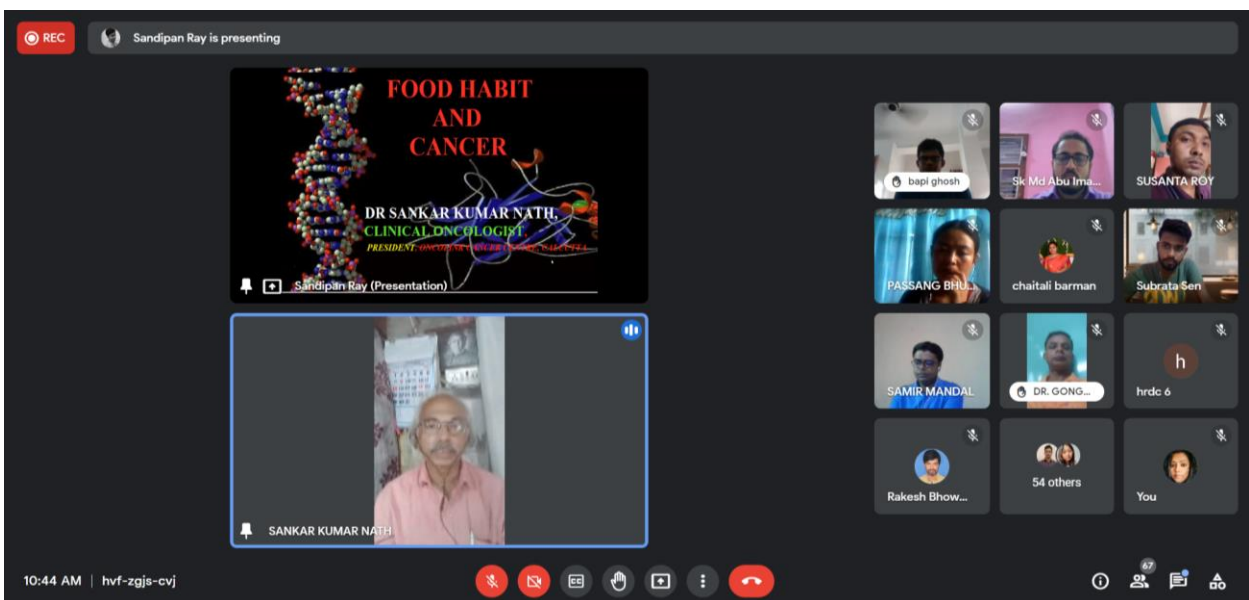


Day 3 (08.08.2022)

The program started with a welcome address by **Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya**, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal.

In the first session, **Dr. Sankar Kumar Nath**, an Oncologist delivered a valuable lecture on ***Food habits and Cancer***. He discussed, what is the causes of cancer and how we prevent this. First of all, he represents some cancer-related pictures by which everyone fully concentrates on his lectures. Some examples of these cancerous types like- Basal cell carcinoma, Osteosarcoma, Lung cancer, Liver cancer, thyroid cancer, Breast cancer, Prostate cancer etc. His lecture mainly focused on several important foods that are very crucial to preventing as well as inviting cancer. He mentioned some diets that are very much risk for cancer like salt-cured foods are associated with an increased risk of cancer in the stomach and oesophagus, smoked foods, radioactive contained foods, saccharins responsible for urinary bladder cancer, and food that contained pesticides cause Leukemia, Lymphoma, Prostate, Liver, Skin, Lung, Ovary cancer and Pan, Dokta, Khaini Jarda can causes several types of cancer. He suggests not to use preservatives and additives because these two contained some chemical compound that transforms into another chemical compound which is very dangerous in our body. According to him, red meat like

Mattoon, pork, lamb, and beef is very crucial in our body if we consumed it daily but if we consumed monthly once red meat, weekly once chicken and other days fish and healthy vegetables then we can prevent cancer. The speaker explained some diets that contain three types of vitamins like-Vit-A, Vit-C and Vit-E. From these diets we can get these vitamins like-Vit-A is found in tomato, milk, egg, liver, kidney, leafy green, carrot, ripe mango, laal notey saag, papaya, raddice; Vit-E is found in corn, nuts, olives, green leafy and Vit-C is found in different types of Citrus fruits, green tea, chilli. The above mention all foods can prevent cancer if we consumed these foods in our daily life as a standard amount. He requests several times not to consume several foods that cause cancer and to consume those foods that prevent cancer He said not to remove the skin of some vegetables like cucumber, pointed guard, luffa etc because in these skin more dietary fibre is present. Lastly, he said one story regarding BANTU people that consumed dietary fibre and prevent colon cancer, and breast cancer that proof Prof Denis Burkitt in Uganda. The presentation is very interesting and we were all happy about that.



REC Sandipan Ray is presenting

Sandipan Ray (Presentation)

SANKAR KUMAR NATH

10:52 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

bapi ghosh, DR. GONGESH BHATTACHARJEE, and 1 more have raised hands

REC Sandipan Ray is presenting

BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

Sandipan Ray (Presentation)

SANKAR KUMAR NATH

10:55 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

bapi ghosh and DR. GONGESH BHATTACHARJEE have raised hands

REC Sandipan Ray is presenting

IS CANCER PREVENTABLE?

- 60-65% cancer is preventable.
- Occupational cancer.
- Radiation induced cancer.
- Infections and cancer.
- Hormones and cancer.
- Tobacco and cancer.
- Exercise.
- Diet and cancer.

Sandipan Ray (Presentation)

SANKAR KUMAR NATH

11:12 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC Sandipan Ray is presenting

DIET AND CANCER
DIET CAUSING CANCER
DIET CAUSING CANCER
DIET CAUSING CANCER

Sankar Kumar Nath (Presentation)

SANKAR KUMAR NATH

Turn on microphone (ctrl + d)

11:36 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Microphone, Camera, Chat, Hand, Screen, More, End Call

66 participants: bapi ghosh, Sk Md Abu Ima..., hrdc 6, PRIYANKA GU..., Subrata Sen, subhadip sau, chaitali barman, Nirmita Barman, sanoyaz sekh, Rakesh Bhow..., 53 others, You

REC Sandipan Ray is presenting

Garlic

Tomato

Onion

Cooked Tomatoes

SANKAR KUMAR NATH

chaitali barman

AMIT BANIK

Rakesh Bhowmick

Sk Md/Abu Imam Saadi

Sukanya Mandal

sarmistha jodder

PASSANG BHUTIA

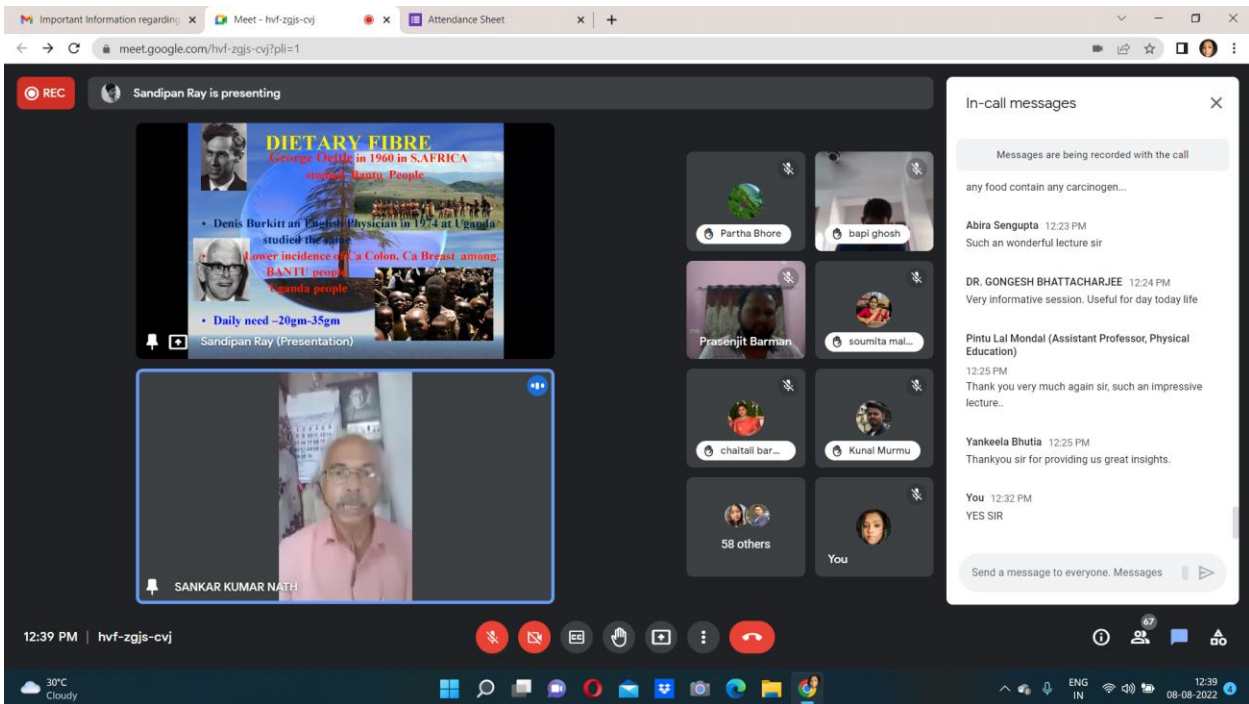
bapi ghosh, Amit Halder, and 1 more have raised hands

Open queue

Turn on microphone (ctrl + d)

12:14 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Microphone, Camera, Chat, Hand, Screen, More, End Call



1st Session Question-answer

Question: Does cancer have symptoms?

Answer: Sometimes, but not always. The signs and symptoms of cancer depend on where the cancer is located and how big it is. As cancer grows, it can push on nearby organs and other structures. The resulting pressure can cause signs and symptoms.

Some cancers grow in places where they won't cause any signs or symptoms until they have advanced. For example, pancreatic cancer usually doesn't cause any signs or symptoms until it grows large enough to press on other structures, causing pain, or manifesting signs of jaundice, which is yellowing of the skin.

Some general signs and symptoms of cancer can include: Unexplained weight loss, Fever, Fatigue, Pain, Skin changes, Bowel habit or bladder function changes, Sores that don't heal, unusual bleeding or discharge, A thickening or lumps in a part of the body, such as a breast,

Indigestion or trouble swallowing, A recent change in a wart or mole, A nagging cough or hoarseness

Keep in mind that there can be other reasons for these signs and symptoms. The only way to find out what's causing them is to see your doctor. If you notice any of these symptoms and they don't pass, it is time to get them looked at.

Question: Does drinking coffee affect cancer risk?

Answer: Whether coffee lowers or raises the risk of different types of cancer has been an active area of research. Studies have suggested that drinking coffee likely lowers the risk of liver and endometrial cancers, although the link to endometrial cancer may be confounded by smoking. There is some evidence that coffee lowers the risk of cancers of the mouth, throat, and voice box, as well as basal cell skin cancer in both men and women, and possibly melanoma in women.

On a related topic, some studies have suggested that consuming very hot beverages, such as coffee and/or tea, may increase the risk of oesophageal cancer. Therefore, it may make sense to avoid drinking coffee and other beverages at very high temperatures.

Question: Does sugar increase cancer risk?

Answer: Several types of sugars are found in foods and beverages. These sugars vary in their chemical structures, but once they are consumed, they all have similar metabolic effects in the body. All sugars in foods and beverages add to calorie intake, which can lead to obesity, so eating a lot of sugar can indirectly increase cancer risk

Question: In the market, there are different types of salt which are best for our safety?

Answer: Salt is an essential mineral to perform our daily body mechanisms. So, without salt, we can't exist, but excessive amount of salt consumption increases the risk of oesophageal cancer.

Question: Can high fiber foods prevent colon cancer?

Answer: Yes, there has been research done looking at high fiber foods, both soluble and insoluble. Soluble fiber comes from fruits and vegetables, insoluble fibers come from wheat grain and other whole grain foods. Fiber impacts the risk of colon cancer because it changes the pH of the acids in the colon. It doesn't allow the acids to impact the lining of the colon, thus preventing colon cancer. There are two things someone at high risk of colon cancer can do, which include eating a high-fiber diet and increasing physical activity.

In the 2nd session, **Dr. Ranadhir Chakraborty** delivers a great lecture on *Men's Studies: Introduction to Ideas and Concepts* as well as discussed the topic and idea with the teacher participants in a very interesting way. We feel free to ask any doubts in our minds regarding this topic. His main focus on this topic is Men's Rights in Marriage, responsibility in marriage, Alimony burden in Divorces, Custody of children, Patriarchy etc. Men's emotional health is seen in his lecture. He describes the feeling of a man. The Gender role pressure of a man and his must-to-do list in his lifetime is decided by Society. He describes how Feminism overpowers a man. One component of men's studies emerged as a reaction against gender studies and feminism. The second branch of men's studies envisions a more peaceful coexistence with feminism and gender studies. The discussion in the lecture attempts to weave and thereby complicate the effects of Patriarchies on Men, including their ecology, and self-well-being and enable a dialogue for sensitisation among and towards men. The reproductive system of men is in question due to modern fertility progress in medical science. So, in this modern era, the question regarding having babies has changed. The adoption system is changed for LGBTQ. These are the main areas of the topic.

REC

3:37 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Abira Sengupta and Sandipan Ray have raised hands [Open queue](#)

REC

3:38 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Manasree Dasgupta has left the meeting

Abira Sengupta and Sandipan Ray have raised hands [Open queue](#)



2nd Session Question-answer

Question: Sexual harassment is stated forward as unwelcome touching, being pressured to go on romantic dates or being called by an offensive nickname or being subjected to offensive comments and jokes damaging equally both males and females. How do you mean studies look into male sexual harassment?

Answer: sexual harassment against men is not as widely studied as sexual harassment against women; this has called into question whether the reported figures of men who have been

sexually harassed may actually be much higher than currently stated. On top of this, men may be more reluctant to report sexual harassment than women. There are a number of suggested reasons for this – stigma being one of them. Many men may be too embarrassed to report sexual harassment, or they may consider it to be “unmanly” to report such behaviour.

One consistent finding across the evidence on male sexual harassment is that it can have a detrimental impact on mental health. Men who have been sexually harassed are more likely to experience high levels of anxiety, depression and alcohol. This can in turn lead to education and employment problems

Question: What is the relationship of sexuality and homophobia to hegemonic masculinity?

Answer: Documenting whether and how the relationship between masculinity and homophobia is declining or enduring is a difficult task. Emergent configurations of masculinity that appear to have new relationships with sexual prejudice should be critically examined to understand both what individuals make of these relationships, as well as whether and how they offer any real challenges to structural or institutional forms of sexual inequality. Appreciating the endurance of this relationship requires recognizing homophobias as multi-dimensional and capable of dramatic shifts. And this appreciation will require more research and a diversity of theories asking how sexual inequality is connected with masculinity structurally and interactionally in distinct ways with distinct consequences.

Question: what is LGBTQ+? You have said in the 1st half of this session.

Answer: LGBTQ+ stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (or sometimes questioning), and others. The "plus" represents other sexual identities including pansexual and Two-Spirit.

Question: We all discuss women trafficking but what about male trafficking?

Answer: One barrier that male survivors face is the common misconception that males cannot be victims. This view can come from both traditional views of masculinity, as well as the continual focus on the female-victim and male-perpetrator paradigm. Traditional views of masculinity can perpetuate the belief that males cannot be victims. Many cultures tend to discourage males from displaying emotions or vulnerability because those attributes are considered weak and feminine. In the media, female vulnerability is highlighted, while male vulnerability gets obscured by expressions of male dominance.

Day 4 (10.08.2022)

1st Lecture: The said session started at 10:18 AM with a great lecture of Prof. Subho Roy, who is a distinguished faculty in the Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta. First half of his lecture was on the history of the study of population variations and was entitled, “History of Studying Population Variation and its Contemporary Relevance”, which addresses how race and ethnicity shape an individual's identity and life, and facilitate to live in this multiethnic and multicultural world. Prof. Roy spoke about the genesis of studying human physical variation, its historical perspective and subsequent classification of humanity based on ‘race’, which is apparently very difficult to define. He noted that the conceptual models of classifying human population evolved during the past. Although, during the 20th century there were multiple attempts to define race, nevertheless, there was criticism. We learnt from Prof. Roy, how human variation is understood in the light of modern techniques of molecular genetics- from population migration, population affinities to disease association and drug designing. We also learnt about the racism, which centers the emergence of inequality and development of hatred among human population without regard to their intellect. There was protest from all corners of the globe against racism. Appropriately, the word ‘race’ has been replaced with ‘ethnic’ groups. It is generally agreed that members of the same ethnic group share common genetic, cultural, linguistic and behavioural attributes. This lecture ended at 12:00 noon that was followed by an interactive discussion session which lasted till 12:19 PM.

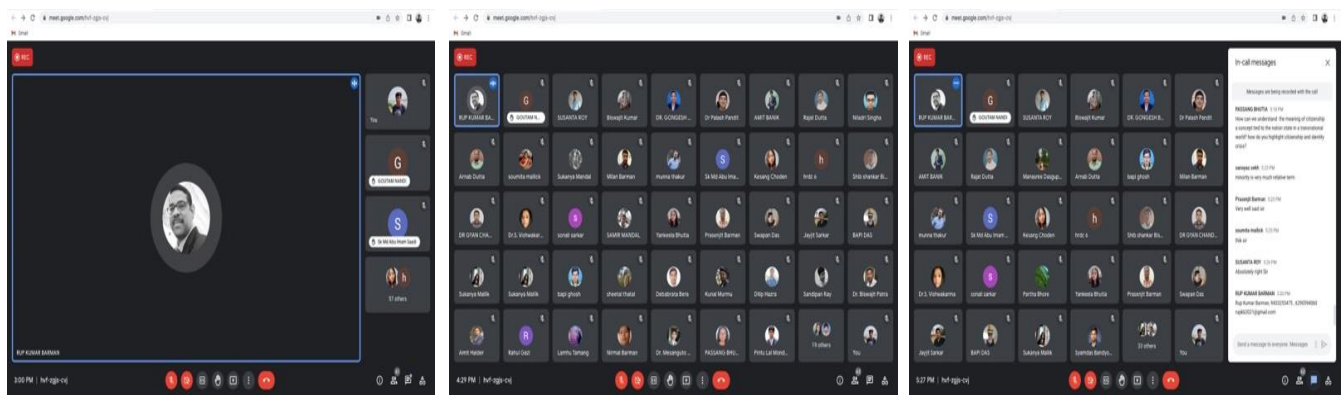
2nd Lecture: The speaker took a pause for 5 minutes after the completion of his initial lecture and started his insightful final lecture at 12:25 PM that was on questionnaire designing as a tool to collect data and emphasized on collecting data through surveys. A correctly designed survey is considered to be an excellent tool for collecting and evaluating data. In order to develop a good survey system, according to the speaker, few important steps must be followed including but not limited to initiating the questionnaire with a title and introduction or welcome message, providing confidentiality and anonymity, keeping it simple, writing questions and responses with clear objectives, concise language, complete sentences, correct grammar, and simple words, being specific in asking each question, placing personal and confidential questions at the end of the questionnaire, requiring responders to carefully read each question by varying the way the questions are asked, designing responses that are mutually exclusive etc. The questionnaire must not be vague; double negative questions are a big 'No'. Usage of too many abbreviations, acronyms, or jargon is not recommended. Asking unnecessary open-ended, "double-barrelled", hypothetical questions is prohibited. This session ended at 1:30 PM with intellectual discussion.

At the onset of the post-lunch session, Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Dy. Director, UGC-HRDC, NBU introduced Dr. Rup Kumar Barman, Professor, Dept. of History and Co-ordinator, Centre for Ambedkar Studies, Jadavpur University to the participants. Then he requested Dr. Barman to deliver his talk.

The topic of today's lecture was 'Border, Forced Migration and Citizenship in Contemporary South Asia'. In the first half of his lecture he emphasized on the concept of decolonization of Asian countries especially India and neighbouring countries. India had a rich heritage of civilization and economy which attracted many European nations to invade the country. After the World War-II, the process of decolonization started. The first nationalistic revolutionary movement for Indian Independence emerged from then undivided Bengal. There were numerous uprisings and conflicts that erupted over the course of the centuries long British occupation, but a popular vision for India began to spread among ordinary Indians from 1915-1920 and onward. Two parties namely Indian National Congress (1855) and All-India Muslim League (1906) were formed by the active financial support of the British Empire to mitigate the freedom movement. However, the two parties became synonymous with anti-colonial nationalist movement after 1920. He also mentioned the introduction two-nation theory based on ideology of religious nationalism by the All-India Muslim League. India was finally granted freedom in 1947, as the separate states of India and Pakistan. The rise of nation states and partition of colonized countries leads to 'conflict-induced forced migration' and 'voluntary migration' of people for survival. In the second half of his lecture Dr. Barman focused on migration and citizenship laws. During Indian independence and at the time of Birth of Bangladesh, Indian border states had encountered huge influx of 'partition-induced migrants' and 'forced-migrants'. This has become a matter of great concern for both domestic and external affairs of India. He also mentioned the long-term consequences of 'voluntary migration' resulted in formation of stateless people called *Bhupalese* (Nepali-speaking people of Bhutan). In this context, NRC [National Register of

Citizens] in Assam and the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA-2019) of India came into discussion. He concluded his lecture with a note on long-term consequences of national movement for political autonomy had forced people to migrate and others to prove their citizenship.

Participants from different disciplines ask relevant questions to the resource person. All the questions were addressed by Dr. Barman in a very lucid manner. A formal vote of thanks was given by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Dy. Director, UGC-HRDC, NBU.



Day 5 (11.08.2022)


The program started with a welcome address by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor, Deputy Director, UGC – Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal. In the first session, we were introduced to the respected resource person **Dr. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay**, a very renowned Professor in the field of Library Science and Information System from Kalyani University by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya.

The topic of today's first lecture was *Virtual Learning Environment and E-content for E-learning*. He discussed about the recent change we all faced in teaching and learning due to the Corona pandemic lockdown. According to him, E-learning and Open learning system will stay with us forever. His lecture was mainly focused on how we can use e-learning platforms and virtual learning tools in creating e-content, digital learning objects and virtual communication

tools. At first he presented his research work and explained how India is performing in the context of gross enrollment ratio and stated the reasons behind India's degradation in GER compared to other South Asian countries. He mentioned that in the future India will be having a huge tsunami of youth as India's ranks at the top in median age index compared to other countries. As per him, there are three factors responsible for creating a valuable E-Learning environment. These are Higher Education Institutions (HEI) in India, Demographic Bonus and budget of HEI. He pointed out how E-learning can provide solutions to problems like unevenness in higher education, lower GTER, shortage of educators, quality education to remote areas, low HEI budget etc. He further discussed how virtual learning environment is different than traditional learning environment and explained why moving towards virtual learning environment is crucial in present environment. He suggested in creating open learning digital objects like PPT presentation which can be easily downloaded by others and reuse it.



REC



HOD Department of Library & Information Science

11:57 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

People

Search for people

2 raised hands (first to last)

- Swapn Das
- Dr.S. Vishwakarma (You)

In call

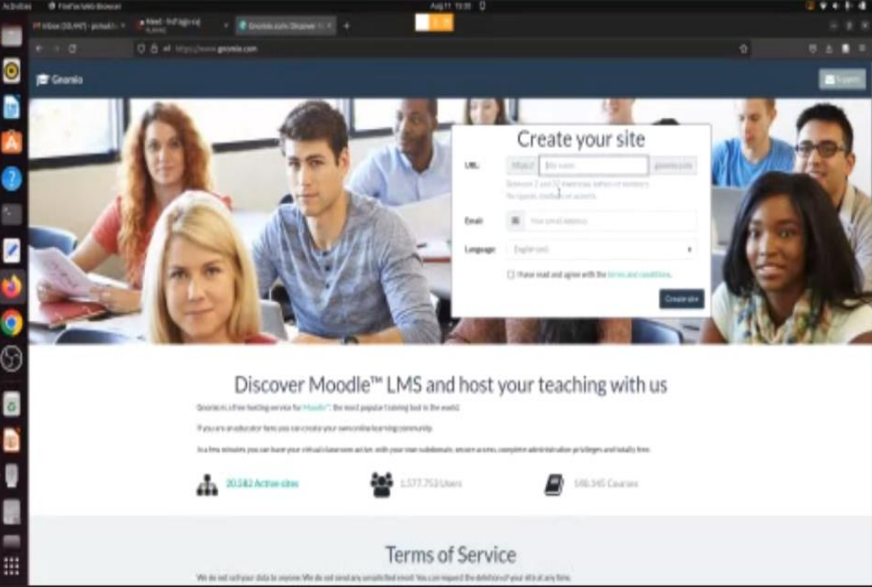
- Dr.S. Vishwakarma (You)
- AMIT BANK
- Amit Halder
- ANOOP KUMAR
- Arnab Dutta
- BAPI DAS

Participants in gallery view:

- Diip Hazra
- PRIYANKA GUP...
- Rakesh Bhowm...
- Sk Md Abu Ima...
- hrdc 6
- Swapn Das
- 57 others
- You

Bottom bar: Mute, Video, Chat, Hand, Share, More, End Call

REC HOD Department of Library & Information Science is presenting



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3:20 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Participants in gallery view:

- HOD Department of Libr...
- Partha Bhore
- Sukanya Mandal
- Niladri Singha
- AMIT BANK
- Kesang Choden
- 56 others
- You

Bottom bar: Mute, Video, Chat, Hand, Share, More, End Call

REC

In-call messages

Messages are being recorded with the call

sonali sarkar 5:30 PM
Thank you sir

Rudra Prasad Das 5:30 PM
Rup Kumar Barman, 9433253475, 6290594060
rupkb2021@gmail.com

5:30 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Send a message to everyone. Messages

54

Participants:

- Rudra Prasad Das
- DR GYAN CHAN...
- Yankeela Bhutia
- GOUTAM NA...
- Partha Bhore
- Rajat Dutta
- Swapan Das
- Jayjit Sarkar
- BAPI DAS
- Sukanya Mallik
- Sukanya Mallik
- SAMIR MANDAL
- Debabrata Bera
- Shib shankar Bi...
- munna thakur
- bapi ghosh
- Dilip Hazra
- Arnab Dutta
- Sandipan Ray
- Dr. Biswajit Patra
- Amit Halder
- Debaditya Dutta has left the meeting
- Palash Pandit
- Biswajit Kumar
- R...
- GOUTAM NANDI has raised a hand

Open queue

10:43

hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC

HOD is presenting

HEI in India : At a Glance

- Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is 27.1, which is calculated for 18-23 years of age group.
- Distance enrolment constitutes about 11.1% of the total enrolment in higher education, of which 44.5% are female students.
- At Undergraduate level the highest number 32.7% of students are enrolled in Arts/Humanities/Social Sciences courses followed by Science 16%, Commerce 14.9% and Engineering and Technology 12.6%.
- About 79.5% of the students are enrolled in Undergraduate level
- 10 Programmes out of approximately 196 covers 79% of the total students enrolled in higher education.
- 2,02,550 (2019-20) students are enrolled in Ph.D. which is about 0.5% of the total student enrolment.

You

59 others

Call controls: Mute, Unmute, Video, Hand, More

1st Lecture's Question and Answer session

Question: Whether E-Learning can have an impact upon Teacher student relationship asset?

Answer: Whenever we enter into a new system, many questions arise. For instance when distance education was first introduced in India, same types of questions was raised at that time. E-learning doesn't mean that the physical institution will not be required. E-learning is needed by the time and it is a part of education system. If we don't have regular office (institution) then certain part of quality teaching will be hampered.

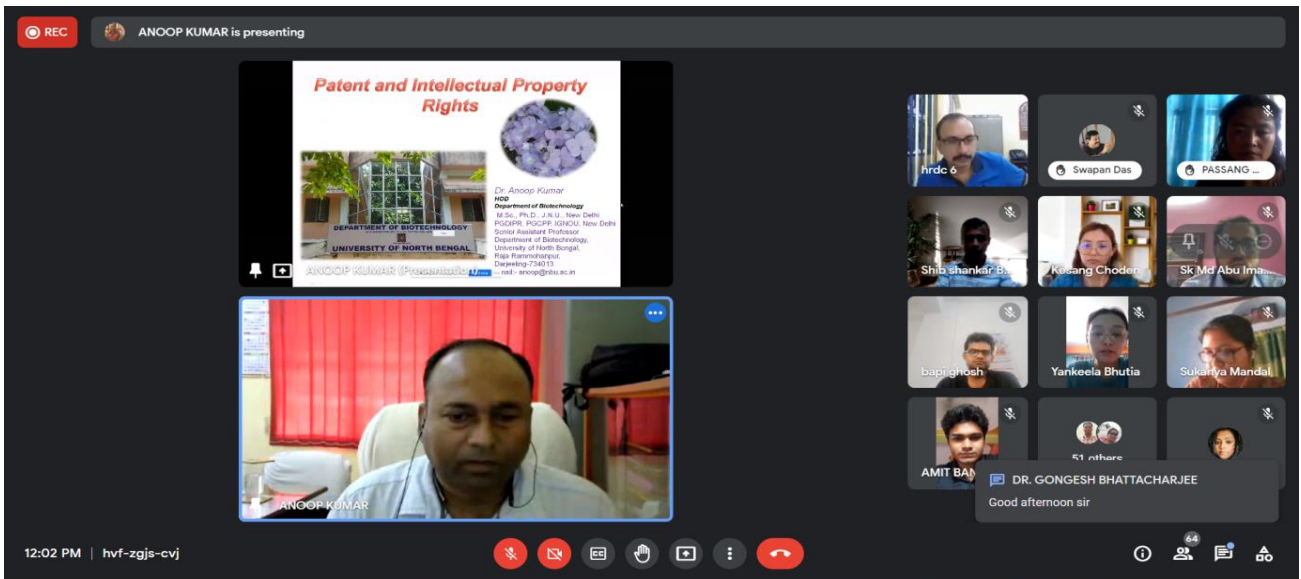
Question: Can a radio be the medium of e-learning education for reaching remote areas?

Answer: Radio can be used as a medium of e-learning to reach remote areas for distributing education. Hand radio operated by university can be useful in this regard. Apart from radio Television can also be used as a medium for e-learning as the access to television is more compare to internet access. Educational content in the form of recorded video or live lecture can be distributed through T.V.

The second lecture was **“PATENT AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS”**— **Prof. (Dr) Anoop Kumar, HOD, Dept. of Biotechnology, University of North Bengal.**

This session was felicitated by Deputy Director of HRDC, NBU Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya. In the next part of the first session Prof. Anoop Kumar discussed about Patent and Intellectual Property Rights with a valuable question: What is meant by “Intellectual Property” and “Intellectual Rights”? He said that Intellectual Property Rights are the rights associated with “Products of the mind” and it should be protected lawfully. So many things in our daily uses, actually everything are product of human ingenuity, knowledge and skill, besides labour, capital and made by techniques in law. He also mentioned that IP refers such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs and symbols, names and images are used in commerce. We learnt that IP related

questions have never end. WIPO's mission was generated to promote the protection of IP rights worldwide and extended the benefits of the international IP system. Prof. Kumar explained also the idea of Copyright to protect the IP concept. Copyright is now spoken together with the related rights as one category. In his views trademarks is another important thing to protect goodwill of various companies. In this way we knew the GI, a sign used on goods that save a specific geographical origin and posses qualities or a reputation. Industrial designs and layout designs are also protected by the TRIPS agreements of the WTO in sense of Patent. A point to appreciate is that IP is concerned with the human capacity to produce something new and offer it for public use. This intellectual property is intangible and although in each case it is associated with a tangible object. It is independent of the object itself. Then Vote of thanks was given by Deputy Director of HRDC, NBU Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya



REC ANOOP KUMAR is presenting

Consumer Products

ANOOP KUMAR (Presentation)

ANOOP KUMAR

Dr Palash Pandit	Swapan Das	PASSANG ...
PRIYANKA GU...	Biswajit Kumar	Sk Md Abu Ima...
SAMIR MANDAL	Kunal Murmu	AMIT BANIK
SUSANTA ROY	53 others	You

12:07 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

1:07 hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC

Geographical Indications

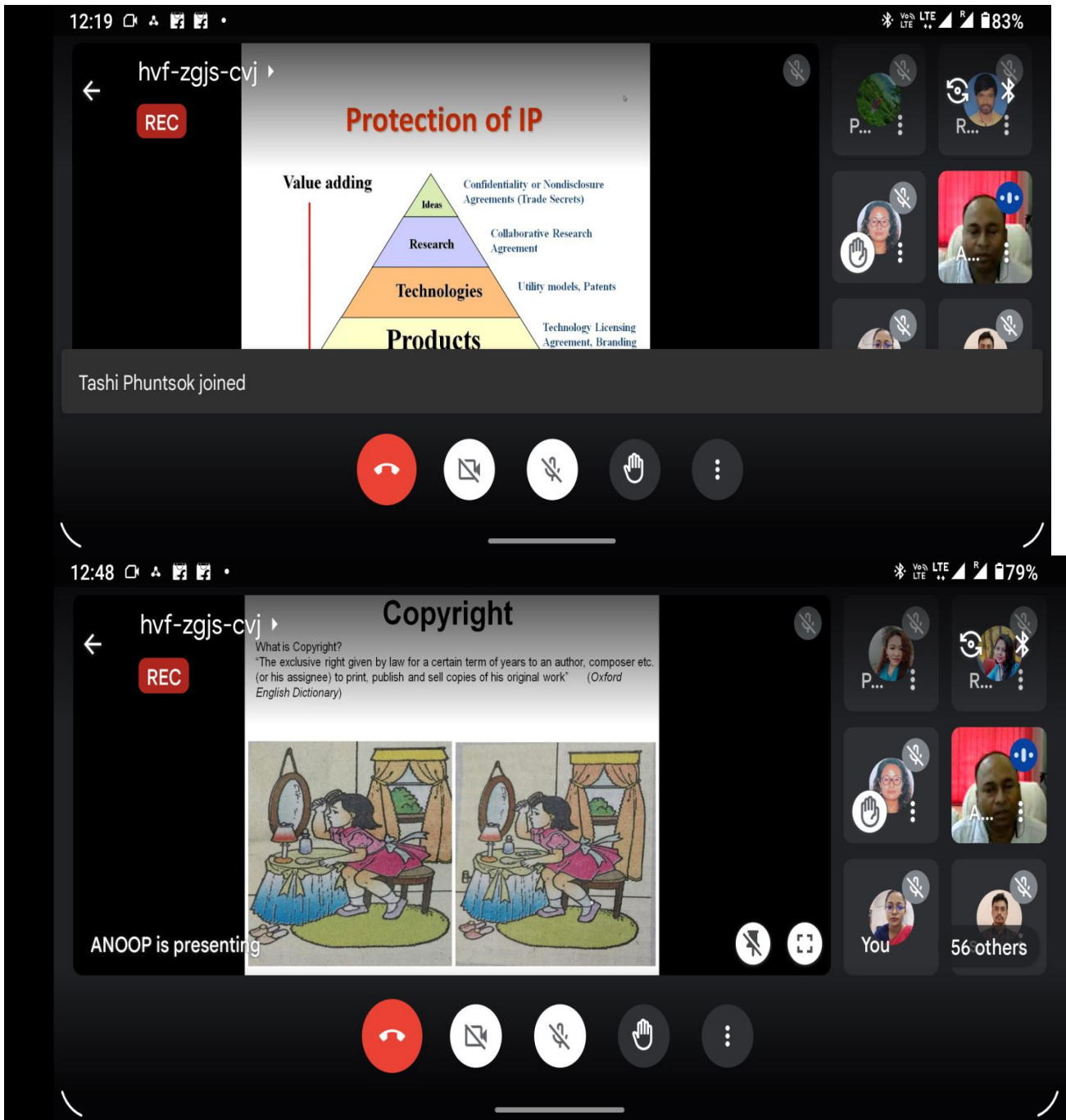
A geographical indication (GI) is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a specific geographical location or origin (e.g. a town, region, or country)

Examples: Basmati rice, Darjeeling tea, Rasagulla, etc

ANOOP is presenting

P...	R...
P...	A...
You	54 others

76%



Question: Is it compulsory to publish journal first before applying for patent?

Answer: No! It's optional not mandatory.

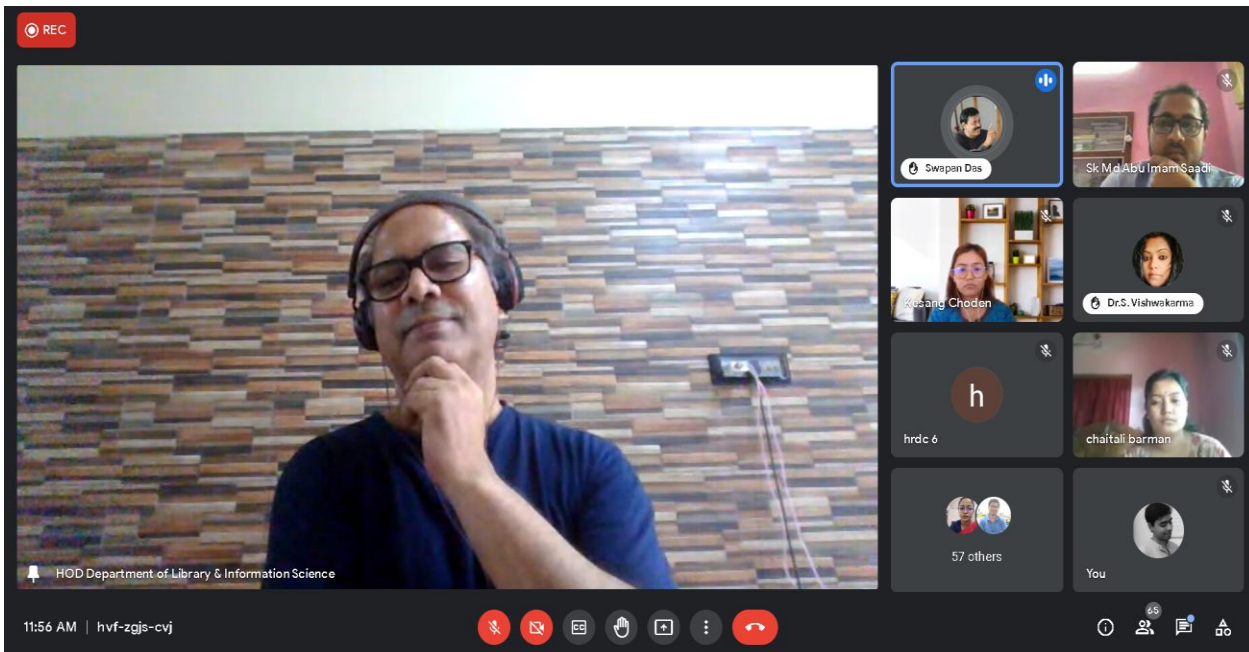
Question: Can two different states get Geographical Indication (GI) for the same product grown in their respective regions?

Answer: Yes! Both the states can get GI. For example tea is grown in Assam, Darjeeling and Sikkim. All the states can have their respective GI

In the 2nd half session, **Dr. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay** delivered an impressive and useful lecture on *Open Educational Resources (OER)*. He practically showed how to find different resources online and where from to download e-books. He mentioned different digital library websites like *oercommons.org*, *hathitrust.org*, *internetarchive.org* etc. which provides enormous amount of e-books and research papers. Some of these digital libraries allow us to only borrow the books and download option is not available. Next he educated us about OER search engines which are much better than Google and Google scholar. For eg. Jorum, DiscoverEd, temoa etc. These search engines can be used for finding open textbooks and other OER. He suggested that the quality and authenticity of OERs obtained from those search engines should be checked as these search engines do not have any peer review. Oeconsortium.org is a network of open education institutions and organizations that help to find, create, reuse and share open educational resources. He discussed about how to cite an unidentified source whose work we use in our research. Further he taught us how to turn a resource into an Open Educational Resource (OER). He advised us to go for a creative common license copyright so that our work can be useful to others. He also explained how a college teacher can score API through SWAYAM and how to prepare our own course along with 5 minutes video lecture.

Next lecture was on *Fragmentation of information*. In this segment he discussed about the problems faced by researchers while trying to find open access resources. As the web is overloaded with information it becomes very critical and tiring for researchers to find useful resources. The best search engine covers only 20% of the web and search engines are limited by cross-disciplinary semantic drift. He showed how to search in a more effective way that will save our time. He mentioned many open access depositories available in like National Digital Library of India, Doaj.org, zenodo.org, sherparomeo & sherpajuliet etc. He talked about commercialization of research works and how commercial sharks like Elsevier, springer etc are making huge money through journal publication. But those journal publishers doesn't pay

anything to the owner of the research paper, instead we have to pay a publication fees in order to get our work publish in public domain. He pointed out that Elsevier invest a large amount of money on the trade of arms and ammunition. It's unfortunate to see how Elsevier openly organizing arm's trade fair. He ended his session with a question What is knowledge? and where is the knowledge? Then Vote of thanks was given by Deputy Director of HRDC, NBU Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya.



REC

12:01 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC H HOD Department of Library & Information Science is presenting

Fragmentation of information

The user has to spend a lot of effort:

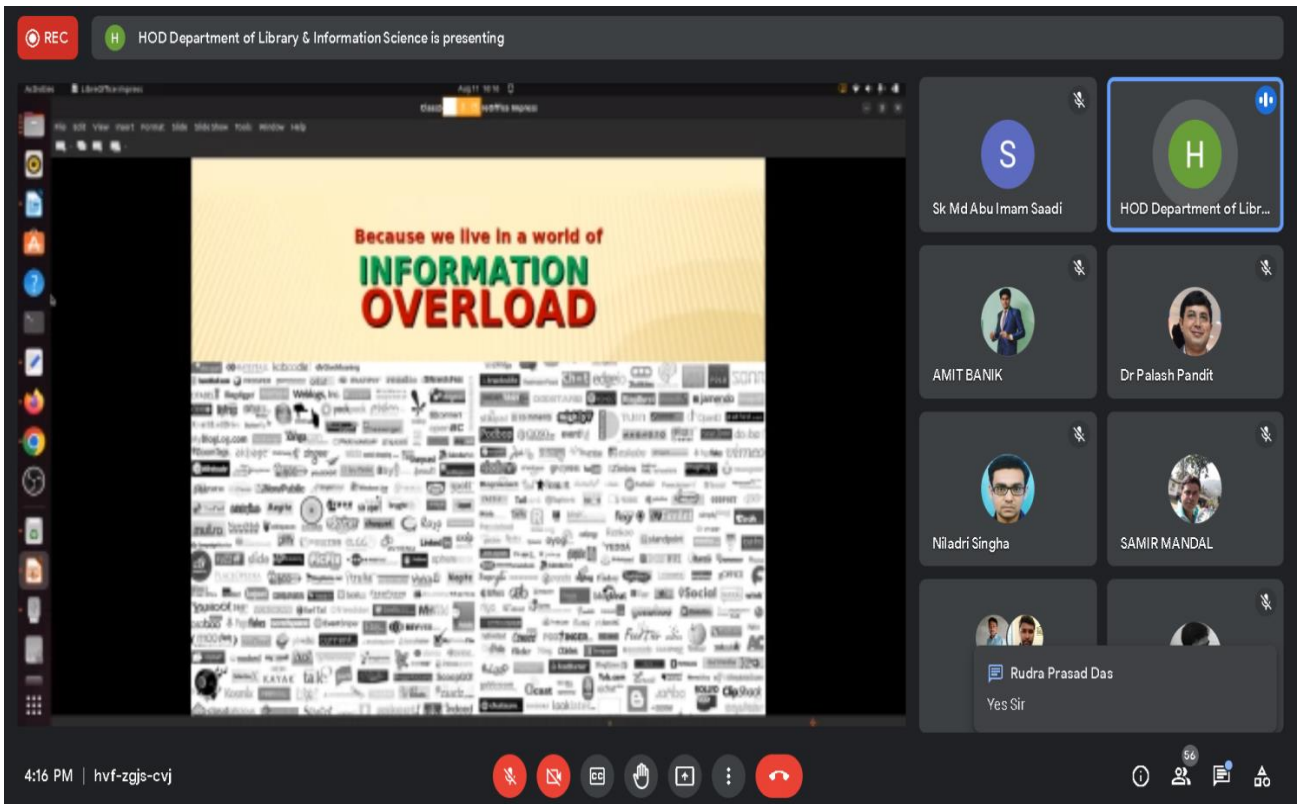
- To find them
- To learn to use them separately
- To search them separately
- To evaluate them
- To keep up with all individual changes
- To repeat the above, constantly
- And after doing our best we often found

DR GYAN CHANDRA PARIYAR has left the meeting

Knowledge object is under copyright

4:18 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Meeting controls: Mute, Video, Chat, Hand, Share, More, End, Show desktop



Day 6 (12.08.2022)

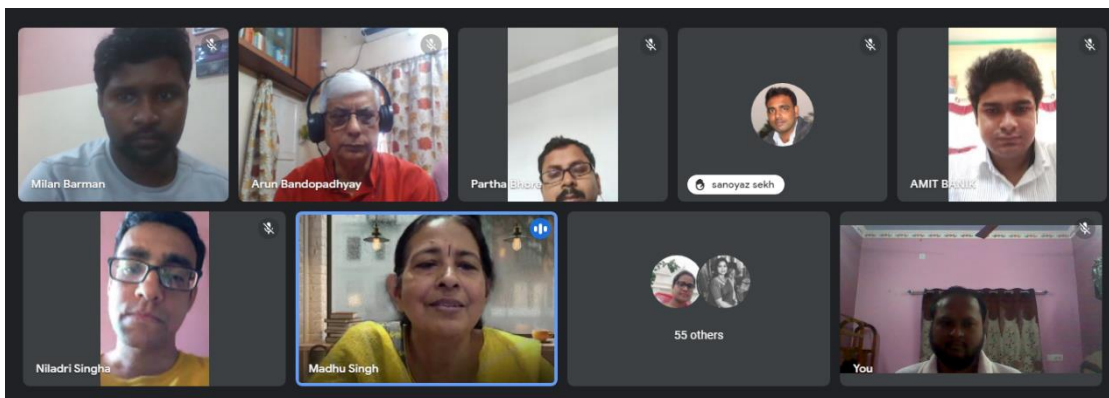
The session I started with the **Speaker:** Prof. Arun Bandopadhyay, (Prof. at Calcutta University as well he was formerly Nurul Hasan Professor of History, Calcutta University) and Prof. Madhu Singh, a renowned educationist from University of Lucknow.

Title of the session: “*Past and Present of Pandemics over a Century: Study of Outbreaks in India from Inter-disciplinary Perspectives*”.

The Programme Report based on 6th day (12/08/2022). In the First half Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU has introduced to the respected resource person Prof. Arun Bandopadhyay, a well-known historian from Calcutta University as well he was formerly Nurul Hasan Professor of History Calcutta University. Prof. Madhu Singh, a renowned educationist from University of Lucknow, India also joins the programme.

Prof. Bandopadhyay was confined his lecture on the topic of “*Past and Present of Pandemics over a Century: Study of Outbreaks in India from Inter-disciplinary Perspectives*”. In the first

part he focused on past and present pandemic over a century, some of the unique feature of the pandemic in over 125 years that happened in worldwide. In the present pandemic namely COVID-19, he describes its brief history, its medical aspects, social-economic effect, etc. In his talk he mentions two approaches one is “Learn from History” and another is “Unique Nature of each Pandemic”. Prof. Bandopadhyay also mentioned the significance of finding different factors like Medical factor, Economic factors, Political factors, Social factors of other pandemic that happened in past century.



Prof. Madhu Singh then unveiling her edited book namely “*OUTBREAKS: An Indian Pandemic Reader*” and her notes she mentioned the brunt of the past and present pandemics on Indian society and lessons learned from history, sociology, anthropology, film and literature. Prof. Singh describes two main themes of her book: the first part is chronological past or the pre-COVID era and the other addressing the first wave of COVID-19 crisis, which continues to hammer globally till now in many aspects like social, cultural, political and economic changes which happened in India after the present outbreak.

In discussion session many new thoughts are coming out. Prof. Bandopadhyay and Prof. Singh addressed the point regarding COVID-19 impacts, lockdown effects, mental health, incidence of domestic violence against women in specific and many more.

The next session led by Prof. Arun Bandopadhyay, a well-known historian from Calcutta University along with Prof. Madhu Singh, a renowned educationist from University of Lucknow

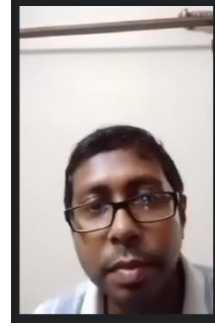
was started his lecture from where he stops in first session. Prof. Bandopadhyay discusses the impact that arises due to pandemic. He also mentioned brief history of the previous pandemic disease like cholera, plague, flu, malaria and small pox etc. Prof. Bandopadhyay emphasis on causes and consequences of numerous aspects of the outbreaks in country like India, that could in the form of biological, social-economical, political, literary, and cultural.



Later on Prof. Singh pointed out how pandemic effect in daily life with a help of one story from the book “*Indian Folklore*” by Ram Satya Mukherji. She stated that how plague disease eventually enters every household and craft so much panic that ends many lives. Prof. Singh shares one incident that happened lockdown period in India that one tailor from Kota, Rajasthan who lost their job in lockdown and go back their root and make some old design and revive the things.

In discussion session many new inspection are coming out. Prof. Bandopadhyay addressed the point regarding Media role and responsibility now a days or in during pandemic time, unemployment issue that trigger due to COVID, vaccination programme and many more. The First halt of day 6th session ends with vote of thanks by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director of HRDC, NBU.

The 2nd session start with **Speaker:** Prof. Sourav Sarkar (Film Maker – Director – Resource Person)



Title of the session: ‘Film Medium and its Language’

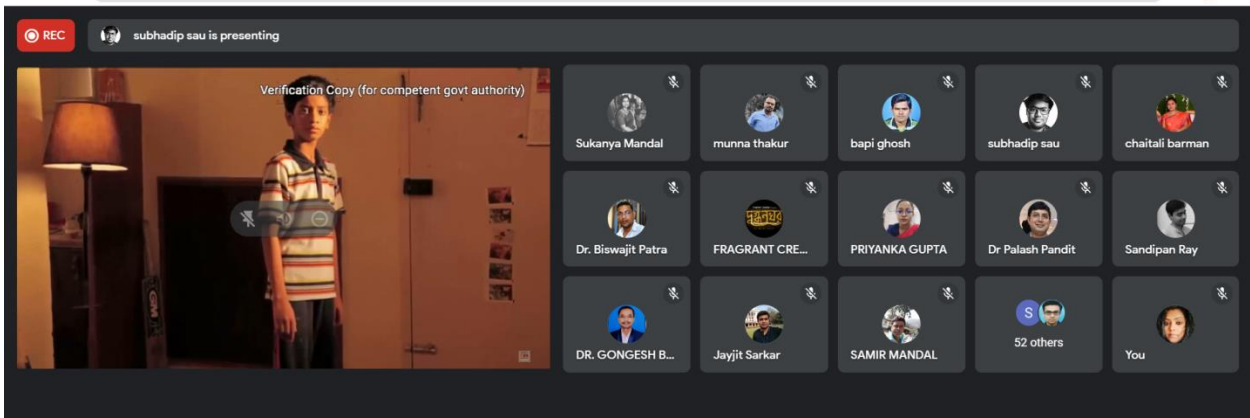
About the topic:

Talk on ‘‘Film Medium and its Language’’ By Prof. Sourav Sarkar

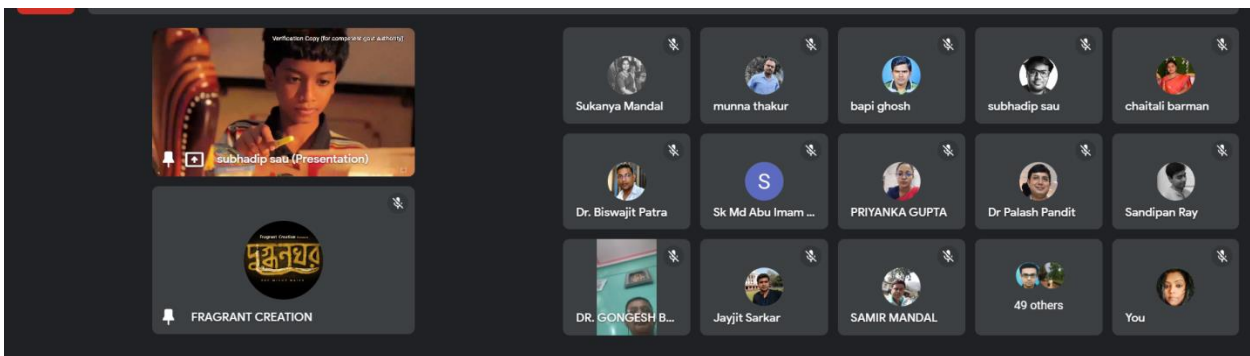
This interactive talk in which Prof. Sarkar addressed the fellow teachers throughout the session focused on following aspects:

- ❖ Historical level of Film language
- ❖ Who is connected to Film language?
- ❖ Why should we know the film language?
- ❖ Exhibition of the films and Discussion

Prof. Sarkar started with the past and present days of film language. He recounted the stories of the film language and their contribution to society. After introduction he discussed the difference between language of the film and film language. Therefore, he revealed the technical view of reader increases the communication rate between viewer and film language to 85-90%. Therefore he addressed both the filmmakers and audience play and important role to understand the film language. Also he discussed why we should know the language in which the story is written. Similarly, in case of studying a film, that does not matter on the language of film dialogue. Therefore, detail discussion about composite nature of the film in details including intent, subtext and metaphor/symbolism. Intent is the major part of the film. However, in addition to the major intent, many other subtexts may also be revealed and interpreted. Consequently an exhibition of film named ‘‘Anoochcharito’’ where he discussed about the main intent of the film. That movie talked about the loneliness of a child, disturbing childhood, broken soul and mind of a child, problem with his parents.

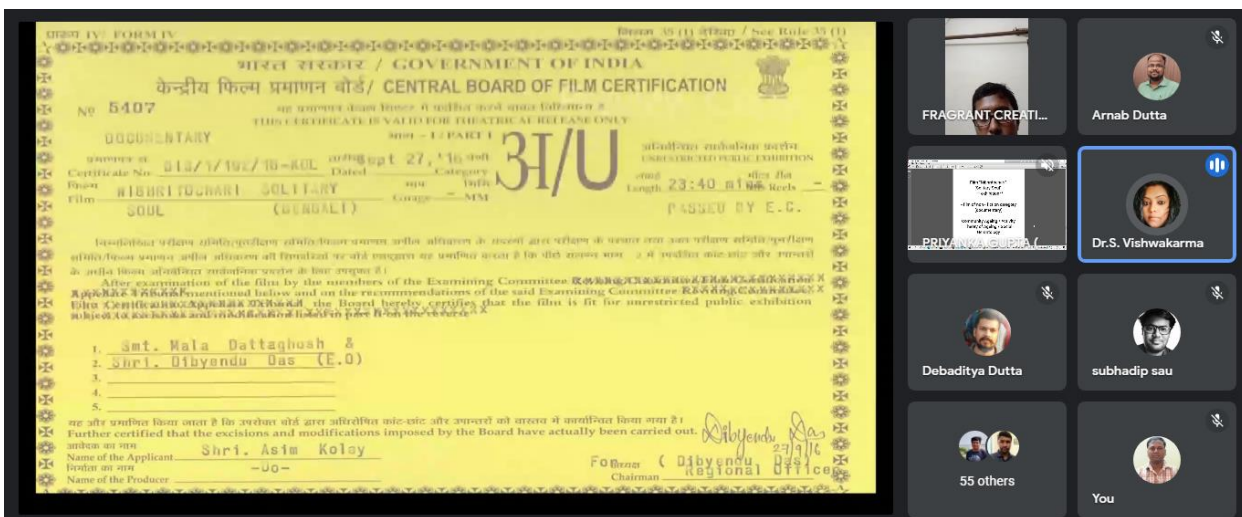
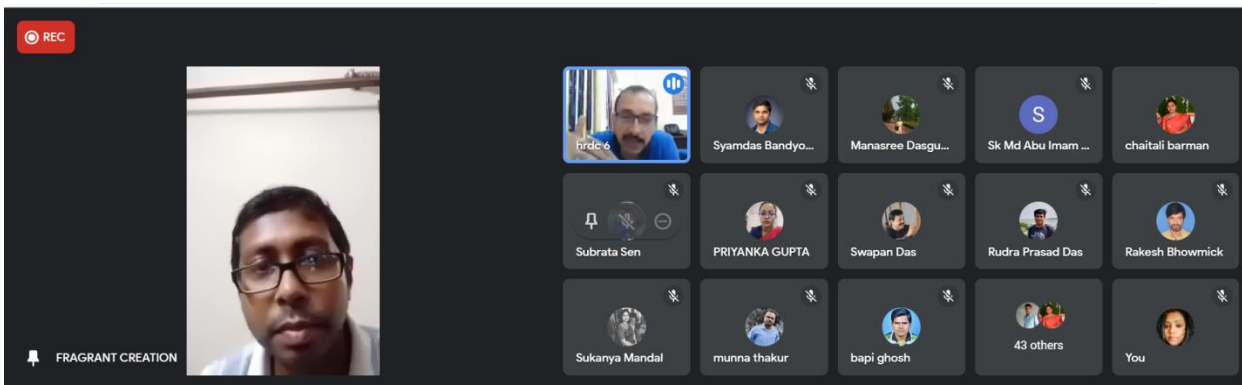


Later part he discussed the elements of film language. Which include Camera, camera shots (wide, medium, close-up and point of view shot), camera angels (low and high angel), camera movement (pan, tracking shot), focus, lighting, sound & music and finally editing. In addition, he defined other elements of film language which incorporate production design, costumes & makeup. Some visual examples of different shots enrich the session.



In the second part of the discussion Prof Sarkar clarified the multidisciplinary utility of “Anoocharito” and its relevance. After that, exhibition of a documentary film ‘Nibhritochari’ directed by the speaker himself. The film depicts the active and positive ageing. It is a useful instance before the studies of sociology. It shows the positive part of old age home. In addition, the final discussion was national policy statement. The session ended with the fruitful discussion with the respective teachers and the speaker. The lecture was very thought provoking and

inspired all. The Second half of day 6th session ends with vote of thanks by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director of HRDC, NBU.



Day 7 (13.08.2022)

The programme was started with a welcome address by Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal. He introduced with us Dr. Debasish Paul, Joint Finance Officer of Jadavpur University

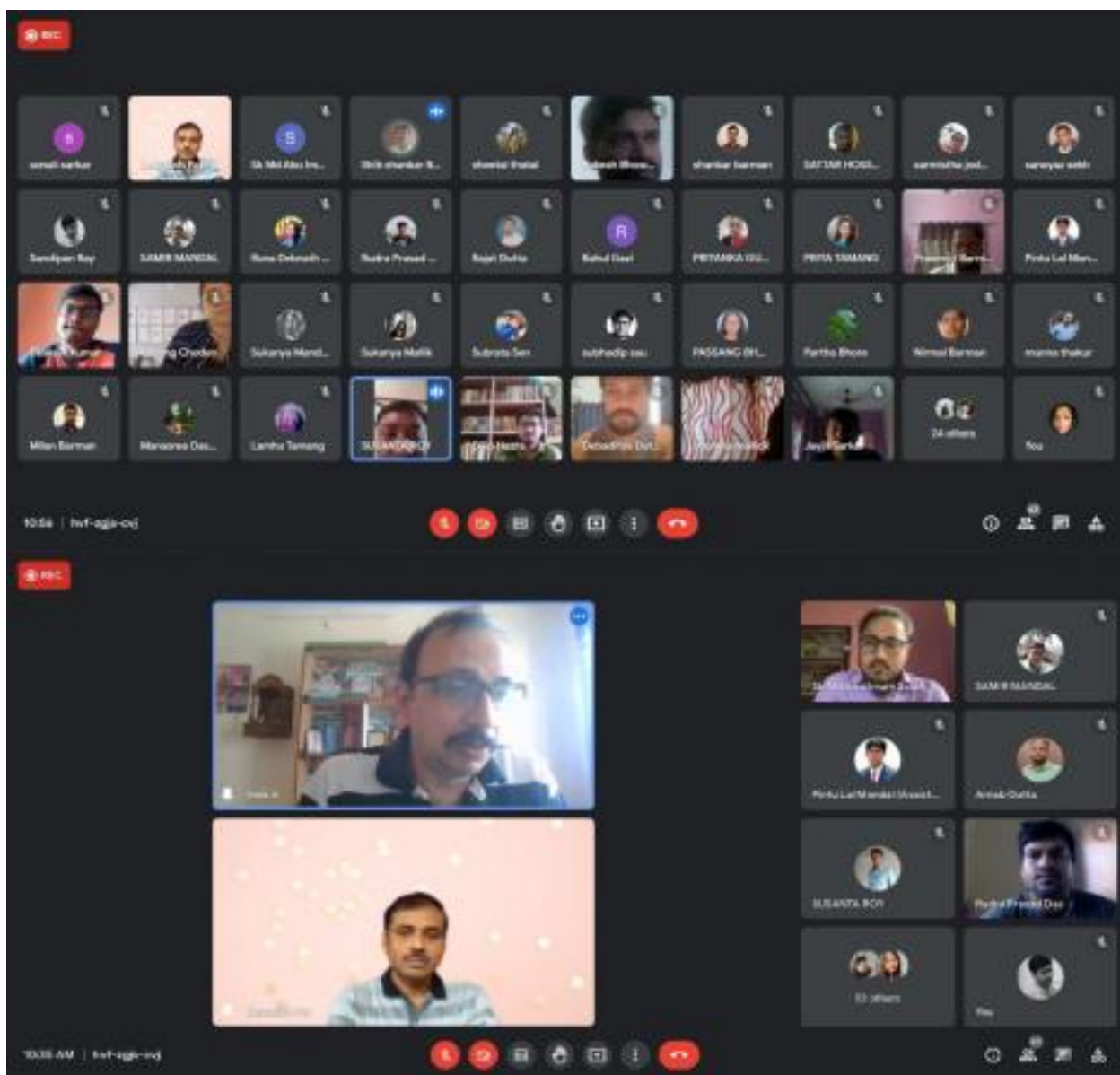
Today's first session was address by **Dr. Debasish Paul, Joint Finance officer of Jadavpur University** who imparted two consecutive lectures with us. First lecture was on the theme of Public Finance Management System, a online platform for proper management of government fund and the second lecture was on the theme of an insight of pay revision of 2016. During each

consecutive lecture, he was asked many questions and queries by the participants. **In his first lecture**, talk about what is PFMS? Why did PFMS create? How does it work? In his explanation he said that the full form of PFMS is public financial management system. It is an integrated digital platform linked to core banking system of all banks. It is also a Aadhar based application system for transferring the fund electronically directly to individual or institution under DBT. He said previously there was a problem of real time reporting of fund released under different plan schemes of the central government and there was no scope of DBT to all the bottom level beneficiaries and reporting of utilization of fund was delayed years after years and accounting and budgeting was not reflecting the overall real picture of allocation and expenditure. He again said that for solving these problems, in 2009 a digital platform was initiated by government of India called PFMA. Then he highlighted the structure of PFMS. He said every department of central government has its own minister and under every minister there are PD and DDO for granting the funds to the beneficiaries. Under section 230(7) of General Financial Rules (GFR) -2017, every department shall take the help of PFMS portal to know the bank balance of the recipients before making each release by following a just in time release principle. He again said that on 28th may ,2018, the secretary (expenditure), department of expenditure, ministry of finance, government of India has issued all secretary of different minister to follow EAT module by 15th june,2018, failing which no further

Fund shall be released to the agencies. So from that time onward, every department of central government logged in their account to the PFMS for fund transaction. UGC controls the higher education department of India which is under the ministry of education of India and under UGC all the universities and colleges are its member and UGC releases all funds to the colleges and universities. He said a researcher gets project fund through this portal

In his second lecture, he addressed on the topic “ An insight of Pay Revision of 2016” where he talked about different pay structure group in university and colleges for teachers, other

academic staffs and officers. He highlighted on the pay commission of 2016 where he talked about its effect date, different pay levels from level-1 to level-18 instead pay scale or pay band, different pay matrix, uniform fitment factor 2.57, uniform annual increment date, index of rationalization: 2.57, 2.62, 2.67, 2.72, 2.81 and on 3% annual increment. He also comparatively showed us the pay structure for teachers during last two pay commission: UGC pay revision of 2006 and UGC pay revision of 2016. He also explained the previous 35 years of pay structure. He also explained the promotional fixation pattern with examples. Overall both the presentation were very interesting and we were all very happy to know about that.



10:02 AM | hvf-ajgh-ruj

Dr. Palash Parash

Yashwanth Datta

Tarun Prasad

Srinivas Sanyal@offices

Debanjan Das

Siddhant Kumar Biswas

Dr. offery

Yes

Public Financial Management System (PFMS)
 100% Accountable
 100% Auditable
 100% Transparent

State of Progress

10:02 AM | hvf-ajgh-ruj

SAP DAS

Dipu Hecro

Amal Dutta

Prakash Parash

Pankaj Lal Mandak (Mandak...)

Siddhant Kumar Biswas

11 others

Yes

10:08 AM | hvf-ajgh-ruj

UNIVERSITY

Administrator

Makers

Checkers

PFMS

Plan Payment Advice

CS in Field

1. Makers
 2. Checkers
 3. Components
 4. Member Selection
 5. Bill Entry
 6. Disbursements of
 7. Plan
 8. Consultant Payment
 9. Admission
 10. Transfer

SAP DAS

Dr. Palash Parash

Dr. Malabika Inam Sanyal

Pankaj Prasad Das

h

11 others

Yes

Debasish Patil is presenting

Teachers Pay Structure: Last 35 years

Designation (old Designation)	1986	1996	2006	2016
Asst. Professor, (Lecturer)	2200-4800	8000-275-13500	PB-3(15660-38100) AGP-6000	Level-10 (87700-181400)
Asst. Professor, (Lecturer Sr. Scale)	3000-5000	10500-375-16300	PB-3(15660-41100) AGP-7000	Level-11 (108900-205000)
Asst. Professor, (Reader/ Lecturer Sel. Grade)	3700-5700	12000-420-16300	PB-3(15660-41100) AGP-8000	Level-12 (128900-211000)
Associate Professor (Reader /Lecturer Sel. Grade 3 years)	5700-5700	12000-420-16300	PB-4(37400-47000) AGP-9000	Level-13A (141400-217000)
Professor	6900-7300	16400-450-500-12400	PB-4(37400-47000) AGP-9000	Level-14 (144200-230000)

10:34 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

11:17

hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC

Debasish is presenting

58 others

11:57

hvf-zgjs-cvj Different Pay Structure Group in University

REC

Debasish is presenting

57 others

Question: Is there any linkage between PFMS with the IFMS?

Answer: Actually IFMS is the alternative platform setup by Government of West Bengal. So it is just alternative platform IFMS there is some background why the government has created IFMS instead of PFMS. In other state, there is no system IFMS like that they are using PFMS, most of the State Government they are using PFMS itself.

Question: Who is authorised to prepare utilization certificate?

Answer: It is the responsibility of the administration that is principal and the office. The principal to do to prepare the utilization certificate with the help of the teacher.

Question: Below 49,000 grant is there any requirement of audit?

Answer: No. Actually audit, whether it is audited utilization certificate or without audit utilization certificate there is a norms of all funding agency. Normally what happened they would accept yearly utilization certificate (1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year) but at the end of your research project you should follow whether it is rule is there or not you should send the combined or composite utilization certificate for the entire period it should be audited one. For the safer point of view you should have a audited utilization certificate and funding agency should accept your combined utilization certificate.

Question: How many states aided university in W.B?

Answer: We have at present 36 state aided university.

Question: How many central universities in W.B?

Answer: 1(Viswa Bharati University)

Question: How many deemed universities in W.B?

Answer: 2 (RKM & IAES)

Question: How many private universities in W.B?

Answer: 12

2nd Lecture Question Answer Session

Question: What is the meaning of non-compounded increment?

Answer: Usually the said increments are added with the salary as incentives and others., the same will be added to basic pay. DA and HRA are increased based on the yearly increment or the time to time applicable rules considering the basic as the basic salary get increased as every other component are increased based on this.

Question: What is the meaning of ROI.

Answer: Index of Rationalization.

Question: Can we get PhD increment and annual increment together?

Answer: Even if somebody got PhD awarded on 30th June some he or she will get the benefit of 3 PhD increment as on 30th June and again he or she will get one annual increment on 1st July. There is no need for six month service in this case.

Question: Why Government college teachers are gazette officers but university professors are not patients.

Answer: Gazetted officer recruited through PSC, they will be termed as the gazetted officer. And but in the State aided colleges and State aided university, they would not in tern as gazetted officer though their salary is high or low.

Finally, verry much informative session was about to end at 1;30 pm. then many participants were enthusiastic and Dr. Debasish Paul clarified different issues in a marvellous way. At the end of this

second session, Vote of thanks was given by Deputy Director of HRDC, NBU Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya. After one hour lunch time, the Interactive Session was started at 2:30 PM.

The second session was interactive session among all participants on 22 se shraban, Raksha Bandhan and Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. Here we decided to celebrate these days on 2nd half of 16th august, 2022. We also decided how to celebrate these days

Thank you.

Day 8 (16.08.2022)

Initially, the Google meet link was opened at 10:16 A. M. and the participants started to join the programme. At the very beginning the programme was started with good morning wishes by Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya, Honourable Deputy Director, HRDC, UGC North Bengal University and also announced the day long programme schedule. He also discussed in relation to the submission of abstract of the upcoming seminar paper and about the cultural programme of 2nd session related to AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV which is being celebrated nationwide . In the meantime, almost all the participants join the programme.

At 10:28 A.M Dr. Bhaskar Mukherjee, professor, Banaras Hindu University joined the programme as a resource person. Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya introduced the resource person with a brief note of his achievements in different academic fields.

At 10:32 A.M. Dr Bhaskar Mukherjee started delivering his lecture with a Power Point presentation on the topic of Quality Academic Research. He explained how to choose a research topic and what tools to be used to reach a proper conclusion? How to make research a unique one? How to help researchers to choose a topic in a fair way? He also showed how to use NDLTD, EThOS, EBESCO, Sci-hub and other related Google sites to collect database information. At the end of the lecture some related questions raised by the participants and the

resource person replied to the queries elaborately. Thus, at 11:58 A.M. the first lecture of the first session came to an end.

The second lecture of the first session started at 11:59 A.M. with the introduction of resource person Urmi Basu, a social activist and Nari Shakti award winner. She is also associated with New Light Kolkata. She has taken into account gender related issues. The main theme of her discussion related with the gender discrimination, feminism and transgender with special reference to third world and developing countries. She also focused on women migrated labourers in the unorganised sector during Covid 19. She also explained how the male dominated society compels a helpless girl to become a prostitute. At the end of her discussion Priyanka Tamang, Dr Gongesh Bhattacharjee, Manasree Dasgupta, Niladri Sekhar Singha and some other participants raised some questions related to the topic. The resource person explains the queries in a systematic approach. After this interactive session, Dr Sanjib Bhattacharjya announced a one hour lunch- break interval and post lunch session will be commenced at 2:30 P.M. Thus, first session of the 8th day ended.

REC Bhaskar Mukherjee is presenting

Quality Academic Research

Smarter Ways to Combat Academic Identity Crisis

Bhaskar Mukherjee, BHU

10:33 AM | hvf-ajje-ej

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface. The main window displays a presentation slide with a decorative floral graphic on the left. The slide title is "Quality Academic Research" in purple, and the subtitle is "Smarter Ways to Combat Academic Identity Crisis" in blue. Below the slide, the presenter's name "Bhaskar Mukherjee, BHU" is visible. The right side of the screen shows a grid of 12 participant avatars. The top-left avatar is larger and shows a man with a beard. The bottom of the screen features a toolbar with icons for mute, video, chat, and other meeting controls. The time "10:33 AM" and the meeting ID "hvf-ajje-ej" are displayed in the bottom left corner.

REC Bhaskar Mukherjee is presenting

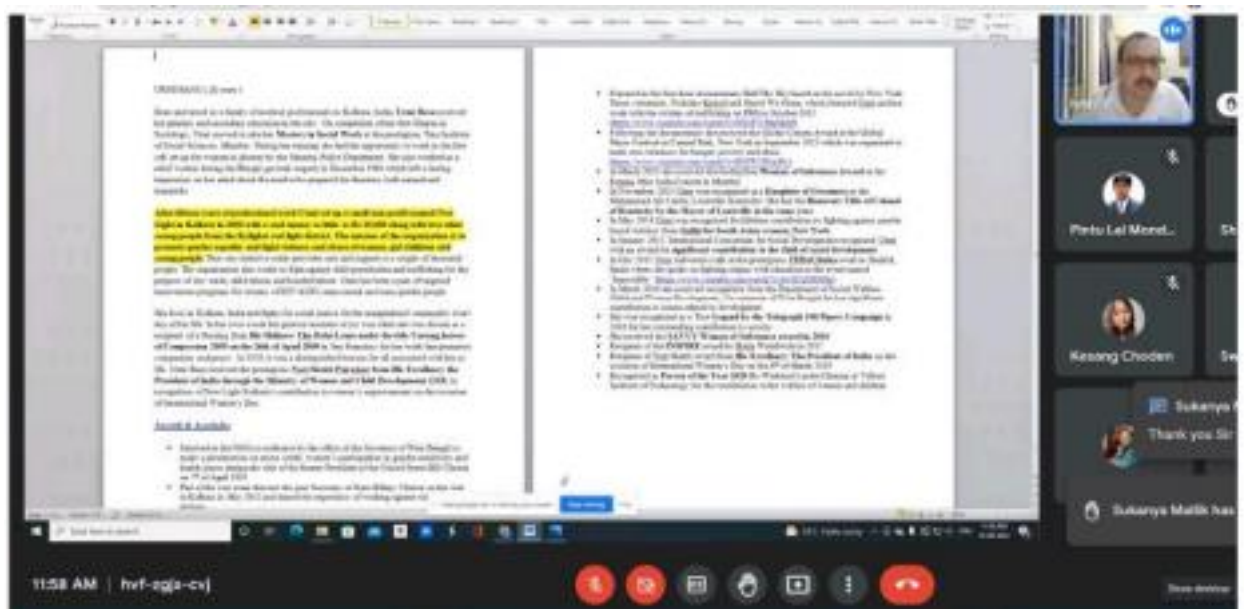
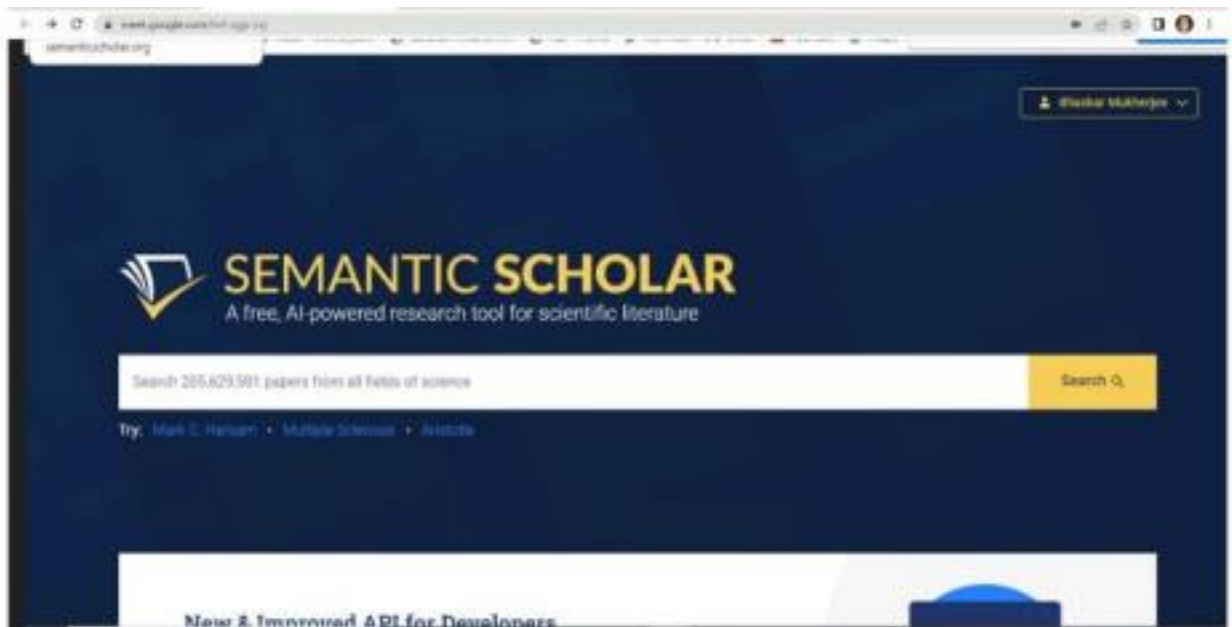
NDLTD

Global ETD Search

Search for ETDs by author, title, or keywords

10:37 AM | hvf-ajje-ej

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface. The main window displays a web browser with the NDLTD Global ETD Search page. The page features the NDLTD logo and a search bar with the text "Commercial Property Rights" entered. The right side of the screen shows a grid of 12 participant avatars. The top-right avatar is highlighted with a blue border. The bottom of the screen features a toolbar with icons for mute, video, chat, and other meeting controls. The time "10:37 AM" and the meeting ID "hvf-ajje-ej" are displayed in the bottom left corner.

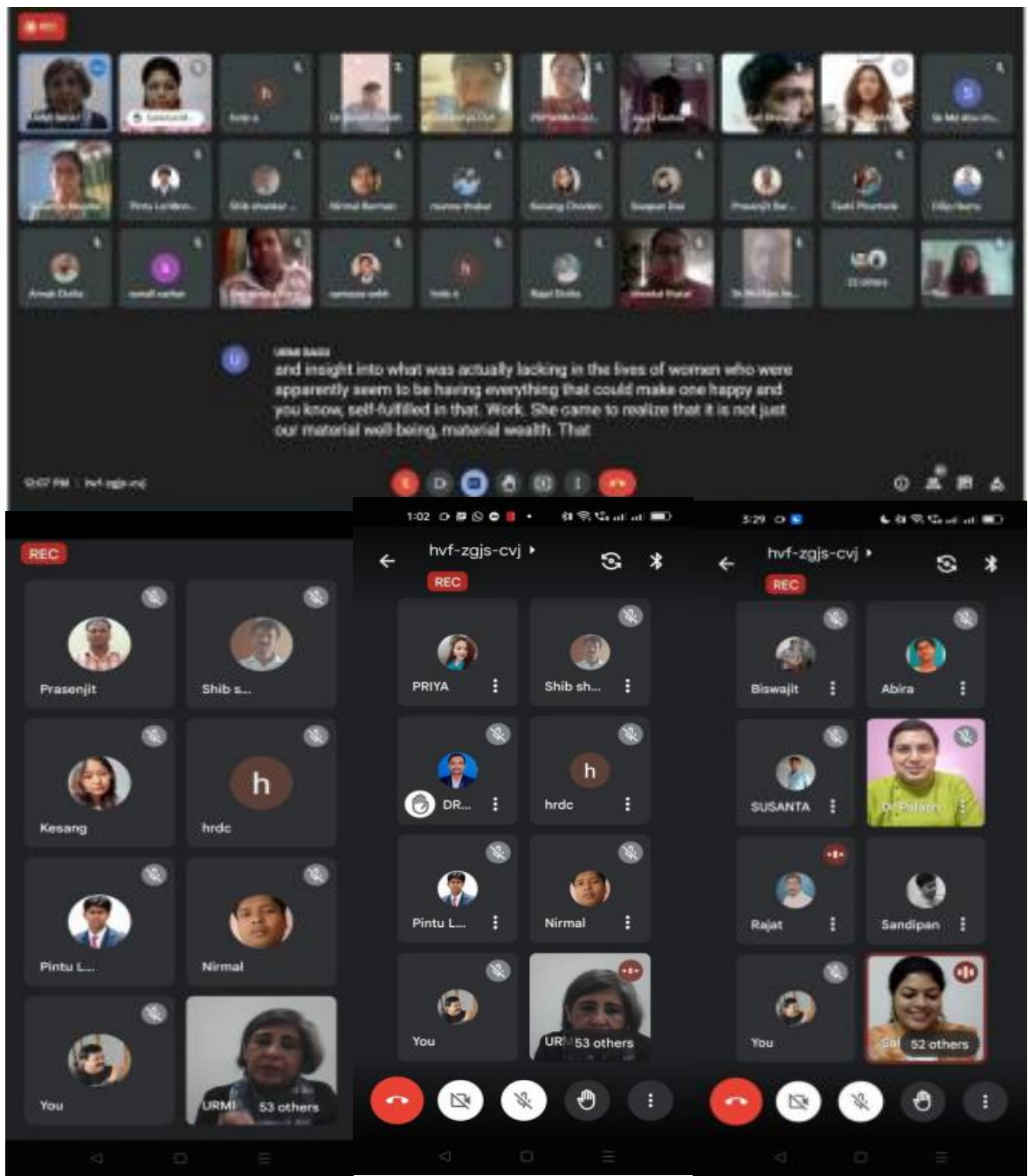


At 2:30 P.M. Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya declared the post lunch session inviting the participants to perform a pre-scheduled cultural function up to 4:00 P.M It started with the narration of Dr. Sandipan Ray, based on Rabindranath Tagore's--- "He moor

chitto---".The following participants have presented different cultural programmes such as Recitation, Solo song, Vaidik Chanting, Dance, Corus song, playing of instrument keyboard and so on by Rahul Gazi, Dr. Rajat Dutta, Sukanya Mandal, Ushnish Pandit (Son of Dr Palash pandit), Kesang Choden Bhutia, yankeela Bhutia,Priya Tamang, Sheetal Thatal, Passang Doma Bhutia,Lamhu Dolma Tamang, Sandipan Ray, Sukanya Mallik,Soumita Mallick, Runa Debnath Sarkar, Dr Sarita Vishwakarma, Chandramauli Karmakar (son of Dr Sarita Vishwakarma), Abira Sengupta. The entire programme was nicely anchored by Dr. Sandipan Ray. Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya appreciated the performance of all the participants. Thus, the first phase of the second session ended with this colourful cultural function.

The second phase of the second session started with the introduction of resource person Dr Somnath Chakraborty, assistant professor Department of English and a renowned personality of classical music by Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya. Dr Chakraborty started with the topic " North Indian Classical Music". He has excellently interpreted how to teach in the classroom, role of emotion in teaching and the relationship between literature and music. He elaborately explain the correlation between literature and music. He has explained the topic with examples in such a way that touched the heart and mind of the participants. During his discussion he has played violin which became touchier. He said that music can create emotion in the classroom which literature can't by citing examples of Dushyant and Shakuntala. In the last part of his discussion, he also explain the Therapeutic implication in North Indian classical music. He also explained how different Raga helps people to overcome depression, anxiety, high blood pressure, insomnia etc. At the end of his discussion a brief interactive session was held where Dr Gongesh Bhattacharjee, Soumita Mallick, Abira Sengupta, Dr Swapan Das and some other participants put queries and he explained accordingly. At the very end Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya announced the

name of the resource persons of tomorrow's Programme. With this, 8th day of 10th faculty induction programme concluded at 5: 36 pm.





Day 9 (17.08.2022)

The programme started at 10:30 am with the welcome address by **Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya**, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal.

In the 1st session, the lecture is given by **Prof. Ramesh Laxminarayan Gardas**. He is a distinguished, renowned **Professor of Department of Chemistry, IIT Madras**. He delivered an excellent speech on the topic entitled “**Research Methodology: Tips on Literature Search & Writing Skills**”. He divided his lecture into two broad heading- literature Search & writing Skills. According to him, there are 5 or 6 categories in research methodology such as –

- How one can start research? (Introduction of research)
- Oral or writing communication
- Literature review and organization
- Carrier development (How the research can choose as a carrier)
- Safety
- Interpersonal relationship

First of all, he thoroughly discussed about the research cycle which starts with search and discovery, then research and communication, thereafter about peer review, publication and post-publication communication. He gave various information to us that 35 lacs papers are published in different reputed journal per year and India gets 3rd rank in publication. He mentioned that when somebody enters into the research the biggest challenge is to identify the research problem. Based on availability of guidance, fund, time and facility, one can select the research topic related to larger mass and industrial skills. He suggested to take most conventional research topic related to food, water, health, energy and environment. He also told that innovation is only possible with collaboration with others. So, industry, academia and Government should go in hand to hand. After that he narrated 17 major goals of sustainable development and encouraged us to do research that are economically benefited, environmentally friendly and socially acceptable.

Global publication data in Scopus showed that 77 million documents are published in more than 5000 publishers from 105 countries. He mentioned that this too much information is the problem. So, your guide can help you in your information search and paper read based on your capability, requirement and need. Now he asks some questions regarding to literature searching i.e.

- What to search?

- How to search?
- Where to search?
- Why to search?
- When to search?

Then he gave answers of these questions one by one. He said that you search the literature to prevent duplication of work, to find insight from relevant work, synthesizing information from previous studies. Keywords are the key to search the information(s). Relating to this, he gave some examples of keywords along with synonyms, US/UK spelling variations. Then he explained the free and paid search engine with examples and mentioned the differences between them. Next, he told us about the strategies of the search and elaborately discussed about forward and backward searching. After that, he discussed about Boolean and proximity operators and wild cards and how to use them in literature search. He also discussed about stop word of Scopus and how we can get alerts from publishers/search engine. Following this speech, there was a wonderful interactive session where the teacher participants interacted with the speakers clarifying their doubts and asking interesting questions.

Next, he discussed his 2nd topic communication skill where he mentioned why this skill is so important in research. If your communication is powerful, you can able to do better progresses or if your communication is not good, you can collapse. As per his view, research paper is any scientific writing based on your original research on a particular topic that gives interpretation on your research findings. Then he speculated in details regarding the process of paper writing and why the paper is accepted or rejected? Then, he explained about the 10 major reasons of manuscript rejection. Lastly, our fellow teacher participant Dr. Sandipan Ray gave vote of thanks on behalf of Deputy Director of HRDC, NBU Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya.

REC

10:29 AM | [url-ogd]

Participants: Mandeep Singh, Dr. M. K. Singh, Pratik Dabur, Anshu Datta, Sakanya Malik, SATTAR HOOD, Dr. Pabesh Parash, SMT BAWK, Laxmi Ti, Mandeep Singh, Good Morning Sir



#2	China	\$376.6 billion	29.6%
#3	Japan	\$170.5 billion	9.5%
#4	Germany	\$109.8 billion	6.1%
#5	South Korea	\$75.2 billion	4.1%
#6	France	\$60.8 billion	3.4%
#7	India	\$48.1 billion	2.7%
#8	United Kingdom	\$44.2 billion	2.5%
#9	Brazil	\$42.1 billion	2.3%
#10	Russia	\$36.8 billion	2.2%
#11	Italy	\$29.4 billion	1.6%
#12	Canada	\$27.8 billion	1.5%
#13	Australia	\$23.1 billion	1.3%
#14	Spain	\$19.3 billion	1.1%
#15	Netherlands	\$16.5 billion	0.9%
All other countries		\$245.8 billion	13.9%

<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/money-country-pats-r-d/>



<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>

- > **Tips on Literature Search**
- > **Analysis of Search Results**
- > **Reading Research Papers**
- > **Tips to get latest relevant literature to your Inbox**
- > **Writing Research Papers**
- > **Scientific Collaboration & Expanding Network**



#StayDigital

#StayConnected

#StayUpdated

The post lunch talk started with a short welcome and brief introduction of Dr Susmita Dasgupta by the programme coordinator Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor, Deputy Director of UGC Human Resource Development Centre, University of North Bengal. Dr Dasgupta's accolades were impressive and showed how she had transcended from an economist to a sociologist. The topic of discussion demonstrated her interdisciplinary background and the nature of the research work on Raja Rammohun Roy through multiple vantage points of economics, political science, sociology and history to debunk the popularly held beliefs of the person in review. Such held fallacies of Raja Rammohun Roy include that he abolished sati, secondly, he was the founder of Brahma Samaj and finally, he was a liberal man. Dr Dasgupta through her lecture on the 250th anniversary of Raja Rammohun Roy, critically shows that all these are myths that we remember the person for. On the contrary, there are other elements of Raja Rammohun Roy that are forgotten and should be taken into keen consideration.

As stated by Dr Dasgupta, Mohammed Bin Tughlaq was the first person to abolish the practice of Sati. After the fall of the Mughal Dynasty to the East India Company, the Hindus in Bengal started to go back to the practices of Sati. It was during this time that Raja Rammohun Roy eliminated the voluntary aspect of Sati by widowed women, making the practice criminal rather than religious or holy. Secondly, Brahma Samaj was founded before the initiation of Raja Rammohun Roy. His ideas were so radical that he could not fit into any fixed categories. Thirdly, it is often assumed that Raja Rammohun Roy was a liberal man who blindly accepted the western knowledge system and the Britishers. Rather, it was just the opposite. The Britishers were influenced by the ideas of Rammohun. He was a man who was sought after in not just Britain but in other parts of Europe, such as Spain and Germany. Matter of fact, he was so influential that the Spanish government sent him a copy of the Constitution after it

was drafted. Rammohun's ideas were radical even for the Westerners.

There are several elements other than the commonly popularized notions of Rammohun that intrigued the rest of the world and India. Firstly, Rammohun Roy solved a major dualism for the western world. He showed how science and religion can complement each other, rather than oppose. Secondly, he was a sought-after person because he was able to challenge religion by being a part of religion. For him, religion was an important element of society and he could abolish Sati from being a part of it not from outside. Thirdly, he was able to understand how colonialism worked and functioned when there were people in the western world who were critiquing the same. His analysis of the East India Company, the land and its productivity became an aiding tool for many theorists in the western world. Many absolute states could reform based on his works of colonialism and religion. Rammohun's works encouraged the Anti-Slavery movement that took place in America. Fourth, many women activist and groups trying to formulate theories and overcome patriarchy was hugely motivated by him. He fought for women not just in India but also in England. Raja Rammohun was a driving force toward Women's Property Rights and granting of rights to all citizens to be treated equally before the law in Britain.

Through the lecture, we were able to rethink the dominant historiography around Raja Rammohun Roy. He was a man that could see the world which was far ahead of his time from where he was placed at. To be such a radical person during those days' shows why he was such a visionary and remembered fondly. The relevance of Raja Rammohun Roy's world views is even more relevant in today's times, where the world is getting highly polarized into factions.

REC

Partha Bhore has left the meeting

Susmita Dasgupta

2:41 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC

PRIYANKA GUPTA is presenting

Here are the facts to ponder

1. Rammohun did not learn English before he was in the 30's, having been educated only in Arabic and Persian.
2. Even his knowledge of Sanskrit was not sophisticated before the age of 18 or 19 when he went away to Benares.
3. His ideas which were liberal were even new and strange to the British in India as well as in England who he had to fight to get his views through. So, he was the liberal influence on the British in India.
4. He was not a middle-class person; he was among the wealthy persons of Calcutta, dealt in money and gave consultations on making of money to a class of wealthy Indians.

PRIYANKA GUPTA (Presentation)

Susmita Dasgupta

2:46 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC

PRIYANKA GUPTA is presenting

He returned home to Radhanagar but found himself to be annoying to his parents for what appeared to be deep arguments around faith

1. Parents, especially his mother was very angry with him for his defiance of her Gods.
2. His father was more worried as blasphemy was an offence punishable by death in Europe and by the time Rammohun was in his teens, the British had established their own systems.
3. At best, blasphemy could deny him his religious identity which could qualify him for inheritance of his ancestral property.
4. The above could have been the reason why Rammohun's was given his share and totally severed of all claims on his property by the family and vice versa.

Susmita Dasgupta

3:10 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Day 10 (18.08.2022)

Firstly, we were introduced to the respected Resource Person Dr. L.N. SATPATY, Director, UGC-HRDC, University of Calcutta by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU. The topic of today's first lecture was **“Climatic Change- Causes, Impact and Coping Strategies”**. In this lecture, Dr. Satpaty, discussed various aspects of climatic change. He said the matter of climatic change is not confined to the science field only; it is also connected to the economy, social and political issues. Nature of Weather is the most common topic in our household discussion. Weather is momentary, frequently changes, or different at indoor and outdoor, depending on the place. Weather and Climate is different in nature. According to Dr. Satpaty, Climate is a semi-permanent matter. Geographical location plays a key role to determine factors of climatic conditions. For instance the climatic situation differs from South Bengal to North Bengal, and North Bengal to East Bengal. Nowadays for climatic change, the Rise of temperature is the most important factor. In the Mediterranean Sea, scholars have found issues of temperature change. Climatic changes are not only associated with global warming. It is also related to snowfall, rain, cyclone, etc., and is not restricted to increased temperature. After saying that, sir, said about The Anthropocene Epoch, the unofficial interval of geologic time, making up the third worldwide division of the Quaternary Period. Climatic position all over the world has been shown in the slide. The population is one of the factors for climate change. In the Urban settlement, people always suffer. Though there is no man, the world witnessed some changes. After this discussion, Dr. Satpaty, pointed out some Natural Hazards like heavy rain, flood, and thunderstorm. A day with rain is not a rainy day. After this discussion, Global Warming and its Problem consequences, Climate change, and human society have been discussed. Our agricultural ecosystem, festivals, and food habits are connected with climate, if climate changes, festivals, food habits, and life of people will change. So, Climate is

associated with every aspect of our life. After this illuminating lecture. Some questions have been raised by teacher participants. After the Question-Answer session Vote of Thanks has been given by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU.

Climatic Change- Causes, Impacts and Coping Strategies

L. N. Satpati
 Professor of Geography and Director, USC-HRDC, University of Gallea
 satpatel@gmail.com
 Mob: 9-94521-07983

Director Cuhrdc (Presentation)

Director Cuhrdc

10:42 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN SOCIETY
 - THE COMPLEX FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

Climate System
 • Temperature rise
 • Sea level rise
 • Precipitation change

Human & Natural Systems
 • Floods and droughts
 • Biodiversity
 • Animal and plant health

Atmospheric Concentrations
 • Carbon dioxide
 • Methane
 • Nitrous oxide
 • Aerosols

Socio-Economic Development Paths
 • Main drivers: Population, energy, economic growth, technology and land use

Enhanced greenhouse effect
 Interactions
 Air pollution
 Anthropogenic emissions
 Environmental impacts
 Non-climate change stresses
 Climate change impacts
 Feedbacks

Director Cuhrdc

11:22 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC Director Cuhrdc is presenting

EARTH'S ENERGY BUDGET

Incoming solar energy 100%

- Reflected by atmosphere 6%
- Reflected by clouds 20%
- Reflected from earth's surface 4%
- Absorbed by atmosphere 16%
- Absorbed by clouds 3%
- Conduction and rising air 7%
- Absorbed by land and oceans 51%
- Radiated to space from clouds and atmosphere 64%
- Radiation absorbed by atmosphere 15%
- Carried to clouds and atmosphere by latent heat in water vapor 23%
- Radiated directly to space from earth 6%

<http://climateflash.com/page/2/> retrieved on 30 Nov, 2013

11:31 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

sonali sarkar, Sukanya Mandal, Milan Barman, Dilip Hazra, Director Cuhrdc, Arnab Dutta, Sik Md Abu Imam Saadi, Syamdas Bandyopadhy..., 49 others, You

REC Director Cuhrdc is presenting

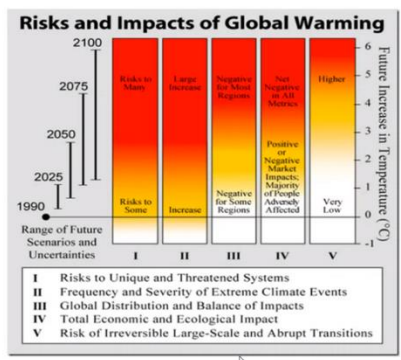
MILESTONES OF CLIMATIC ISSUES

- 1824: Fourier- Importance of atmosphere for warmer earth
- 1859: Tyndal- Role of some gases for climate change
- 1896: S. Arrhenius- Positive role of CO₂ in atmospheric warming
- 1897: Chamberlin- Global carbon exchange including feedback model
- 1930: Global warming trend since late 19th century reported; Milankovitch Cycle was proposed
- 1938: Revival of CO₂ theory on global warming
- 1956: Plass- Effect of CO₂ on earth's radiation balance
- 1957: Revelle- CO₂ produced by human may not be fully absorbed by the oceans
- 1960: Keeling- Measurement of atmospheric CO₂ (315 ppm) and mean global temperature (13.9 °C)
- 1963: Importance of water vapour as GH substance realized
- 1970: First Earth Day (April 22, 1970) observed; Bryson observes increasing aerosols having potentiality of cooling
- 1972: Widespread drought and food crises with indication of climate change; The First Earth Summit at Stockholm on Environment & Development
- 1973: Oil embargo and world 'energy crisis'
- 1977: Scientific opinion tends to converge on global warming, not cooling
- 1978: US National Climate Programme Act
- 1979: US National Academy of Science estimated 1.5- 4.5 °C temperature rise with doubling of CO₂

11:35 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

sonali sarkar, Sukanya Mandal, Milan Barman, Dilip Hazra, Director Cuhrdc, Arnab Dutta, Sik Md Abu Imam Saadi, Syamdas Bandyopadhy..., 51 others, You

REC Director Cuhrdc is presenting



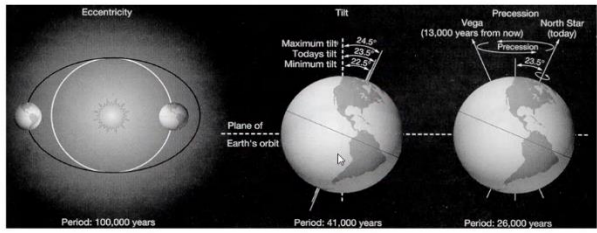
Source: IPCC, The 4th Assessment Report (2007)

11:35 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

sonali sarkar, Sukanya Mandal, Milan Barman, Dilip Hazra, Director Cuhrdc, Arnab Dutta, Sk Md Abu Imam Saadi, Syamdas Bandyopadhy..., 51 others, You

REC Director Cuhrdc is presenting

The Milankovitch Cycle



Period: 100,000 years (Eccentricity)
 Period: 41,000 years (Tilt)
 Period: 26,000 years (Precession)

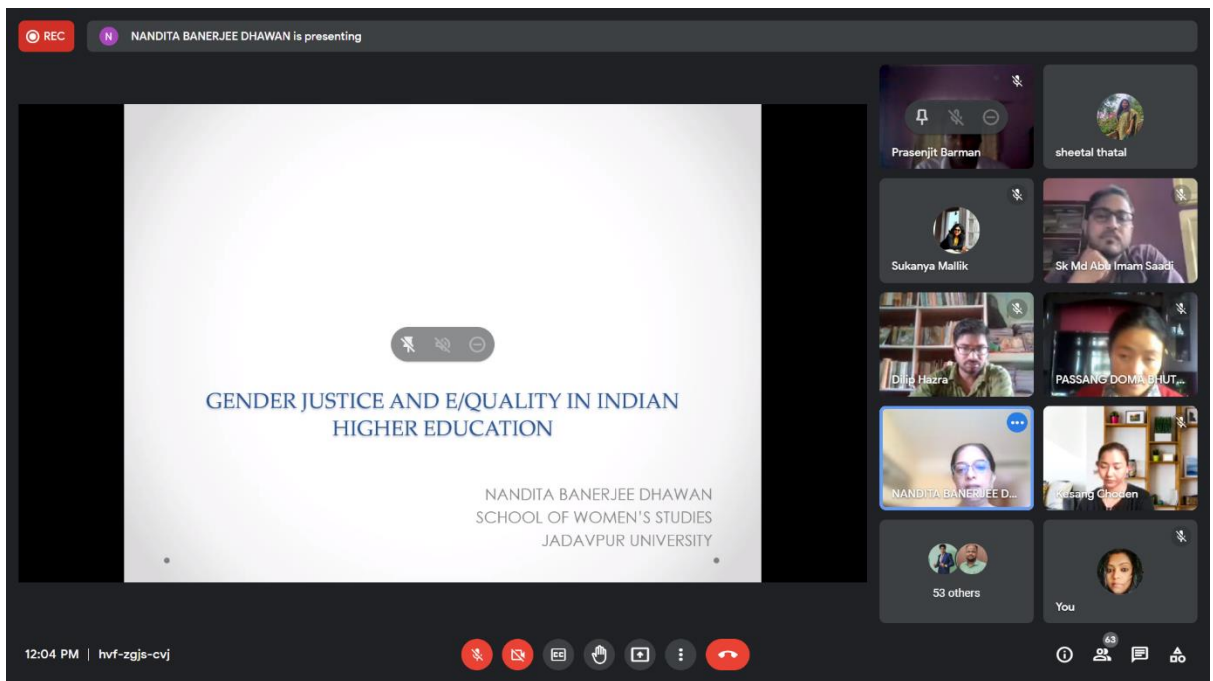
11:36 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

sonali sarkar, Sukanya Mandal, Milan Barman, Dilip Hazra, Director Cuhrdc, Arnab Dutta, Sk Md Abu Imam Saadi, Syamdas Bandyopadhy..., 51 others, You

From 12.05 pm second lecture session was started and this session was also felicitated by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU. In this second session, we were introduced to renowned Professor Dr. Nandini Banerjee Dhawan of the school of women's studies, Jadavpur university. Her topic of the lecture was **“GENDER JUSTICE AND EQUALITY IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION”**. The title of the presentation is very interesting. It denotes Equality and as well as quality in the Higher

Education system. She started her lecture with words about universities, like Calcutta University, University of Bombay, and University of Madras in 1857. Through the foundation of public universities, all sections of society can enter this space to access higher education. Some Scholars say that it is truly a Democratic Space, though it is debatable. Higher Education create Educated-Elite Bureaucratic that communicated with Britishers in Colonial Period and after Independence, they were in the policy-making administrative body of the government. She rightly pointed out our caste-based society played an important in the higher education system. Reservation VS Merit is always a controversial topic. She explained it very analytically with the quotation of female members of the Mandal Commission “**we don’t want unemployed husbands!**”. This implication was that endogamy continued as a dominant norm in terms of the reproduction of the caste system. It also meant that the backward castes who could occupy these privileged jobs due to reservations could never be the potential husbands of these girls. Caste reservation in the education system also sometimes creates very uncomfortable and humiliating position for reserved candidates. Madam, said about the case of Meroona Murmu, Associate Professor, Department of History, Jadavpur University. In spite of great scholar, she has to suffer lots of mental hazards only because of caste reservation. Someone commented that Meroona Murmu utilized the caste reservation. Some of the Colleagues of Nandini madam said that “There is a hell and heaven difference among faculties who are from quota and those who are non-quota”. She discussed SDG 4(Implementing Quality Education, SDG 5(Fighting Gender Inequality, SDG 16(Forming strong institutions for peace and justice). Some Data have been shown according to the report of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report 20192022. The number of total Universities, number of state public universities, Central Universities, Institutions of National Importance, Year wise Male and female students ratio, Category wise students population, Male and female students ratio within

the separate Category like Male students (SC), female students (ST), Category wise teachers ratio, Designation wise Male-female ratio have been discussed. After this, she mentioned NEP 2020. Madam Concluded her lecture with these few points, we have to realize the complexities of intersectional dynamics in HEIs, terms such as ‘quality’ and ‘equality’ function more as tools for social control rather than social justice. The university should be enabled to productive utilize its two important functions-social formation and knowledge formation-for social justice. This wonderful session ended with a Question-Answer session. We all witnessed a very thought-provoking lecture. At the end Vote of Thanks was given by Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU.



The image is a screenshot of a Zoom meeting. The main window displays a presentation slide with the following text: "GENDER JUSTICE AND E/QUALITY IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION" and "NANDITA BANERJEE DHAWAN SCHOOL OF WOMEN'S STUDIES JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY". The slide also features a small control bar with icons for mute, video, and chat. The top of the Zoom interface shows a recording indicator (REC) and the name "NANDITA BANERJEE DHAWAN is presenting". On the right side, there is a grid of participant video thumbnails. Visible names include Prasenjit Barman, sheetal thatal, Sukanya Mallik, Sk Md Abu Imam Saadi, Dilip Hazra, PASSANG DOMA BHUT, NANDITA BANERJEE D..., and Resang Chisren. A thumbnail for "53 others" is also present. At the bottom of the screen, the time is 12:04 PM and the meeting ID is hvf-zgjs-cvj. The bottom control bar includes icons for mute, video, chat, hand raise, screen share, and end meeting.

REC | NANDITA BANERJEE DHAWAN is presenting

Search for people

2 raised hands (first to last)

- Sk Md Abu Imam Saadi 🔇 🖱️
- Dr.S. Vishwakarma (You) 🔇 🖱️

In call

- Dr.S. Vishwakarma (You) 🔇 🖱️
- Abira Sengupta 🔇 🖱️ ⋮
- AMIT BANIK 🔇 🖱️ ⋮
- Amit Halder 🔇 🖱️ ⋮
- Arnab Dutta 🔇 🖱️ ⋮
- bapi ghosh 🔇 🖱️ ⋮
- Biswajit Kumar 🔇 🖱️ ⋮
- chaitali barman 🔇 🖱️ ⋮

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"we don't want unemployed husbands"

- The implication was that endogamy continued as a dominant norm in terms of reproduction of the caste system
- It also meant that the backward castes who could occupy these privileged jobs due to reservations could never be the potential husbands of these girls

Sk Md Abu L...

Abira Sengupta

sheetal thatal

NANDITA BANERJEE DHAWAN

Kesang Choden

53 others

You

REC | NANDITA BANERJEE DHAWAN is presenting

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It's not about lagging one year but about how some unqualified and incompetent people take undue advantage of the reservation system and their caste is now helping them be successful, while the deserving lag behind forever. Our parents are stepping out, taking a risk every day to get us food, while some are sitting at home and getting paid for doing nothing. (Ghosh 2020)

Sukanya Mallik

Sk Md Abu Imam Saadi

DR. GONGESH BHATT...

Abira Sengupta

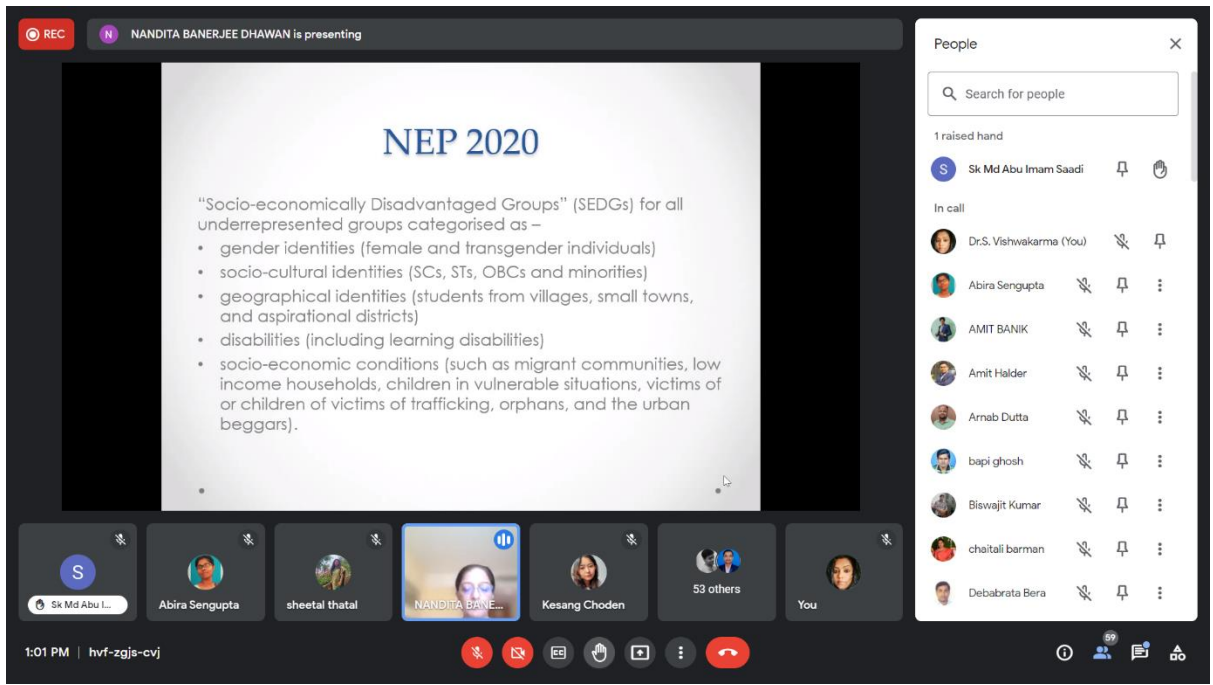
sheetal thatal

Sandipan Ray

NANDITA BANERJEE D...

Kesang Choden

Sk Md Abu Imam Saadi has raised a hand Open queue X



In the 2nd session, we were introduced to the respected resource person Dr. Samirendra Nath Dhar, Professor of department of commerce from North Bengal University by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU.

In the post-lunch session Prof. Dhar delivers his valuable lecture about effective time management, titled **“Management of Faculty Consternation for Balanced Performance”**.

First, He discussed about the constraints we face on a project and how it forces us to compromise with the quality of the outcome of the project. Next, He discussed how we can balance between teaching and research. In reply to the question asked by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Prof. Dhar inferred that student feedback is essential for outcome based education system. Prof. Dhar discussed about the stress on students and how the ineffective time management can influence the result of research scholars and students. He also discussed about how social platforms are affecting our work efficiency .Next, He shows us a way for better time management by dividing our daily works in groups according to their priority and complete them accordingly. Also, He shows us that how we can be more productive by managing our “Leisure Quotient”. Prof. Dhar discussed

about how academic procrastination is restraining us and how to overcome this. Lastly, he discussed about how to integrate teaching and research. This session ends with a question-answer session. In this wonderful session we learnt how to improve ourselves with the help of time management. At the end Vote of Thanks was given by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU.



TIME MANG BALANCE HRDC AUG 2022.pdf 19 / 80 100%

TIME – STUDENTS – STRESS

- Time management not only bothers university students, but also the stress created during the academic years

(Dusselier, L., Dunn, B., Wang, Y., Shelley, M. C., & Whalen, D. F. (2005). Personal, health, academic, and environmental predictors of stress for residence hall students. *Journal of American College Health*, 54, 15-24.

- University students might experience high **stress** due to academic commitments, financial pressures and **lack of time management skills**. When stress is perceived negatively or becomes excessive, it can affect both health and academic performance

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Samirendra Nath Dhar is presenting

TIME MANG BALANCE HRDC AUG 2022.pdf 35 / 80 100%

Early Warning Signs of TM Problems...

- Handing in work late
- Submitting work that is not up to your usual standard
- Forgetting commitments
- Finding that you often don't have enough time to complete a task
- Making excuses for why work is not done
- Having to let go of activities you love because of time or lack of energy

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Samirendra Nath Dhar is presenting

TIME MANG BALANCE HRDC AUG 2022.pdf 37 / 80 100%

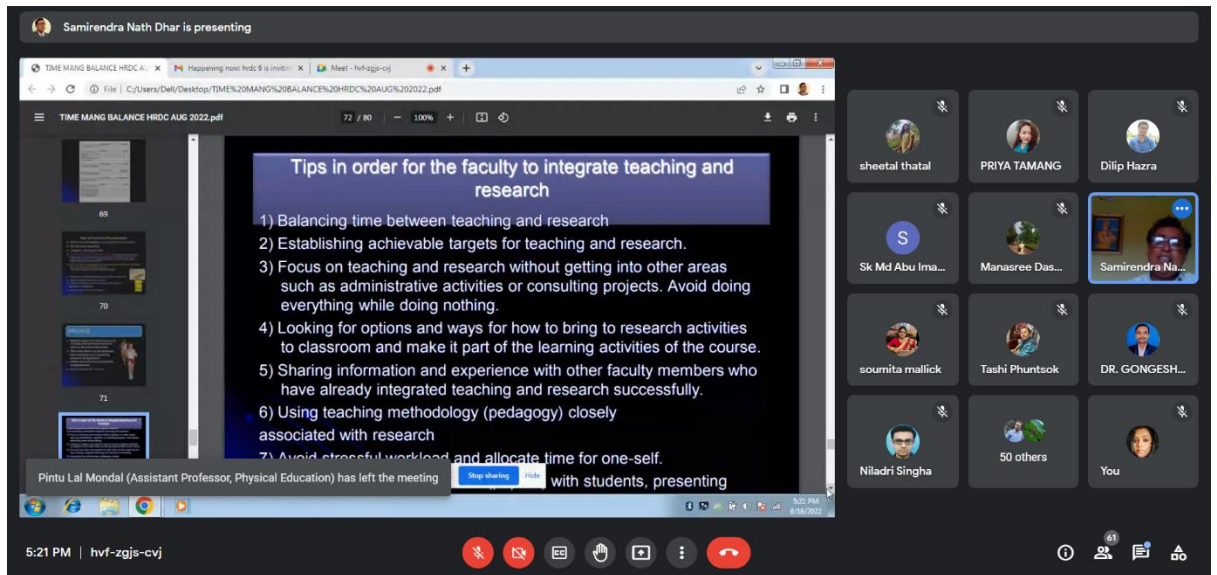
Time management

Get "SMART" with TIME

SMART is Simple Measures that Ascertain Resourceful usage of Time

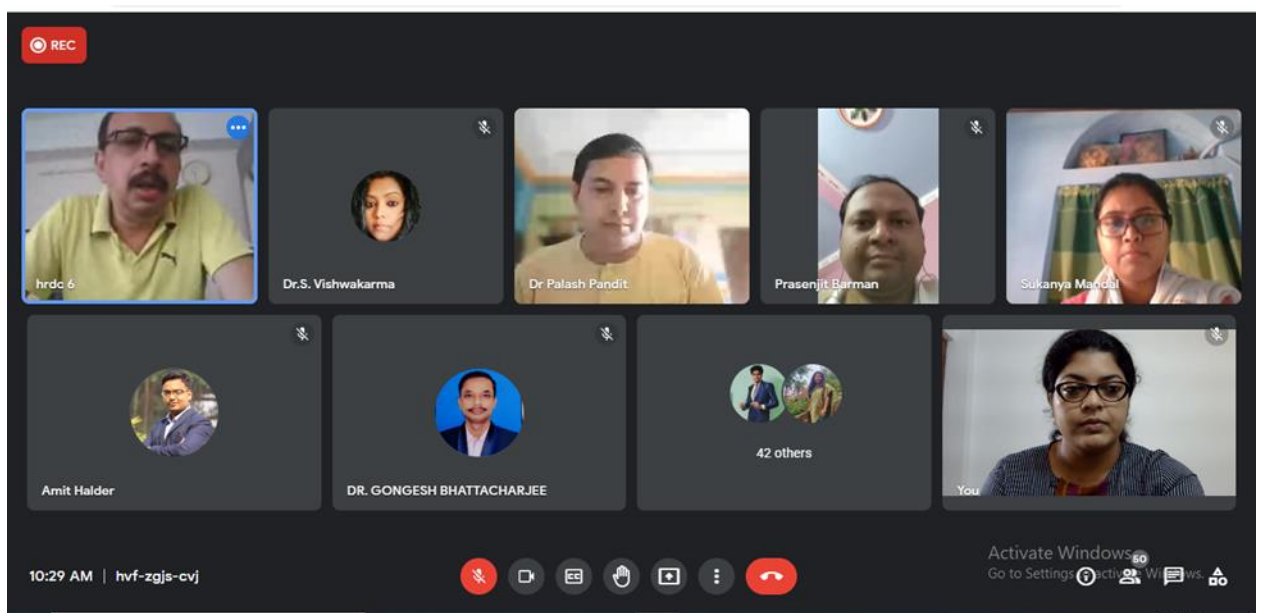
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Day 11 (20.08.2022)

This is the Program Report of the 11th day (20/08/2022). The program started with the warm morning wishes and welcome address by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal.



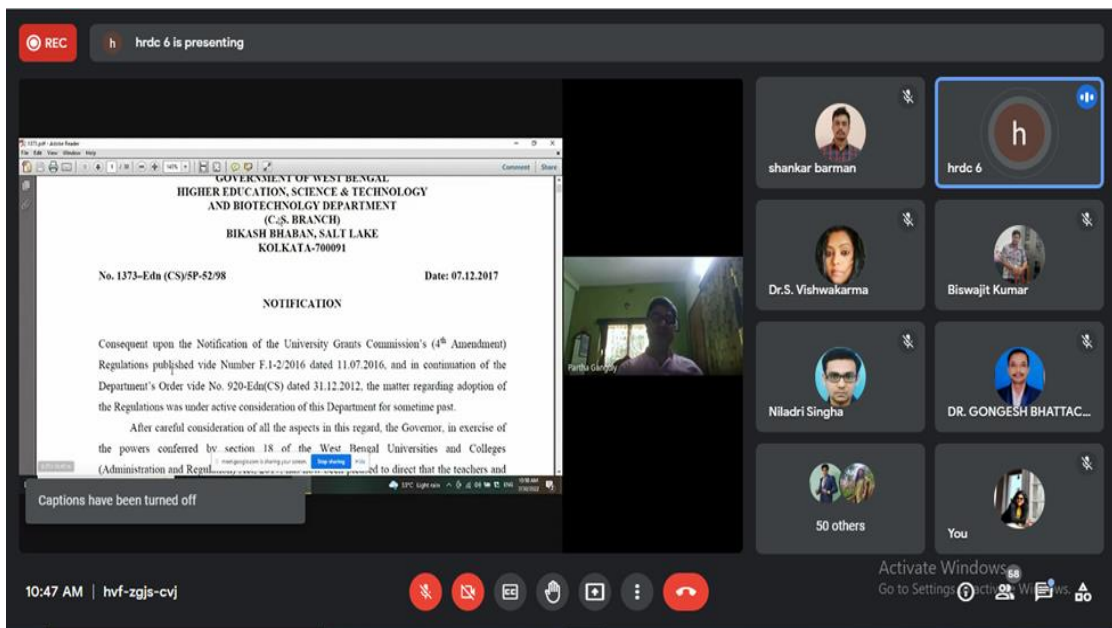
The 1st session started with the topic on Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) for teachers. Sanjib Sir declared an announcement that the lecture was supposed to be delivered by the resource person, our respected JDPI sir (Dr. Partha Ganguly), but he won't be present for his busy schedule. Thus, his previous recorded lecture from FIP 9 was played to demonstrate the ideas on CAS. In this regard, Dr. S. Bhattacharya sir told us to write down the queries in doc. file and send to the ICT team via mail so that they can forward the same to NBU HRDC. He also said that, today's program would be coordinated by Dr. M. Hossain sir.



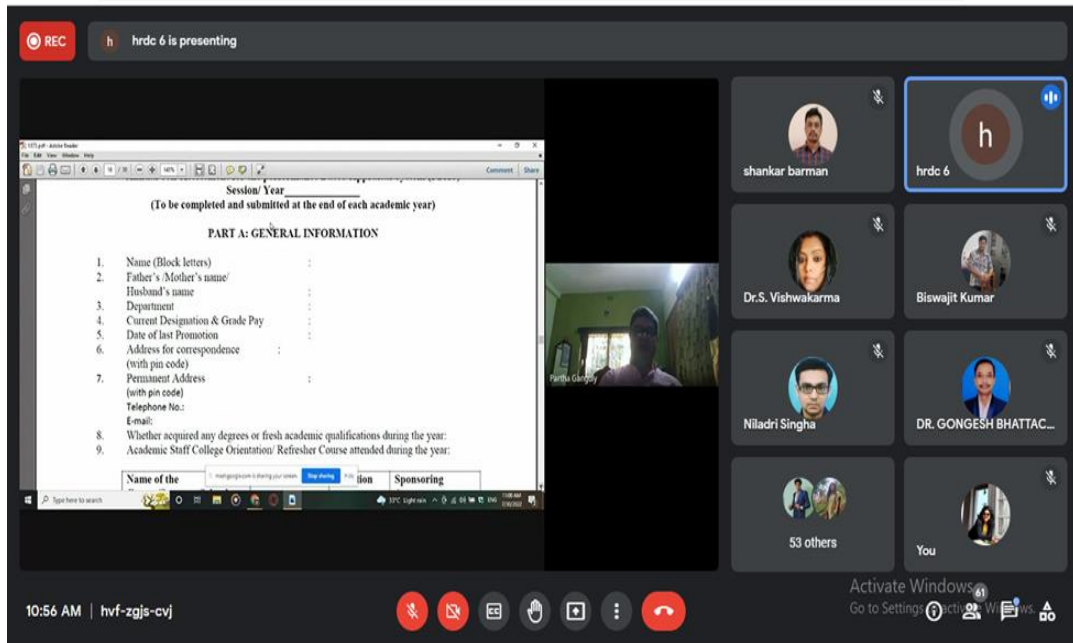
Dr. Ganguly started his lecture by stating the importance of CAS and shared the government order in his screen. He also said about how to prepare ourselves for CAS. He told that 1st government order for CAS was published in 2010 and after 07/12/2017 several changes have been made in the rules and regulations. Then he discussed the notification of the University Grants Commission's (4th Amendment) Regulations and defined the ways how the teachers and the librarians of Government-aided Colleges in West Bengal, who come under the administrative jurisdiction of this Department, would be guided by the Career Advancement Scheme (CAS).



Some teachers have joined in the transition period and for those teachers he nicely discussed how they should prepare their CAS papers according to the old (31/12/2012) and new regulations



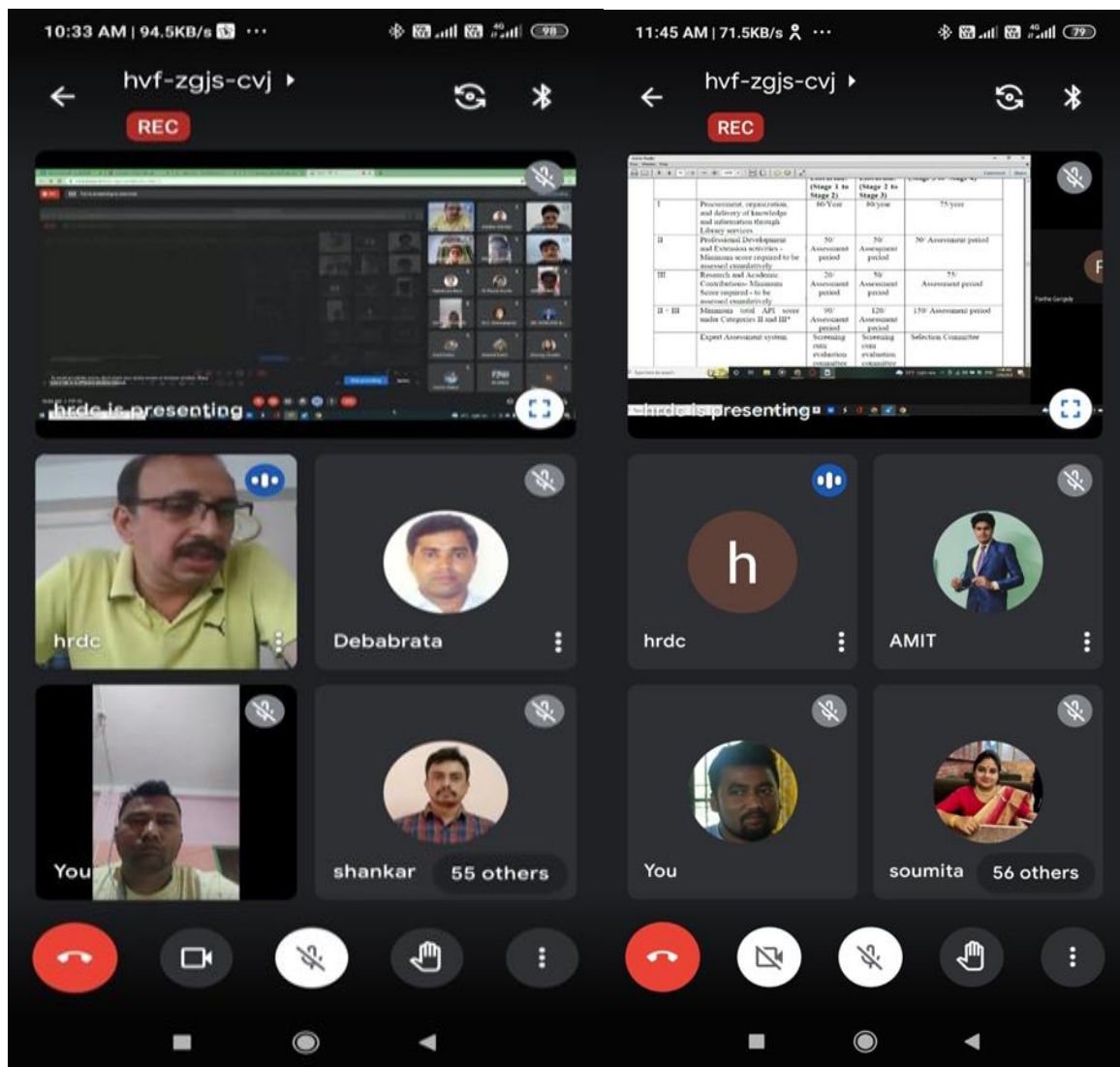
He gave emphasis to fill up the basic information carefully. Sir told that teachers may avoid any field, but maintain the serial of the information as stated in the order.



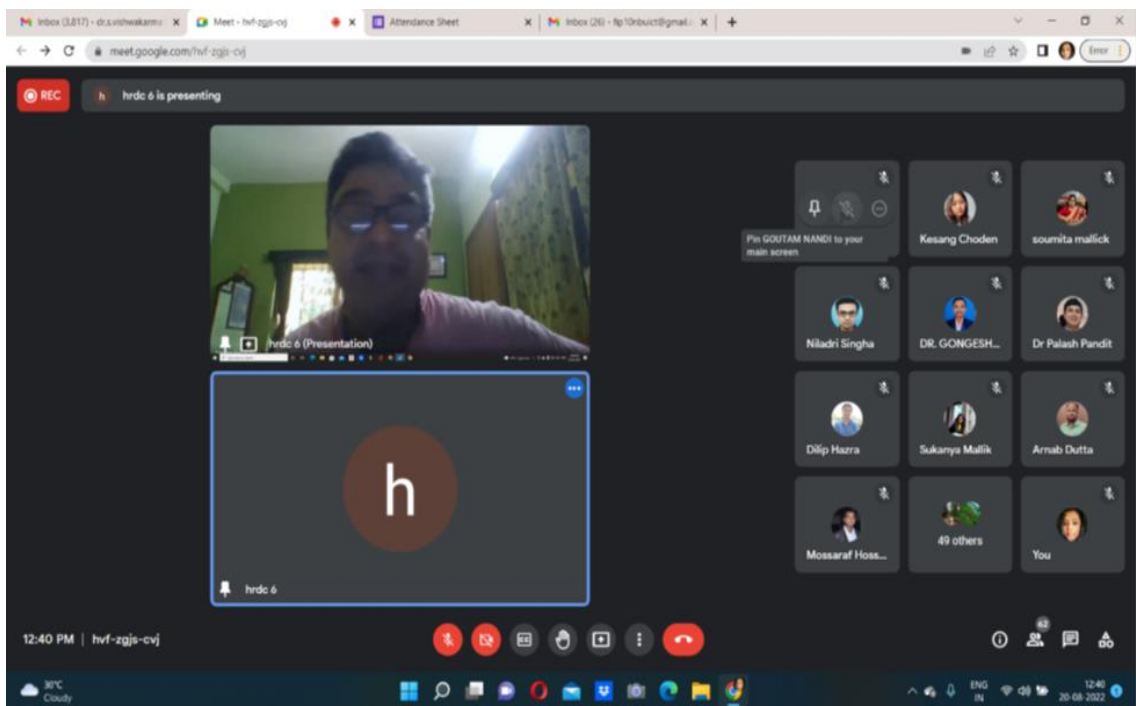
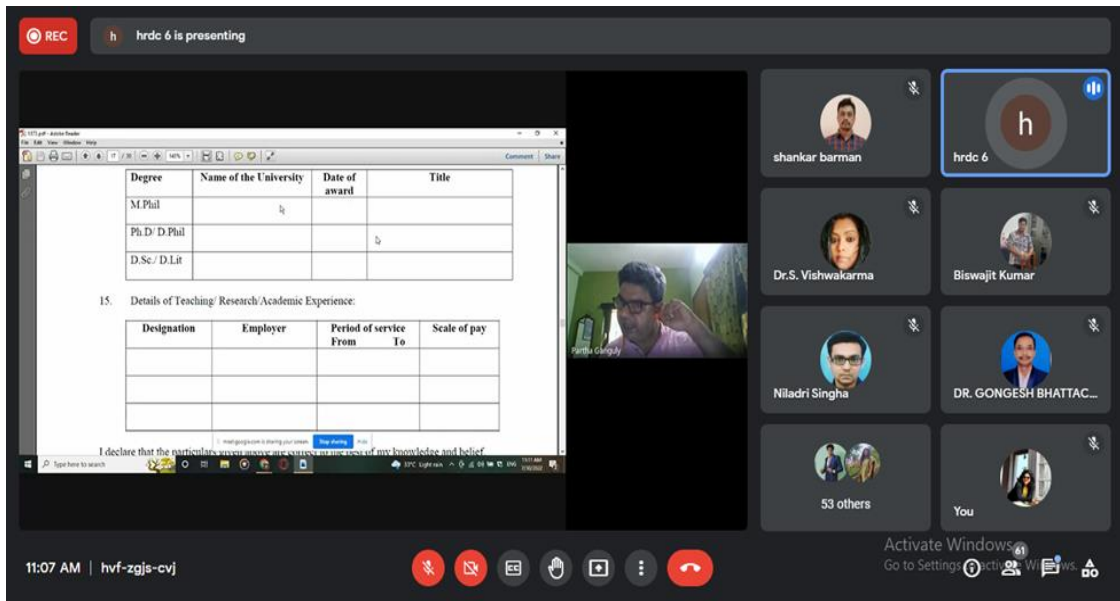
Dr. Ganguly told that teachers should maintain 16 hours per week whereas the librarians should maintain 40 hours per week. He added that teachers may extend classes for social awareness and those will be recorded accordingly.

He gave us the clear conceptions on the duration of the promotions.

- Teachers who join with PhD, will be eligible for promotion after 4 years from the date of joining
- Teachers who join with M.phil, will be eligible for promotion after 5 years from the date of joining
- Teachers who join neither with Ph.D nor with M.Phil, will be eligible for promotion after 6 years from the date of joining



Teachers should preserve their papers with proper evidences. All the papers are verified by the IQAC and Principal of the college. Entry of all educational qualifications, NET certificates all should be submitted. Those who have Ph. D., must mention the title of their Ph. D.



Our respected JDPI discussed the following 3 categories in detail:

- **CATEGORY-I:** Procurement, organization, and delivery of knowledge and information through library services
- **CATEGORY II:** Professional development, co-curricular and extension activities
- **CATEGORY-III:** Research and academic contributions

In case of teachers, total no. of classes may include the theoretical teaching classes, practical classes and as well as tutorial classes. Sir nicely gave examples and made the calculations to point out how many classes should be taken regularly by a teacher.

3.5 classes ($525 \div 150 = 3.5$) should be covered per day by a teacher. All works related to examination duties will be included too.

The marks divisions of three categories have been shown in govt.order as follows:

<u>APPENDIX - III TABLE - II (A)</u>				
(Please refer to UGC notification no. F.1-2/2016 dated 11 th July, 2016)				
MINIMUM APIS AS PROVIDED IN APPENDIX - III TABLE I TO BE APPLIED FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEACHERS UNDER CAREER ADVANCEMENT SCHEME (CAS) IN COLLEGES, AND WEIGHTAGES FOR EXPERT ASSESSMENT				
Category	Activity	Assistant Professor / equivalent cadres: (Stage 1 to Stage 2)	Assistant Professor / equivalent cadres: (Stage 2 to Stage 3)	Assistant Professor (Stage 3) to Assoc. Professor/equivalent cadres (Stage 4)
I	Teaching-learning, Evaluation Related Activities	80/Year	80/year	75/year
II	Professional Development and Extension activities - Minimum score required to be assessed cumulatively	50/ Assessment period	50/ Assessment period	50/ Assessment period

III	Research and Academic Contributions- Minimum Score required - to be assessed cumulatively	20/ Assessment period	50/ Assessment period	75/ Assessment period
II + III	Minimum total API score under Categories II and III*	90/ Assessment period	120/ Assessment period	150/ Assessment period
IV	Expert Assessment system	Screening cum evaluation committee	Screening Cum evaluation committee	Selection Committee
	Percentage Distribution of Weightage Points in the Expert Assessment (Total weightage = 100. Minimum required for promotion is 50)	No separate points. Screening committee to verify API scores	No separate points. Screening committee to verify API scores	30% - Research Contribution 50% - Assessment of domain knowledge & teaching practices. 20% - Interview performance

* Teachers may score the balance of points from either Category II or Category III to achieve the minimum score required under Category II + III.

Dr. Ganguly added that someone's promotion may be deferred for various reasons. Two of those are:

- Not completing 1 mandatory FIP and 1 RC within the due date
- Lacking of scores in category III

SCREENING is another important aspect of CAS. Here, incumbent must face an interview with the committee. This process is mandatory in case of promotions from stage 3 to stage 4 to become an associate professor. Through this video lecture, we learned that a teacher or professor has three most important roles:

- The primary role of a teacher is to taking class every day maintaining proper timings,
- Teachers have to grow knowledge continuously and they should engage in research work,
- They should contribute in overall development of the college.

Finally the recorded video was ended with question answer session of the participants of FIP 9.

REC h hrdc 6 is presenting

11:32 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Table content:

ii) Participation in Board of Studies, Academic and Administrative committees (Max API Score : 15)			
(c) Professional Development activities (such as participation in seminars activities (such as participation in seminars talks, lectures in refresher / faculty development courses membership of associations, dissemination and general articles and any other contribution) (Max API Score : 15)			
*For all categories of Teachers (Assistant/Associate) Total Score (a + b +c) (Max : 45)			

Participants: Kesang Choden, soumita mallick, hrdc 6, AMIT BANIK, Niladri Singha, DR. GONGESH BHATTAC..., 55 others, You.

REC h hrdc 6 is presenting

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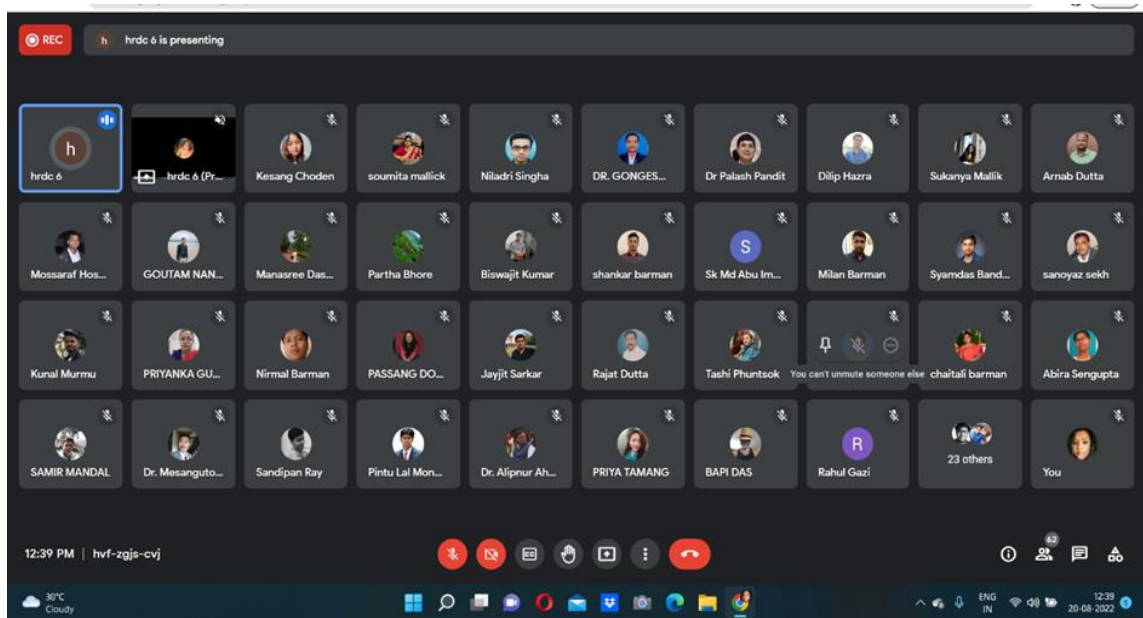
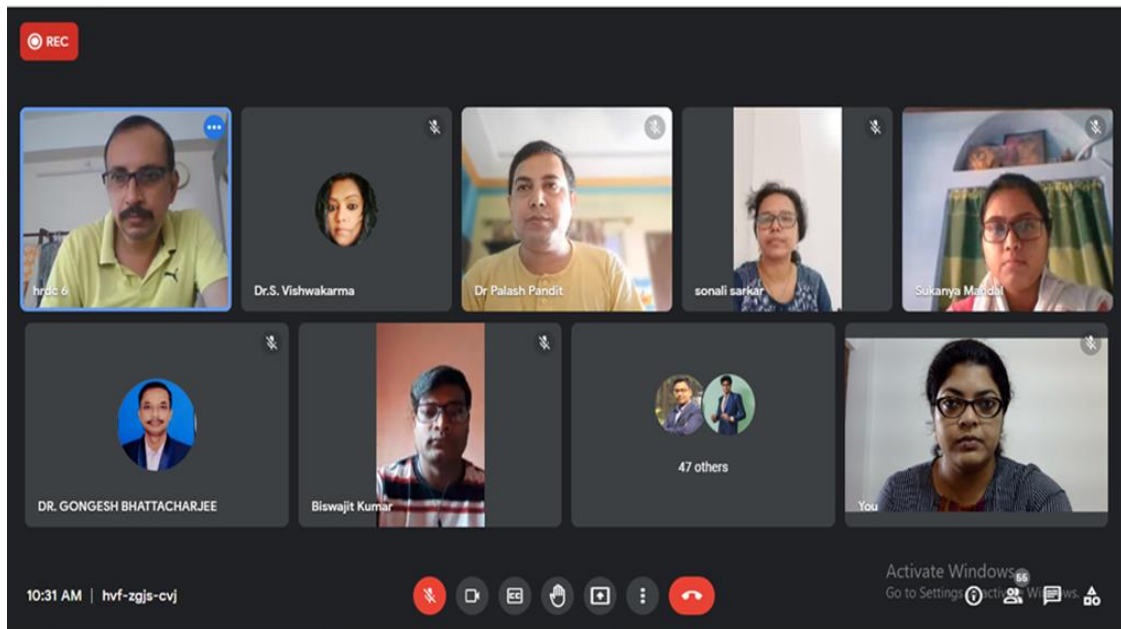
Table content:

(c) Professional Development activities (such as participation in seminars activities (such as participation in seminars talks, lectures in refresher / faculty development courses membership of associations, dissemination and general articles and any other contribution) (Max API Score : 15)			
*For all categories of Teachers (Assistant/Associate) Total Score (a + b +c) (Max : 45)			

Minimum API Score for CATEGORY II, required to be assessed cumulatively –

i)	Stage I to II	50/Assessment Period
ii)	Stage II to III	50/Assessment Period
iii)	Stage III to IV	50/Assessment Period

Participants: Kesang Choden, soumita mallick, hrdc 6, AMIT BANIK, Niladri Singha, DR. GONGESH BHATTAC..., 55 others, You.



Finally, this much informative video lecture session was ended at 1:05 pm.

At the end of this session, vote of thanks was given by Assistant Director of HRDC, NBU, Dr. Mossaraf Hossain. ICT team requested all the participants to send their queries to ICT mail ID for further information. The second session (post-lunch) was declared as interactive session.

Day 12 (22.08.2022)

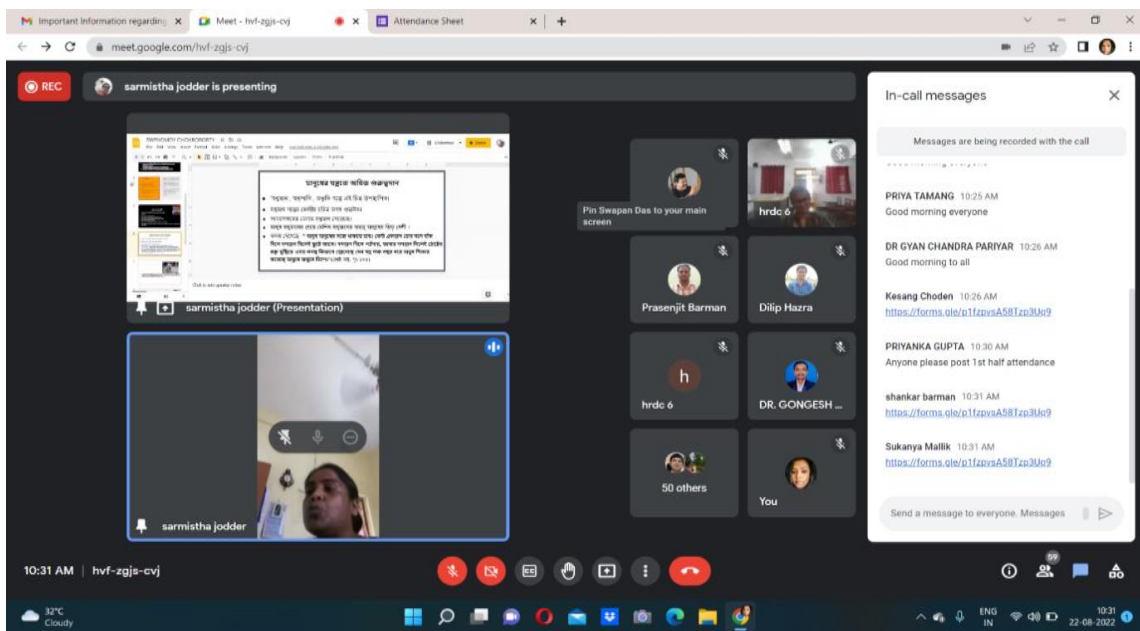
The program started with a welcome address by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal. It was followed by an introduction of the honourable adjudicator for the seminar presentation on first session Dr. Hasnara Khatun, Assistant Professor, Department of Bengali, University of North Bengal.

In the first session seven participants from Language group (Group-A3) presented their seminar on various topics based on a theme entitled “Contemporary Literary Works and Changing Social Dynamics”. The first participant was Ms. Sarmishtha Jodder and the title of her presentation was “আধুনিক প্রযুক্তি ও স্বপ্নময় চক্রবর্তী ছোটোগল্প”. The next participant of the session Mr. Partha Bhore presented on a topic entitled “স্বপ্নময় চক্রবর্তী গল্পের পরিবর্তমান সমাজ”. Mr. Bhore through the story of Swapnamay Chakraborty talked about how development is adversely affecting lives of human and environment. He also cited an example of arsenic pollution of ground water and its impact on people. Dr. Rajat Dutta was the next participant who presented on “জোখন ডাকঘর আসে অমল নেই: কলোচিতো বিনির্মাণে সমোসাময়ের অভিঘাট” and his presentation was followed by fourth participant of the session Dr. Alipnur Ahmed. The topic of Dr. Ahmed’s presentation was “দেবেশ রায় ছোটোগল্প: প্রসঙ্গ অর্থনৈতিক সংকট” where in he highlighted on economic crisis of Bengal mainly after he independence through the stories of Debesh Roy. Mr. Goutam Nandi, sixth participant of the session presented his seminar on a topic “যান লিপি ও পোশাক লিপি: একটি বিশ্লেষণাত্মক সমীক্ষা” and he talked about how a simple quote written on the back of a

vehicles teaches a very good lessons. He also pointed out that we can have an idea regarding the attitude of people of different age group and their personality based on the quotes written on clothes worn by them. The next participant Mr. Dilip Hazra presented a seminar on “Kinnar Roy’s, short stories: Context Environment” in which contemporary environmental issues were highlighted through short stories. The last participant of the session was Ms. Abira Sengupta who presented on topic entitled “মহামারী থেকে অতিমারি এবং আমাদের অসুস্থমনের প্রকাশ”.

At the end of the first session the honourable adjudicator Dr.Hasnara Khatun summarized each topic discussed during seminar and provided few suggestions to the presenters.


Presenters of the Seminar-1st session(10:30 AM- 1:30 PM)



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Partha Bhone

10:45 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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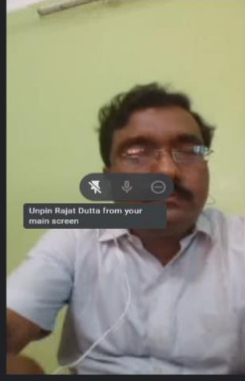
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REC



Rajat Dutta

11:10 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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hvdco, Partha Bhone, Dilip Hazra, sanoyaz sekh, Swapan Das, Debabrata Bera, Prasenjit Barm..., hvdco 6, DR. GONGESH..., Dr Palash Pandit, 48 others, You

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Dr. Alipnur Ahamed

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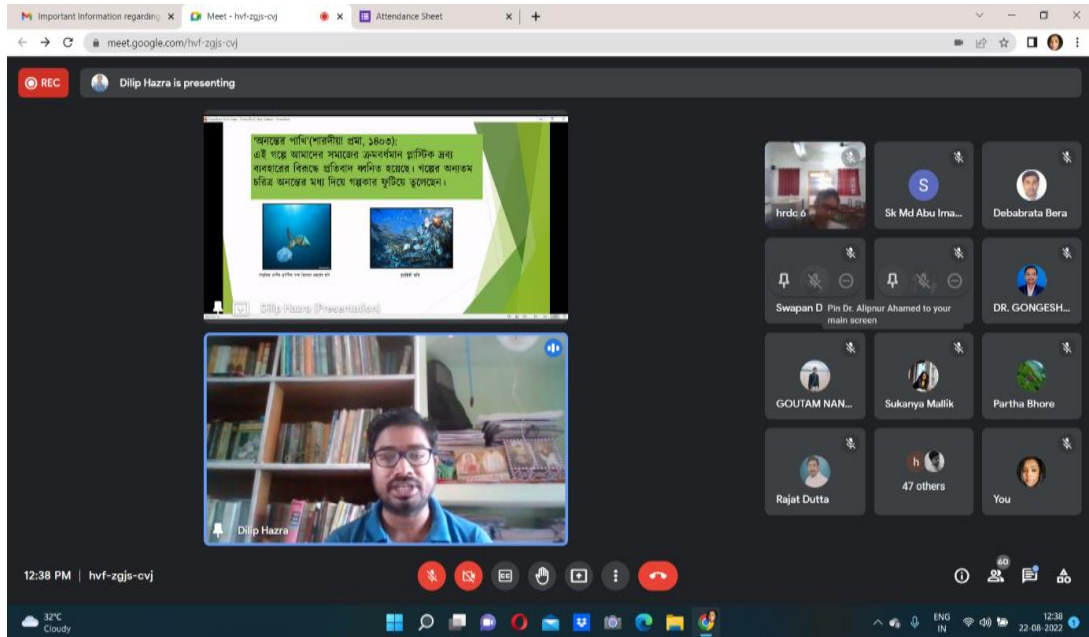
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GOUTAM NANDI

12:16 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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ENG IN 12:16 22-08-2022



The seminar presentation of the second session was divided in two parts and the first part of the session begun at 2:30 p.m. with an introduction of the honourable adjudicator Dr. Raghunath Ghosh, Retired Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of Norh Bengal.

In the second session first participant to present the seminar was Mr. Jayjit Sarkar and the topic of his presentation was “Eco Feminist Dystopia”. He talked about how an interest on dystopian literature has increased and he further argued that surveillance is

the key phenomenon for disciplining, moralizing and controlling women whose exploitation is paralleled with that of a women. The honourable adjudicator asked a question at the end of his presentation regarding the comparison of women or mother with a nature for which he replied he replied; 'Women find a kind of empathy with the nature because they are exploited the same way nature is being exploited and a s Earth has always been portrayed as a mother so they are directly related with each other'. The next participant Dr. Debrabata Bera presented on a topic entitled “आधुनिक संस्कृत गीतिकार श्रीनिवासशरतेर काव्यकविताते समसामयिक जीवण गतिर विश्लेषण” and he gave a social picture in the form of poetry. Another participant Ms. Runa Debnath Sarkar presented on “श्रीजीवन्यायतीर्थ प्रणीतसंस्कृत दृश्यकाव्य प्रहसने चित्रित सामाजिचित्र”. Mr. Rahul Gazi the 4th participant of the second session presented the seminar on “संस्कृत साहित्य शोयेव आली छोटोगल्ल अध्यायने प्रस्फुटित सामाजिक चित्र” and he discussed about a very touching issues pertaining to the black complexion. His presentation ended with a question asked by Dr. Raghunath, respected adjudicator and the question was; 'whether having black complexion is bad as when we come across various mythology Lord Rama and Lord Krishna also had a black complexion?'. He answered to the question by saying that at present the discrimination based on colour has reduced to large extent and even though Lord Krishna was black but he is always worshipped. Dr. Sarita Vishwakarma presented next and she discussed about how the contemporary literary works highlights every problems of the society such as gender issues, poverty, caste discrimination, environmental issues etc.

Presenters of the Seminar- 2nd session (2:30PM-4:00PM)

Sent Mail - dr.svishwakarma18@... Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet

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REC

Jayjit Sarkar

2:33 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC Debabrata Bera is presenting

Debabrata Bera

2:55 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC

Runa Debnath Sarkar

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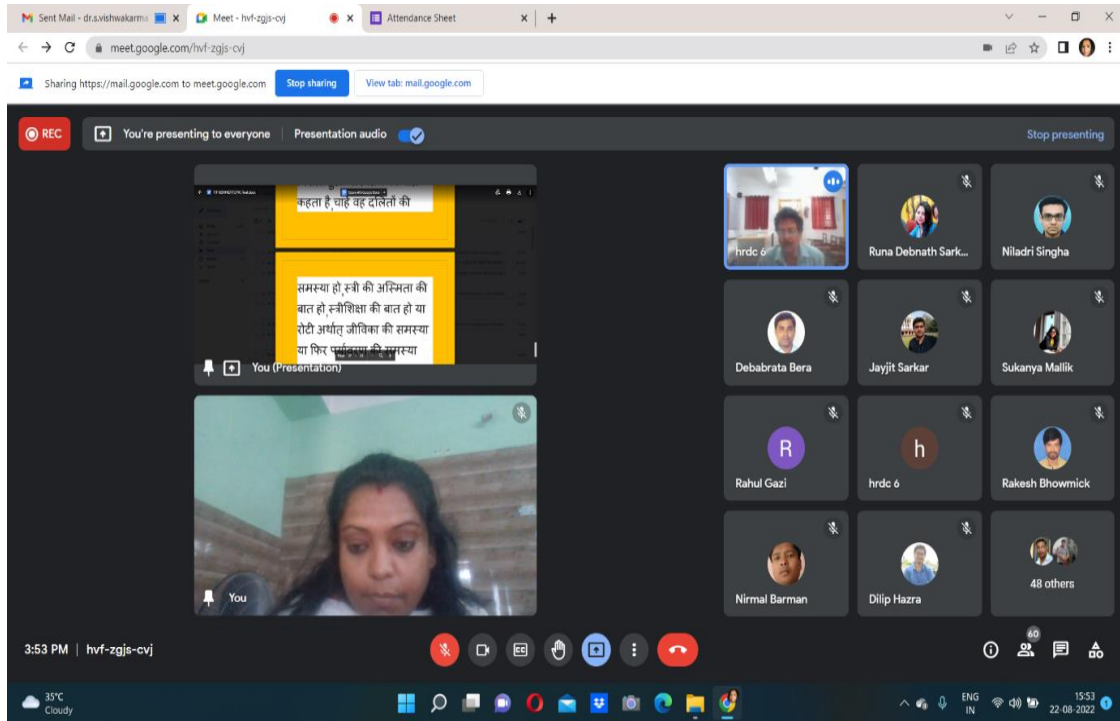
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Rahul Gazl

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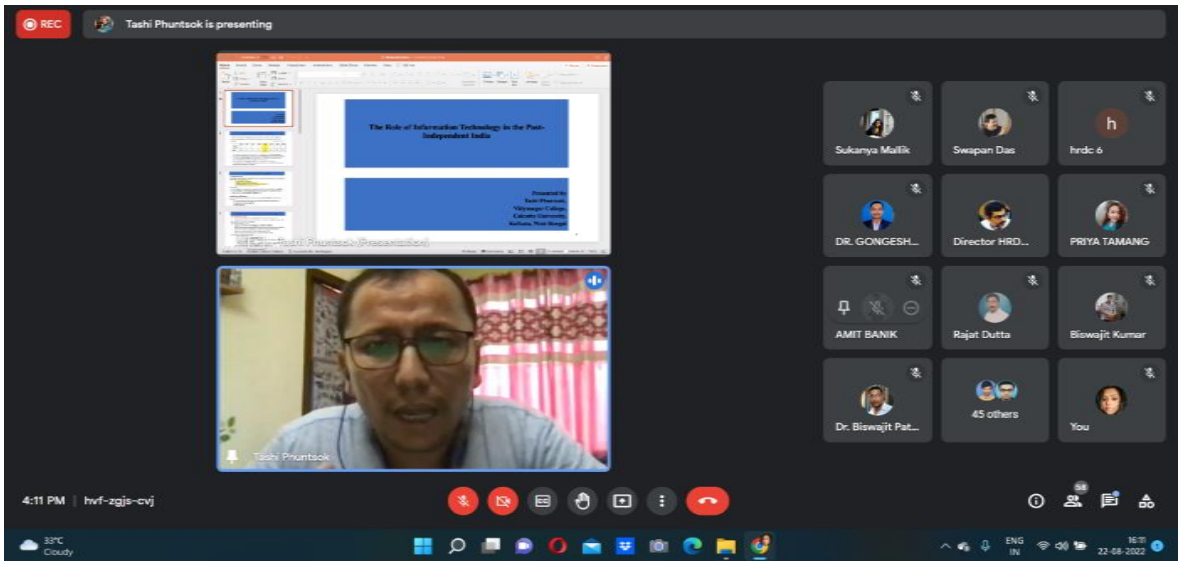
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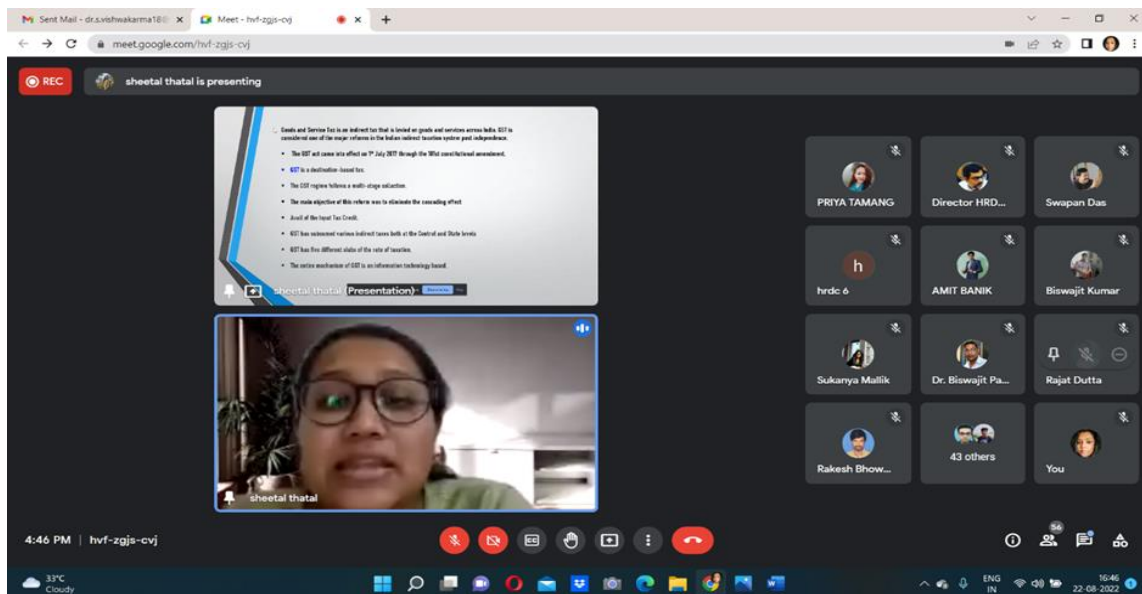


The next half of the second session begun at 4:00 p.m. and this session was adjudicated by Dr. Anjan Chakraborty, Professor-Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Department of Economics, University of North Bengal. In this session Mr. Tashi Phuntsok presented first and the topic of his presentation was “The Role of Information Technology in the Post-Independent India”. He discussed about the role of IT industry in distribution of service export and the rate of growth of service sectors and its share to GDP. At the end of his presentation our honourable adjudicator questioned Mr. Tashi regarding TFP growth in recent years and suggested him to be updated with couple of datasets. The next presenter was Ms. Priya Tamang and she discussed on “Evolution and Development of Indian Capital Market” and she talked about various components of Indian Financial System. She also highlighted on Capital market during Pre-Independence and Post-Independent period in India. The last participant of the session was Ms. Sheeta Thatal and her topic of the presentation was “Goods and Service Tax in India: Mechanism and Compliance”. Ms. Thatal provided a detailed discussion on the entire process of the operation of GST.

The second session came to an end with a valuable suggestions and concluding remarks of the respected adjudicator Prof. Anjan Chakraborty.

Presenters of the Seminar-2nd session (4:00PM-5:30PM)





Day 13 (23.08.2022)

13th Day of this FIP course is earmarked for second day of seminar presentation by respective participants of this course. Forenoon session of this day is scheduled for participants from Group A-6 and afternoon session is for Group A-8. Both the groups are constituted with the faculties from social science domain. At the beginning of the programme, Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director of HRDC (NBU) introduced adjudicators for the forenoon session, Prof. A. K. Jana and Prof. Debika Saha to all. After that participants are allowed to present seminar before all the members.

First presenter, **Passang Doma Bhutia** (FIP Roll No. 27), who is serving as an Assistant Professor in Political science at Maharaja Srischandra College, presented his paper named, *Ecotourism: A Mechanism for Environmental, Socio-Cultural and Economic Development in Darjeeling Hill Areas*. He claimed that how the concept of eco-tourism makes a positive difference, in socio-economic and cultural development in the northern part of our state.

Our next participant in seminar was **Manasree Dasgupta** (FIP Roll No. 28), who is serving as an Assistant Professor in Political science at Birpara College. The name of her paper was *Challenges and Prospects of India after Independence- with special*

reference to COVID-19pandemic. Through her paper, she tried to explain, that how India faced this situation and what measures India has adopted to overcome this situation.

Then, **Munna Thakur** (FIP Roll No. 29), serving as an Assistant Professor in Political science presented his paper, named “*Different environment protection policies in post independent india. It’s a very relevant issue.*” This seminar paper focuses on various policies that came into force after the independence of India. This also provides a glimpse of important policies for the protection of the environment in India.

After that, **Dr. Swapan Das** (FIP Roll No. 35), an Assistant Professor in Political science presented his seminar in a topic based on the community of Dheyman. The name of his paper was “*A journey from Dheyman to Rajbongshi-Changes and continuity.*” Through his paper, he wanted to explain, how the Dheyman community is facing the challenges of their socio-cultural existence. And become a part of the Rajbanshi community.

Our next participant was an Assistant Professor in Political science, **Bishwajit Kumar** (FIP Roll No. 46), and his paper is based on E-governance and its impact on the rural part of our country. He tried to elucidate over the ongoing schemes and facilities by the local and top governmental institutions in the welfare of the rural and marginalised sect of India.

After his presentation, **Kesang Choden Bhutia** (FIP Roll No. 59), an Assistant Professor in Political science presented her paper named “*Identity politics: a boon or a curse to India?*” It is based on the crisis of marginal communities. Hence, it becomes very important to dwell upon the question of whether identity politics is actually a boon or a curse to India.

After that a very relevant paper was presented by **Nirmal Barman** (FIP Roll No. 49), an Assistant Professor of Philosophy from Gangarampur College. His topic of speak was on “Roll of Ambedkar in Reforming Society: A Philosophical Approach”. He said that “Dr. Ambedkar was an extraordinary patriot, social reformer, social mastermind, political reformer, philosophical essayist with dynamic thoughts. He represented all political, social and social activities which expanded the explanation of human advancement and satisfaction. His ideological clash with the Hindu social request and casteism formed into direct activity in March 1924 when a gathering of the untouchables was met at the Damodar Hall, Bombay. One lot of oppressors supplanted the second. In the event that you read Annihilation of Caste by Ambedkar, he specifies that untouchables were not permitted to relocate in occasion of partition. Both the adjudicator appreciated his paper and the way of presentation.

Then **Debaditya Dutta** (FIP Roll No. 38), an Assistant Professor from the Department of Sociology, Government General Degree College, Mangalkote, very nicely presented his paper which was titled as, “Entanglements Between Humans and Non- Humans: Towards an Understanding of the Capitalocene”. He briefly discussed about, “In post-independent India, the debates around global warming and climate change have made us critically re-examine our understanding of nature. ‘Nature’ or ‘natural’ has always been imagined as having its independent existence, which is outside the human domain. Humans and non-humans are separate entities, distinct from each other. The concept of Anthropogenic tries to break down this barrier and credits humans as geological agents for damaging the earth’s natural climate in the present epoch”. He mentioned that, “The concept of Anthropogenic where the entire human population is responsible for climate change could be problematic and silences the role of power and inequality in society. Rather, it puts forward the concept of Capitalocene to understand the complexity of the

entanglements”. His lecture was ended with some valuable question answers from the audience and adjudicators.

After that a very interesting paper was presented by **Yankeela Bhutia** (FIP Roll No. 41), an Assistant Professor in Sociology on the topic, “Changing Eating Habits of a Rapidly Changing Nation”. She is an Assistant Professor of Department of Sociology, Belda College. Her beautiful talk was about, “Over the past 50 years, India has changed remarkably as a country. Its population has more than doubled during this time and so has its economy. As a matter of course change in the Indian diet is noticeable. Factors such as income, education, individual preferences and beliefs, cultural traditions, as well as geographical environment has influenced changed in diet both on an individual level and on a national level. Not too long before the official start point in 1961, India had faced one of the world’s worst recorded food disaster, the Bengal Famine in 1943”. This topic was very different and appreciated very much by the adjudicators.

Then another paper from Sociology was beautifully presented by **Priyanka Gupta** (FIP Roll No. 45), who is an Assistant Professor from the Department of Sociology, Khejuri College. Her topic was very relevant and it was on “Status of Women in India since Independence: Analysis from a socio-cultural and legal perspective”. Her talk was very simple and focused on Women Empowerment. She described some problems related to women in context to post independent India they are likely-domestic violence, dowry demand, female foeticide and molestation which has occurred very frequently in modern times also. Her talk on such kind of relevant issues was liked by the adjudicators.

This was the last lecture of this session. The charge was handed over to Deputy Director of HRDC (NBU), Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya by the adjudicators. He ended this session with a concluding lecture.

At 2:30 p.m. the next session was started by the welcome lecture from Deputy Director of HRDC (NBU), Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya. He introduced Dr. T. Barui, the adjudicator of the afternoon session. Participants of Group A-8 are asked to begin their presentation.

Second session's 1st presentation was started by **Subrata Sen** (FIP Roll No. 4), an Assistant Professor of Department of Education, Vivekananda College, Madhyamgram. He had presented his paper on, "Digital India: A Digital Revolution for Next Generation. This topic was found very relevant by the adjudicator. Many interesting aspects of new edge technology have evolved in this short time and adjudicator praised the presenter for his delivery.

Then a very nice paper was presented by **Dr. Biswajit Patra** (FIP Roll No. 14), who is working as an Assistant Professor at Vivekananda College, Madhyamgram. He chosen 'Changing Trajectory in Indian Education System in Last Decade: 'Face to Face Mode' to 'Online Platform' as his topic of talk. His paper was found to be most relevant as he tried to cover every aspects of digitalization in Indian Education. This talk was ended with various question-answers from all ends and it was appreciated too.

After that **Bapi Das** (FIP Roll No. 30), an Assistant Professor from the Department of Education at Kishore Bharati Bhagini Nivedita College presented his seminar on the topic "Role of Information Technology for Transforming Indian Education System". He mentioned that with technology spreading its wing to the education sector, the typical classroom which was once characterised by boring hour-long sessions now transforming into an interesting, fun-filled environment. Digital education made life easier for both, students and educators. Cloud based platforms which help classrooms go paperless are also finding takers. Also apart from the latest developments in ICT classrooms, Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) are being adopted in the field of education. E-learning contents are designed to present a holistic picture with audio

supplements, which makes learning lot more interesting as learners now utilise both visual and audio senses. Innovative deployments of ICT solutions have been instrumental in transcending multiple barriers in providing access to education in the country.

Then **Dr. Pintu Lal Mondal** (FIP Roll No. 32), serving as an Assistant Professor in Department of Physical Education in the Central University of South Bihar, Gaya presented his seminar on the topic “Innovation of Physical education and Sports through Information technology”. He talked about new dimensions dominated by e-learning. As Physical Educators he look to the present trends and future Education System of India, including various Information Technology such as Compute, Internet, Video Conferencing, Video analysis etc. which can have innovative lessons in their curriculum can pave the way for students to embrace physical education and Sports. The modern alternative is the use of technology meant to increase accessibility to information and teaching process effectiveness.

After that, **Mesanguto Meru** (FIP Roll No. 33), an Assistant Professor from the Department of Physical Education, Central University of South Bihar presented his seminar on “Changing trajectories of Indian education system and information technology”. As per him, educated masses of any country serves as the backbone for foundation of progress. One of the most effective methods for eliminating inequality and poverty is education. Thus, ensuring that everyone has access to high-quality education, especially the poor people, education is essential for the growth of society and the economy. India has a distinctive educational system created to protect the history, values, and traditions of the country. India has a long history of organized education. Ancient Indian education system was created with the highest aspirations for the spiritual, intellectual, and physical growth of every individual.

After him, **SukanyaMallik** (FIP Roll No. 47), a Librarian from the domain of Library and Information Science, presented her seminar on “Innovative Emergent Technologies: Adoption and Application for Librarians in the context of Modern Education”. She highlighted new innovations in information technologies as a big boon for modern libraries. Adoption of e-content in higher education has attributed to the advantageous cost effectiveness, portability and searching ability. Librarians should continue to learn and unlearn the core competencies by means of Continuing Professional Development (CPD).

Our last presenter of the day, **Sukanya Mandal** (FIP Roll No. 58), a Librarian from New Alipore College have beautifully presented her seminar on the topic “The Significance of The Indian Government's E-Learning Platforms For Library Services Throughout The Dynamic Educational System”. She elucidates on the changing scenario of the Indian education section. She emphasizes that like other professions, librarians are currently dealing with the new situation. Government of India has offered various online programs for school education and higher education also. Those online learning initiatives of government can aid in enhancing the educational system. The study primarily focuses on the e-learning platform for the higher education. A comprehensive evaluation of the online learning initiatives, launched by the Indian Ministry of Education is the purpose of her presentation.

After this last session the adjudicator closed the programme with a holistic remark on the current changing facets of polity, economy, societies in India. Throughout the day participants from cross domains have showed significant urge in the after discussion in each the seminar presented. Overwhelming support has been extended by the HRDC-NBU authority in making this day of FIP course a well and successful brainstorming day.

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REC PASSANG DOMA BHUTIA is presenting

ECOTOURISM:
A MECHANISM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL-CULTURAL
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN DARJEELING HILL AREAS

PRESENTED BY PASSANG DOMA BHUTIA
ROLL NO.27
MAHARAJA SRISCHANDRA COLLEGE

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REC

Manasree Dasgupta

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23/06/2022

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DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION POLICIES IN POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

Presented By: Mr. Munna Thakur
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Polba Mahavidyalaya
Polba, Hooghly
under Burdman University

REC

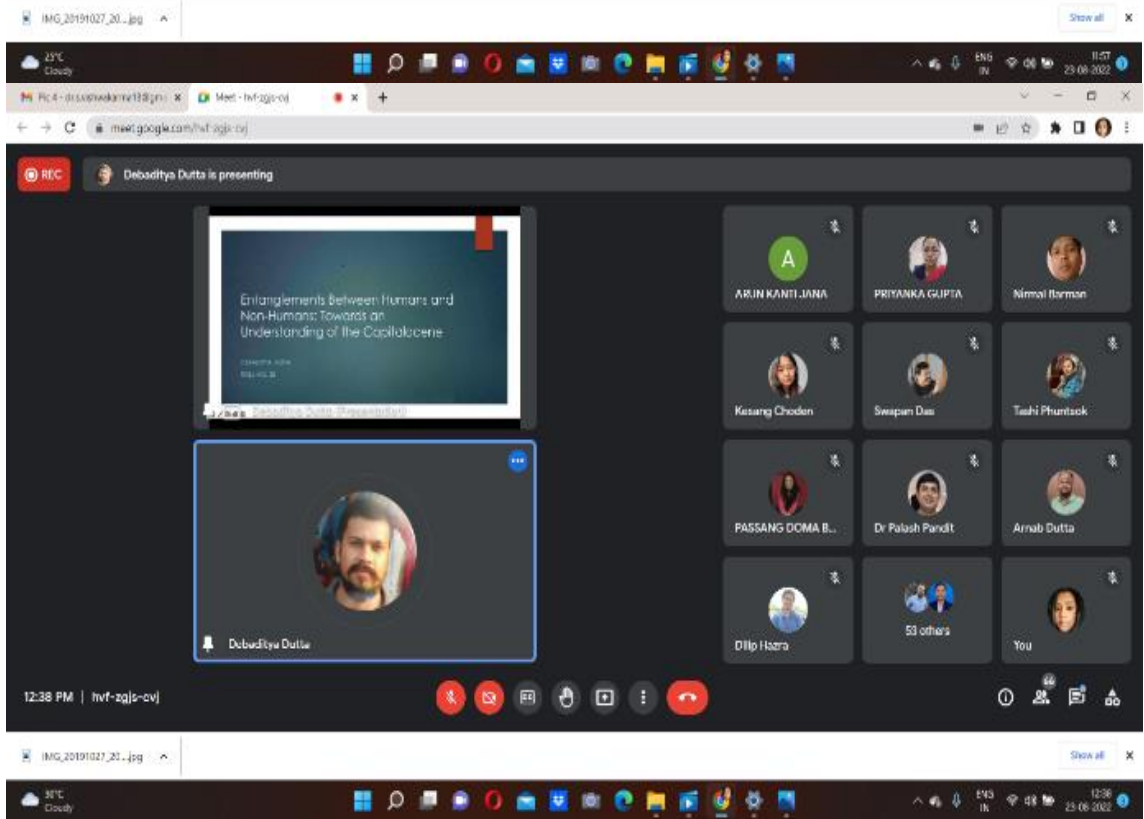
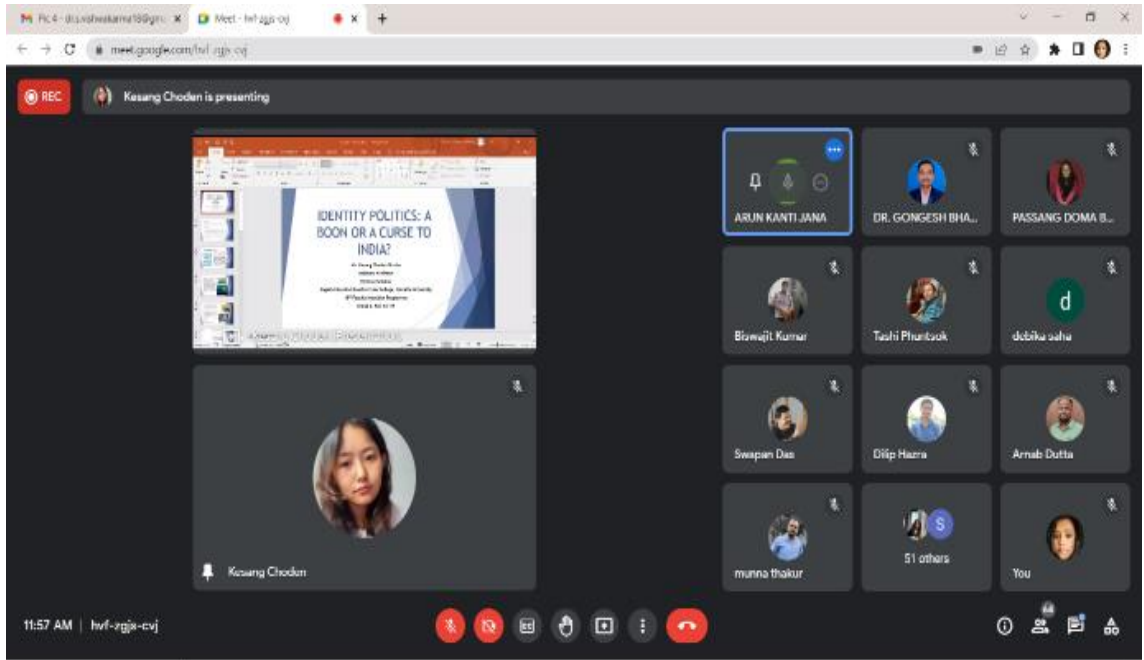


Swapen Das

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Niteshi Singha	50 others	You

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REC | PRIYANKA GUPTA is presenting

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Initiatives By Indian Government In Post-Independence :

1. Constitutional Repeals
2. Legal Rights

Constitutional Subjects

- 1. Right to Equality and Social Justice
- 2. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
- 3. Right to Life and Liberty
- 4. Right to Religion
- 5. Right to Property

PRIYANKA GUPTA



Yankasha Bhutia


ARUN KANTI JANA	Debaditya Dutta	Dip Hazra
Kausang Choudhary	PRIYANKA GUPTA	Nirmal Barman
Swapan Das	Tashi Phuntsock	PASSANG DOMA B...
Sk Md Abu Imam Sa...	50 others	You

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Subrata Sen

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Dr. Mesangato...	Rahul Gazi	Manoj Das...
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Kunal Murre	35 others	You


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TAPAN BARUI

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Subrata Sen h Rakesh Bhow...
Anub Dutta Rahul Gazi Niladri Singha
sanoyaz sokh Jayjit Sarkar Dr. Mesanguto...
DR. GONGESH... 49 others You

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REC Dr. Biswajit Patra is presenting



Dr. Biswajit Patra

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Meeting details

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Day 14 (24.08.2022)

The Day 14 seminar presentation started with presentation from two group of discipline, History and Geography with the presence of two adjudicators, Dr Karubaki Datta of History Department and Dr Ranjon Roy of Geography of NBU.

The first group to present were from the Geography discipline. The first presenter was Niladri Sekhar Singha with seminar presentation topic as “Understanding the Socio Economic and Cultural Factors of Acquired Aplastic Anemia among Indian Children”. There were five objectives listed for the study. They were as i) to study the cause of acquired aplastic anemia ii) socio-economic situation of children suffering from this disease. iii) linkage between acquired aplastic Anemia and over immunization iv) to understand the relationship between acquired aplastic anemia and food habits and lifestyle and b) socio-economic challenge in the treatment and post treatment phases. For this study primary and secondary data sources were used. The focus of the study was on ‘acquired aplastic anemia’ as it constitute of 80% of anemia. The presenter makes seven observations and some of the important ones are as follows. First, among Children, inherited Aplastic Anemica cases are more than acquired aplastic anemia. Second, majority of acquired aplastic anemia were boys and from the high income family this could be primary because of the concern for the boy child’s health. The study also found that majority of the children with this ‘acquire aplastic anemia’ had left breastfeeding before the 1sty year of their birth.

To this presentation Adjudicators asked the presenter the average age of the children affected by these diseases. To which he did not have much to say.

The second presentation was made by Arnab Kumar Duttawith topic “distribution and pattern of tribal students’ enrolment in higher education of west Bengal.” The objective of the study were i) to compare the enrolment status of the ST population in India and

West Bengal during 2019-2020 ii) to compare the gross enrolment ration (GER) of ST students in India and West Bengal during the last 5 years iii) to compare the gender parity index (GPI) of ST students in India and West Bengal during the last 5 years. The study used secondary data collected from different sources like reports of AISHE, journals, census of India 2011, etc. The study found that GER and GPI of the tribal students in West Bengal is less than the national average but the GPI valued of the tribal students in the higher education level is high. The study also found that the enrolment status of the tribal students in West Bengal is increasing yet it is representing an increasing gap from the national average.

To this presenter Dr Ranjon Roy raised one question and a concern. The difference between the Gross and Net enrolment and what was the author's contribution to this topic.

The third presenter was Sattar Hossain on the topic "Small tea plantation (STP) and socio-economic condition of small tea growers (STG) of Rajgang Block of Jalpaiguri district, west Began: A Geographical analysis". The study found that number of STG 'before 2005 with only Tea Garden' has increased from 28 to 105 in number. Tea Garden with 'either agriculture or Government Service of Business' has increased from 17 to 62 though their share has not changed much. Tea Garden with 'agriculture and either Government Service or Business' has increased from 8 to 25 but its share has fallen marginally. The income status of STGs in Rajganj block has also greatly changed from the study for the same period. Similarly education attainment has also greatly changed for all the levels of education. The presenter concludes with four findings i) the STGs of Rajgang C and D block has developed in their tea gardens on their own lands. ii) They have been converted their agricultural land, fellow land, high land, bamboo field etc. into tea gardens. iii) the establishment of STGs and production of tea would

provide fruitful opportunities for self-employment, well economic condition, better livelihood etc. iv) relatively less risk of failure than other crops, low capital investment, multi-crop cultivation, available of labour facility etc. attracted the farmers of Rajgang block to build the small tea growing system.

Presenter 4 was done by Lamhu Dolma Tamang and topic of the presentation was “Urbanization and its impact: a Geographical analysis of Darjeeling District”. The objective of the study were i) to understand the history of urbanization in Darjeeling District ii) to analysis the trend of urbanization in the District iii) to analysis and understand block wise urban growth and urban concentration. For this study secondary resources were used such as published articles and books, newspaper articles and information collected various website and web portal. Besides various statistical technique have also been used for the analysis for the data collected form the census. From her study it has been found that migration of people from Nepal for the purpose of Tea Plantation goes back to the hisotry. And this migration has continued and because of which urbanization has only increased over the decade and because there has been various problem that has come out of this rapid urbanization. They are solid waste management, mushrooming of slums and squatter and deforestation.

Dr Karubaki Datta raises two points. One, in spite of there being no industrialization there is still huge urbanization in Darjeeling. Second, why did the presenter take hills and plans together because the urbanization reasons are different.

Fifth presenter was made by Amit Banik under the topic “Climate Change: an Overview in Context to Post-Independent India” The presenter highlights few factors of climate change in India. These were i) over population, ii) urbanization iii) deforestation iv) urban waste v) industrialization and vi) greenhouse gas emissions. This was followed by discussion on the impacts of climate change in India. They were i) agriculture and good

security ii) health impacts iii) sea level rise iv) heat waves v) biodiversity vi) increase in temperature v) water resources vi) glacier melt and vi) migration. The presenter concludes stating that improvements in irrigation systems, water harvesting techniques, and more-efficient agricultural water management can offset some of these risk due to climate change. Crop diversification, more efficient water use, improved soil management practices, together with the development of drought-resistant crops can help reduce some of the negative impacts of climate change. Regional cooperation on water issues will be needed.

Dr Ranjon Roy raised an important question as to how India could cope with the climate change effect? Watershed management was one suggestion made by Dr Roy.

Sixth presenter was made by Shankar Barman on the topic “Impact of the Naxalbari Movement on culture”. The presenter emphasised why the Naxalbari Peasant Movement is a remarkable chapter in the Indian history during the post partition period. Later, this movement spread to different parts of India. The movement had a great role in changing the socio-political and cultural scenario of India in the post-colonial period. The presentation also states how this Naxal movement was different from the Telangana peasant movement. The leaders of the Naxalbari peasant movement proved that the real change of the society is not possible in the parliamentary governance and can be only be attained through a struggle made by the coming of farmers together. The author’s focus was on the impact of Naxalbari movement on cultural aspects like theatre, songs, movie and short stories. It also showed through these medium the movement was kept alive through these literature.

Dr Karubaki Datta made two comments. First, that the presenter failed to mention about date of Naxal movement and how long it last. Second, the presenter failed to mention about the impact on literature or novel.

Seventh presentation was made by Susanta Roy on the topic “Historical Dev Health care in post independent India” The National Health Policy of 1983 was a by product of various committee such as K. N. Rao Committee (1968), Siddhu Committee (1979) and Bajaj Committee. It was only after 15th August 1997 that various health care institutions were set up and in the same year National Population Policy was approved by cabinet on 20th November 1997. According to him, it can be said that since independence government has taken many initiatives in several treatment modalities such as Allopathy, Homoeopathy Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga et. The presenter discusses in detail the development of these modalities. First, in West Bengal there are 13 medical college and hospital of homoeopathy and in India there are two Lakh registered homoeopathy doctors in India and 47 Medical Colleges and Hospital in India offering MD. In total 216 Hospital and degree college in India. Second, in post India Chopra Committee of 1947 was set up for the revival of medicine and research for Ayurveda. This committee founded Post graduate research institution for Ayurveda in 1948. In 1952 Centre for Research in Indigenous research medicine was at Jamnagar Gujrat. Currently in India there are 2800 of them. Third, soon after Independence, Unani system along with other Indian system medicine received a fresh boost from the initiative of central government. Yazidi family of Delhi particularly Hamid Abdullah Nazidi family of Delhi particularly Hamid Abdula family made valuable contribution in the modernization of Unani drug system. He established the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research in Delhi. The government established Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine in 1978. There are 23 Unani research centre in India. Finally, Yoga is art and science of healthy living and is world famous which originated in India. Prevention of disease and promotion of healthy living is done through Yoga. Yoga means to join and to unite. The aim of Yoga is self-realization and overcome suffering. It is the oldest science of the world.

Eight presentation was done by Gongesh Bhattacharjee on the topic “development of higher education in south assam since independence”. The objectives of the study are i) to study about the quantitative development of higher education in South Assam since independence ii) to analyse the qualitative changes that have been taken place in higher educational institutions of south assam in post independent period and iii) to discuss the problems faced by the higher educational institutions. The study uses primary and secondary sources and both historical and descriptive methods were used. Data collected through questionnaire, as well as by reviewing books, journals, different government reports, statistical handbooks of assam etc. The analysis of the paper states that the first university was only set in the year 1983-84 with 31 colleges. Thereafter there has not been any other university set up other than additional colleges. The study also shows an impressive increasing the enrolment in the universities and in colleges from year 1994-95 onwards. The study eventually states the various factors that led to qualitative changes in the higher education in South Assam since Independence. These were i) ranking status of higher educational institutions of south assam ii) foreign students in higher educational institutions in south assam iii) introducing new courses at the colleges and the universities iv) reforms in examination and evaluation system iv) adoption of students centred and dynamic methods in teaching methods iv) governance and management system v) infrastructural development vi) emphasis on research activities vii) organisation of extension activities viii) use of ICT ix) digitalisation of library.

Dr Karubaki Datta raised few question and suggestion such as. She suggested that the name of city and area where the focus of study, with the help of Map and comparison with other area could be done. Why South Assam? Justification.

Ninth Presenter was Soumita Mallick on topic “Women Empowerment through the enactment of law in Post-Independent India” Her primary discussion was on various laws that was passed to empower women. They were i) The Hindu Marriage Act 1955 ii) The Hindu Succession Act 1956 iii) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 iv) The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 v) The Maternity Benefit Act 1961 vi) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 vii) the Equal Remuneration Act 1976 viii) Family Courts Act 1984 ix) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986, x) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987 xi) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 and xi) Right to Education Act 2009. The presenter ends the presentation by raising an important question as to whether these act really have changed the lives of women?

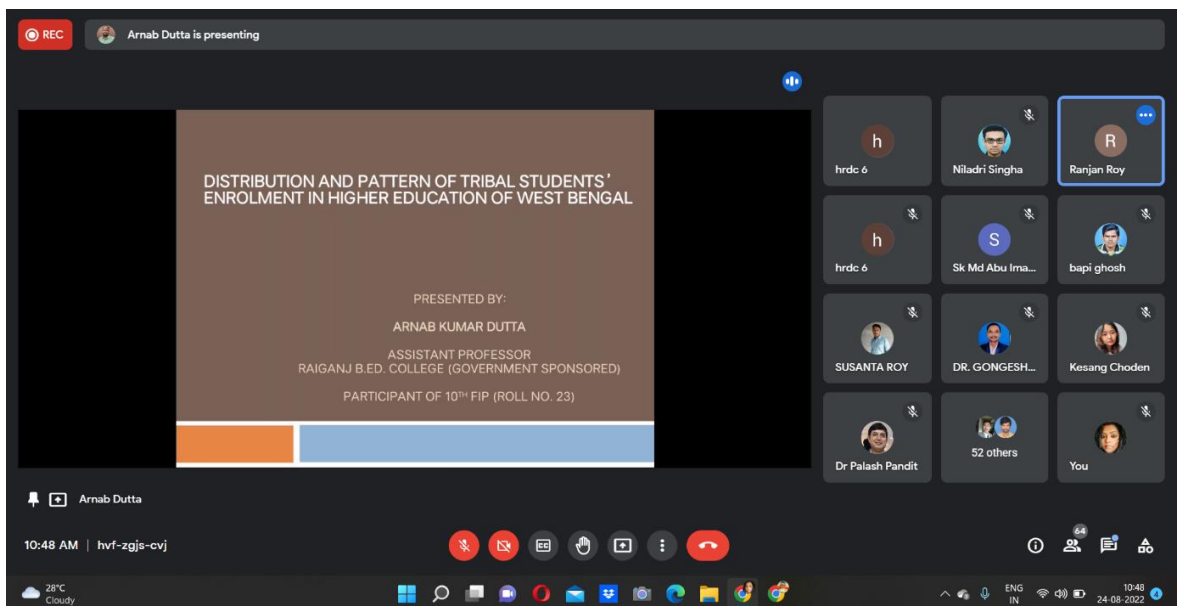
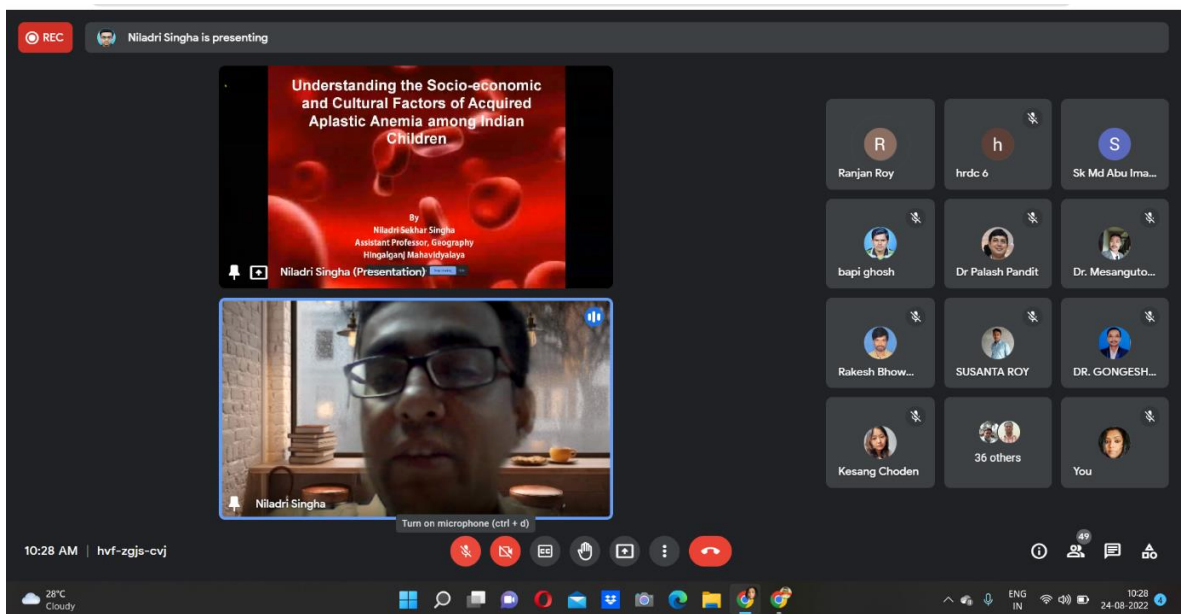
Dr Ranjon Roy made a comment that this change could only come with the change in mind set of the people in general.

Tenth Presenter was made by Samir Mandal on the topic “Changing facets of social and economic status of better lifehood, unorganized workers: A liberal views of Comrade Sibdas Ghosh” . The focus of the paper was on the contribution made by the famous Comrade Sibdas Ghosh. The presenter mainly highlighted the role played by Sibdad Ghosh an Indian communist politician in the Communist movement in India for several decades. Through his writing the presenter highlighted how in the post-independence period, movement led the way for the realization of the actual demands of the peasantry through armed struggle against imperialism, capitalism and feudalism that prevalent in India during the post-colonial period

He raised his voice for fight against the owner class for prevent the increasing capitalisation strongly. Sibdas’s voice was cleared for ‘the Proletariats’. But with rapid changing world the corporate company’s become more powerful. Labour cannot united,

their life and permanent job are not secure. Most recently the changing facets of the socio-economic of labour which caused lay off staff, migrant workers, unemployment etc. In this regard the presenter feels that the ideas Sibdas Ghosh are still relevant for any kind of labour class peoples in Bengal and India also.

Two participants raised questions on the success of Shibdas in party politics and in wining parliamentary seats. To which the presenter reply that he was not very successful in parliamentary politics.




REC SATTAR HOSSAIN is presenting

SMALL TEA PLANTATION (STP) AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SMALL TEA GROWERS (STG) OF RAIGANGH BLOCK OF DURGACHI DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Presented by
Sattar Hossain
B.Ph. in
Advanced Geography
Department of Geography
Chhatra Kramati (Female) Mahavidyalaya
Bamkura

SATTAR HOSSAIN (Presentation)



SATTAR HOSSAIN

Ranjan Roy	hrdc 6	Arnab Dutta
Tashi Phuntsok	hrdc 6	Sk Md Abu Ima...
SUSANTA ROY	DR. GONGESH...	Kesang Choden
48 others		You

Pin Dr Palash Pandit to your main screen

11:08 AM hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC Lamhu Tamang is presenting

Urbanization and its impact


Urbanization and its impact: A Geographical analysis of Durgachhi district

Presented by
Lamhu Tamang
B.Ph. in
Advanced Geography
Department of Geography
Chhatra Kramati (Female) Mahavidyalaya
Bamkura

Introduction

- Urbanization refers to the increase in the proportion of population living in urban areas and the regions in which society adapts to change.
- It is a process, where rural base economy is converted into modern industrial one.
- Urbanization is an outcome of modernization, industrialization, and the rapid change of sociological processes.

Location of Study Area



Ranjan Roy	hrdc 6	Arnab Dutta
Tashi Phuntsok	hrdc 6	Sk Md Abu Ima...
SUSANTA ROY	Kesang Choden	DR. GONGESH...
Niladri Singha	48 others	You

11:35 AM hvf-zgjs-cvj


28°C Cloudy

Windows taskbar: 28°C Cloudy, 11:35 AM, 24-08-2022

REC AMIT BANIK is presenting

Climate Change: an Overview in Context to Post-Independent India

AMIT BANIK
Assistant Professor
Department of Geography
Sabeed Nand Lalani Mahavidyalaya
West Bengal State University



AMIT BANIK

Ranjan Roy	hrdc 6	Niladri Singha
Arnab Dutta	Tashi Phuntsok	Lamhu Tamang
Sk Md Abu Ima...	SUSANTA ROY	DR. GONGESH...
Kesang C	40 others	

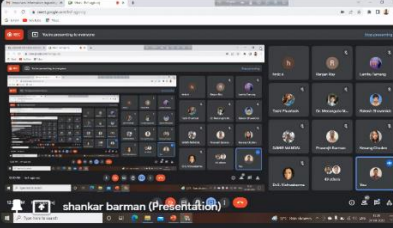
PRIYA TAMANG
Very good presentation Lamhu Maam

11:52 AM hvf-zgjs-cvj

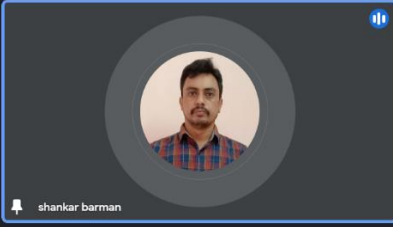
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ENG IN 11:52 24-08-2022

REC shankar barman is presenting



shankar barman (Presentation)



shankar barman

Ranjan Roy	hrdc 6	Lamhu Tamang
Tashi Phuntsok	Dr Palash Pandit	Arnab Dutta
Sk Md Abu Ima...	SUSANTA ROY	DR. GONGESH...
Kesang Choden	47 others	You

12:20 PM hvf-zgjs-cvj

28°C Cloudy

ENG IN 12:20 24-08-2022

REC

SUSANTA ROY

12:44 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

28°C Cloudy

24-08-2022

In-call messages

Messages are being recorded with the call

Niladri Singha 12:40 PM
yes

Sukanya Mallik 12:40 PM
yes

Milan Barman 12:41 PM
shankar sir please stop your presentation

Swapan Das 12:42 PM
Shankar sir, good presentation and fine topic. Thanks for the information.

Kesang Choden 12:42 PM
Even I cannot hear

You 12:42 PM
NO

Send a message to everyone. Messages

Participants: hrdc 6, Tashi Phuntsok, Ranjan Roy, Dilip Hazra, Niladri Singha, Debabrata Bera, 52 others, You

REC

DR. GONGESH BHATTACHARJEE is presenting

1:11 | hvf-zgjs-cvj

28°C Cloudy

13:11 24-08-2022

SEMINAR ON "DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH ASSAM SINCE INDEPENDENCE"

DR. GONGESH BHATTACHARJEE
MEMBER
HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

1. INTRODUCTION

2. OBJECTIVES

- TO STUDY ABOUT THE QUANTITATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH ASSAM SINCE INDEPENDENCE
- TO ANALYSE THE QUALITATIVE ISSUES THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED BY THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SOUTH ASSAM IN POST-INDEPENDENT PERIOD
- TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEMS FACES BY THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

3. METHODOLOGY

- THIS PAPER IS BASED ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES
- BOTH HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE METHODS WERE USED

Participants: hrdc 6, Lamhu Tamang, Ranjan Roy, SAMIR MANDAL, Niladri Singha, SUSANTA ROY, Partha Bhore, soumita mallick, Sukanya Mallik, chaitali barman, 47 others, You

REC DR. GONGESH BHATTACHARJEE is presenting

SEMINAR ON
"DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER
EDUCATION IN SOUTH ASSAM
SINCE INDEPENDENCE"

DR. GONGESH BHATTACHARJEE
HIGHER EDUCATION
HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

2. OBJECTIVES

- TO STUDY ABOUT THE QUANTITATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH ASSAM SINCE INDEPENDENCE
- TO ANALYSE THE QUALITATIVE CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN PLACE IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SOUTH ASSAM IN POST INDEPENDENT PERIOD
- TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

3. METHODOLOGY

- THIS PAPER IS BASED ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES
- BOTH HISTORICAL AND DESKTOP RESEARCH METHODS WERE USED

DR. GONGESH BHATTACHARJEE

1:11 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

28°C Cloudy

hrc 6 Lamhu Tamang Ranjan Roy
SAMIR MANDAL Niladri Singha SUSANTA ROY
Partha Bhowe soumita mallick Sukanya Mallik
chaitali barman 47 others You

28°C Cloudy ENG IN 13:11 24-08-2022

REC Tashi Phuntsok is presenting

2. OBJECTIVES

- TO STUDY ABOUT THE QUANTITATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH ASSAM SINCE INDEPENDENCE
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- TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Tashi Phuntsok (Presentation)

DR. GONGESH BHATTACHARJEE

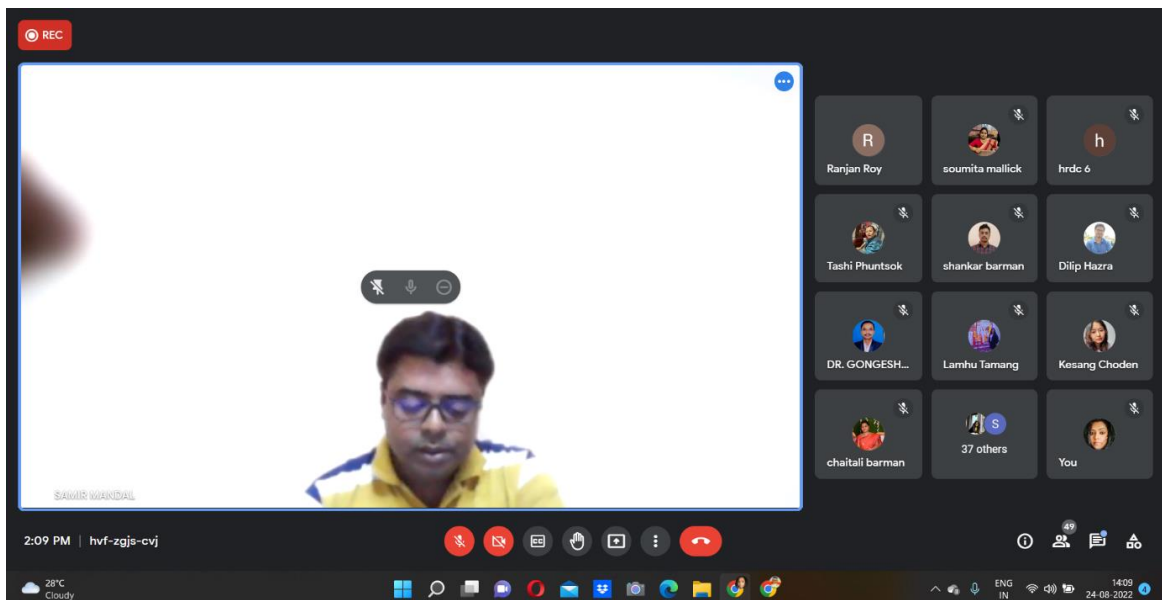
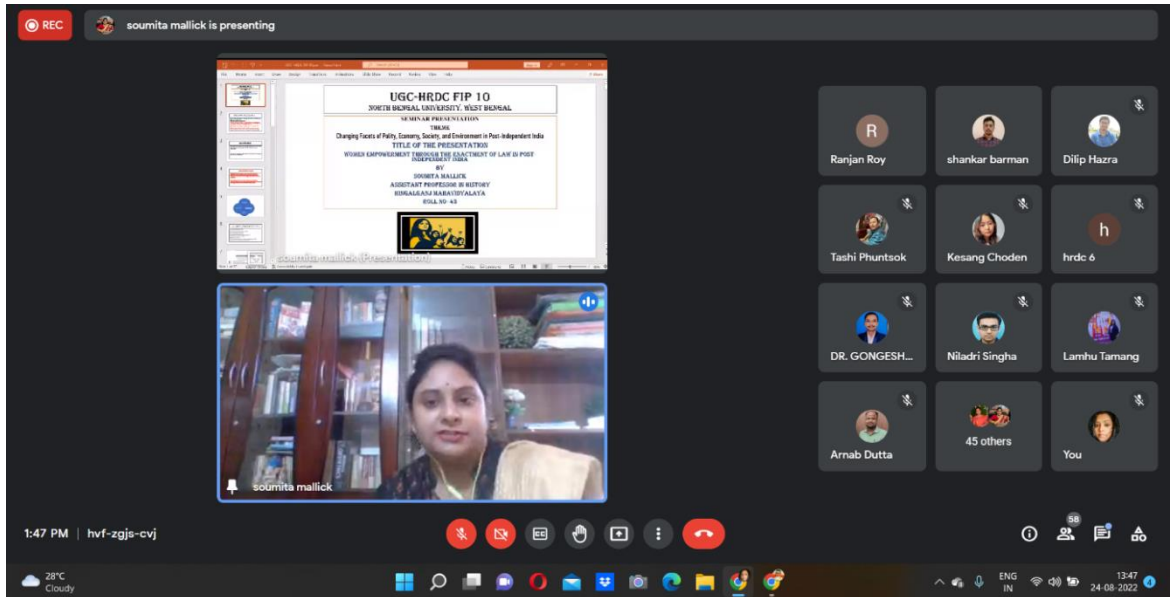
1:19 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

28°C Cloudy

Ranjan Roy SUSANTA ROY Diip Hazra
Tashi Phuntsok Kesang Choden hrc 6
chaitali barman Niladri Singha Lamhu Tamang
46 others

SUSANTA ROY has raised a hand Open queue X

28°C Cloudy ENG IN 13:19 24-08-2022



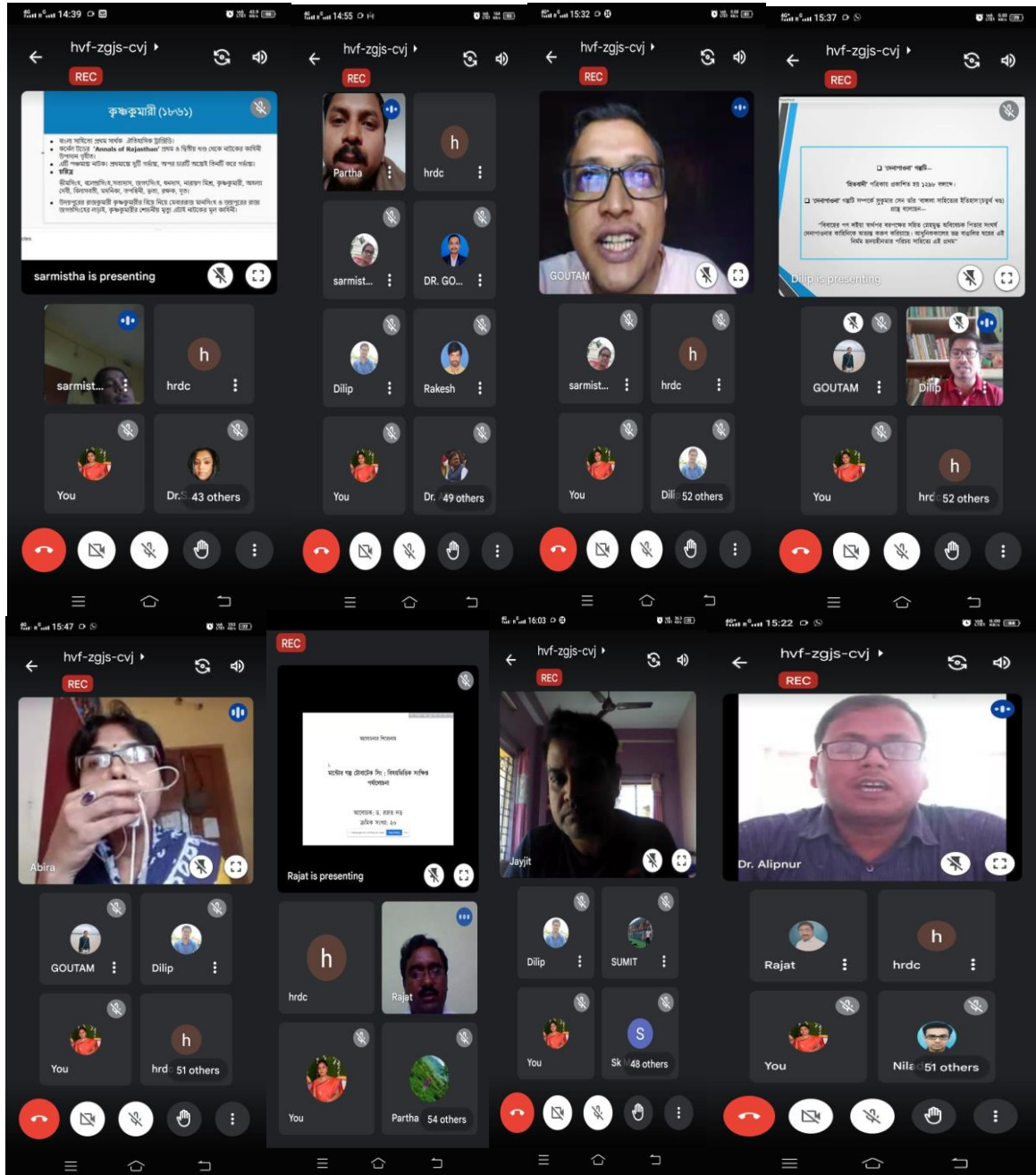
In the second session the microteaching of participants of group A3 (Language group) and A4 (Social Science group) in second session was divided in two parts and the first part of the session begun at 2:30 p.m. with an introduction of the honourable adjudicator Dr. Ashis Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Bengali, University of North Bengal. The 1st participant of this session was Mrs. Sarmistha Jodder, class roll no.8 has delivered a lecture on “The significance of Michael Madhusudan Dutta’s play Krishnakumari”. The 2nd participant of the session was Dr. ParthaBhore, roll no.17 and his topic was “Manik Bandopadhyay’s Puppet Dance story”. Next participant Dr. Rajat

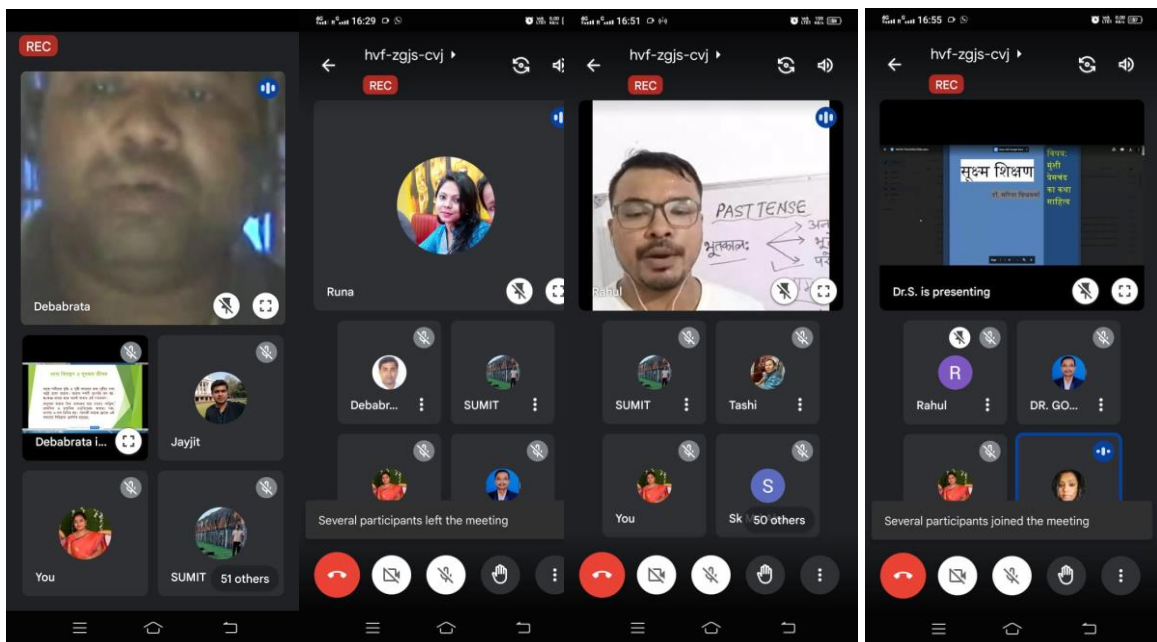
Dutta , roll no.20 talked about “ Manto’s Tale Tobatec Singha: A Brief Thematic Review”. Dr. Alipnur Ahamed , roll no.21was the next speaker and he gave a lecture on “Literary works composed in the Arakan Dynasty”. The 5th participant was Mr. Goutam Nandi, roll no.36 and his topic was “The subject matter of the short story of Banaphul’s Nimgachh”. Next participant of this microteaching session was Mr. Dilip Hazra, roll no.37 was delivered a lecture on “Rabindranath Tagore’s short story Dena Paona and Dowry System in society”. The last participant of this session was Ms. Abira Sengupta, roll no.54 delivered her lecture on the topic “Third Battle of Panipath–short story by Subodh Ghosh”. All these above mentioned participants were College Teachers from Department of Bengali of various degree Colleges and all of them presented in very well manner.8 minutes were given for their teaching and 2 minutes for interaction. They were very much praised and encouraged by our adjudicator sir.

The next half of the second session of microteaching begun at 4:00 p.m. and this session was adjudicated by Professor Sumit Ray, Department of English, and University of North Bengal. In this session all the participants were from group A4 i.e. the Social Science group. The 1st participant of this session was Jayjit Sarkar, Assistant Professor of English, roll no.3, delivered his talk on the topic “Anti-enlightment Paradigm in Western thought”. The 2nd speaker was Dr. Debabrata Bera from the Department of Sanskrit, roll no.5, was talked about “Diet Control and Happy Life”. Next speaker was Mrs. Runa Debnath Sarkar, also an Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, roll no.12 and she was talked about “Karmayoga-from 3rd chapter of Gita”. Next participant of this session was Mr. Rahul Gazi, an Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, roll no.13 was delivered his lecture on “Past Tense usage Techniques in Sanskrit Grammer”. And the last participant for today’s programme was Dr. Sarita Vishwakarma, Assistant Professor of Hindi has delivered a lecture on the topic “Fiction Literature by Munsii Prem Chand”. All the

speakers of this session were very beautifully presented their topics in a understandable manner. The interaction session was also very good.

Followings are the screenshots of today's microteaching session.



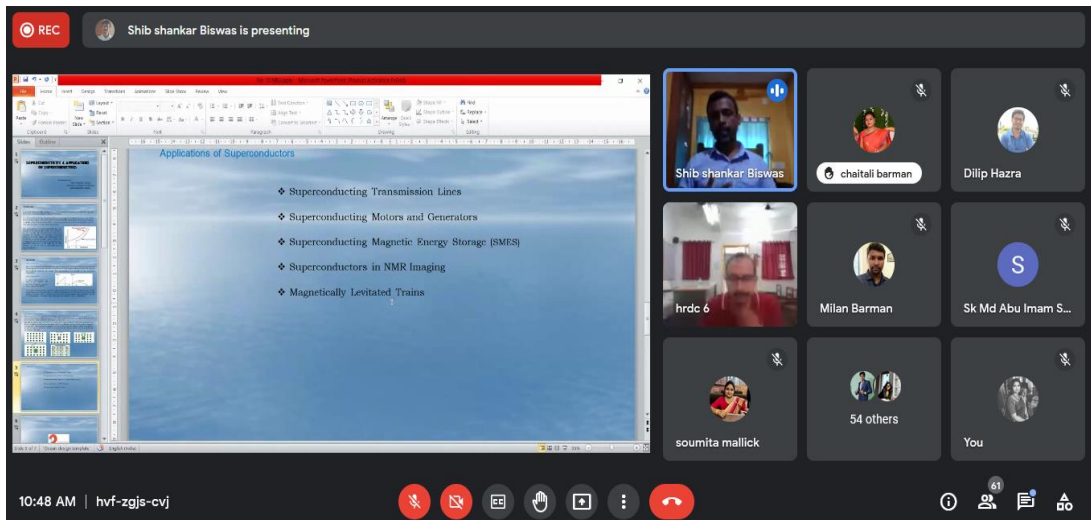


Day 15 (25.08.2022)

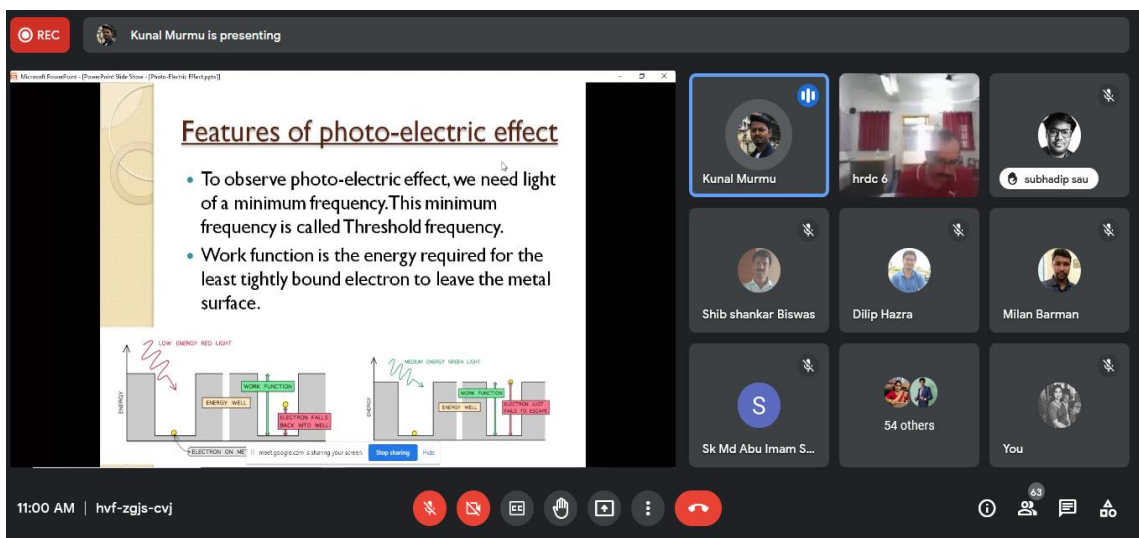
The program has started with a welcome address by Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal.

In the first session, Adjudicator was Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya. The Group A1 (Science Group) has delivered their microteaching. There are ten participants; each of them takes part simultaneously.

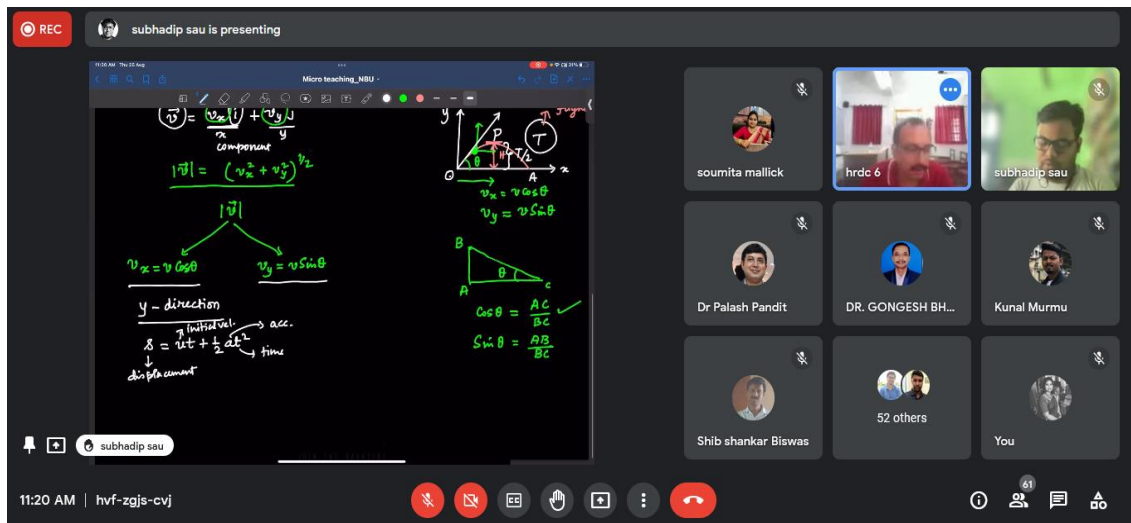
The first participant, **Shib Shankar Biswas**, (Roll No.11, FIP-NBU-10) delivers the lecture on Superconductivity and applications of superconductors. He clears the concepts and types of superconductor materials with the graphical representation. BCS theory of Superconductivity and the various applications of superconductors are also delivered by him clearly.



The Second participant, **Kunal Murmu**, (Roll No.44, FIP-NBU-10) delivers the topic about the concept, background and also features of the Photo-Electric Effect. He also enlightens the theory of Einstein about the mentioned topic. He clears the features with graphical representation. Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya, Adjudicator suggested to also clear the topic for the layman. He does it very clearly. He also explains the applications in switching street light, digital camera, and solar cell and so on. Subhadip Sau asks about the intensity of photon. He satisfies the question very well.



Third participant, **Subhadip Sau** (Roll No. 51, FIP-NBU-10) introduces the projectile motion with the example of famous Athlete Neeraj Chopra and various sports. Then he states that two dimensional motions and he writes the formulas and explains them very well. Syamdas Bandyopadhyay, Sarita Vishwakarma and other participants asks questions and he satisfies those with the video representations.

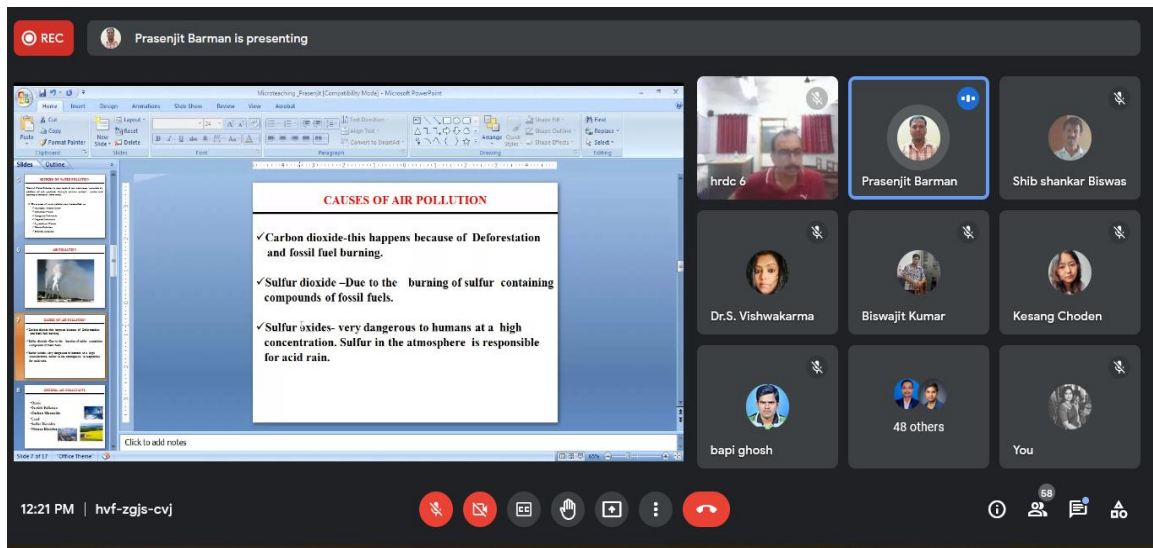


Next the participant, **Dr. Gyan Chandra Pariyar** (Roll No. 1, FIP-NBU-10) introduces the concept of Amino Acids and the relation between the protein and amino acid. He states what do amino acids do and how we define the amino acid. He discusses the structure of amino acid with the graphical representation and classification of amino acids. **Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya**, asks about the question whether is it possible to make in laboratory, he answers yes, it is possible. **Subhadip Sau** and **Dr.Mossaraf Hossain** ask various questions and he answers satisfactory.

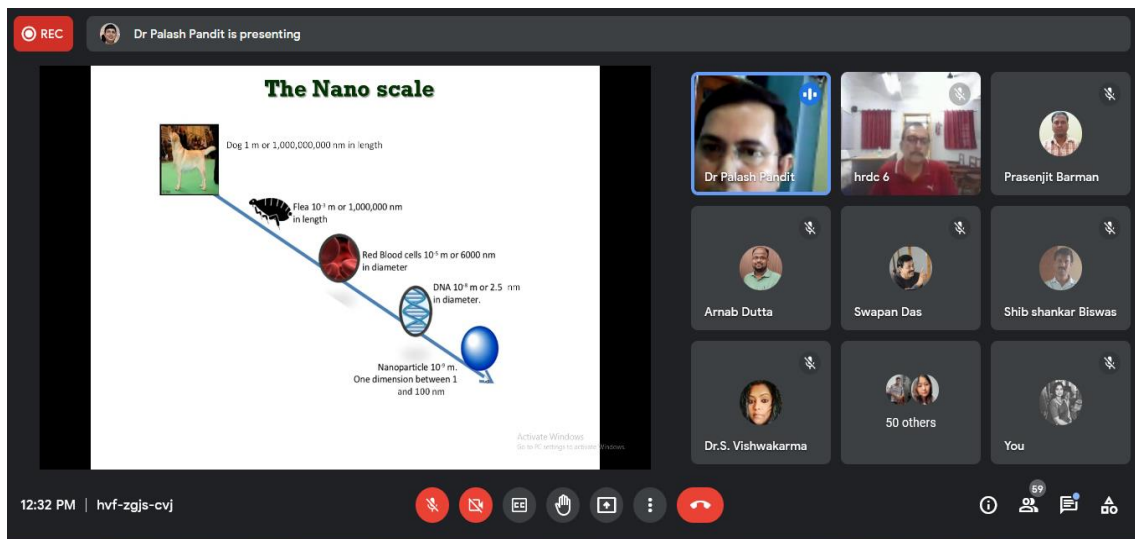
Fifth participant, **Mossaraf Hossain** (Roll No. 2, FIP-NBU-10) introduces the topic which is Inclusion Chemistry: Bio active Heterocyclic compounds with Beta Cyclodextrin, he says that the synthesis of the compound, Optimized table, inclusion techniques. He explains the four techniques of the formation the of inclusion complexes. He explains effect of crusting time the formation inclusion compound with graphical representation. His observations and outcomes are shown on the slide very clearly.

Milan Barman asks many questions and he answers clearly.

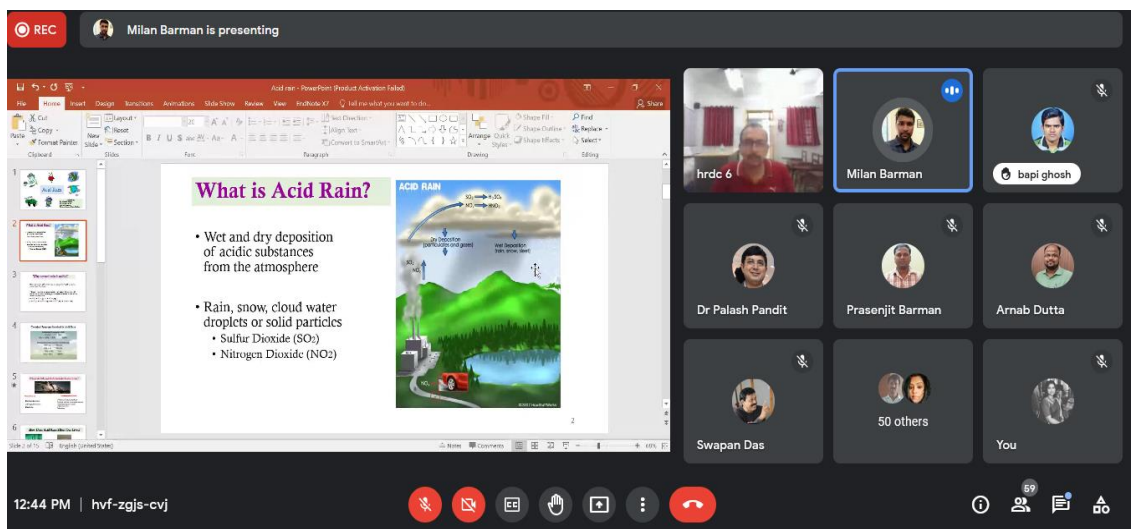
Then, the Sixth participant, **Dr. Prasenjit Barman** (Roll No. 24, FIP-NBU-10) he talks about the environmental Pollution. At first he discusses about the concept and types and sources of pollution with the pictures. He also discusses about the causes and criteria of the pollution. He discusses about the effects and reduce of the pollution. Awareness should be done for the better world. **Arnab Dutta, Swapan Das** has taken part in a very good interactive session.



Seventh participant, **Dr. Palash Pandit** (Roll No. 25, FIP-NBU-10) delivers his lecture on Nanoscience and Nanotechnology. He introduces the terminology of the term 'Nano' and explains the nanostructure with the picture. He defines the nanoparticle also. He pointwise states that the key matters. He says that how the scientists work on this, how Nanoscience and Nanotechnology improve our lives. He points out the uses of the nanoparticles. He mentions that in the health care, how to detect disease like cancer and also mentions the development of the technology. Dr. Prasenjit Barman asked about the nano particles and answers with the explanations.

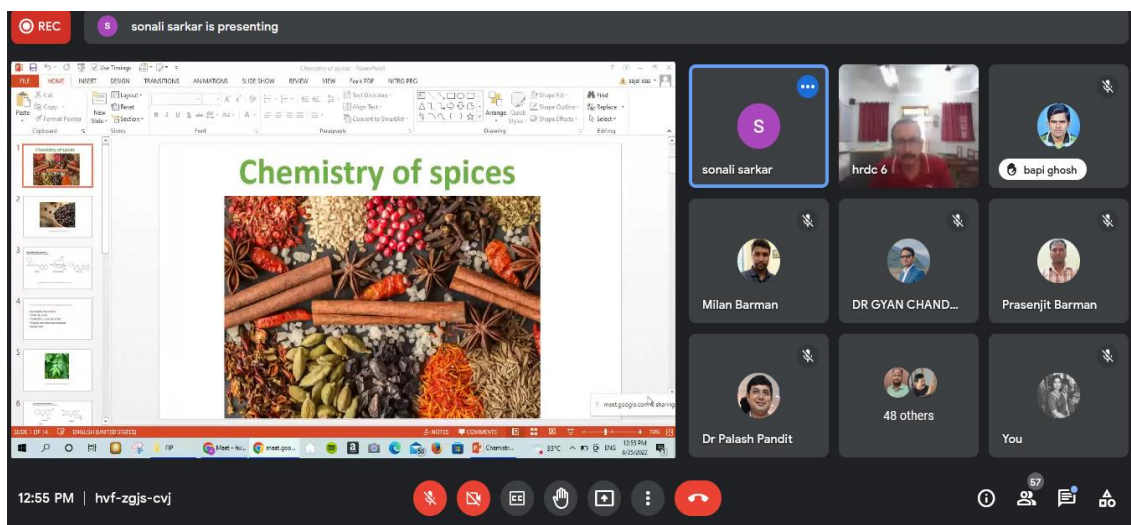


Eighth participant, **Milan Kr Barman** (Roll No. 26, FIP-NBU-10), he discusses about What is the acid rain. He explains the cause of the normal rain is acidic with the formulas. Then he says that the clinical processes which is involved in Acid rain. He says that the effects of the acid rain in various aspects. At last, he gives suggestion about the prevention also. Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya asks that the possible methodology to utilize the rain, He suggests for the reduction of the acid rain.

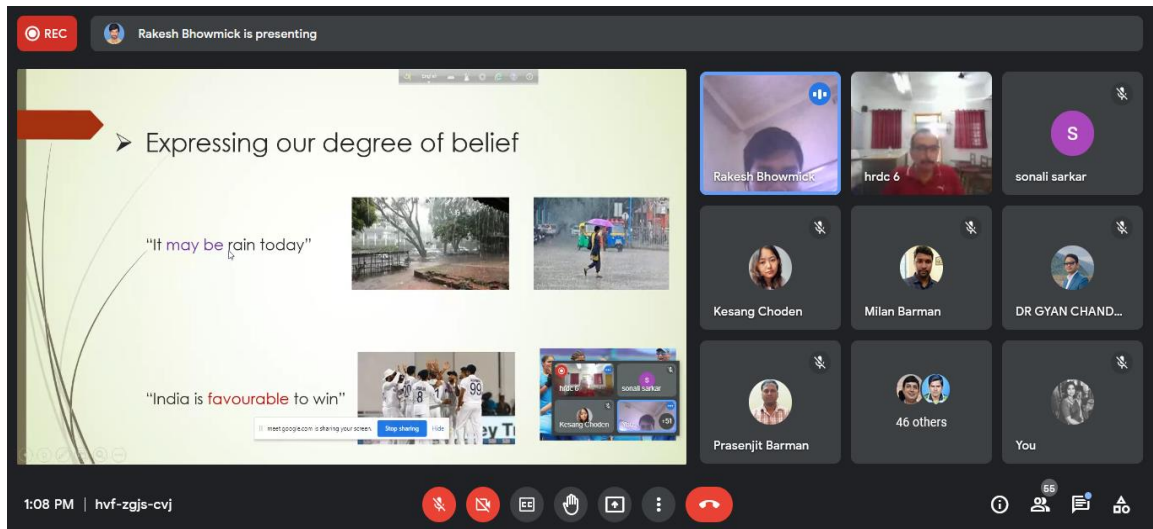


Ninth participant, **Sonali Sarkar** (Roll No. 57, FIP-NBU-10) discusses about the interesting topic, Chemistry of Spices. She tells about the black pepper and its medicinal pharmacological uses point wise. Then she says about the importance of the curry leaves. Then she starts the discussion of the clove from the ayurvedic value and Chinese

medicine and then medicinal and pharmacological uses are discussed. She also enlightens the value of turmeric. Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya asks about the use of the spices and she answers whether it can be used as raw or in the foods. Kesang Choden gives a viewpoint the use of spices in covid 19, Sonali Sarkar also gives her view point in this regard.



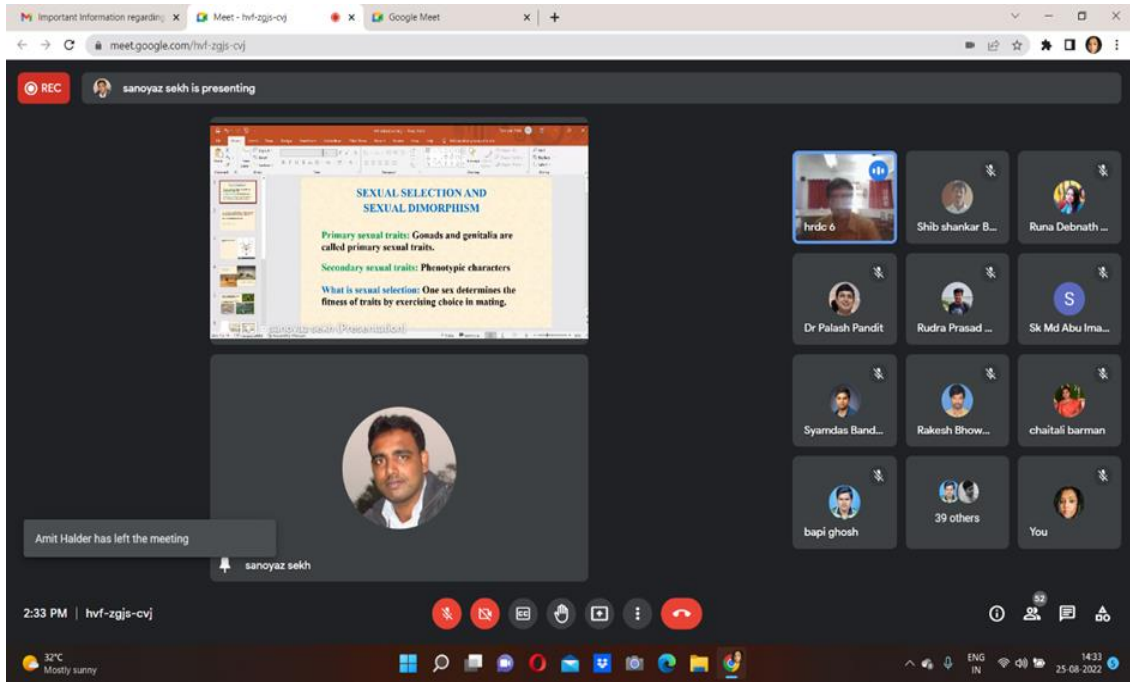
The last participant of the session, **Rakesh Bhowmick** (Roll No. 18, FIP-NBU-10) introduces the concept of probability. At first, he discusses about the term 'probability'. Then he gives the historical view of probability. He gives the three random experiments. Individually every experiment is discussed by him in a mathematical viewpoint. He also gives another random experiment with graphical representation. He discusses about the application of the probability. Bapi Ghosh asks that there is any rule about the calculation of probability, he answers yes and explains with the slide. Tashi Phuntsok asks about the use of probability in the cricket also he answers in a satisfactory manner. Soumita Mallick asks about the gambling and he answers with the examples. Subhadip Sau questions about the probability and he gives an answer with explaining the formulas. Sarita Vishwakarma asks about the use of the Indian and western theory of Probability and he answers that there is no biasness.



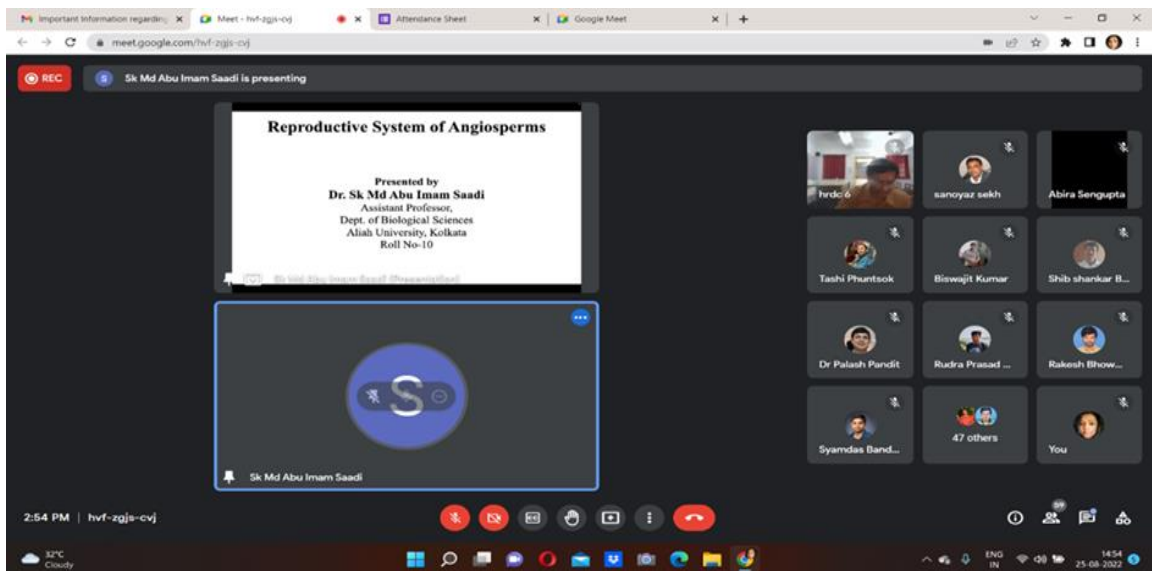
Finally, after giving the wonderful microteaching by all the participants of the Group A1, the session is over.

In the second session, the first Adjudicator is **Dr. Arpan Kumar Maiti**, Assistant Professor, Department of zoology, University of North Bengal for A2 group and for A5 group, Adjudicator is **Prof. Anjan Chakraborty**, Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, University of North Bengal.

First A2 group deliver their microteaching. There are eight participants of this group (A2). The first participant is **Mr. Sanoyaz Sekh**, Assistant professor of Botany, Vidyasagar College. He delivers his lecture on Sexual Selection and Sexual dimorphism. He focuses on sexual traits, sexual selection and sexual dimorphism in his discussion.

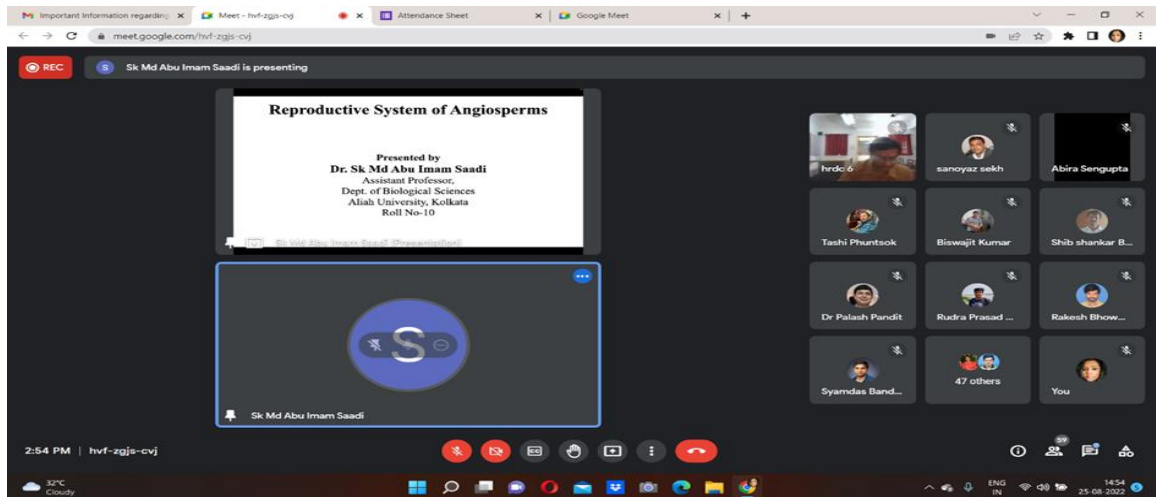


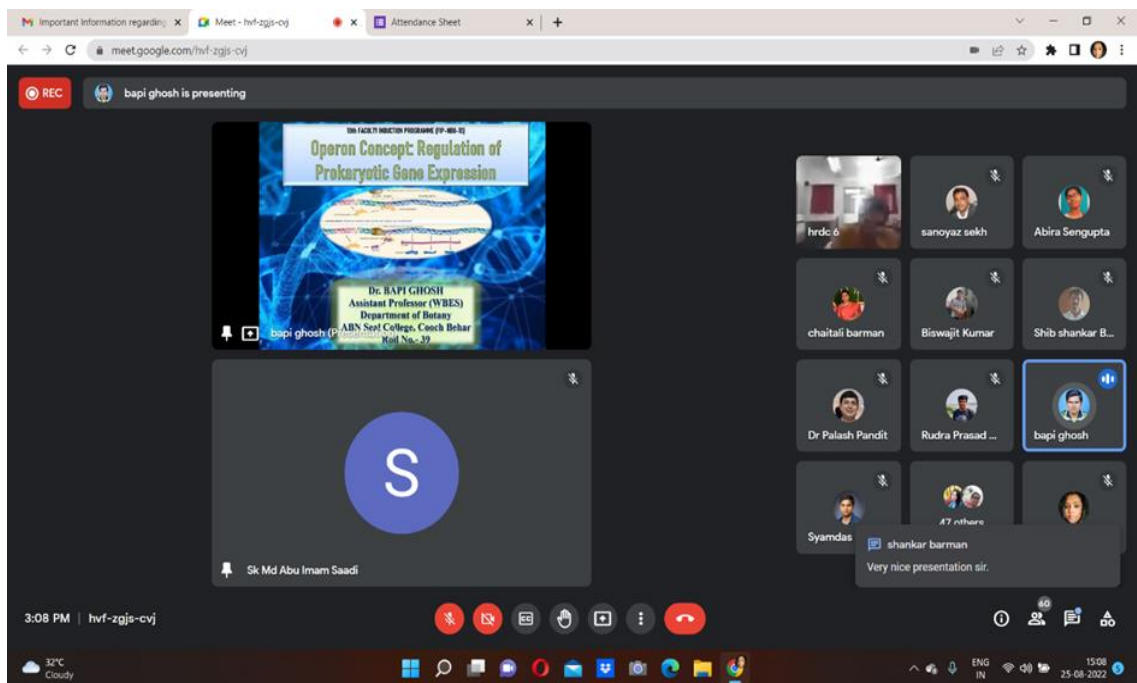
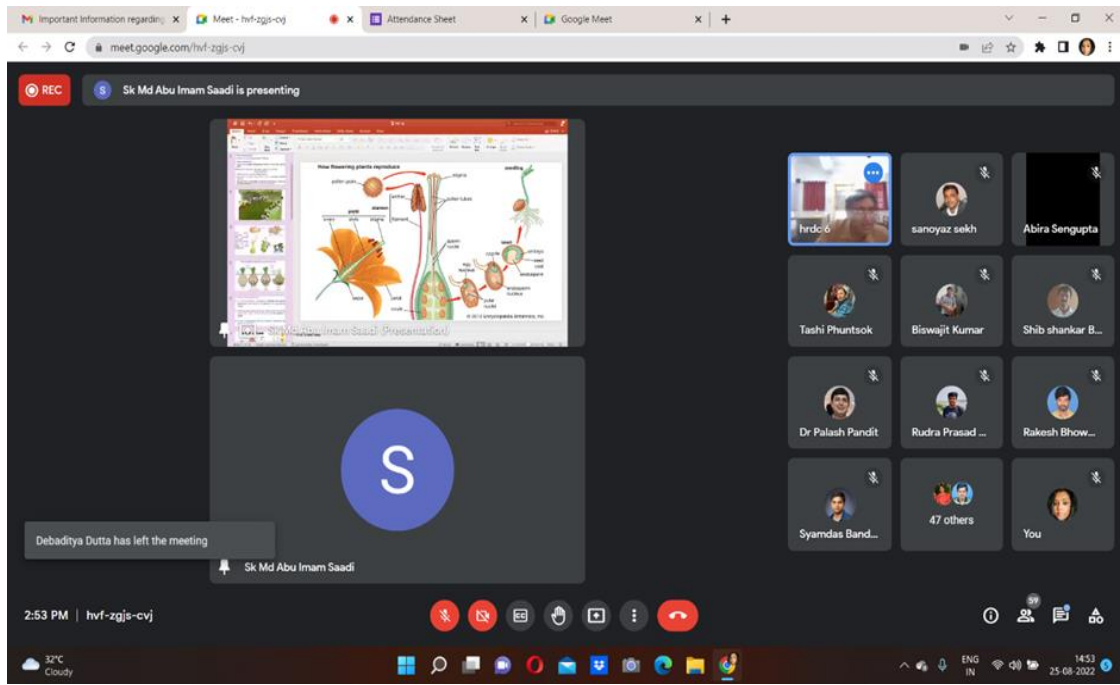
The Second participant is **Mr. Sk Md Abu Imam Saadi**, Assistant professor of Botany, Aliah University. His topic of discussion is Reproductive system of angiosperm. He introduces angiosperm and asexual or vegetative reproduction.



Third participant of microteaching is **Dr. Bapi Ghosh**, Assistant Professor of Botany, ABN Seal College. He delivers his lecture on the topic Operon Concept: Regulation of Prokaryotic gene expression. He discusses thoroughly about gene and need of gene regulation.

Fourth participant is **Dr. Sandipan Ray**, Assistant Professor of Botany, Durgapur Govt. College. He delivers his lecture on the topic Nomenclature nymes. He enlightens the mistakes that happen at the time of nomenclature of plants. Authors of scientists might make mistakes to give name to a certain plant. He discusses eight such kind of names.

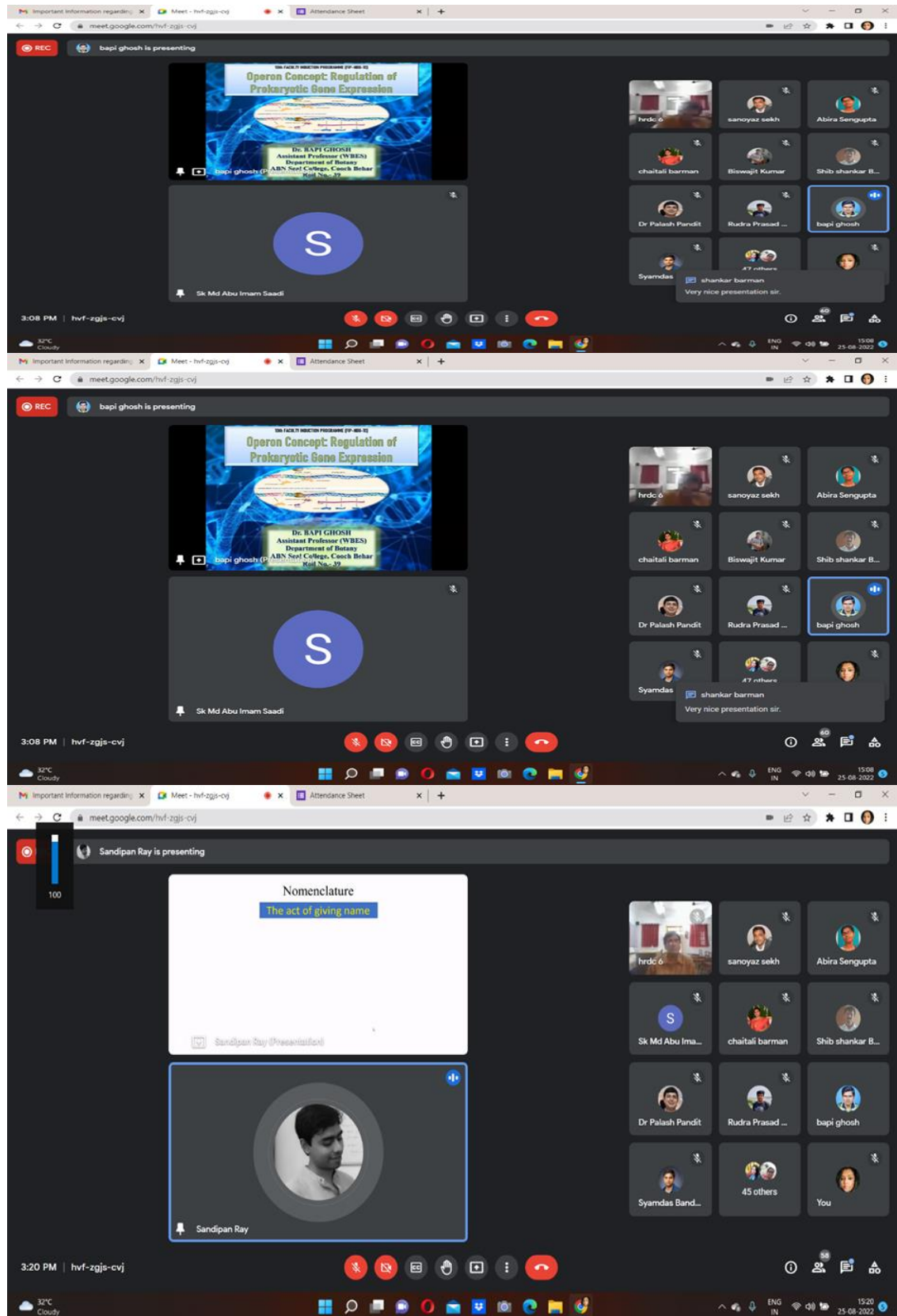




Fifth participant of second session is **Mr. Amit Halder**, Assistant Professor of Botany, Nabadwip Vidyasagar College. His topic of micro teaching is Photoperiodism. He discusses about Photoperiodism, critical day length and classification of plants based on photoperiodism.

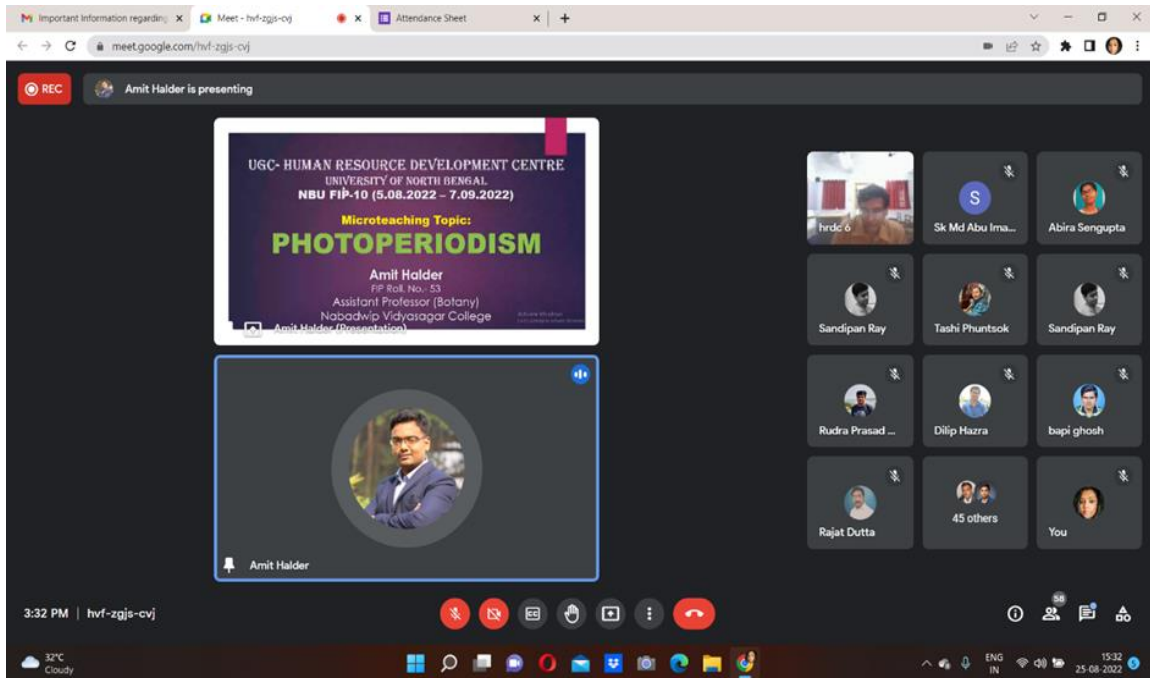
Sixth participant of A2 group is **Dr. Shyamdas Bandyopadhyay**, Assistant Professor of Zoology, Burdwan Raj College. He delivers his lecture on a very interesting topic -

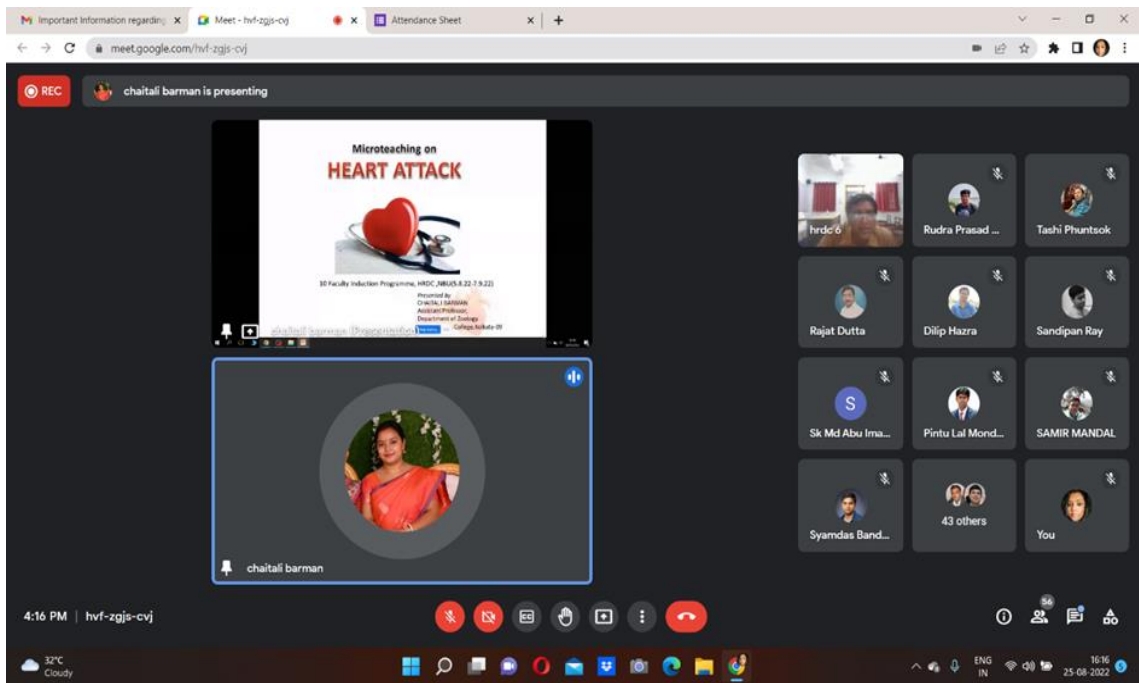
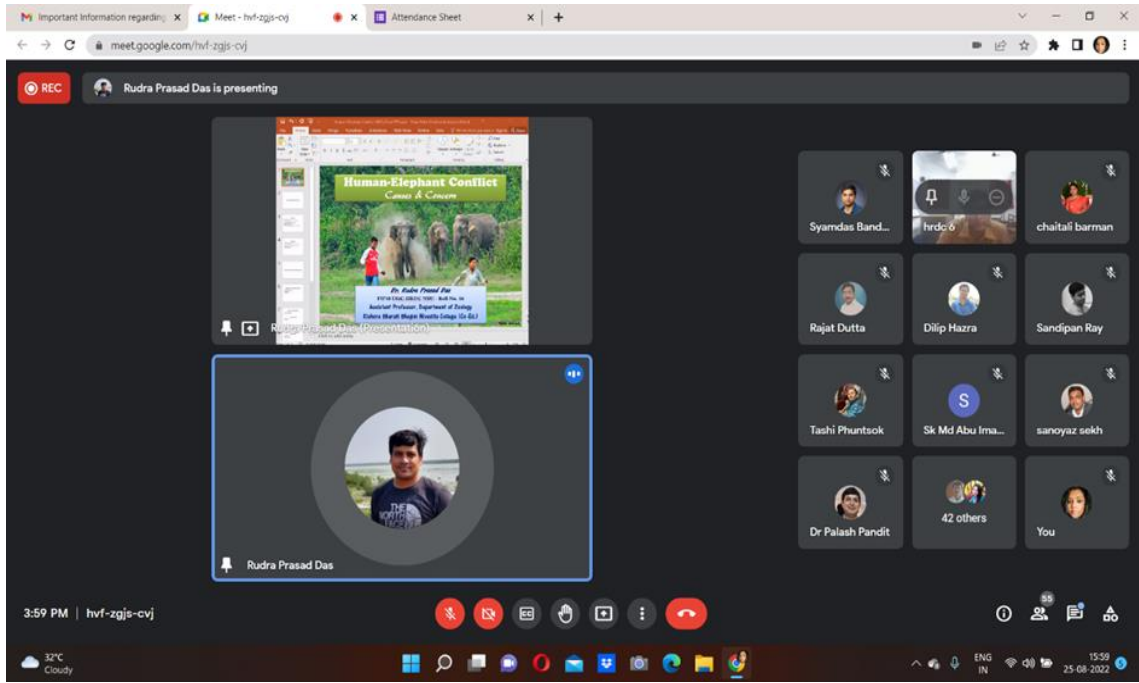
Working of the Immune System: the Basics. He discusses immune system. He enlightens pillars of immunity, collaboration between innate and adaptive immunity and also dysfunction of immune system.



Seventh participant of microteaching is **Dr. Rudra Prasad Das**. He gives very informative lecture on the topic Human-Elephant conflict, its causes and concern. He talks about conservation initiative, management of elephant habitat.

Last participant of A2 group is **Mrs. Chaitali Barman**. She delivers her lecture on an important topic - Heart attack. She discusses concurrently about heart attack, its risk factor and prevention.

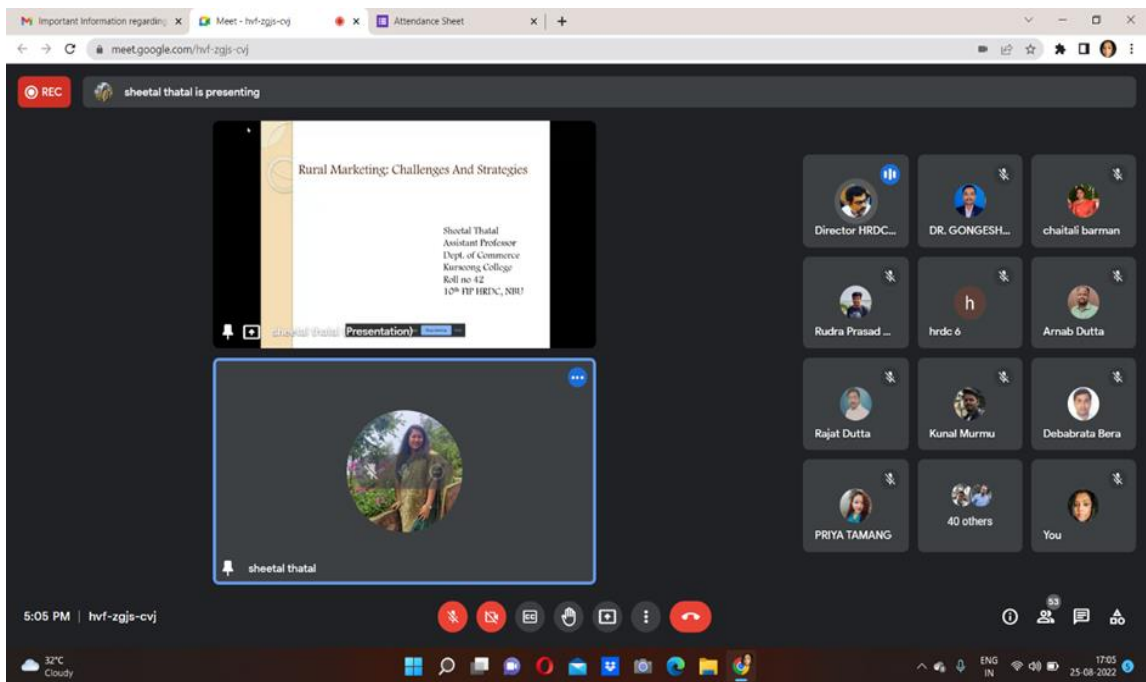
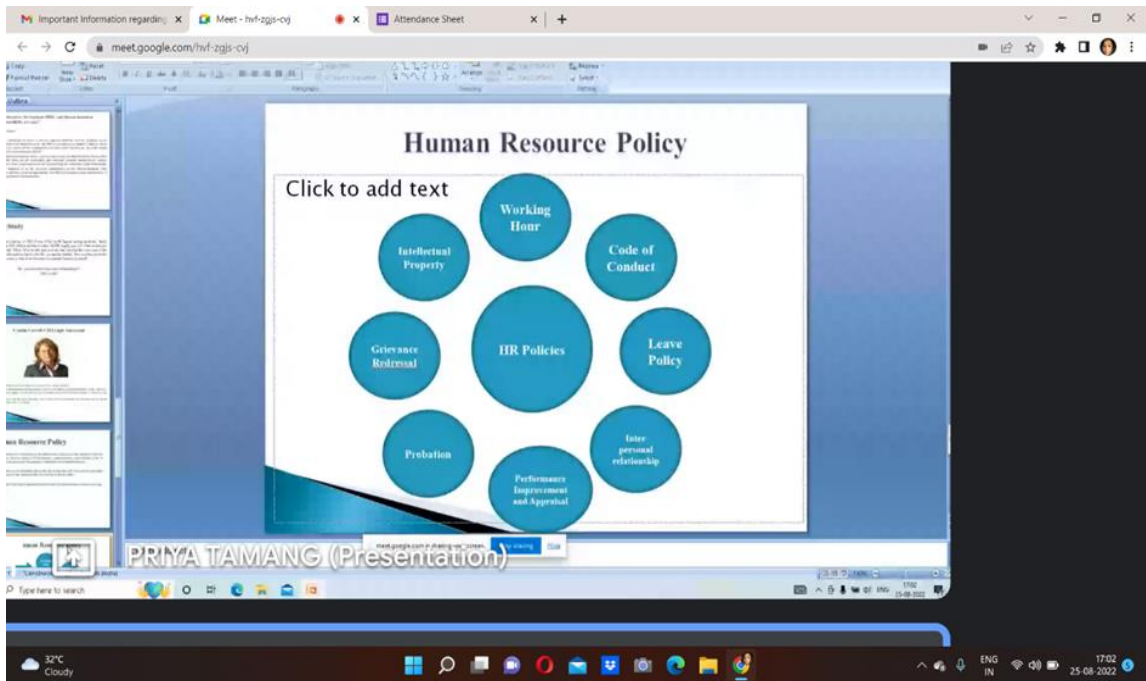




After giving brilliant microteaching of A2 group, A5 group members take part concurrently.

First participant is **Mr. Tashi Phuntsok**, Assistant Professor of Commerce, Jhargram Raj College. He delivers his lecture on the topic Emotional Intelligence- So how are you feeling. He discusses about the mental health epidemic and its solution. He enlightens Emotional intelligence and intelligence Quotient.

The last participant of A5 group is **Mrs. Sheetal Thatal**, Assistant Professor of Commerce, Kurseong College. She delivers her lecture on the topic- Rural marketing and challenges. She elucidate rural marketing and its challenges.



Day 16 (26.08.2022)

Initially the Google meet link was opened at 10.18 a.m. and the participants started to join the programme. At the very beginning the programme was started with the good morning wishes by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Honourable Deputy Director, UGC-HRDC, NORTH BENGAL UNIVERSITY. He announced the day-long programme schedule. He also announced the names of the adjudicators, that is, Prof. Ranjan Ray and Prof. Karubaki Datta of the first session.

In the meantime, at 10.29 a.m. both the adjudicators joined the programme. Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya introduced them with a brief note.

According to the programme schedule, the micro teaching presentation started with the participant from group A7. The participants of the group(A7) were from the discipline of history and geography. The first micro teaching presentation was started with the Power Point presentation by **Shankar Barman** (Roll no 6) on the topic Emergence of Cultural Conflict in Bengal during the first half of the 20th century. He explained the topic with related examples. The outcome of the discussion is that after the establishment of the Rangapur sahitya Parishad (1905) and Varendra Research Society (1910), cultural conflict created between North Bengal and West Bengal. He completed his presentation within the stipulated time. The adjudicator appreciates his presentation.

The next presentation was given by **Susanta Roy** (Roll No -7). He presented on the topic Spread of Western Education in British India. He discussed vernacular education, pathshalas, Madras as well as the establishment of Asiatic society Calcutta, Madrasa,Sanskrit college and so on.

The next micro teaching presentation was made by **Dr Gongesh Bhattacharjee** (Roll No.34). He started with the Power Point presentation on the topic concept of micro

teaching. He explained the concept of micro teaching elaborately with related examples. He illustrated that micro teaching is a teacher training or faculty development techniques for learning a particular teaching skill. He also explained about the origin and development objectives, characteristics, and various steps of micro teaching with a systematic order. He also clearly explained about the various skills and components of micro teaching. Both the adjudicators appreciated the topic and the way of presentation.

The next presentation was made by **Soumita Mallick** (Roll no 43) on the topic Nature of Dhamma of king Ashok through the edits. She clearly explained the topic with related examples. She forwarded her arguments that it is a very debatable topic for the scholarly world. She discussed what dhamma is? She explained Is it a religion in common sense or is it Buddhism? The adjudicators appreciated the presentation.

The next micro teaching presentation was given by **Samir Mandal** (roll no 60) on the topic significance of the Satyagraha movement in South Africa. He nicely explained how Gandhiji was influenced towards the Satyagraha. He also discussed Gandhiji's rise to power which was the greatest gift of the Indians struggle in South Africa. He also clearly explained about the various aspects and significance of the Satyagraha Movement in South Africa with related examples. Both the adjudicators appreciated the topic as well as the presentation.

The group A8 micro teaching session was started with the Power Point presentation by **Dr.Niladri Shekhar Singha** bearing roll no 2 on the topic plate tectonic boundaries and resultant tectonic events. He started the presentation with a video and explained that plates are the broken parts of the earth crust which is technically very active. Although he could not complete the topic due to time constraints but the topic was attractive.

Next presentation started with **Arnab Kumar Dutta** on the topic normal probability curve. He elaborately explained that normal distribution also known as Gaussian

distribution is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean, showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean.

Sattar Hossain bearing roll number 48 presented his teaching on the theme composition and structure of the atmosphere with related examples.

Lamhu Dolma Tamang bearing roll number 48 explained on components of population change with special reference to present day.

Amit Banik bearing roll number 52 presented his teaching on the topic interpretation of air quality. He illustrated the difference between air and wind with related examples. He also illustrated how to calculate air quality index value.

Afterwards the presentation of group A6 have started, **Subrata Sen** (roll no 4) presented micro teaching on the topic of learning disabilities where he clearly explained the challenging tasks to meet the requirements of disabled learners in an inclusive form of education.

The next participant was **Biswajit Patra**, he presented the topic- concept of education with reference to Delors commission. He described Delors thought about the aims of education, curriculum etc in a realistic view.

The next presentation was made by **Dr Pintu Lal Mandal** on the topic of Exercise for Fitness and Wellness. He discussed that exercise not only changes our body but also it changes one's mind, attitude, behaviour etc.

Right after him, **Bappi Das** bearing roll number 30 presented his micro teaching with the theme CIPP model for curriculum evaluation. He also described the summative and formative evaluation.

After that **Dr Mesanguto Meru** delivered his micro teaching on sports management skill perspective and marketing mix strategies. Dr Meru talked on the importance of sports management skills and it's 7 points which are basically related to sports marketing.

The next presentation was made by **Sukanya Mallick** on normative principals with Power Point presentation. She briefly explained the classification and cataloguing of library books. It was an informative and educative presentation.

The last presentation of the first session was made by **Sukanya Mandal**. She presented micro teaching on the topic introduction to library classification with relevant examples. Thus, the first session of day 16 ended.

The second half session of the 10th Faculty Induction Programme, Day 16 composed of the micro teaching sessions of Group A6 Social Science Group. A total of 10 participants belonging to the disciplines of Political Science, Philosophy and Sociology presented their micro-teaching on various aspect related to the said disciplines.

Professor Arun Kanti Jana, Department of Political Science, North Bengal University and **Professor Debika Saha**, Department of Philosophy, North Bengal University were the eminent adjudicators for the session. The second session began with the introduction of the eminent adjudicators by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director of UGC HRDC NBU. After the introduction the session was handed over to the adjudicators.

The 1st micro-teaching session began with the presentation of **Ms. Passang Doma Bhutia** on the topic “The Role and Importance of Media in Strengthening Democracy in India”. Through her presentation she highlighted the importance and role of media in strengthening the various aspects of Democracy, how media acts as the 4th Pillar of Democracy

- By playing the role of watchdog for the people
- By acting as a medium of social change
- Acting as a bridge between the people and the government.

The 2nd presentation was by **Mr. Munna Thakur**, on the topic “Indian Parliament: A comparative Analysis of composition between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha”. He firstly started with the introduction to the meaning of Parliament and then went on to talk about the Indian Parliament composing of the two houses Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. He then made a basic comparison between the two houses on aspects like power and functions, composition and terms. Towards the end he concluded with the statement that Lok Sabha is the house of People’s Representation and Rajya Sabha is the House of State Representation.

The 3rd micro teaching was on the topic “Panchayati Raj in India”, presented by **Ms. Manasree Dasgupta**. She began by explaining the mean of Panchayati Raj system stating that it signifies the system of rural local self - governance. She then went on to explain the evolution of the Panchayati Raj institutions in India highlighting the various committees like the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, G V Rao Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee and finally the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. She also explained in detail the various features of the 73rd Amendment Act and also explained the 11th schedule to the constitution of India.

The 4th presenter was **Dr. Swapan Das** and he gave a very elaborate presentation on the significance and the status of, “The Preamble to the Constitution of India”. Dr. Das discussed the status of the Preamble as to how initially it was not considered to be a part of Indian Constitution but now is a very significant part of the Constitution of India. He also highlighted that the Preamble actually acts as a Key Card to the constitution of

India, with the help of which we can understand and analyze the various goals that has been incorporated in our Constitution.

The 5th micro-teaching was on the topic “Evolution of Public Administration”, presented by **Mr. Bishwajit Kumar**, wherein he highlighted the 5 stages of the evolution of public administration as an academic discipline

- Stage 1 politics – administration dichotomy (1887-1926)
- Stage 2 principles of administration (1927-1937)
- Stage 3 era of Challenge (1938-1947)
- Stage 4 crisis of identity (1948-1970)
- Stage 5 Public Policy perspective (1971 onwards)

The 6th micro teaching was on the topic “Political Obligation”, presented by **Ms. Kesang Choden Bhutia**. Her topic highlighted the concept of Political obligation which is the moral responsibility of every individual as a citizen of a particular state to follow the laws of that state for example the duty to cast vote. She also discussed the various characteristics of political obligation and the various theories that justifies the grounds for political obligation. Also highlighting that political obligation is not only obeying the laws of the state, but also having the right to resistance, in order to check the arbitrariness of the state’s authority in case it infringes the rights and liberties of the people.

The 7th micro teaching was done by **Mr. Nirmal Barman**, on the topic “NYAYA:Perception”. He explained that according to Nyaya perception or Pratyaksha is considered to be the first source of knowledge. He then explained the various classification of perception laukika and alaukika and the different kinds of laukik and alaukik perceptions. There are different kinds of Laukika perceptions like visual, auditory, tactual, gustatory, olfactory and internal or mental perceptions. On the other

hand, there are three different kinds of alaukika perceptions yogaja, janalakshana and samanyalakshana.

The 8th micro teaching session was done by **Mr. Debaditya Dutta** who presented on the topic “Sociological Imaginations C. Wright Mill’s”. He began by explaining the background of the concept of Sociological Imagination first published in the year 1959. He then went on to explain Mill’s concept stating that Mill tried to bridge the gap between individual and society. Sociological Imaginations is the vivid awareness of the relationship between experience and the wider society. This concept he explained by taking the example of drinking tea how it can be conceived as a personal habit, as well as, a medium of interaction and socialization between various people. Towards the end concluding that sociological sense gives us the ability see the context which shape our individual decision making and decisions made by others.

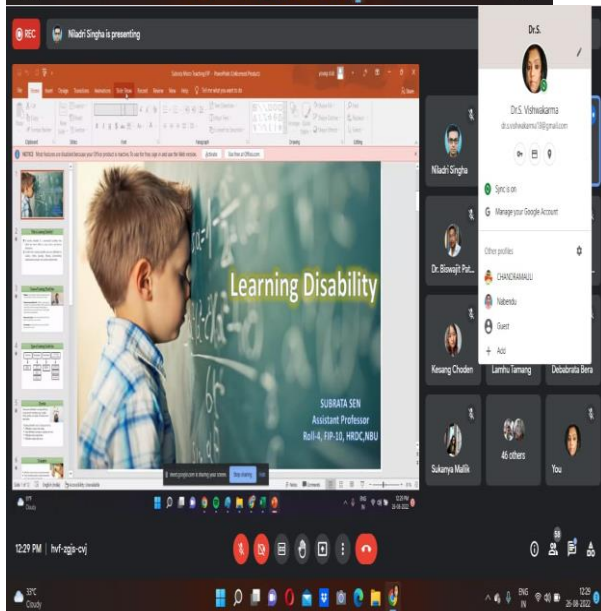
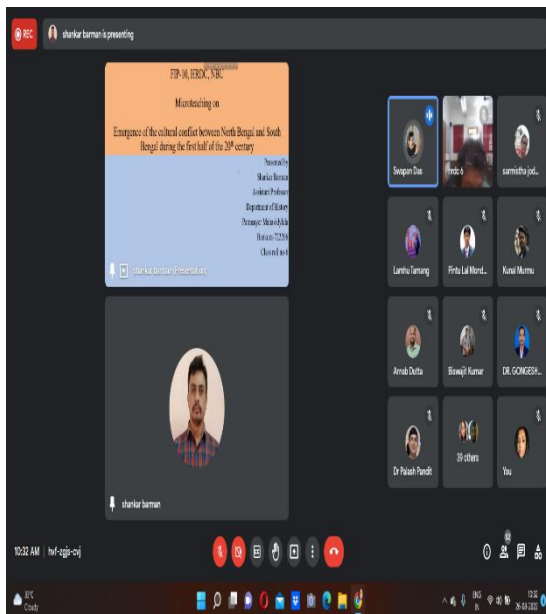
The 9th micro teaching was done by **Ms. Yankeela Bhutia** on the topic “Socialization”. She began by explaining what you mean by socialization whereby children and adults learn from each other. The importance of socialization stating that it converts man to a social being helps to enact different roles in his life. The various factors of socialization and the different elements of socialization were also covered by Ms. Yankeela Bhutia. She also explained that different ways of socialization for Children and Adults, the various agencies of socialization and finally concluding with the various theories of socialization.

The final micro teaching was done by **Ms. Priyanka Gupta** on the topic “Social Mobility: Concept, Types and Importance”. She began by explaining the meaning of social mobility stating that it refers to shift in an individual’s social status from one status to another. She also highlighted of the different types of social mobility like horizontal, vertical, inter-generational and intra-generational mobility. And finally

concluding with the importance of social mobility in human society, stating that it encourages individual's creativity, facilitates open society, promotes freedom and brings about social progress.

The session ended with the wise words of the eminent adjudicators providing suggestions for scope of improvement.

Some Snapshots of the Day.



REC

ARUN KANTI JANA debika saha Manasree Dasgu... Tashi Phuntsok munna thakur

DR. GONGESH B... PASSANG DOMA... Syamdas Bandyo... hrdc 6 Nirmal Barman

sonali sarkar bapi ghosh Dr. Biswajit Patra 43 others You

Swapan Das

Swapan Das
So who even me. the preamble. So preamble has got a history

3:14 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

34°C Cloudy

ENG IN 15:14 26-08-2022

Kesang Choden is presenting

POLITICAL OBLIGATION

MS. KESANG CHODEN BHUTIA
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
POLITICAL SCIENCE
JOGESH CHANDRA CHAUDHURI LAW COLLEGE, CALCUTTA
UNIVERSITY
15TH FACULTY INDUCTION PROGRAMME
GROUP 6, ROLL NO. 59

Kesang Choden (Presentation)

debika saha

Biswajit Kumar

DR. GONGESH...

34°C Partly sunny

ENG IN 15:32 26-08-2022



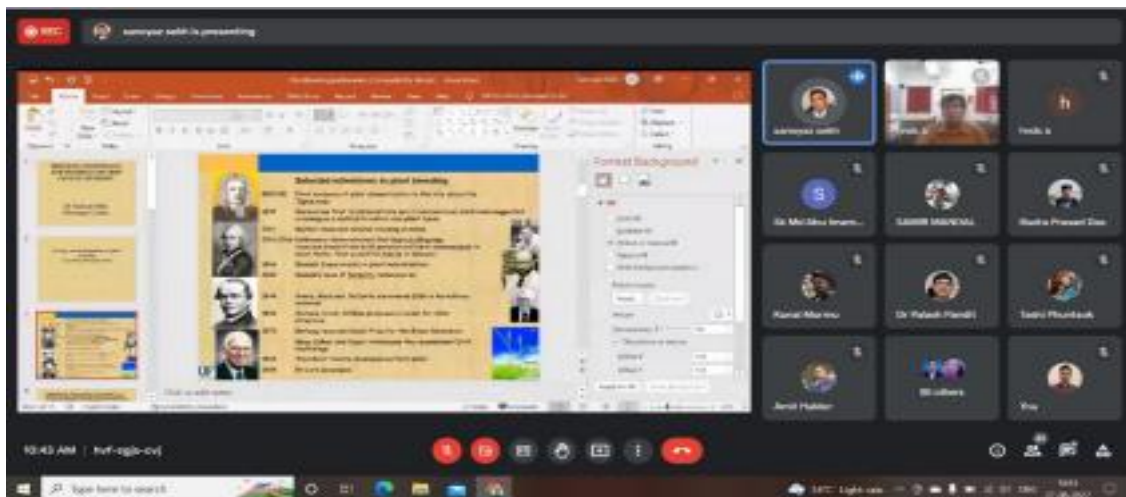
Day 17 (27.08.2022)

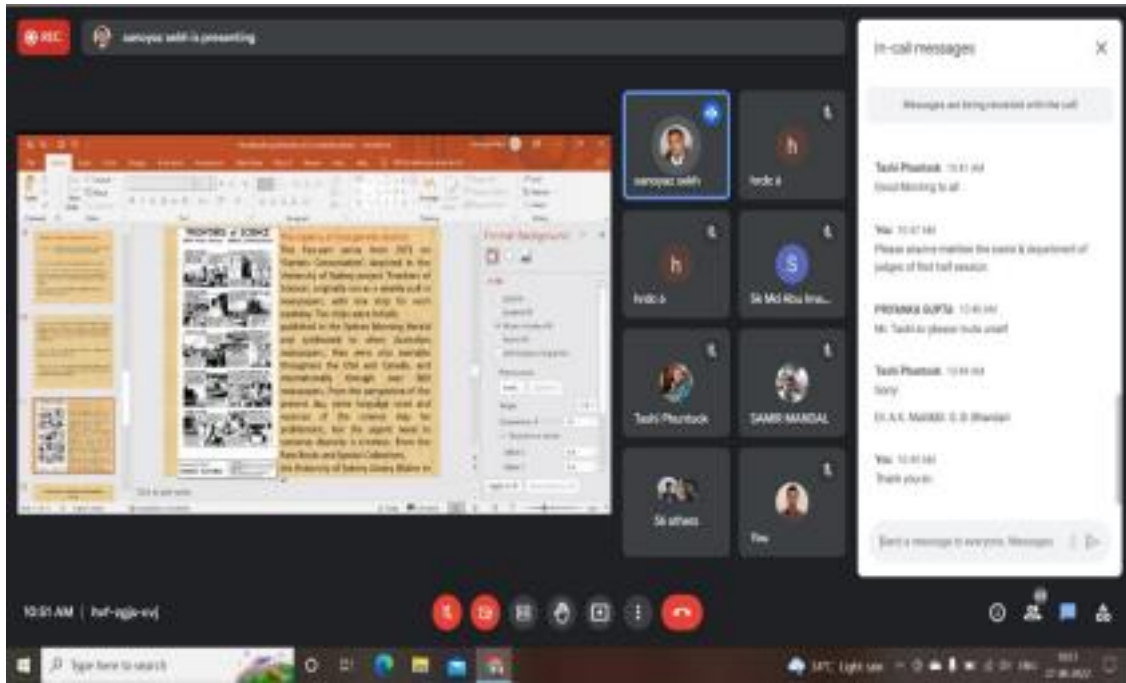
Dr. Jnan Bikash Bhandari, Associate Professor, Department of Botany, University of North

Bengal & Dr. Arpan Kumar Maiti, Associate Professor, Department of Zoology, University of University of North Bengal are the adjudicators

The programme started with a welcome address by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, University of North Bengal.

Mr. Sanoyaz Sekh, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Vidyasagar College, roll no-9. His seminar topic is **Breeding technology and its effect on crop genetic diversity**. He discuss about Plant breeders collects, introduces and rearranges the genetic diversity through the course of breeding followed by selection. It has been generally witnessed that such activities have significantly reduced the genetic diversity, therefore genetic erosion is concerned. After the examinations of scientific reports, it is clear that the genetic diversities of crops are gradually decreasing by means of domestication, dispersal through temporal and spatial manner. He narrate the modernisation bottleneck is also responsible in the same way in reducing the genetic diversity of crops. On the other hand, the genetic diversity can also be lost in elite open pollinated cultivars at highest level and wild germplasm at lowest. Plant introduction often increased genetic diversity when local germplasm was partially substituted or supplemented by introduced germplasm hence, enhanced genetic differentiation at the expense of genetic diversity.



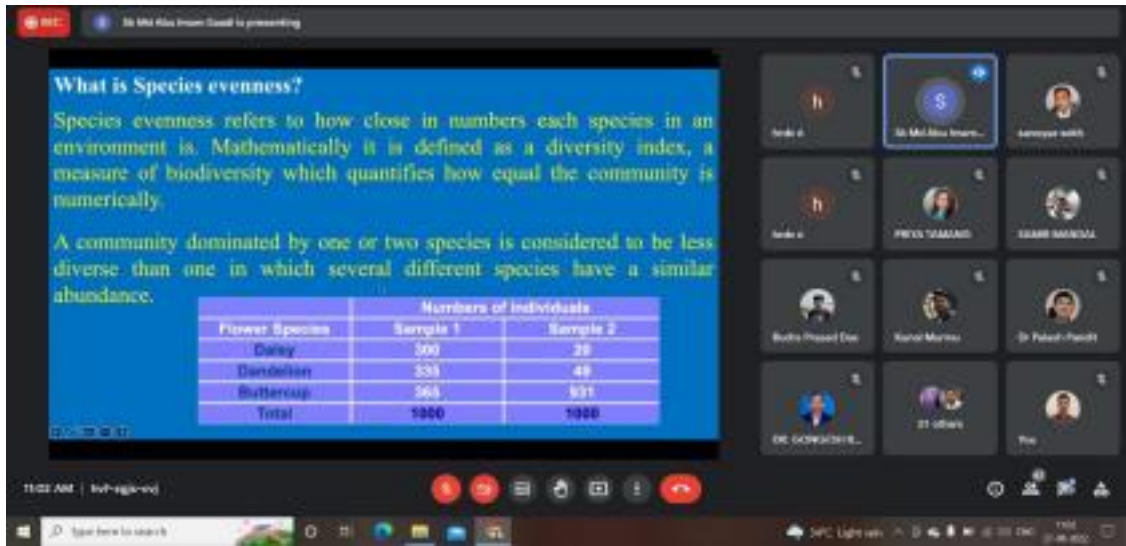


However, multiline breeding, participatory plant selection effectively generated an allelically rich and broad genetic-based plant material. The diversity of traditional crops and their allied landraces are effectively being substituted by the introduction of commercial hybrids, leads lowered the genetic diversity of the area. Transgenics and biotechnological products also face the issue of genetic pollution. These all issues were concerned by UN in 2010, during the International Year of Biodiversity. Finally, he has tried to search some answers to mitigate and reverse further losses of crop diversity.

Dr. Sk. MD. Abu Imam Saadi, Assistant Professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Aliah University, New Town, Kolkata, roll no-10. His paper on **Assessment of losses of plant species diversity of the coastal region of West Bengal and their adjoining region of Odissa.**

He discuss the coastal region of Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal has a wide range of vegetation. The vegetation in these regions is very much important to protect the surrounding from any natural disaster. The study regarding vegetation started

from 2013 to 2021 frequently in different locations of coastal belts like Old Digha, New Digha, Shankarpur, Mandarmoni, Udaipur, and Talsari.

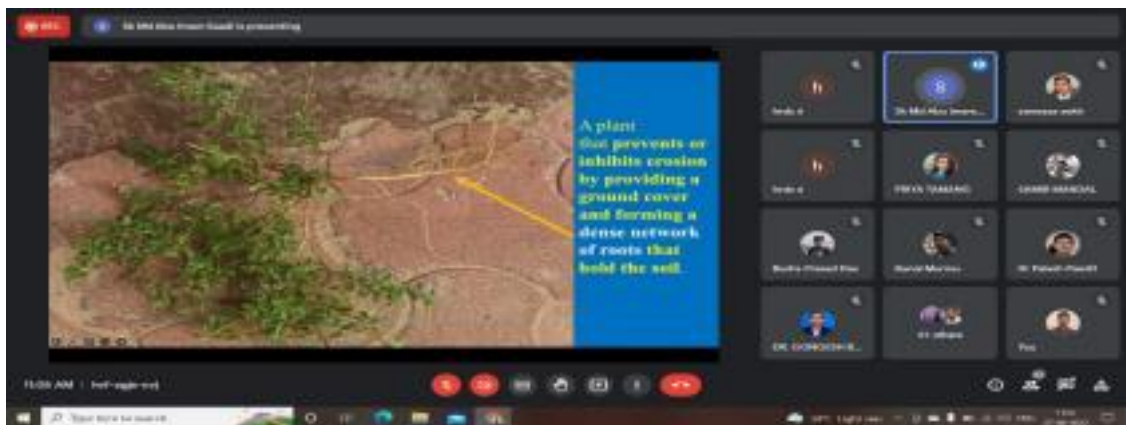


What is Species evenness?

Species evenness refers to how close in numbers each species in an environment is. Mathematically it is defined as a diversity index, a measure of biodiversity which quantifies how equal the community is numerically.

A community dominated by one or two species is considered to be less diverse than one in which several different species have a similar abundance.

Flower Species	Numbers of Individuals	
	Sample 1	Sample 2
Daisy	500	25
Dandelion	333	48
Buttercup	166	121
Total	1000	1000

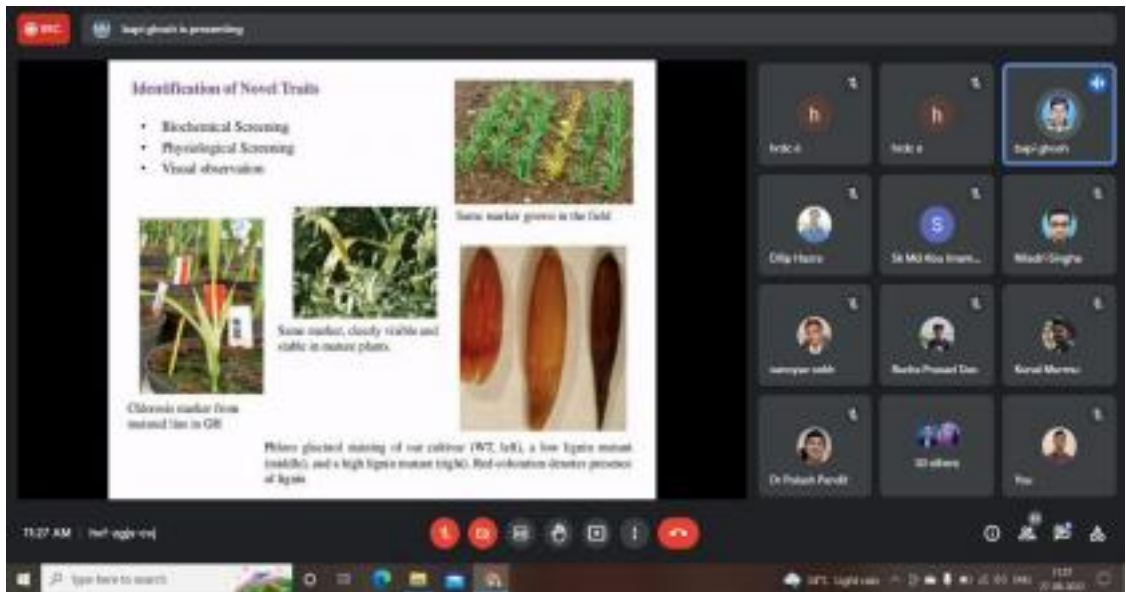


A plant that prevents or inhibits erosion by providing a ground cover and forming a dense network of roots that hold the soil.

The repeated observation over 8 years revealed that the species diversity gradually decreases due to frequent disasters and anthropogenic activity. Observation also revealed that the much number of soil binders as well as the sand dune species vanishing day by day causes erosion unexpectedly. Species diversity of this vegetation was measured by the use of Shannon and Simpson's diversity index in which new Digha has the highest and Shankarpur has the lowest diversity indices.

Dr. Bapi Ghosh, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, A. B. N. Seal College, Coochbehar, roll no-39. His seminar topic is **Tilling and Eco Tilling: Reverse**

Genetics Tools for Plant Improvement. He narrate Targeting Induced Local Lesions in Genomes (TILLING) is a reverse genetics tool of molecular biology that is used to identify genetic variation(s) induced by mutagenesis in genes of interest. This high throughput, rapid and cost-effective technique can be applied not only on model plant *Arabidopsis thaliana* but also to economically important crops like maize, wheat, and rice etc. He also discusses TILLING a reverse genetics tool of molecular biology that is used to identify genetic variation(s) induced by mutagenesis in genes of interest. This high throughput, rapid and cost-effective technique can be applied not only on model plant *Arabidopsis thaliana* but also to economically important crops like maize, wheat, and rice etc. He also discuss TILLING provides a powerful approach for gene discovery, DNA polymorphism assessment, and plant improvement. Eco TILLING, a variant of TILLING, is an inexpensive and rapid method of discovery and for analysis natural variation(s) in a population. Coupled with other genomic resources, TILLING and Eco TILLING both can be used as a haplotyping tool in plant breeding for assessing allelic variation in genes – whose expressions correlate with phenotypes by establishing the allelic series at genetic loci for the traits of interest in germplasm or induced mutants. In cereals, several mutagen-induced mutant populations have been used to identify mutants with important traits including salinity tolerance, grain size, and recombinant crossovers via TILLING by sequencing.



4

A study based on TILLING has been made to find out the function of gene in a chemically induced sorghum mutant population which showed that total of five mutants have been detected for four targetgenes.

Dr. Sandipan Ray, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Durgapur Government College, Paschim Bardhaman, roll no-40. His topic is ‘CONSERVATION OF NEGLECTED RICELAND RACE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GREEN CHEMISTRY’. He discuss about the South Asia is a great repository of genetic diversity of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) with more than 100,000 folk landraces of *indica* group. The “Green Revolution” (GR) in mid-60`s took its shape in Indian agricultural system mainly for combating famine by introduction of high yielding varieties (HYVs), fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation facilities and agricultural equipment etc. He also discuss about on reformation increased the production of crops but causes gradual loss of biodiversity, nutritional properties, subsequent changes in agro economic scenario of the farmer, long-term sustainability. More than half of the people of the World, added rice in day-to-day nutritional values through daily diet. With increasing commercialization of rice, we are compromising

with the nutritional properties. India houses numerous landraces of rice with various hues of black, purple, red, brown, and white grains including long and short grain with aromatic and non-aromatic attributes. The unique smell and flavor come from a diverse cross-section of odour active compounds and proper measurement of the volatile compound with the help of green chemistry can identify potent bio markers for domestic and export market. Important fatty acids for normal development of brain and cognitive behavior of infants need to be evaluate to develop overall mother-child health status. The 2nd goal of Sustainable Development Goal target for zero hunger accounted 821 million under nourished people.





He emphasized the importance for conservation through sustainable technological advancement of indigenous varieties, grown on zero industrial inputs and would be an essential step to address the sustainable development, food and nutritional security of this largest democracy of the World and for the people who are still deprived to access of cheap and nutritious staple.

Mr. Amit Halder, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Nabadwip Vidyasagar College, Nadia, roll no-53. His paper on 'DNA Barcoding: An Indispensable Tool in the Floral Biodiversity Studies'. He mention DNA Barcoding concept was developed at the onset of twenty-first century by Paul hebert (2003) and opened up a new dimension and recognition to the molecular data based taxonomic identification practices worldwide. It has two central principles: standardization of the PCR methodology, protocols and the ability to grow data with the progress of science). He describe the marker region should have a unique feature of being available in a large group of species. Moreover, its variability must be sufficient to develop discrimination among species, and it should be easy for PCR amplification as well as sequencing). Usually,

closely related organisms tend to have a high degree of agreement with their genomic architecture, while the distantly related organisms usually exhibit a pattern of dissimilarity. Based on the above assumption DNA barcoding have driven the modern phylogenetic approaches and was critically appreciated worldwide. Unlike faunal groups where mitochondrially encoded cytochrome c oxidase I (COX1) have garnered wide support for using as a standard region of barcoding and applied by several researchers but in plant use of COX1 is not feasible because its comparative slower rate of evolution than animals. Later two-locus combination of chloroplast gene *rbcL* and *matK* has been recommended for standard barcodes and the same has been approved in 2009 by the Consortium for the Barcode of Life (CBOL). Independent evolutionary origins of many floral species has been studied by molecular phylogenetics analysis of *rbcL*, 18S rRNA and *matR* genes.



How DNA store genetic information in it?

- In the world of Mathematics, We have ten digits, these are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. All numerals, which is ever possible can be make up by just using the above ten digits only.
- Similarly, DNA stores all its genetic information data by using just four nucleotides. These are A, T, G and C. By placing these nucleotides in different permutation/ combination way, a DNA sequence is formed which store all the genetic information in it, in the course of evolution of Life.

Sequence given strand: TGGAGAGGATGCA

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However, it was observed that few plant species are not giving suitable data for barcode standardization only through this rbcL or/and matK combination, henceforth multilocus barcoding approach is adopted nowadays for more accurate & distinct species/genera specific locus standardization. Lack of sufficient genetic studies is a global concern which is hampering conservation initiatives of floral genetic resources. Deficiency of such crucial data is a deadlock in the policy formulation of conservation strategies for a better sustainable future. So, there is an immediate need to build up a comprehensive reference library based on molecular marker data to compliment with morphological characteristics and Barcode of Life Data System (BOLD) will be a remarkable step in that direction of healthy, accountable and sustainable future in our biodiversity conservation goals.

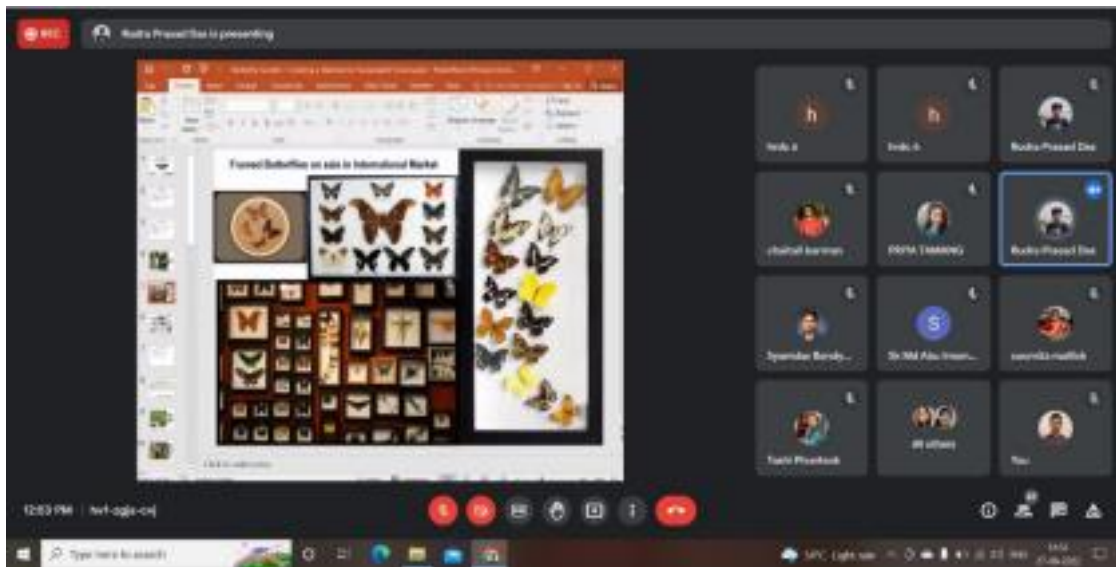
Dr. Syamdas Bandhyopadhyay, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan, roll no-15. His seminar topic is ‘Biofuels and Sustainable Development’. He describe in the 21st century, the need for conserving energy is ever growing, although energy security and a rapid but unpredictable change in the nature of climate have chain effects on the various aspects of the human population of the Earth with regard to their various ecological needs and health of the

environment including its sustainability. With the advancement of civilization, a possibility of depletion of fossil fuels is predicted in near future.



Moreover, increase level of pollution caused due to burning of fossil fuels leads to degradation in the quality of both air and water, popularly known as pollution. This promoted the scientists to search for alternate and sustainable ways of meeting increasing needs for energy. Biofuels are very attractive alternative choices that can meet the need for fossil fuels. Most importantly, biofuels are renewable and their impact on sustainability to the environment makes them a very suitable alternative fuel. He also mention in this scope, we further explain that waste wood, algae or even genetically engineered bacteria biofuels can be utilized to prepare biofuels. Principal feature of technology and application of various resource management models are expected to ensure these crops and microbes to meet the energy demand of us before we can perform an absolute shift towards a world of sustainable biofuel economy. More research will be essential to make this sustainable technology bring into the life of common citizens on an industrial scale.

Dr. Rudra Prasad Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Kishore Bharati Bhagini Nivedita College (Co-Ed.), Kolkata, roll no-16. He paper presented on ‘Butterfly Garden: Creating a Habitat for Sustainable Future’. He discuss on Butterflies (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera) are one of the diverse groups and abundantly found in all suitable habitats. Virtually all butterflies are associated with plants and therefore their occurrence depends on the presence of specific host plants. Due to their omnipresence they perform important role in food web of particular ecosystem.



He narrate the Worldwide butterflies are considered as ‘model’ organisms used by the scientific communities, for centuries, to investigate diverse fields of biological research. He mentions the long history and popularity of butterfly study have provided a unique data resource on an insect group unmatched in geographical scale and timescale anywhere in the world. They are also considered as indicators of a healthy environment and ecosystems. It has been found that areas rich in butterflies also harbour rich diversity of invertebrates and predatory species who feed upon them. These Collectively provide a wide range of environmental benefits, including pollination and natural pest control. However, increasing pressure of human population has already affected the population of these butterflies and their diversity as

well. As a matter of fact, other anthropogenic disturbances like habitat destruction, degradation and fragmentation, application of pesticides and weedicides in agricultural practices, fire in forested area, livestock grazing, environmental pollution that leads to climate change and illegal trade and poaching directly or indirectly effects the survival of butterflies. Thus creating habitat for butterflies will help to conserve these delicate creatures, improve the environment as a whole and enrich the lives of people toward sustainable future.

Ms. Chaitali Barman, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Surendranath College, Kolkata, roll no-56. Her seminar paper on ‘Non Communicable Diseases: A Challenge of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2030’. She mention Non communicable diseases (NCDs) are the major public health issues in 21st Century in Developing Countries.



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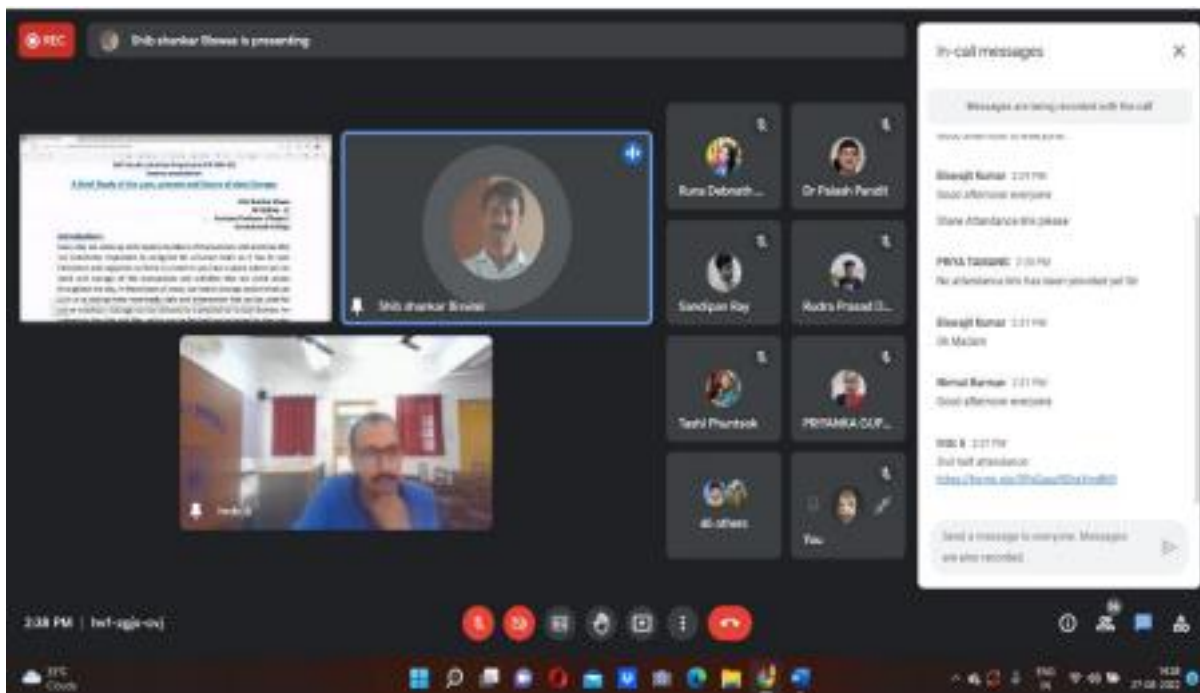
The Global epidemic of NCDs considered it as a burden over achieving the economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection—with the ultimate goal of achieving sustainable development. Every year 41 million people die from heart attack,

stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes or a mental disorder which represents more than 70% all deaths worldwide and leads to a high impact on society and economy as it affect working age people leading to high healthcare costs, financial insecurity and limited ability to work. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by United Nations 2015 in target. 3.4 is the reduction of premature mortality by 75% by 2030 was signed by 176 countries including India. The mortality due to communicable diseases has lowered down in past years because of socio-economic development, diagnosis, improved access of treatment and availability of vaccines while the burden of NCDs increases due to negligence and unconsciousness. Environmental pollution, unhealthy Food habits, less exercise, consuming alcohols, Global warming and other factors increase the burden of NCD over the Globe. The COVID 19 pandemic has underscored the limited capacity of most health systems. Early detection, a combination of prevention, awareness and treatment are key to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3.4 target. Increased funding at National, Regional and International levels to invest in health system and workforce development and commitments are required to bring about the transformative changes.

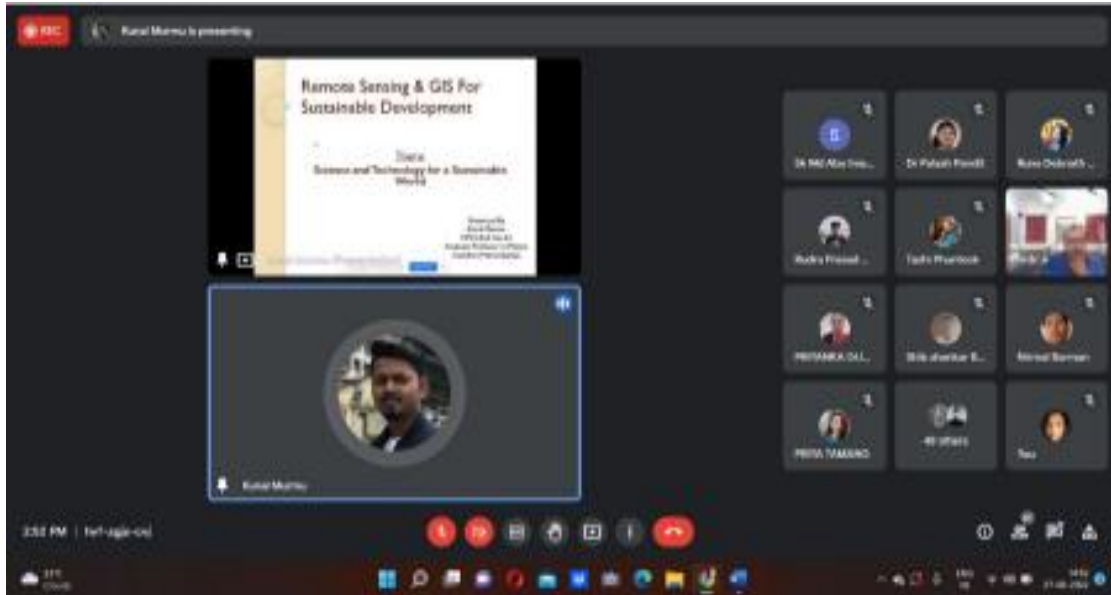
At the end of this session, vote of thanks was given by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor, Department of Physics cum Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, University of North Bengal. After one hour lunch break time, the second session was started at 2:30 pm. Thanks to all.

Adjudicator for this session were **Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya**, Associate Professor, Department of Physics cum Deputy Director, UGC-HRDC, University of North Bengal & **Dr. Bhaskar Biswas**, Professor, Department of Chemistry, University of North Bengal.

The Second session programme started with welcome address by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor cum Deputy Director, UGC-HRDC, University of North Bengal Seminar Paper Presented by:

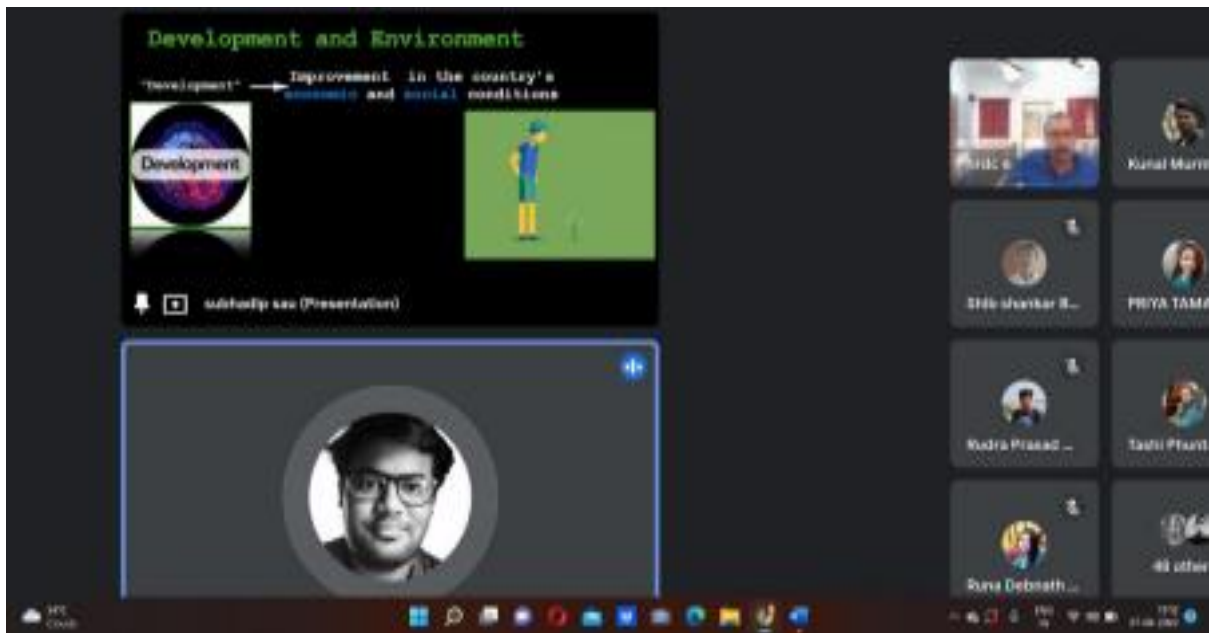


Shib Shankar Biswas, Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Surendranath College, Class Roll No-11, presentation topic was ‘A Brief Study of the past, present and future of data Storage devices’. Scientists and engineers have been putting their efforts for years to prepare data storage more concise, speedy, reputable, less power consumption and accessible. On account of changes in the world new technology has seek remarkable revolution in it and one of them is flash memory which is known as its renowned application the solid-state disk or solid state derive (SSD). This paper enumerates the evolution of data storage devices. The ability to store and access data is a vital part of our daily lives, both in the office and at home. Every day, you interact with countless pieces of data stored across a variety of media, from USB drives to DVDs to the Cloud. But where did it all begin, and how did we get to where we are today? Here’s a brief look at data storage across the last several decades.



Kunal Murmu, Assistant Professor in Physics, Gushkara Mahavidyalaya, Class Roll No-44, presentation topic was 'Remote Sensing & GIS for Sustainable Development'. Sustainable development is an approach that meets the needs of present generation while preserving the environment, so that the needs of the future generation can also be met. Sustainable development is maintaining a delicate balance between the human need to improve lifestyles and feeling of well-being on one hand, and preserving natural resources and ecosystems, on which we and future generations depend. The last decade has witnessed the emergence of an array of increasingly vibrant movements to harness science and technology in the quest for a transition toward sustainability. Now-a-days the Remote sensing and GIS technologies have become essential tool for achieving the sustainable development goals. Remote sensing (RS) is one of the methods commonly used for collecting physical data to be integrated into geographic information system (GIS).RS has been applied over the last two decade to assess sustainable development efforts. Advancements in RS technology and the availability of large volumes of data have led to vast improvements in data analysis, especially when combined with geographic information system. GIS is very helpful in analyzing the trends and estimating the changes that have occurred in different themes

helps in management decision making process. The remote sensing technologies and GIS together help us in rapid data collection, data processing and integration and displaying results in geographic referenced maps and reports. GIS and RS are very important tool that can help us to plan efficient use of resources and protect the environment to guarantee the survival of future generations



SUBHADIP SAU, Assistant Professor in Physics, Jhargram Raj College, Class Roll Roll No-51, presentation topic was 'Science and technologies for alternative energy - commitment to sustainability'. The world is not full of substances and has a limited potential. Human Race needs to control its activities to balance the naturalness of Geosphere (atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere) to Biosphere. This balance redirects us to the concept of a Sustainable Technological World (STW). According to Brundtland, sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. One way to interpret this quoted statement is that opportunities should be made for current generation and they should increase the opportunities for the generations to come. Scientists and engineers are trying to find new ways to get clean and affordable energy by

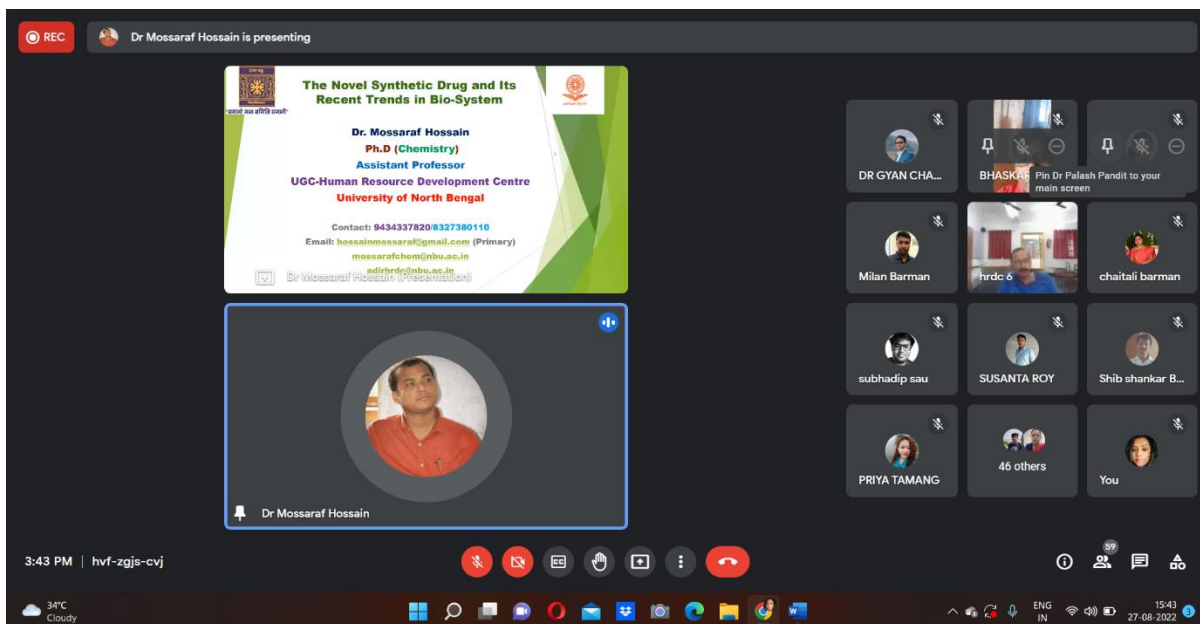
doing research in interdisciplinary sector. The usual energy sources such as coal and natural gases are not only unavailable for long future but also creating the environmental pollution. So it has been a challenge for scientists and engineers to retrieve or innovate the new ways so that the efficiency of devices that transform the natural energy sources (solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy etc) into usable sources of electricity and power. One advantage of adapting this unusual energy sources is that its highly abundant and pollution free. However this technological development should be such that the common people can afford this alternative energy sources. In this way we can put forward the concept of sustainable world.

Dr. Gyan Chandra Pariyar, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, North Bengal University, Class Roll No-1, presentation topic was 'β-Cyclodextrin Assisted Synthesis of 2-Amino-4,6 Diphenylnicotinonitriles and 2,3-Dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-One'. β-Cyclodextrin, a green and widespread supramolecular catalyst, has been explored as a highly proficient promoter for the metal-free one-pot multi-component synthesis of a vast range of highly functionalized bioactive heterocyclic moiety, 2-amino-4,6-diphenylnicotinonitriles and 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one, from easily available precursor aldehydes. The main endeavor of these protocols is to explore this organic supramolecule in one-pot multi-component synthesis. Absence of metal catalyst or toxic acid and harsh reaction conditions, excellent functional group tolerance, inexpensive, greener and environmentally safe protocol are the key advantages of this work.

The image is a screenshot of a Zoom meeting. On the left, a presentation slide is displayed. The slide title is "10TH-FACULTY INDUCTION PROGRAMME" followed by "NBU SEMINAR ON". The main topic is "β-CYCLODEXTRIN ASSISTED SYNTHESIS OF 2-AMINO-4,6-DIPHENYLNICOTINONITRILES AND 2,3-DIHYDROQUINAZOLIN-4(1H)-ONE". Below the title, it says "PRESENTED BY DR. GYAN CHANDRA PARIYAR CLASS ROLL NO. 1 ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL". A small circular video feed of the presenter is visible in the bottom left of the slide area. On the right side of the Zoom window, there is a grid of participant avatars. Some names are visible: Rudra Prasad, hrdc 6, subhadip sau, BHASKAR BIS..., Kunal Murmu, Shib shankar B..., and 46 others. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom, showing the date as 27-08-2022 and the time as 15:27.

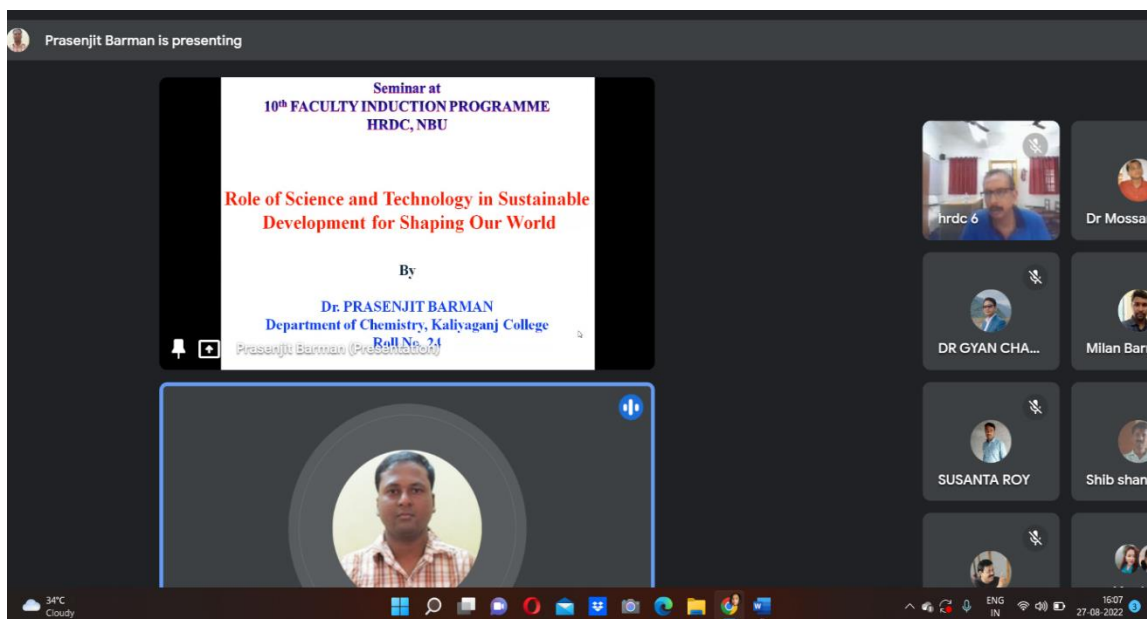
Mossarf Hossain, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, North Bengal University, Class Roll Roll No-2, presentation topic was 'The Novel Synthetic Dug and Its Recent Trends in Bio-System'. In an organic chemistry, largest families of organic compounds are belongs in the heterocyclic compounds. In our daily life important of heterocyclic compounds are of very essential. It has broad range of application in medicinal chemistry and in agrochemicals products. Applications are also found in as developers, as corrosion inhibitors, sanitizers, as copolymers, antioxidants, dye stuff. There is always an important thing about an efficient methodology for synthesizing of new heterocycles moiety. Now in literature survey reveals that more than 85-95% new drugs containing heterocycles which has bright scientific insight in the biological system. In this review work, I mainly focus such type of heterocycle and their families which has main utility in medicinal chemistry. In the recent past developments of imidazole-based compounds in the wide range of medicinal chemistry such as antihypertensive, antineuropathic, antitubercular, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiobesity, antiparasitic, antifungal, antihistaminic, anticancer, and other potential medicinal agents with their broad applications in pathology and diagnostics.

Derivatives of imidazole have placed a unique position in the medicinal chemistry field.



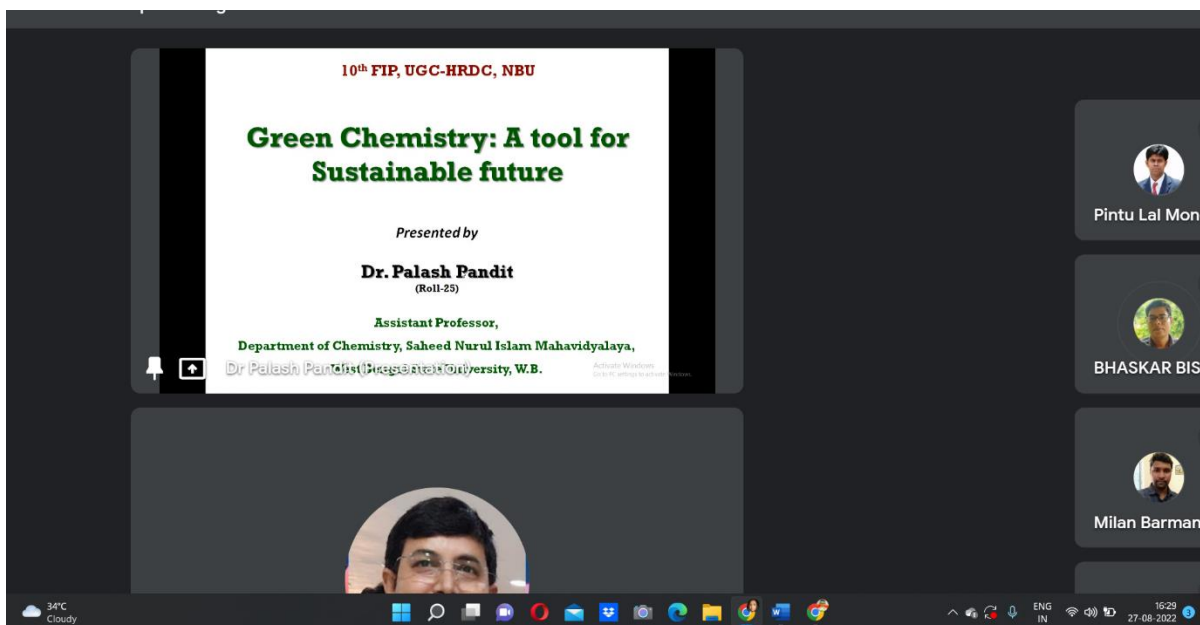
Dr. Prasenjit Barman, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Kaliyaganj College, Class Roll No-24, presentation topic was 'Role of Science and Technology in Sustainable' Science and technology are painstaking to be the most coherent and persuasive in terms of the socio-economic growth of a nation. Technological burgeoning has a reflective and perpetual crash on economical growth, employment, income, environment, industrial, defense and security matters. The gaining and exploitation of science and technology are decisive for the maneuver and edibles of food security, public health, and environmental eminence. Science and technology have an imperative responsibility in the quest for sustainable development, in particular: energy, agriculture, environment, health, mankind, etc. As we know energy is pivotal for the deployment of societies as well as for developing nations. In past decades there is rocketing demand for energy worldwide has forced the gigantic use of fossil fuels which exacerbate the risk of environmental disquiet in the form of the greenhouse effect and global warming. For this, we need to

come up with alternative sources of energy that minimize global warming and greenhouse gases. Advance technologies in agriculture field leads farmers to improve yields. Some of the upgraded technologies in the medical sector reduce human errors, recuperating clinical outcomes, and convalescing practice efficiencies.



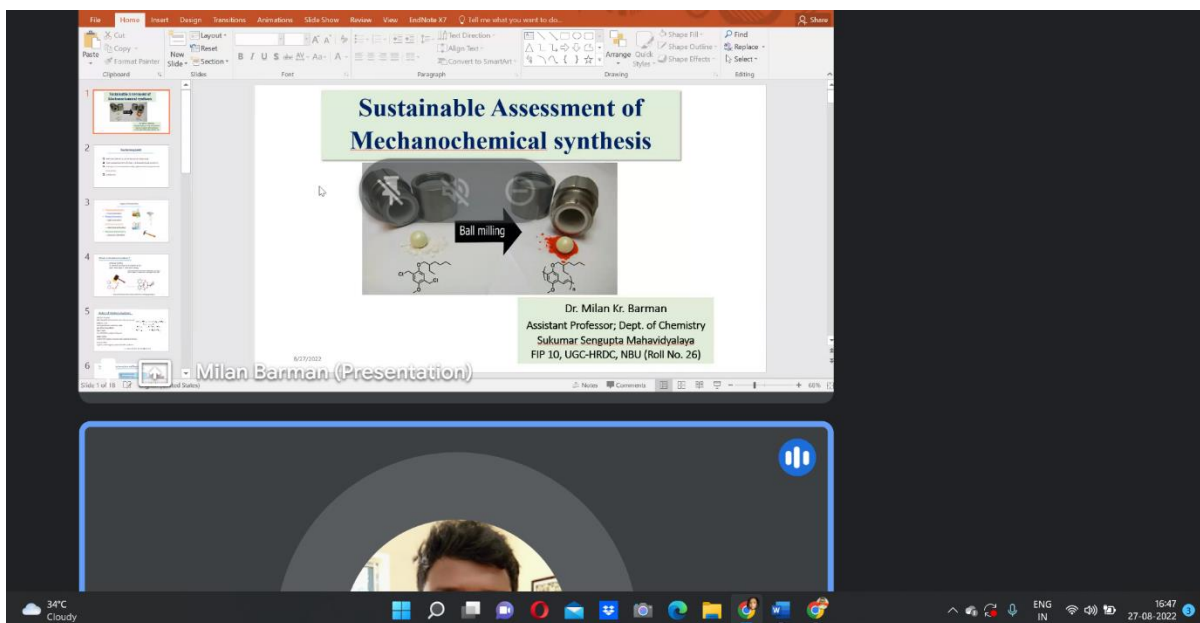
Dr. Palash Pandit, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Saheed Nurul Islam Mahavidyalaya, Class Roll Roll No-25, presentation topic was ‘Green Chemistry: A tool for the Sustainable Future’. Chemistry has numerous applications to sustain our life. To fulfill our everyday requirement, chemistry needs large scale of productions which involved several chemical processes. Instead of huge consumption of materials from the earth only small amount of resources are converted to the product through chemicals processes and enormous amount of generated harmful waste material transferred to our environment, which damage human health. Green chemistry guided us how to design next generation products without damaging our health and environment. The concept of green chemistry mostly based on 12 principles. This branch of chemistry have major aim to preventing wastage, maximizing atom economy, designing less hazardous chemical syntheses, designing safer chemicals and products, using safer solvents/reaction conditions,

increasing energy efficiency, using renewable feedstocks, avoiding chemical derivatives, using catalysts, not stoichiometric reagents, designing chemicals and products that degrade after use, analyzing in real time to prevent pollution, and minimizing the potential for accidents. Green chemistry can play an important role to developed alternative energy. The ideas of green chemistry have large impact in research laboratory, industry, environment, education, and the general public. Combining effort of scientist, engineers and industrialist to implement the ideas of green chemistry will constitute our planet towards a sustainable future.



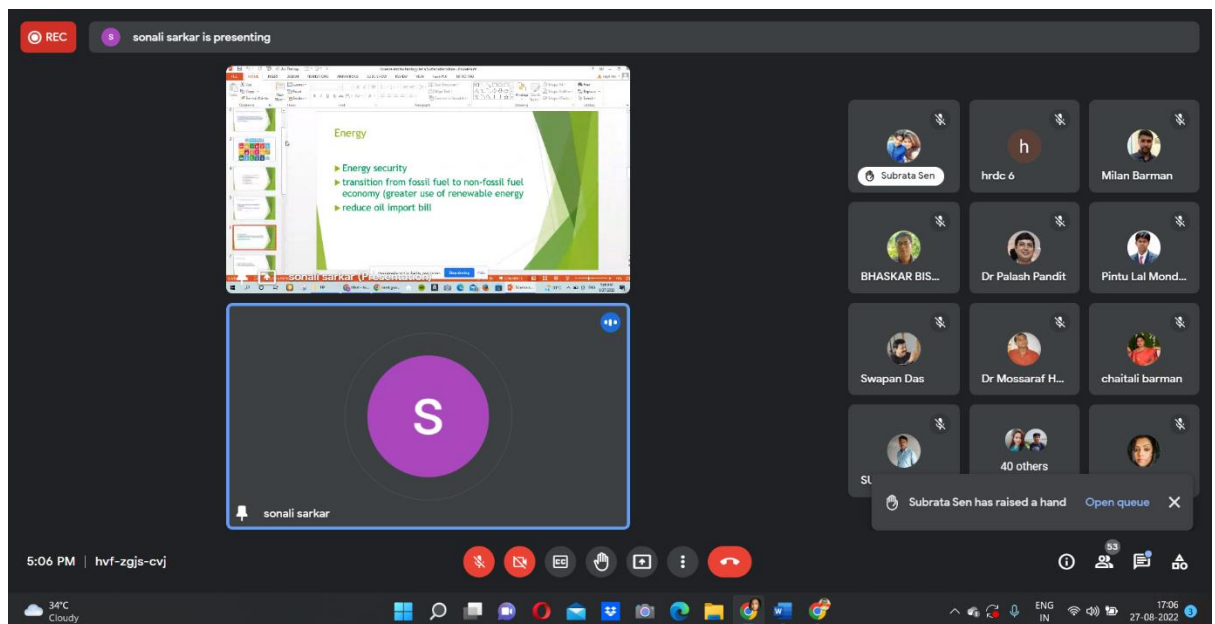
Dr. Milan Kr Barman, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Sukumar Sengupta Mahavidyalaya, Class Roll Roll No-26, presentation topic was ‘Sustainable Assessment of Mechanochemical synthesis, With the growing interest in renewable energy and global warming, it is important to minimize the usage of hazardous chemicals in both academic and industrial research, elimination of waste, and possibly recycle them to obtain better results in greener fashion. In recent years, mechanochemistry has been growing into a widely accepted alternative for chemical synthesis. In addition to their efficiency and practicality, mechanochemical reaction are

also recognized for their sustainability. The association between mechanochemistry and green chemistry often originates from the solvent free nature of most mechanochemical protocols, which can reduce waste production. However, mechanochemistry satisfies more than one of the principle of green chemistry. The studies under the area of mechanochemistry which cover the grinding chemistry to ball milling, sonication, etc. are certainly of interest to the researchers working on the development of green methodologies. In this presentation we will discuss about how it works with few example.



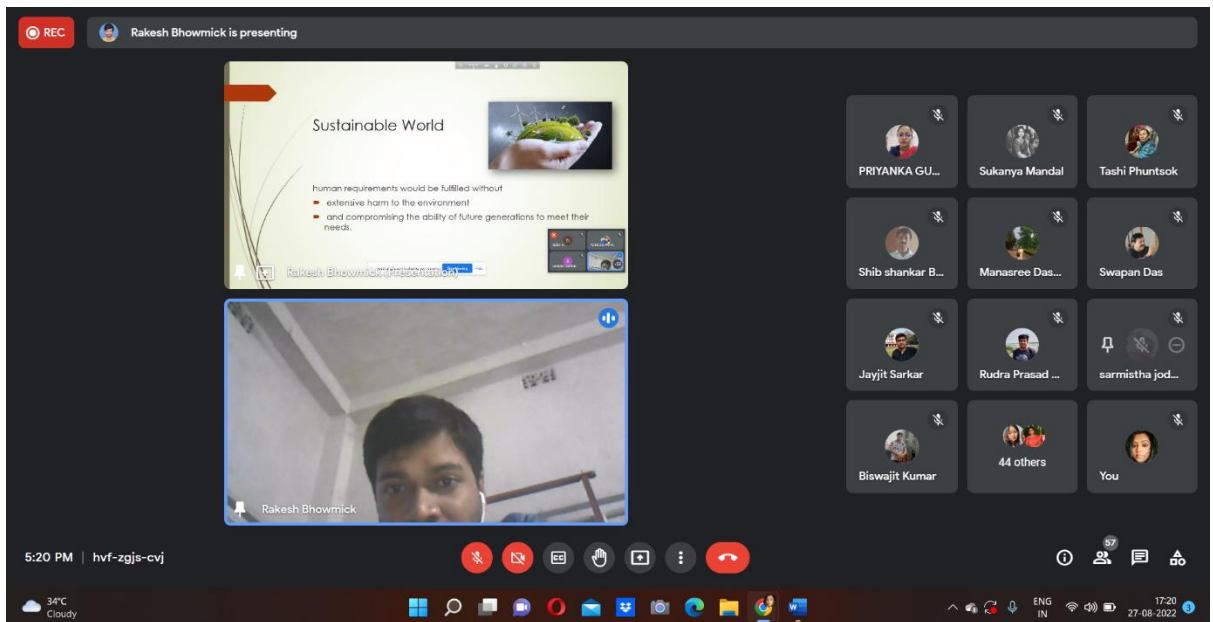
Dr. Sonali Sarkar, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Ananda Chandra College, Roll Number-57, presentation topic was 'Science and technology for a sustainable future' Science and technology plays key role for sustainable development which is an important topic of this century. As the resources steadily depleting, the importance of science being able to find a solution which has become more necessary now. In the past, science and technology had been used to create end of pipe remedies. This means that the focus was more on the cleaning up and controlling of the pollution. This method, however, failed to address the real causes of the problem. Soon the focus shifted to develop clean technologies that change the production process

and create products that are themselves less harmful to the environment. Government and citizens of a country must take necessary important steps to bring sustainable development. Science and technology are considered amongst the most effective means to enhance growth and socio-economic development of nations. Technological development has a profound and long-term impact on income distribution, economic growth, employment, trade, environment, industrial structure and defense and security matters. The acquisition and use of science and technology (S&T) are critical for the achievement and sustenance of food security, as well as the promotion of public health and environmental quality. The importance of science and technology to modern societies, and the role of a technologically educated population in promoting social and economic development, has long been recognized. The scientific and technological community can make a leading contribution to tackling major problems, such as fighting diseases; overpopulation and urbanization.



Rakesh Bhowmick, Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Burdwan Raj College, Roll Number-18, presentation topic was 'Mathematical Modeling for Sustainable World' Many people have an impression that Mathematics has nothing

to do with a sustainable world. Mathematics plays an important role in our everyday life; Mathematical models are used widely in the natural sciences and engineering disciplines, as well as in non-physical systems such as the social sciences. Mathematical modeling is to make an effort to study some part of the real-world problem and in particular, it is the process of expressing a real world problem in mathematical terms, usually in the form of equations, and then using these equations both to help understand the original problem, and also to explore new features about the problem. In a sustainable world, human requirements would be fulfilled without extensive harm to the environment and without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Mathematical modeling has a crucial role to play for a sustainable world in arriving at the understanding, interpretation and control of real life situations like pollution due to vehicles, epidemic, urban city planning, global warming, traffic flow on highways, fluid flow in drains, lakes, rivers, etc. This article describes Mathematical modeling as an effective tool for a sustainable world.



At the end of this second session, vote of thanks was given by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director of UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, University of North Bengal. Thank to all.

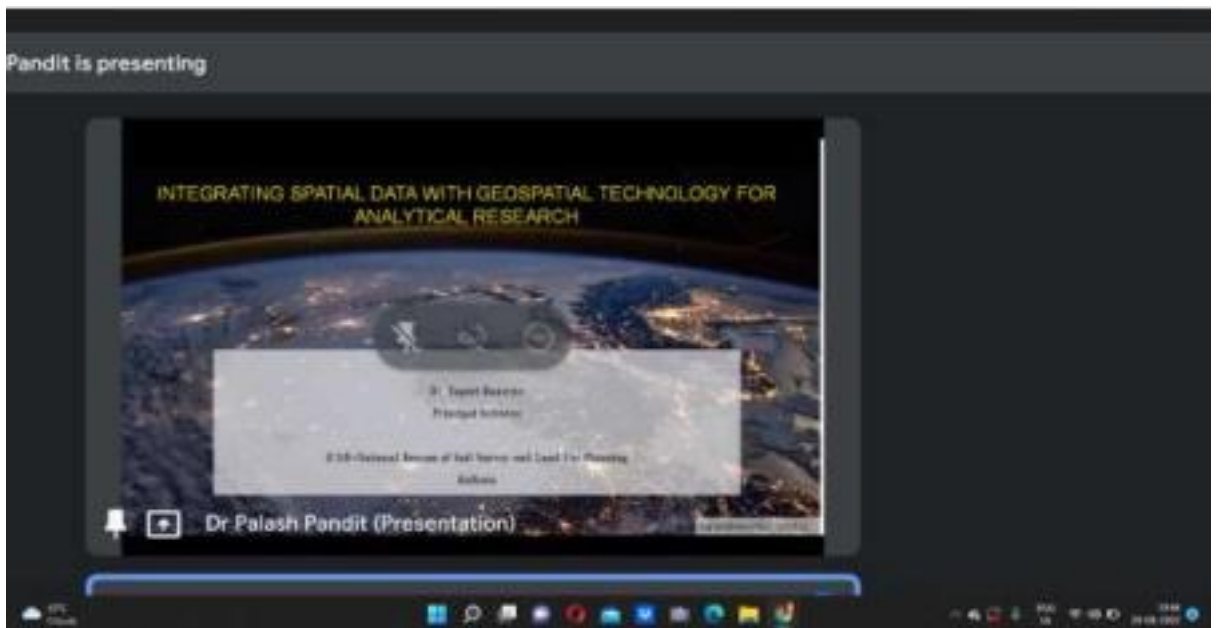
Day 18 (29.08.2022)

The program started with a welcome address by Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor, Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal.

In the first session, **Dr, Tapati Banerjee**, Principal Scientist, ICCAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Kolkata, delivered a valuable lecture on 'INTEGRATING SPATIAL DATA WITH GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY FOR ANALYTICAL RESEARCH'. She discussed about spatial data and integration. How raw data transformed into useful information. She talks about data sources. She said that data is a set of our location and character and so on and it is inductive in nature, so data should be integrated. She discussed on GIS. How GIS works and how to use GIS and she said that it should be verified. Dr. Banerjee discussed about Cave painting, cartographic should be avoided, and scale is very important and main factor in mapping, uses of colors in mapping. Dr. Banerjee discussed on GIS and historical perspective. GIS is not only physical mapping but also cultural mapping. How culture reformed, it also be a part of GIS mapping. How Hinduism developed through the different era and where the Holy places were located all are mapping through GIS. In this regard how Jainism was developed, how Islam was developed, how Christianity was developed all can be mapping through GIS. How social reforms have occurred in different era, can be known through GIS. She talked about temple architectures, paintings of various cultures, music and musical instruments and dance form of different community and cultures. All the reformations can be chalked out through GIS mapping. She talked about disaster risk reduction through GIS. Dr. Banerjee presented her PPT so nicely with lots of maps and pictures. She concluded her presentation with some

recommendations. She said that digital transformation is requires to redesign on every level of society so that humankind must be benefitted with the new technology.

After conclude her lecture some questions were arrived from the participants. Sk. Md. Abu Iman Saadi, Dr. Gongesh Bhattacharjee, Tashi Phuntsok, Niladri Sekhar Sinha have asked some questions and Dr. Banerjee answered all the questions. Then she shared her experience and finally concludes the session. Lastly Dr. Sandipan Sir concludes with vote of thanks from the HRDC, NBU.



Pandit is presenting

Spatial analysis

- the process by which raw data are transformed into useful information
- understanding between data set and spatial distribution with value
- a set of methods whose results change when the **locations** of the objects being analyzed along with changes

- Inductive: to examine empirical evidence in the search for patterns
- Deductive: focusing on the testing of known theories or principles against data
- Normative: using spatial analysis to develop or prescribe new or better designs

Dr Palash Pandit (Presentation)

The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a status bar indicates "Dr Palash Pandit is presenting". The main content area is divided into three sections: a presentation slide, a gallery of participants, and a chat window. The presentation slide, titled "Spatial analysis", lists several key points about the process and its applications. The gallery on the right shows 12 participants, including Dr Palash Pandit and several individuals with initials. The chat window at the bottom left shows a single message from "SARVY SARDAR" containing the letter "T". The interface includes standard Zoom controls at the bottom, such as mute, video, and chat icons, and system status bars at the very top and bottom.

Dr. Palsah Perahli is presenting

11:01 AM | Not signed in

100

Dr. Palsah Perahli is presenting

11:04 AM | Not signed in

100

Dr. Pabai-Pandi is presenting

CARTOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION

11:08 AM | Not signed in

Are you talking? Your mic is off. Click the mic to turn it on.

Dr. Pabai-Pandi has left the meeting

Dr. Pabai-Pandi

11:08 AM | Not signed in

Dr. Pabai-Pandi is presenting

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION TODAY

- Where?, What?, When?, Why?, and Why there?
- Area analysis (areal systems analysis)
- Spatial analysis
- Geographic information systems analysis

In 1970s, 80's and 90's	In 2000s, 2010's
Area Differentiation	Area Integration
Regional Development	Sustainability
City	City Systems
Climate Zones	Climate Change
Drought/Land	Water Risk
External Threats	Internal Security
Health/Security	Food Security
Industrial Estates	Industrial Parks
Nation-State	Globalisation & Localisation
Political Boundaries	Political Landscapes
Population Explosion	Population Explosion
Role of Majority	Role of Minority
Self-determinacy	Interdependence
Political Regions	Environmental Disasters

11:08 AM | Not signed in

Dr. Pabai-Pandi

11:08 AM | Not signed in

Work Within: Space, Society, Humanity, Natural Processes

PREVIOUS GOPTS has left the meeting

11:58 AM | host-ajgk-194

Participant list for the first meeting:

- SANTOSH...
- Sandip Ray
- Deepan Das
- DR. GONCAL...
- Anish Datta
- Jack a
- Chy. Haro
- Shubh Kumar
- Pa. Ho. Wang
- Tush Phantak
- Dr. Jitendra
- You

INDIAN HISTORY OF TRADITION AND CULTURE

Copper Age (Chalcolithic Age: up to 2000 BCE)
 Stone Age (Palaeolithic Age: Up to 10000 BCE) cave painting, stone implements

Indian cultural tradition

- physical appearances
- religious beliefs and movement,
- societal reforms
- art and architecture
- sculpture and paintings
- habits and performances expressed in the form of festive moods, feelings and enjoyment.

11:58 AM | host-ajgk-194

Participant list for the second meeting:

- SANTOSH...
- Sandip Ray
- Deepan Das
- DR. GONCAL...
- Sudanya Malik
- Jack a
- Chy. Haro
- Shubh Kumar
- Dr. Md. Abu...
- Dr. Jitendra
- You

Often switch between your computer and smartphone?

Learn More

Dr. Palash Prasad is presenting

Religion & Philosophy: Ancient Origin

1500 BCE	←	Hinduism	→	600 BCE
		Jainism		
300 BCE	←	Buddhism	→	643 CE
		Islam		
1600 CE	←	Christianity		

12:17 PM | Not signed in

Zoom Meeting

Zoom Meeting

Often switch between your computer and smartphone?
[Use Open Sync](#)

Dr. Palash Prasad is presenting

HINDUISM (Sanatana Dharma)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Holy places: 108 Avatars of Shiva: 12 Dharmas: 4 Paths: 7 Shastras: 51
--	--

12:18 PM | Not signed in

Zoom Meeting

Zoom Meeting

Often switch between your computer and smartphone?
[Use Open Sync](#)

Dr. Palash Pandey is presenting

Social Reforms: Modern Period (19th Century)

```
graph LR; DS[Swami Dayanand Saraswati] --- AS[Arya Samaj]; DS --- BS[Brahmo Samaj]; SV[Swami Vivekananda] --- RMM[Ramakrishna Math & Mission]; SV --- BSS[Bharat Svashram Sangha]; SC[Swami Chinmayanand Saraswati] --- CM[Chinmaya Mission]; RR[Raja Rammohan Roy] --- AS; RR --- BS; RR --- SWP[Swami Pranavananda Maharaj];
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12:21 PM | Not logged in

100% Cloud

Often switch between your computer and smartphone?
Cancel [Use Open Sync](#)

Dr. Palash Pandey is presenting

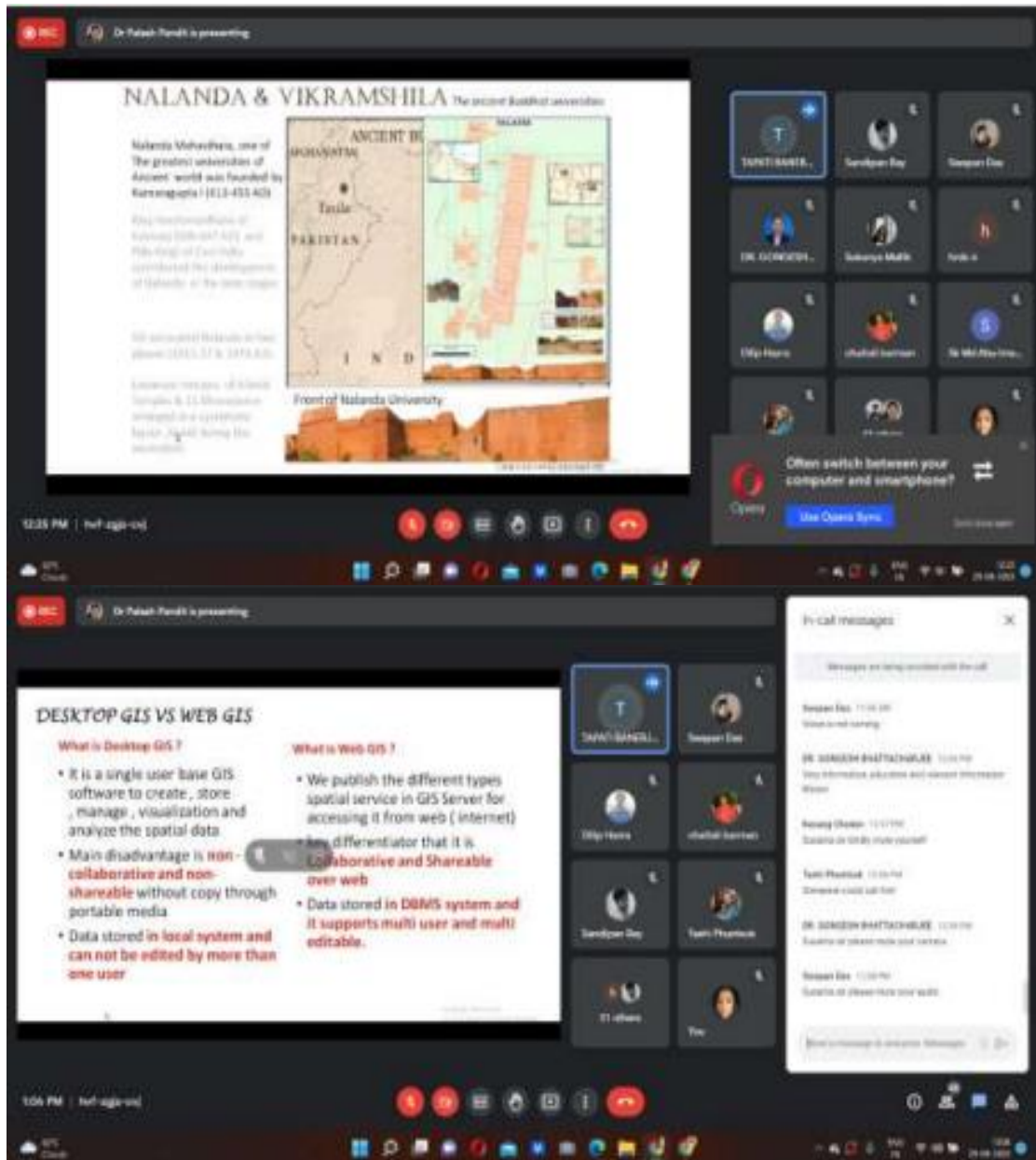
CONCLUSION

Indian is a vast laboratory of extensive research in history, culture and heritage

12:22 PM | Not logged in

100% Cloud

Often switch between your computer and smartphone?
Cancel [Use Open Sync](#)

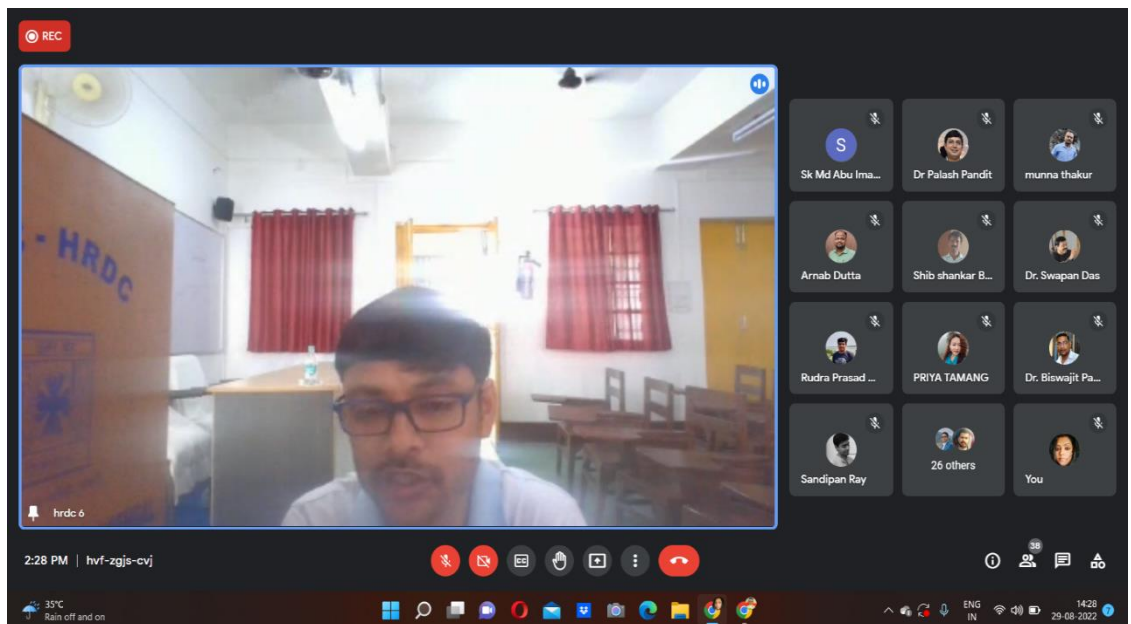


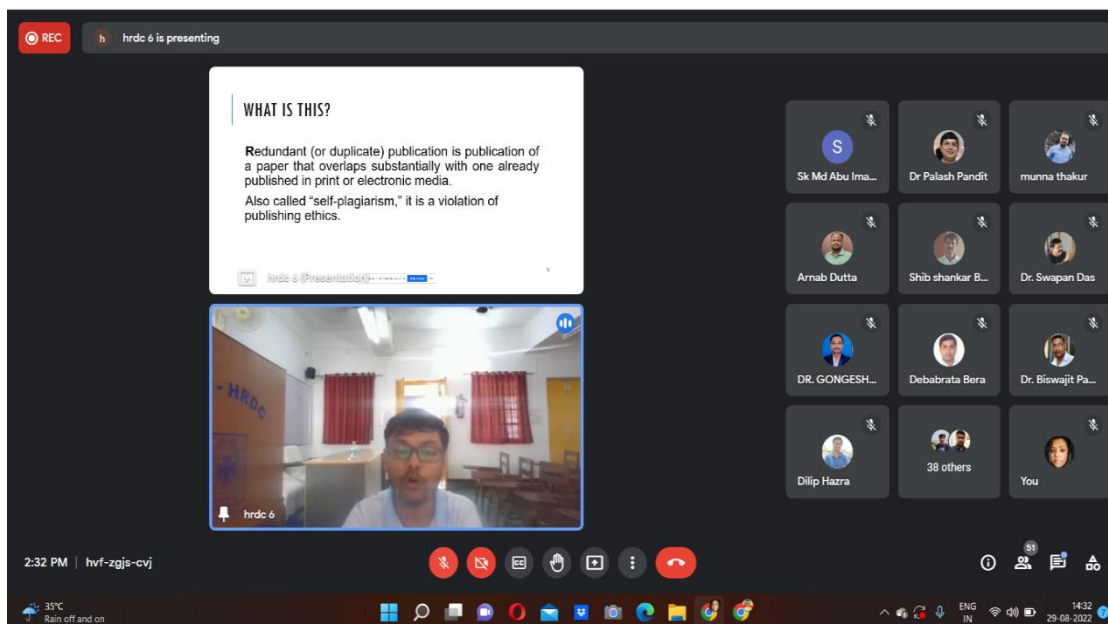
In the first half of second session Dr. Pinak Tarafdar, Professor, NBU, has delivered his lecture on Redundant of Duplicate Publication. The lecture was start with the concept of Redundant of Duplicate Publication. He discussed about the subsequent issues of duplicate publication. He focused on the problems of duplicate publication. He talked about self-plagiarism, how it occurs, how it violates the copyright laws. Dr. Tarafder talked about Meta-analysis and said that increasing of quantity of paper publish, the duplicate papers are made by the researchers. He discussed the penalties for the duplicate papers publishing and said that self-plagiarism papers must be rejected. He

discussed about how to avoid duplicate publication. He discussed on ‘Salami Slicing’ and how to avoid the ‘Salami publication’. He also discussed the ‘Salami Slicing’ is justified when a major research project is so extensive that it involves several research groups across disciplines. Thus Dr. Tarafder concluded his valuable lecture and go for the question answer session.

So many questions have risen from the participants. Soumita Mallick, Tashi Phuntsok, Dr. Gongesh Bhattacharjee, Dr. Debabrata Bera have asked their questions and Dr. Tarafder answered all one by one. It was a great session for all the participants.

After the question answer session Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor and Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, conclude with vote of thanks. Lastly, Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya Sir announced the end of the session due to absence of Dr. Sayan Pal, Oncologist for the last session of the day.



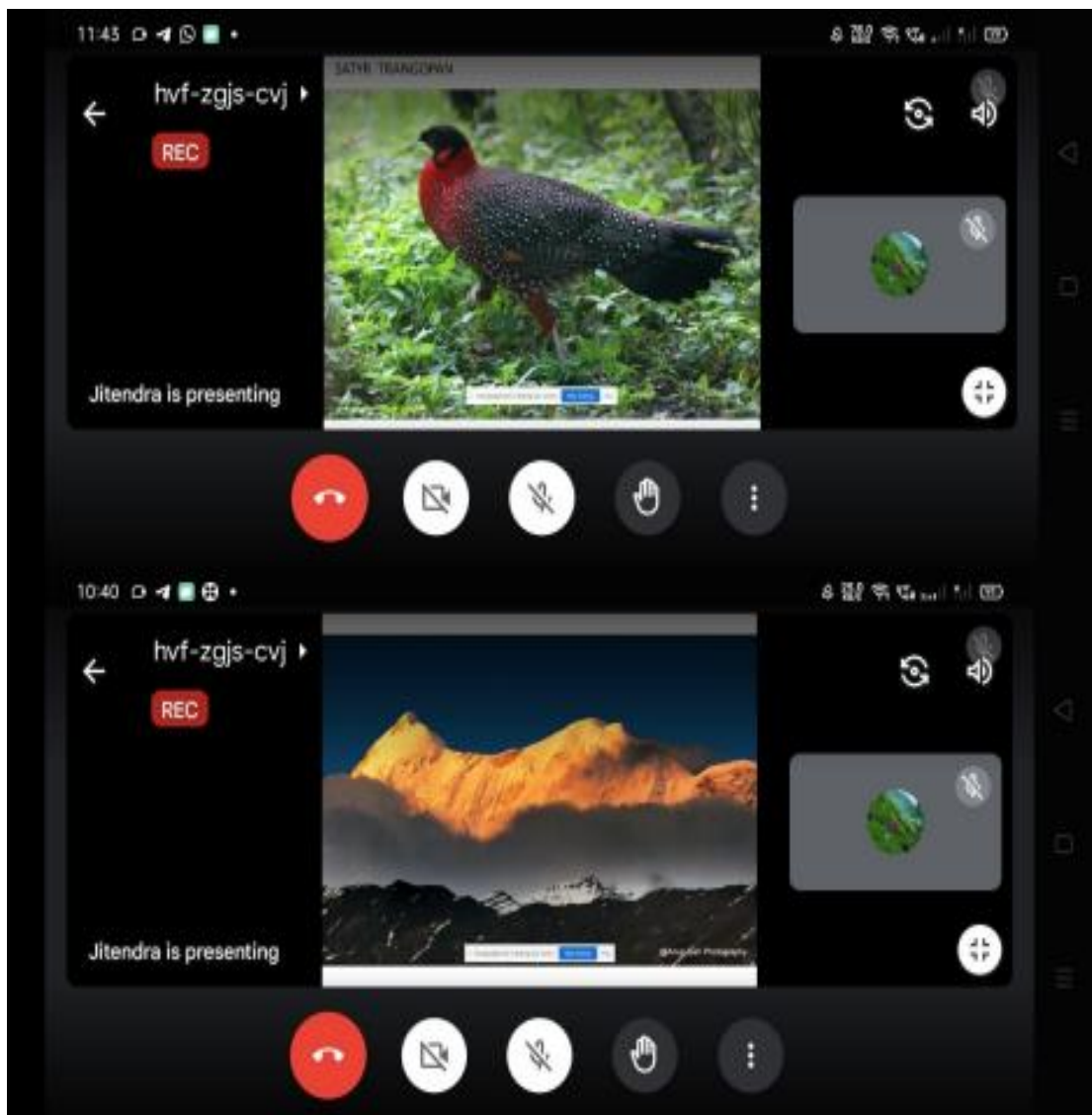


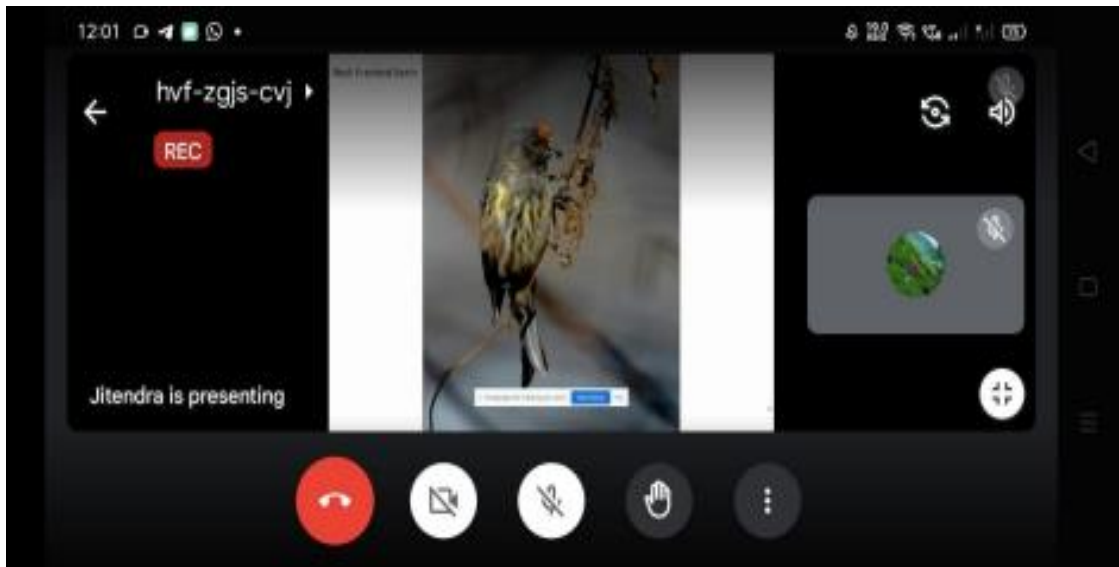
Day 19 (30.08.2022)

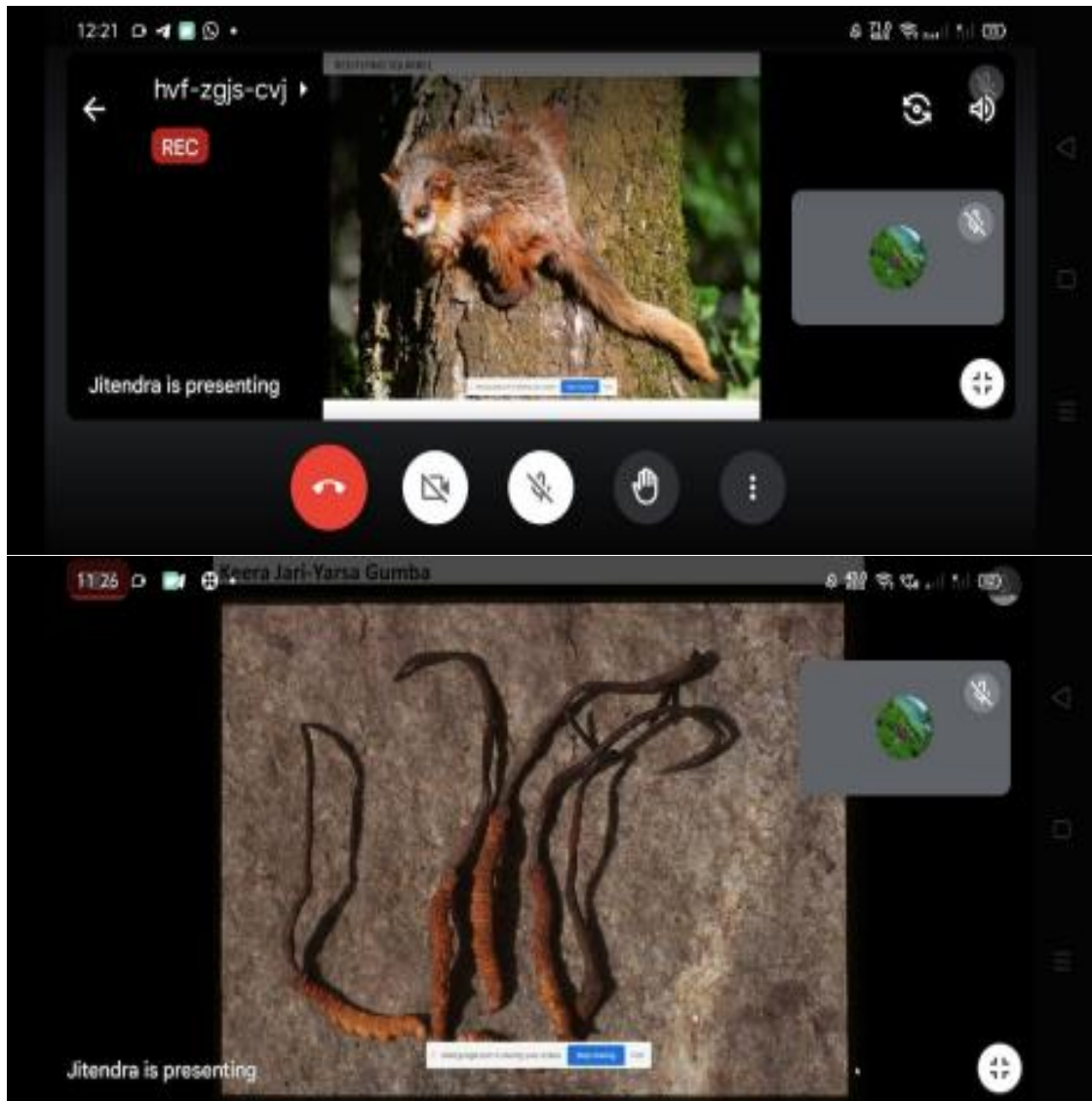
The program started with a welcome address by **Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya**, Associate Professor Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal.

In the first session, **Dr. Anup Sah**, an eminent photographer of India delivered his valuable lecture on “Biodiversity of Uttarakhand”. He started his lecture with a brief description of population, geographical area and region of Uttarakhand and its biodiversity like plants, animals, birds etc. Then he shares his experience with the nature of Uttarakhand Himalayans with his beautiful photography with us and shown us his different capture of Himalayan’s peak like Nanda devi and Nandakot peak, Shivling peak, Gangotri valley, Trishul peak , Kameth and Manna Peaks, Panchuli peak , Satopanth peak, OM parvat, Cheena peak and so on from different position and then beautiful flower and fungi such as flora and fauna, Rhododendron arboretum, Rhododendron babatum, Rhododendron companulatum, Rhododendron lepidotum, Primula edgewrithii, Wild rose, Brahm kamal, Viola, Bergenia ciliate, Aconitum spicatum, Fen kamal, Amanita caesarea, Yar Gumba some of which are used

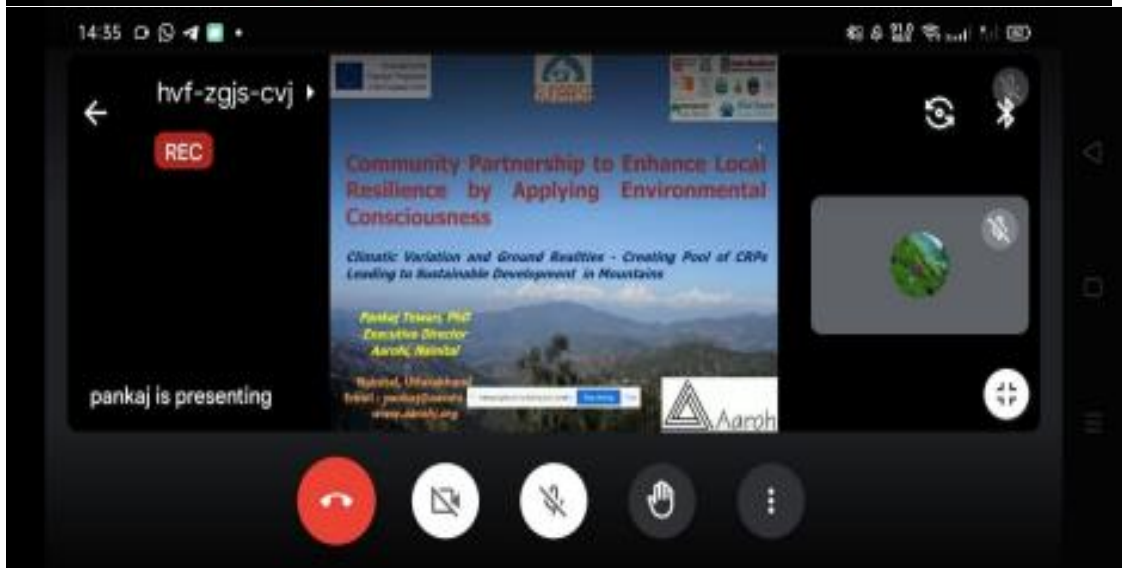
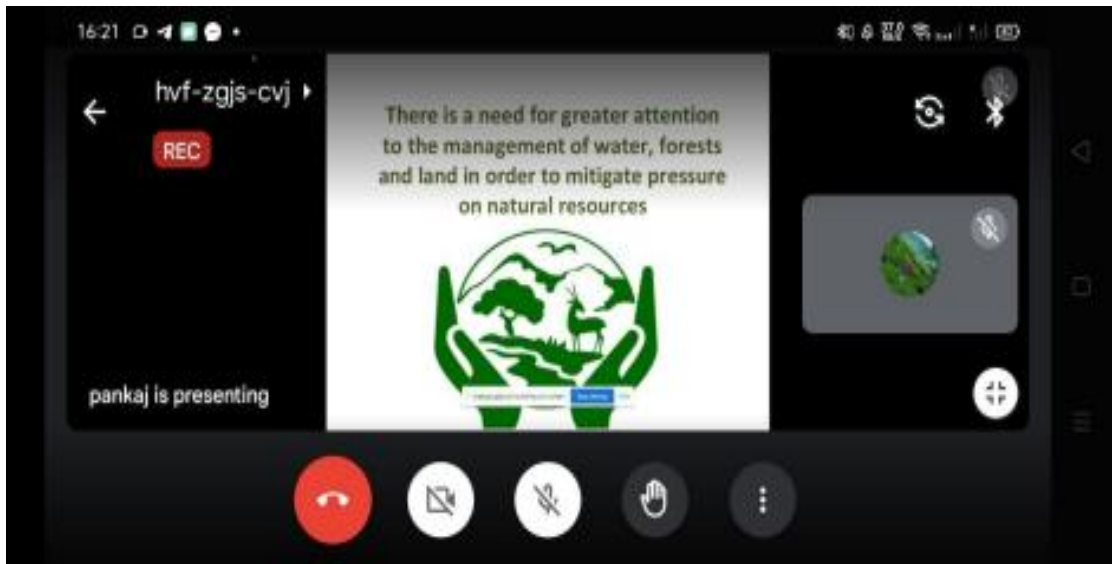
to make medicine to cure some diseases like high blood pressure, asthma, kidney stones etc. Also several beautiful birds like Satyr tragopan, Himalayan monal, Himalayan snow cock, Snow partridge, Cheer pheasant, Koklas pheasant, Kalij pheasant, Hill partridge, Chukar partridge, Rufous-chinned laughing thrush, White-throated laughing thrush and lots more, and variety of animals like Goral, Barking deer, Sambar deer, Spotted deer, Musk Deer, Tibetan wild dog, Red flying squirrel, Himalayan thar, Serow, Snow Leopard etc. Ending by making a suggestion that a new generation should come forward to protect this natural heritage and elders should take responsibility to motivate them.

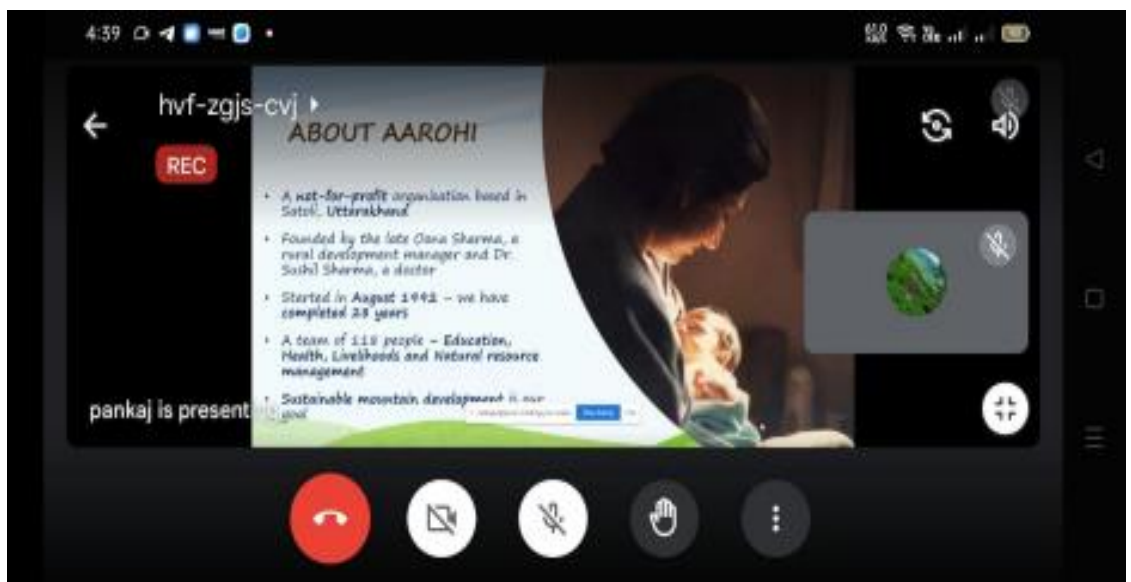
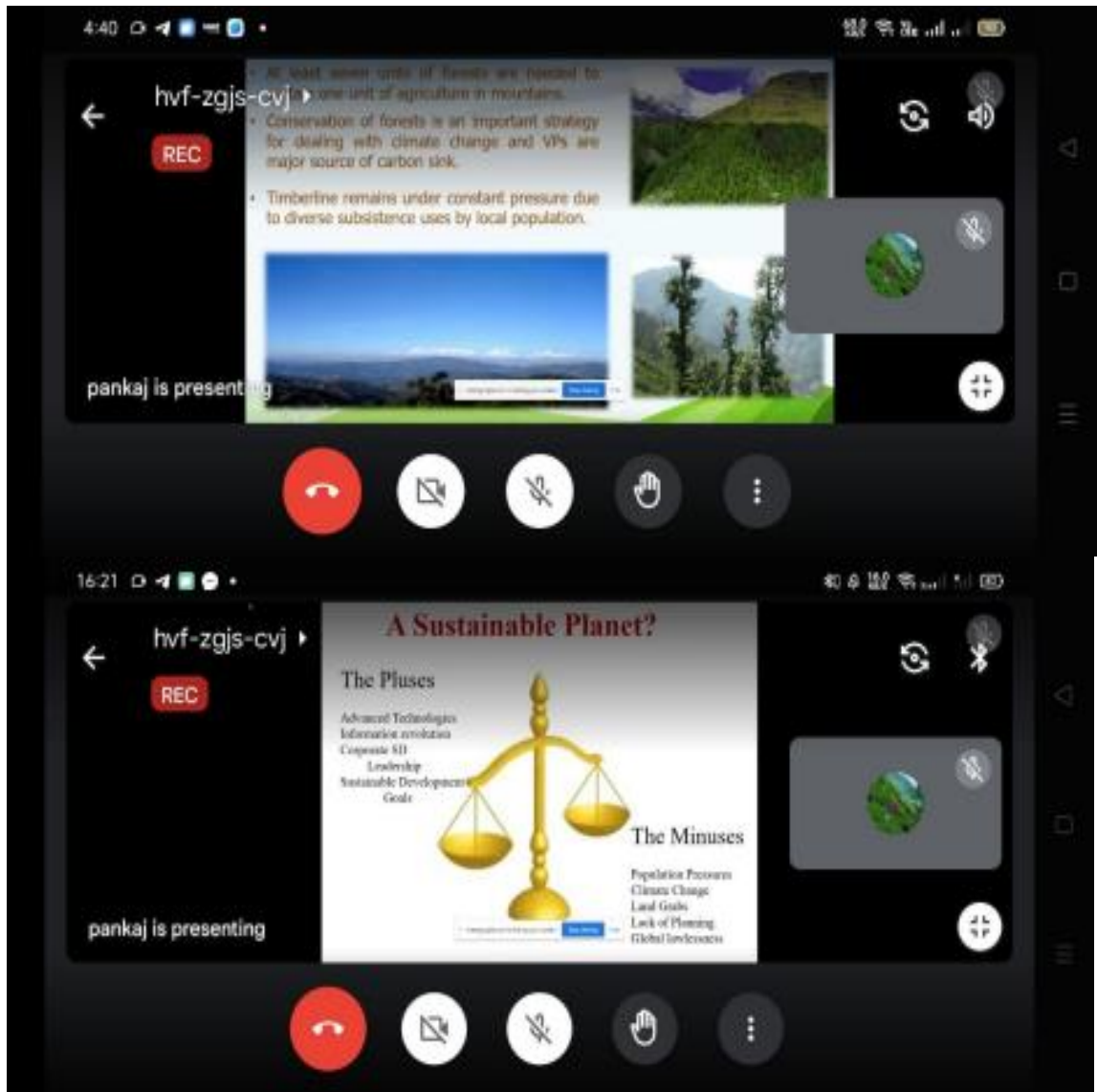






In the second session, **Dr. Pankaj Tewari**, Executive Director of NGO “Aarohi” delivered his lecture on ”Community Partnership to Enhance Local Resilience by Applying Environmental Consciousness ”. Throughout his lecture he tries to make us conscious about the environment. He showed us how the Development Paradigms shifts over the last century. He mentions what is sustainable Development and what are the goals and about its dimensions, parameters and key factors etc. In the later half of his lecture he is focusing on various contributions and aims of his NGO “AAROHI” to the society, environment and sustainable development.





Day 20 (31.08.2022)

The programme started with a welcome address by Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal.

In the first session, **DR. ABHAYA PRASAD DAS**, Retired Professor of Botany, University of North Bengal, Professor Rajiv Gandhi University, delivered a valuable lecture on '**Plants in the Tribal Life of Arunachal Pradesh-A Cultural Panorama**'. Dr. Das briefly describes the tribal life of Arunachal Pradesh. In his presentation, he represents the different dimensions of tribal livelihood of major tribal of Arunachal Pradesh. He emphasizes the role of traditional knowledge of native people. As an indigenous community, this tribal population of Arunachal Pradesh uses nature for their livelihood. They use their native knowledge and skills to coapt with the environmental challenges. Dr. Das highlights agriculture, animal husbandry, etc. He focuses on the traditional food habits of different tribes, their marriage system, and many more dimensions. Arunachal Pradesh's various tribal groups each have their own set of rituals, festive, religious, and spiritual activities.



REC AP DAS is presenting

10:47 AM | hvf-rgja-ej

Zoom meeting interface showing a presentation slide and a video feed of the presenter, AP DAS.

REC AP DAS is presenting

10:49 AM | hvf-rgja-ej

Zoom meeting interface showing a presentation slide with text and images, and a video feed of the presenter.

Man inherited numerous Traditional Knowledge from his primate (Gorilla/Chimpanzee/ Monkey) parents!

- Compare the food habits of Man & Chimpanzee!!
- Remember, Man is basically a Herbivore!! - started eating meat later on!!!!
- Our 'parent', Chimpanzee still maintained his traditional life-style!!
- Now, monkeys started eating processed food - a feed-back from their children!!

(However, 'PETA' bear is a carnivore!)

REC AP DAS is presenting Press Esc to exit full screen

Plants in the Tribal Life of Arunachal Pradesh - A Cultural Panorama

Abhaya Prasad Das
Faculty member

Department of Botany, Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh, India


11:00 AM | hvf-egja-cvj

REC AP DAS is presenting Press Esc to exit full screen

11:01 AM | hvf-egja-cvj

REC AP D&S is presenting Press [Esc] to exit full screen

No dearth of natural resources!!




11:03 AM | hrf-eggle-cvj

Participants: Rina Debnath Sarkar, Prasangi Barman, PASSANG DOMA BHL., Dilip Haara, manna Palak, DR. GONGESH BHAT., 37 others, You

11:03 AM | hrf-eggle-cvj

11:03 AM | hrf-eggle-cvj

REC AP D&S is presenting Press [Esc] to exit full screen

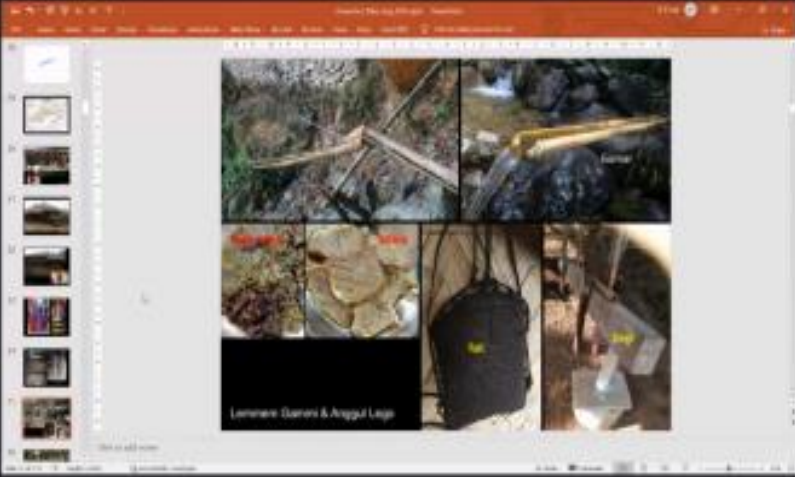


11:19 AM | hrf-eggle-cvj

Participants: Dr. Binoyjit Palak, Prasangi Barman, PASSANG DOMA BHL., Dilip Haara, manna Palak, DR. GONGESH BHAT., Anub Dutta, 36 others, You

11:19 AM | hrf-eggle-cvj

REC AP DAB is presenting




The presentation slide displays four photographs of Lemnara Gamers & Anggul Laga. The top-left image shows a person in a blue shirt and dark pants, possibly a player or organizer, in a natural setting. The top-right image shows a person in a blue shirt and dark pants, possibly a player or organizer, in a natural setting. The bottom-left image shows a person in a blue shirt and dark pants, possibly a player or organizer, in a natural setting. The bottom-right image shows a person in a blue shirt and dark pants, possibly a player or organizer, in a natural setting.

Lemnara Gamers & Anggul Laga

11:21 AM | Inf-ogja-cv | Meeting details

Dr. Binayjit Patra, Prasenjit Barman, PABANG DOMA BHL, Dilip Haora, manna Phalor, DR. GONDESH BHAT., Anub Dutta, You, 32 others

REC AP DAB is presenting



The presentation slide displays a group photograph of APJ students and their faculty members. The group consists of eight individuals standing together in a row. The caption below the photo reads "With some of my APJ students!!".

With some of my APJ students!!

11:23 AM | Inf-ogja-cv | Meeting details

Rupal Marma, Prasenjit Barman, PABANG DOMA BHL, Dilip Haora, manna Phalor, DR. GONDESH BHAT., Anub Dutta, You, 32 others

REC AP D&S is presenting

APATARI
Live mainly in 'Ziro Valley' of Lower Subansiri District

Paddy-cum fish culture
For more info visit
27.62°N & 93.82°E at 1900 m (1500 - 2000 m)

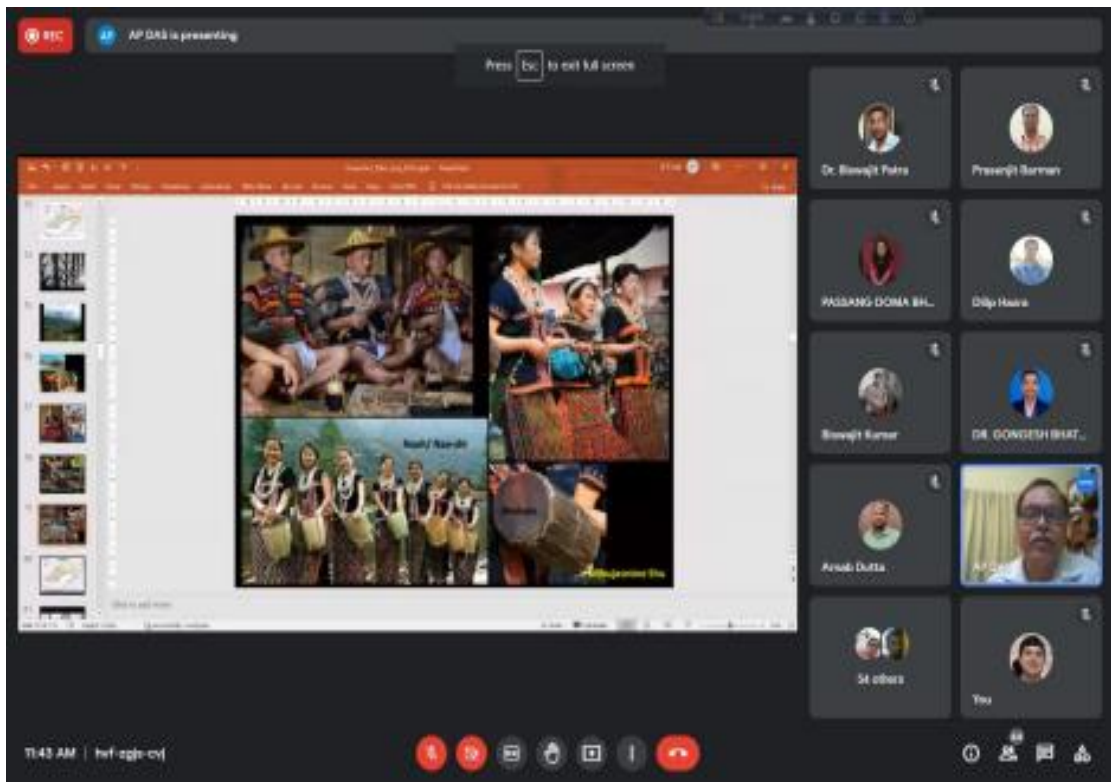
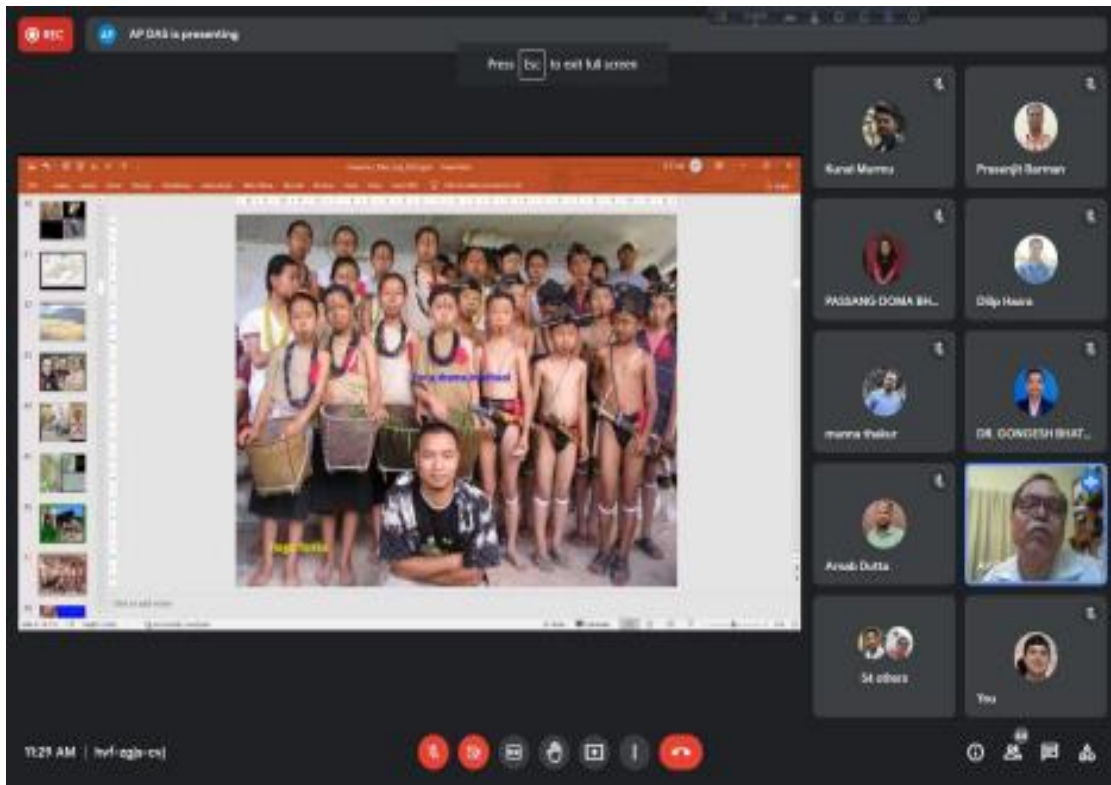
11:25 AM | hvf-egls-esj

Participants: Rupal Manna, Praveen Berman, PABANG DOMA BHL, Dilip Haire, manna Phokor, DR. GONDISH BHAT., Anub Dutta, You, 54 others

REC AP D&S is presenting

11:25 AM | hvf-egls-esj

Participants: Rupal Manna, Praveen Berman, PABANG DOMA BHL, Dilip Haire, manna Phokor, DR. GONDISH BHAT., Anub Dutta, You, 54 others



In the 2nd session, **Dr. SANJIB BHATTACHARYA**, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics, University of North Bengal, on Science Technology and

Innovation. He explained about the Meaning of Science and Technology, development of Science and Technology from historical past. Dr. Bhattacharya highlight on the eminent works done by Dr C V Raman. Raman's contribution in Science and Technology and his discoveries was covered by Dr Bhattacharya. Then he told about Dr M Visvesvaraya he is the top most engineers of India and on his birthday, 15 September every year India celebrate engineers day. His contribution in the field of Engineering and Science and Technology was elaborately discussed by Dr Bhattacharya. He also highlighted on The pioneer work of Dr Shiv Chandra Nandini, who discover the telegram lines. He also clarifies the difference between innovation and invention, He emphasizes different types of solar cells. Furthermore, he also highlights on the different types of particles and their role in modern technology. How micro particles and Nano particles work in science and technology, he put emphasis on it.

Then in the second part of the post lunch session, Dr.Bulbul Dhar present her valuable lecture on Human Rights. Dr. Bulbul Dhar-James, Commonwealth Scholar and Fullbrigh Fellow, is the honorary Director of the Sarojini Naidu Centre for Women's Studies. She also works as Associate Professor in the Dept. of Political Science and a Coordinator of the MA Human Rights Programme at Jamia Millia Islamia Central University. Her wide-ranging expertise and various publications cover human rights, women's empowerment and crimes against women, political economy and governance and development. She explained elaborately the concept of human rights. She discussed on science and technology and human rights, The issue of Surrogacy and human rights was also elaborately discoursed by Dr. Dhar She linked sustainable development goals with human rights

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Press **Esc** to exit full screen

Science, Technology & Innovation
INNOVATION
Presented by
Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya
Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-HRDC (Physics), University of North Bengal, WB, India

2:35 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Press **Esc** to exit full screen

THE COMPONENTS OF A COMPETENCY

- Attitudes**
 - Feelings
 - Behaviour
 - Beliefs
- Skills**
 - Personality
 - Factual
 - Professional
- Knowledge**
 - Awareness
 - Familiarity
 - Understanding

www.timboprof.com


2:37 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Press Esc to exit full screen

Science, Engineering & Technology



Deputy Director HRDC Dilip Hazra

PRIYA TAMANG Kunal Murmu

DR. GONGESH BHAT... Rudra Prasad Das

Sukanya Mallik Subrata Sen

52 others You



2:38 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

WHAT IS TECHNOLOGY?

- ✓ In ancient times, technology was defined by Homer and Hesiod as the spoken word of manual craft or cunning skill (Luna, 1994).
- ✓ By 330 BC, Aristotle coined the Greek term technologia and split scientific knowledge into three parts: theoretical science, practical science, and productive science (technology).

Deputy Director HRDC Dilip Hazra

Kunal Murmu DR. GONGESH BHAT...

Rudra Prasad Das Sukanya Mallik

Subrata Sen PRIYA TAMANG

51 others You


2:40 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

WHAT IS TECHNOLOGY?

- Technology is systematic, purposeful manipulation of the material world. It is a process: power is applied through a tool or machine to a certain material by employing a certain technique.
- The term technology, meaning the study of technics. The purposeful application of information in the design, production, and utilization of goods and services, and in the organization of Human Activities.



Wheels were invented circa 3,500 B.C., and rapidly spread across the Eastern Hemisphere.

2:40 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj



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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Press Esc to exit full screen

The Stone Age

- ✓ The first tools maker
- ✓ The stone age ran from about 2 million years ago to about 10,000 years ago


2:44 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

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A collection of stone age tools



Deputy Director HRDC
Dilip Hazra
Kunal Murmu
DR. GONGESH BHAT...
Rudra Prasad Das
Sukanya Mallik
Subrata Sen
PRIYA TAMANG
52 others
You


2:44 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Press Esc to exit full screen

Bharat Ratna Award Winner Sir M. Visvesvaraya & Engineers Day



Every year our country celebrates Engineer's Day on September 15, the birth anniversary of Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya ((15 September 1861 – 12 April 1962)), the engineering pioneer of India. Popularly known as 'Sir MV' and the 'builder of India'. He was a **civil engineer**, born on this day in 1861 in Muddenahalli village (Now Karnataka).


Significantly, Sir MV was awarded Nation's highest honour, for his exceptional contribution to the 'building of India' in 1955. Beside this, he was also awarded the British knighthood by King George V, which prefixed 'sir' to his name.. Greatly, He had designed and patented a system of automatic weir water floodgates that were first installed in 1903 at Khadakvasla Reservoir near Pune.

Deputy Director HRDC
sourmita mallick
Milan Barman
Debabrata Bera
DR. GONGESH BHAT...
Niladri Singha
subhadip sau
Kunal Murmu
54 others
You

2:57 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting



Sib Chandra Nundy (June 1824-6 April 1903) was an Indian telegraphy official who worked on the first telegraph lines established in British India. He is the first electrical and Telecom engineer of India. He helped install and maintain the first telegraph lines between Agra and Calcutta using innovative approaches to reduce the cost of installation.


Deputy Director HRDC, soumita mallick, Milan Barman, Debabrata Bera, DR. GONGESH BHAT..., Niladri Singha, Dilip Hazra, munna thakur, 54 others, You

2:58 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Some notable Indian Scientists



Deputy Director HRDC, Debabrata Bera, DR. GONGESH BHAT..., Niladri Singha, Dilip Hazra, munna thakur, soumita mallick, Milan Barman, 54 others, You

2:59 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Science, Engineering, Technology and Society

3:01 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Deputy Director HRDC

Sukanya Mallik

DR. GONGESH BHAT...

Niladri Singha

Dilip Hazra

munna thakur

Debabrata Bera

soumita mallick

53 others

You

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Technology and the Transformation of Society

Information and Communication Technology and the Internet

- The internet is the international information infrastructure (a network of networks) available through universities, research institutes, government agencies, and businesses.
- Web 2.0 is a platform for millions of users to express themselves online in the common areas of cyberspace.

3:07 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Deputy Director HRDC

Pintu Lal Mondal (As...

Sukanya Mandal

Partha Bhore

DR. GONGESH BHAT...

Dr. Swapan Das

Manasree Dasgupta

Dilip Hazra

53 others



You

Activate Windows
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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

New Branches for Science, Technology & Innovation.....

Architecture & Civil Engineering..



3:14 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

New Branches for Science, Technology & Innovation.....

Electrical & Electronics Engineering..

Modern **electrical engineering** also covers the use of electricity and electromagnetism for the generation, transmission, processing, storage, conversion and control of information and energy.

Electronics & Communication engineering is a discipline which utilizes nonlinear and active electrical components such as semiconductor devices, especially transistors and diodes to design electronic circuits, devices, integrated circuits and their systems.

3:38 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Key Features of Renewable Energy

- It occurs naturally
- Abundant in quantity
- Ready to be harnessed
- Inexhaustible
- Green energy

3:41 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Press Esc to exit full screen

A World on Measurements

Scientists and much of the world outside of the United States measure mass, length, and volume using the metric system. We have used this system.

Unit	Abbreviation	Description
Meter	m	Approx. 3 feet or one yard
Centimeter	cm	1/100 of a meter,
Millimeter	mm	1/1,000 of a meter
Micrometer	μm	1/10 ⁶ meter, or a micron
Nanometer	nm	1/10 ⁹ of a meter, the size of a single molecule

11/9/2021 85

3:45 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Size Does Matter!

- When objects are below 100 nanometers in size they can exhibit unexpected chemical and physical properties.
- The chemical properties (reactivity, flammability, etc.) and the physical properties (melting point, conductivity, etc.) can all change at the nanoscale.

Ag Nanoprisms ~100 nm Au Spheres ~100 nm Au Spheres ~50 nm Ag Spheres ~120 nm Ag Spheres ~80 nm Ag Spheres ~40 nm

11/9/2021 89

3:46 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Deputy Director HRDC, Milan Barman, munna thakur, DR. GONGESH BHAT..., Syamdas Bandyopad..., Sandipan Ray, sarmistha jodder, soumita mallick, 52 others, You

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

Graphene

Graphene is a single layer (monolayer) of carbon atoms, tightly bound in a hexagonal honeycomb lattice. It is an allotrope of carbon in the form of a plane of sp²-bonded atoms with a molecular bond length of 0.142 nanometres. Layers of graphene stacked on top of each other form graphite, with an interplanar spacing of 0.335 nanometres. The separate layers of graphene in graphite are held together by van der Waals forces, which can be overcome during exfoliation of graphene from graphite.

Graphene is the thinnest compound known to man at one atom thick, the lightest material known (with 1 square meter weighing around 0.77 milligrams), the strongest compound discovered (between 100-300 times stronger than steel with a tensile strength of 130 GPa and a Young's modulus of 1 TPa - 150,000,000 psi), the best conductor of heat at room temperature (at $(4.84 \pm 0.44) \times 10^3$ to $(5.30 \pm 0.48) \times 10^3 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$) and also the best conductor of electricity known (studies have shown electron mobility at values of more than 200,000 cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹).

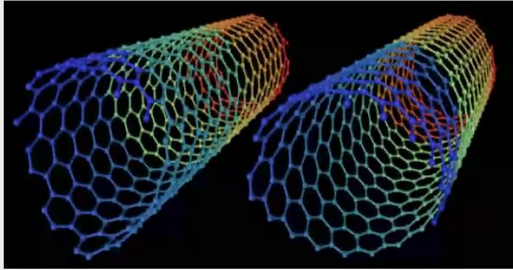
4:02 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Deputy Director HRDC, Kesang Choden, Rakesh Bhowmick, sarmistha jodder, DR. GONGESH BHAT..., chaitali barman, Arnab Dutta, Sukanya Mallik, 52 others, You

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting Press Esc to exit full screen

CARBON NANOTUBES



Deputy Director HRDC Kesang Choden Rakesh Bhowmick sarmistha jodder DR. GONGESH BHAT... chaitali barman Arnab Dutta Sukanya Mallik 52 others You

4:02 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

This screenshot shows a Microsoft Teams meeting interface. The main content area displays a slide titled "CARBON NANOTUBES" with a 3D visualization of two carbon nanotubes. The interface includes a top bar with a recording indicator, a title bar, and a "Press Esc to exit full screen" prompt. A right-hand sidebar shows a grid of participant avatars, including the presenter and several other attendees. The bottom of the screen features a control bar with icons for mute, video, chat, hand raise, share, and end call, along with a system clock and a Windows activation watermark.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting Press Esc to exit full screen

NANOMATERIALS for MEDICAL SCIENCES

Deputy Director HRDC Kesang Choden Rakesh Bhowmick sarmistha jodder DR. GONGESH BHAT... chaitali barman Arnab Dutta Sukanya Mallik 52 others You

4:03 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

This screenshot shows the same Microsoft Teams meeting interface, but the slide content has changed to "NANOMATERIALS for MEDICAL SCIENCES". The participant list and interface elements remain consistent with the previous screenshot, showing the same set of attendees and meeting controls.

REC Deputy Director HRDC is presenting

One out of four deaths in the United States is from cancer
About 1.2 million Americans are diagnosed with cancer annually
and more than 500,000 die

nanobotmodels

4:05 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Deputy Director HRDC, Kesang Choden, Rakesh Bhowmick, sarmistha jodder, DR. GONGESH BHAT..., chaitali barman, Arnab Dutta, Sukanya Mallik, 52 others, You

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Bulbul Dhar is presenting

Press Esc to exit full screen

RIGHTS
& **SOCIAL INCLUSION**

HRDC, University of North Bengal
31st August 2022

Prof. BULBUL DHAR-JAMES,
Coordinator MA Human Rights Programme,
Department of Political Science &
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

meet.google.com is sharing your screen. Stop sharing Hide

Social Inclusion 1

4:23 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Bulbul Dhar, subhadip sau, Diip Hazra, Prasenjit Barman, Niladri Singha, DR. GONGESH BHAT..., Rakesh Bhowmick, Sukanya Mallik, 54 others, You

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Bulbul Dhar is presenting

WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS? मानव अधिकार क्या हैं?

- Human rights are basic entitlements that belong to every one of us.
- No one can take these rights away from us.
- They are ours simply because we are human beings.

Bulbul Dhar (Presenting)

Sukanya Mallik

Rakesh Bhowmick

Dilip Hazra

53 others

PRIYA TAMANG

subhadip sau

SUSANTA ROY

DR. GONGESH BHAT...

Lamhu Tamang

You

4:24 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

REC Bulbul Dhar is presenting

Development of the concept अवधारणा का विकास

- ANCIENT GREECE – adherence of values according to reason;
- MEDIEVAL TIMES – God, the author of moral conduct which prescribed moral conduct that human beings should follow
- Rights as Conflicting Claims between individual and state: 18th c – Civil, 19th c – Political & 20th c - Social – Economic

Bulbul Dhar

Subrata Sen

Dilip Hazra

soumita mallick

53 others

Arbab Dutta

DR. GONGESH BHAT...

Dr. Swapan Das

Rakesh Bhowmick

You

4:31 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

The entire day was very informative and participants are asking many questions to the resource persons, which they nicely answered. Giving vote of thanks, Dr. SANJIB BHATTACHARYA end today's session.

DAY 21 (01.09.2022)

This is the Programme Report of the 21st Day (01.09.2022). We were introduced to the respected Resource Person Dr.Abhaya Prasad Das, an eminent Professor from Rajiv Gandhi University by Dr.Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU.

His presentation title includes 'Effects of Changes in Environment and Climatic Amelioration on Bio-Diversity and future of the Biosphere'. He started by saying that nature has created a balance for organisms to survive in the environment with three basic things that is oxygen, water and food. Others being medicines, accommodation, and cloth for protection from cold. But man is the most self-less non co-operative animal in nature. He talked about the changes in the eco-system and bio-diversity in nature especially in the Eastern Himalayan region and in the true sense man's destructive attitude brought the biosphere at the brink of final destruction. Tea, timber and tourism form the economic backbone of Eastern Himalayan Region. Cutting down trees and building shopping malls and fly-overs is not at all development in the true sense. Natural vegetation provides everything for the survival of all animals. He shared a photograph of the forest cover map of India where it states that the minimum requirement of land area is 33.33%. He stated that floristic diversity and the richness of structure which is the major centre of exploitation of plants. Total floristic estimates for Darjeeling and Kalimpong district is 3462 and for Sikkim state is 5165. Dhupi forest, the timber of which is suitable to make tea boxes are responsible for the huge loss of bio-diversity in the area. Tea Gardens and dhupi plantations have replaced native vegetation evicting thousands of local species of plants and animals from their natural home. British-Indian rulers established giant shaw-mills which slaughtered millions of tress and these mills are still operating. The latest update of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species shows that 17,291 species out of the 47,677 assessed species are

threatened with extinction. There is a need for transboundary protected areas as isolated protected areas cannot provide proper protection and newly evolved species may need to migrate to other areas. Ten most threatened bio-diversity Hotspots include Cerrado, Himalayas, Polynesia-Micronesia, Atlantic Forest, Indo-Burma, Philippines, Madrean Pine-oak Woodlands, Coastal Forests, Cape Floral Region and Meso America. If we have a look to the conservatories in Sikkim there is Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Khangchendzonga National Park and there are wildlife sanctuaries like Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary, Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary, Kyongnosia Alpine Sanctuary, Fambong LHo, Maenam, Pangolakha and Kitam (Bird) . Conservatories in Darjeeling include Singalila National parks, Neora Valley N.P, Gorumara N.P, Buxa N.P, Jaldapara N.P and wild-life sanctuaries include Senchal, Jore Bungalow, Mahananda, Buxa Tiger Reserve, Chapramari and Pakhi Bitan. He also pointed out the climate changes which is also responsible for the changes in bio-diversity of nature. Global warming is one of the most responsible cause. Scientists warned that waters near Arctic Ocean jumped 30 degrees above normal and the earth is at the risk of entering 'hothouse' state from which there is no return. Scientists warned that Arctic sea could be 'free of ice' by 2040 and earth is now losing 1.2 trillion tons of ice each year and it is going to get worse. There is water crisis due to climate change. Six cities including Kolkata will be under water before 2030 due to climate change. Other cities include Amsterdam in Netherlands, Basrain Iraq, New Orleans in the United States, Venice in Italy and Ho Chi Minh city in Vitenam. There will be oxygen crisis in near future. Men throw debris in water making the water polluted. To save the world usage of plastic should be stopped. but the politicians and administrators are least interested about these problems. The suggestions he suggested to overcome this situation is that for our survival we need to increase natural vegetation, we need to stop

extension of concrete cover and we need to stop injection of more pollutants into the atmosphere.

The screenshot shows a Google Meet interface with a presentation slide. The slide is titled "Abhaya Prasad Das r.s (London)" and contains the following text:

Abhaya Prasad Das r.s (London)
Born: 1961 [Kayanchak, Purba Medinipur, Bangla]
B.Sc. (Hons): 1972 (Midnapur College, CU)
M.Sc.: 1974 (CU)
M.Phil. IT [Kgs]
PhD: CU
Teaching since 1976 (46 years)
Service: 1. Govt. Colleges [Jhargram, Darjeeling, Presidency]: 14 yrs
2. NBU, 1990 – 2018 (retired at 60)
3. Visiting Research Professor, Rajiv Gandhi University (2017-2019)
4. Adjunct Professor, Rajiv Gandhi University (Since September 2019)

My only LOVE is Plant Science (Botany) – *Plant Taxonomy*
Research articles: 246+
Abstracts: 400+
Popular articles: 40
Books: 15 (2 in press now)
PhD: 30+
M.Phil: 8
Radio & TV Programs: Numerous
Established (A.) Taxonomy Lab, NBU-Herbarium, NBU-Bot. Garden, NBU Garden of Medicinal Plants, Streptocaulon Reserve, etc.
Society for Spermatophyte Taxonomy, journal *PEZIZONE*

Below the slide is a video thumbnail for "AP DAS" showing a blue circle with the letters "AP".

On the right side of the screen, a list of participants is visible, including Sk Md Abu Ima..., SAMIR MANDAL, Prasenjit Barm..., Dr. Palash Pandit, Dilip Hazra, sarmistha jod..., Pintu Lal I..., and Dr. Dipti Das. A chat message from Dr. Dipti Das says "A very good morning to all."

The screenshot shows a Google Meet interface with a presentation slide. The slide features a cartoon illustration of an elderly man with a long white beard, arms raised, standing next to a large tree. The text on the slide reads:

09 January 1927
21 May 2021
SUNDERLAL BANUGUNA
1927-2021


Below the slide is a video thumbnail for "AP DAS (Presentation)".

On the right side of the screen, a list of participants is visible, including Sk Md Abu Ima..., Lamhu Tama, and another participant.

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet x Google Meet x +

meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj

S is presenting



AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy

10:39 01-09-2022

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meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj

Please Understand, *Man can't survive alone*

- ✓ Different species occur together at a place in perfect natural balance and cooperation
- ✓ Forced modifications in a balanced and stable ecosystem breaks the delicate natural chains and webs
- ✓ 'Man' is just one of the estimated 7.4 million species on earth – neither 'special' nor 'positive' for the nature
- ✓ Earlier we thought all the resources on the planet (universe?) are for 'Man' only – that was wrong
- ✓ Now realized, Man's destructive attitude brought the biosphere at the brink of FINAL destruction
- ✓ So, now for survival we have to find out another planet
- ✓ Even though, at this stage the destruction is unabated


31°C Cloudy

10:52 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj x Attendance Sheet x Google Meet x +

meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj

Closest known relative of Man



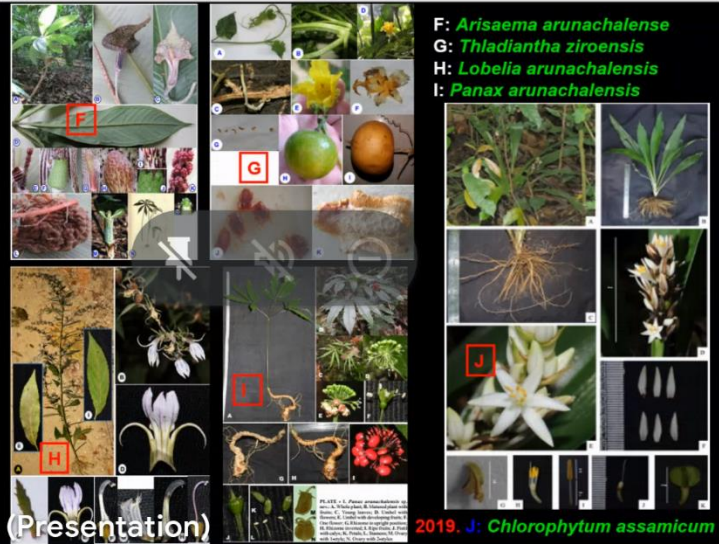
31°C Cloudy

10:55 01-09-2022

This screenshot shows a Google Meet window displaying a presentation slide. The slide features the text "Closest known relative of Man" in a black box. Below the text are two photographs: a chimpanzee on the left and a bonobo on the right. The bonobo is shown in a bipedal, hunched posture. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the system tray indicating 31°C and Cloudy weather, and the time 10:55 on 01-09-2022.

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meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj



F: *Arisaema arunachalense*
G: *Thladiantha ziroensis*
H: *Lobelia arunachalensis*
I: *Panax arunachalensis*

AP DAS (Presentation)

2019. J: *Chlorophytum assamicum*

31°C Cloudy

11:12 01-09-2022

This screenshot shows a Google Meet window displaying a presentation slide. The slide is a grid of botanical images, including leaves, flowers, and roots, with red boxes highlighting specific parts labeled F, G, H, I, and J. To the right of the grid, there is a legend listing the species names: F: *Arisaema arunachalense*, G: *Thladiantha ziroensis*, H: *Lobelia arunachalensis*, I: *Panax arunachalensis*, and 2019. J: *Chlorophytum assamicum*. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the system tray indicating 31°C and Cloudy weather, and the time 11:12 on 01-09-2022.

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AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy 11:12 01-09-2022

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Dhupi forests are responsible for the huge loss of Biodiversity in the area

AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy 11:17 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet x Google Meet x +

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Eviction!

Today's T' Gardens & Dhupi plantations have replaced native vegetation evicting thousands of local species of plants and animals from their own natural home!!

It is true for other crop fields and our residential & industrial areas too!!

AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy

11:19 01-09-2022

This screenshot shows a Google Meet window displaying a presentation slide. The slide has a light green background and features the word 'Eviction!' in large red font at the top. Below it, a red-bordered box contains text stating that T' Gardens and Dhupi plantations have replaced native vegetation, evicting thousands of local species. A second blue-bordered box below that states that this is also true for other crop fields, residential, and industrial areas. The presentation is titled 'AP DAS (Presentation)'. The browser tabs at the top include 'Important Information regarding', 'Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj', 'Attendance Sheet', and 'Google Meet'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 01-09-2022 and the time as 11:19.

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet x Google Meet x +

meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj

AP DAS (Presentation)


31°C Cloudy

11:24 01-09-2022

This screenshot shows a Google Meet window displaying a presentation slide with an aerial photograph of a landscape. The image shows a mix of green vegetation and cleared, brownish-yellow areas, likely representing agricultural or industrial development. The presentation is titled 'AP DAS (Presentation)'. The browser tabs at the top are the same as in the first screenshot. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 01-09-2022 and the time as 11:24.

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet Google Meet

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Jhum cultivation in Nagaland

AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy 11:24 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet Google Meet

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AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy 11:30 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj x Attendance Sheet x Google Meet x +

meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj

the conflict !!

AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy

ENG IN

11:31 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj x Attendance Sheet x Google Meet x +

meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj

Politicians and Administrators are Least Interested About this Problem

Global warming report weakens warning about extinctions

It's not too late for energy revolution: Greenpeace

AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy

ENG IN


11:54 01-09-2022

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Arctica [North Pole]

July 03, 2013 July 31, 2013



AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy

11:55 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet Google Meet

meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj

কুয়েতে 63 ডিগ্রি সূর্যের তাপে গাড়ির কি অবস্থা !
এটাই চরম বাস্তবতা। পৃথিবীর সর্বোচ্চ তাপমাত্রা
এখন কুয়েতে ! **63° C at Kuwait, cars melting!!**



AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy

11:56 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding... Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet Google Meet


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Arctic sea could be 'free of ice' by 2040, warn scientists **2017**

As per the new research, the Arctic sea has been thawing at a rapid pace over the past three decades, making the ice to fall by more than half.

By Zee Media Bureau | Last Updated: Monday, May 8, 2017 - 12:53

Meanwhile, NASA had said that sea ice loss in the Arctic was on average 21497 sq km per year between 1976 and 1996, compared with 50505 sq km per year between 1996 and 2013, showing it had more than doubled in that period.



Earth is now losing 1.2 trillion tons of ice each year. And it's going to get worse


AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy 11:57 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding... Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet Google Meet

meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj

Alps turning green – losing its snow cover too fast!!



AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy 11:57 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet Google Meet

meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj


River Piracy

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How climate change dried up a Canadian glacier river in a matter of days. April 18, 2017

April 18 2017

In only four days, the retreat of the Kaskawulsh Glacier caused the Slims River to suddenly and unexpectedly disappear in an unusual phenomenon known as 'river piracy'




AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy 11:58 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet Google Meet

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WELCOME TO

NEW KOLKATA TOURISM

See Kolkata under water!!

AP DAS (Presentation)


31°C Cloudy 12:00 01-09-2022

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet Google Meet

meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj

Great Pacific Garbage Patch

The patch covers 1.6 million sq km area



AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy 12:03 01-09-2022


This image shows a screenshot of a Google Meet presentation. The browser tabs at the top include 'Important Information regarding', 'Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj', 'Attendance Sheet', and 'Google Meet'. The address bar shows the meeting URL 'meet.google.com/hvf-zgjs-cvj'. The presentation content features a title 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch' in red and a subtitle 'The patch covers 1.6 million sq km area' in blue. Below the text is a large aerial photograph of the ocean covered in plastic waste, with a small island of trash in the center. A person's name 'AP DAS (Presentation)' is visible in the bottom left corner of the presentation area. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the weather as 31°C Cloudy, the time as 12:03, and the date as 01-09-2022.

Important Information regarding x Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj Attendance Sheet Google Meet

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Great Pacific Garbage Patch

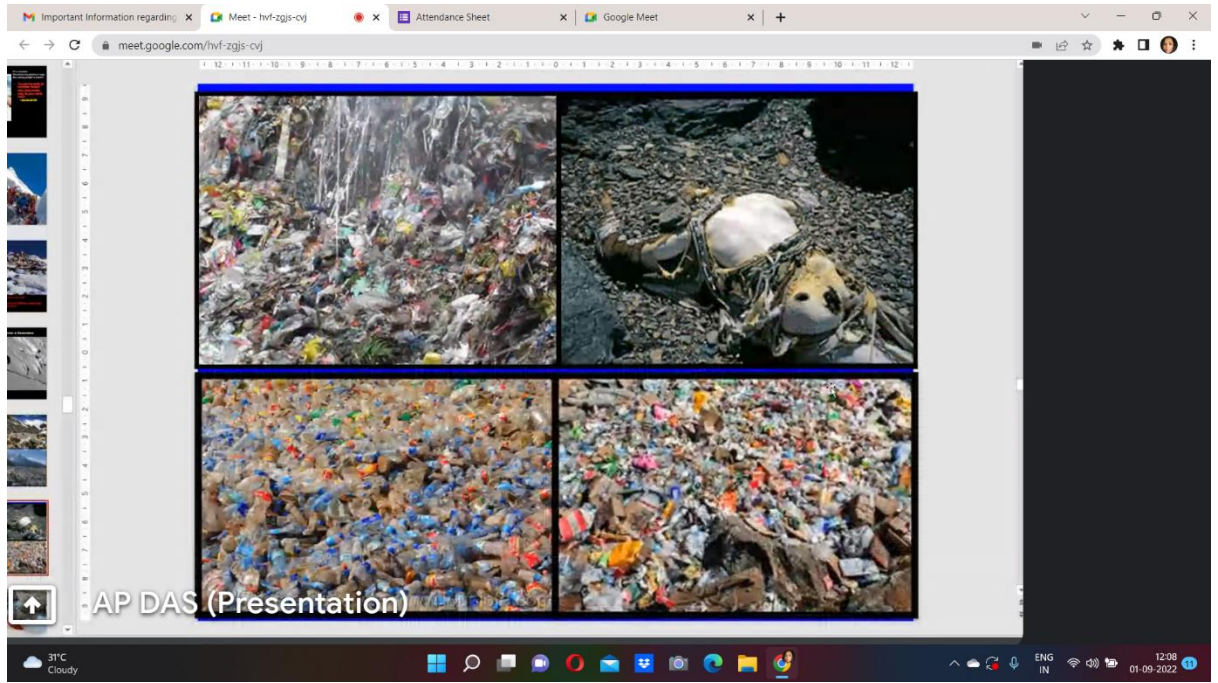
The patch covers 1.6 million sq km area



AP DAS (Presentation)

31°C Cloudy 12:03 01-09-2022

This image is an identical duplicate of the one above, showing the same Google Meet presentation content, including the title, subtitle, aerial photograph of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, and the presenter's name 'AP DAS (Presentation)'. The browser tabs, address bar, and Windows taskbar information are also identical.



In the second lecture of the first half we were introduced to Dr. Sudash Lama, Associate Professor, Department of History, University of North Bengal. He shared his observation regarding Tribal Education in West Bengal specifically his study is concentrated in the area of low literacy in education among the Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Hooghli, Dinajpur, Jhargam and Medinipur. He identified the problems and constraints of education among the tribal people. They still practise the traditional mode of occupation like agriculture and as such there is no occupational mobility with low income group. ST and non-ST interaction is very limited for which they feel inferior and insecure. They have to face the choices whether to earn for their livelihood or pursue education. They expect higher education to get a secured job. Children are interested to go to school but the question of survival compelled them to leave school. Students face problems in getting scholarships due to documents and administrative faults. Mid-Day meal scheme is there to enroll, to attract and to sustain the students of primary level but higher education is only a dream for them. Free school dress, free books such schemes are also there to attract the students but that is also till secondary level. ST students face discrimination. Teachers belong to non-ST

communities often avoid and ignore them. They also feel inferior that they may lose their tribal identity. ST students are poor in academic caliber. Lack of educational support from family and neighbourhood and no special coaching has also cause hindrance in their education. Experience of ST teachers is also not good. They face disrespect, discrimination and demoralization as they got jobs through reservation quota. Issues of drop-out became a compulsion to choose work before education. As the drop-out estimates in 2021 in West Bengal is 70% of class XI and XII, 77 % in class X, 48% in class I to VIII and 28% in class I to V. economic compulsion is one of the most constraining factors. House-hold utility items, house hold facilities creates low-esteem, low confidence among the tribal people in the rural areas in comparison to the urban areas. Economic productivity is a functional need of the present system of education and along with that awareness of parents is also important.



Second session of the 21st day of Faculty Induction Program began at 2.30 pm with a heartily welcoming address by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya Associate Professor, Deputy

Director, UGC Human Resource Development Centre, adjunct faculty, Department of Physics University of North Bengal.

Firstly, we were introduced to the respected Resource person Dr. Sanjay Kumar Roy, Professor Department of Sociology, University of North Bengal. He spoke on the topic 'Globalization and its Discontents'. Highlighting the problem constructed in the era of globalization in his lecture he spoke about what is happening after globalization at the national local level by explaining what globalization actually involves. He explained globalization as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon of international integration as a product of exchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture in which worldwide exchange of national and cultural resources occurs in the process. Thus, Dr Roy used the term globalization to describe the economic, political, social cultural and environmental changes of the world accelerated by the scientific revolution to the diminishing of the national and geopolitical boundaries in an expanding transnational movement of goods, services and capital. His further discussion was on the impact of globalization on different fronts-

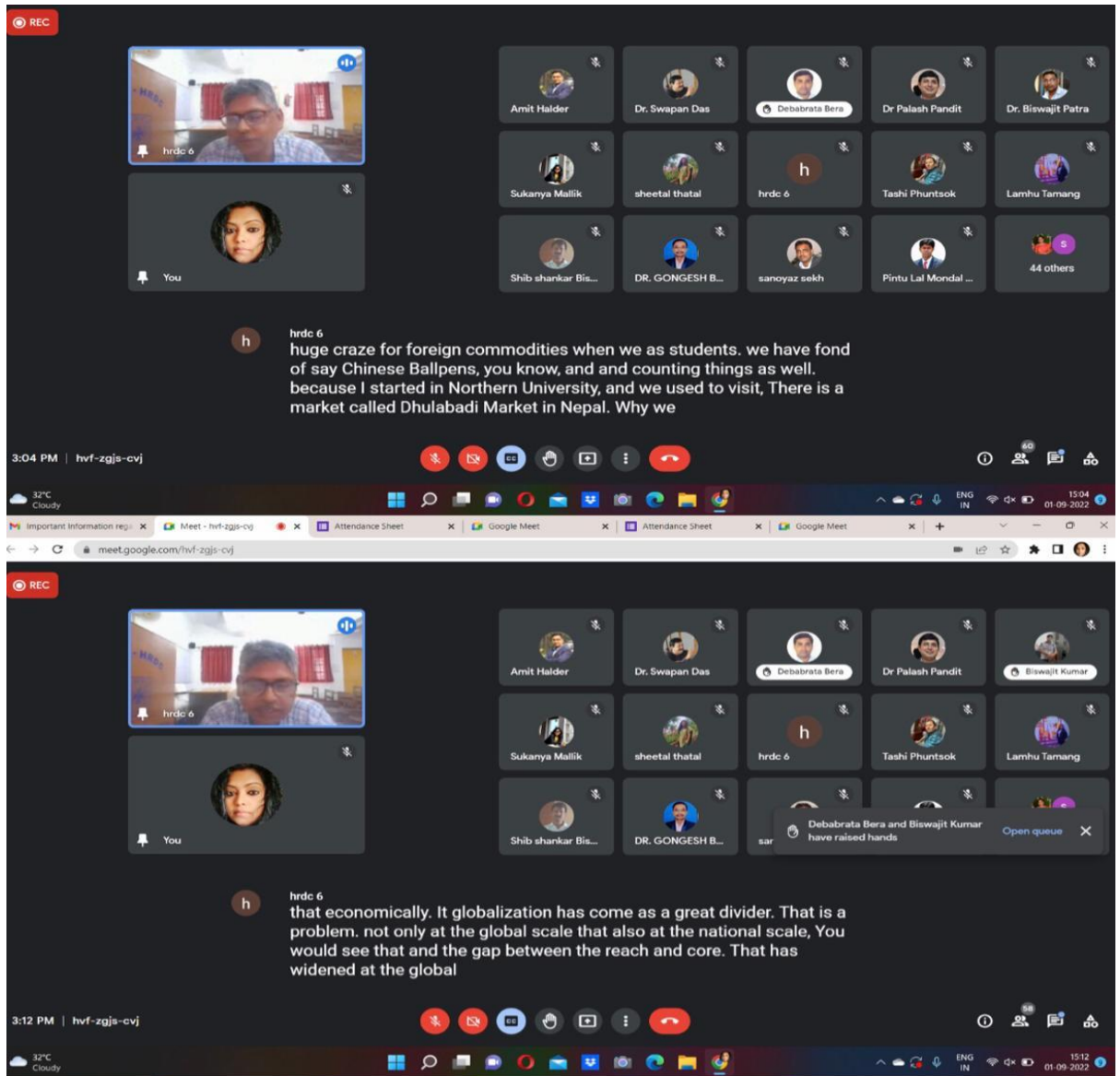
Economic Front- According to him globalization is the expansion of economic activities across the boundaries of nation state. Globalization is marked with increasing economic integration and growing economic interdependence between the countries of world. He also explained how economic globalization echoes the views of neoliberals and neoclassical thinkers in which the state lose prominence and the world become a single global market of individual consumer which contribute to deepen global interconnectedness not only by uniformly shaping consumption pattern across societies but by binding economies together through complex supply chains, trade, networks, flow of capital and manpower.

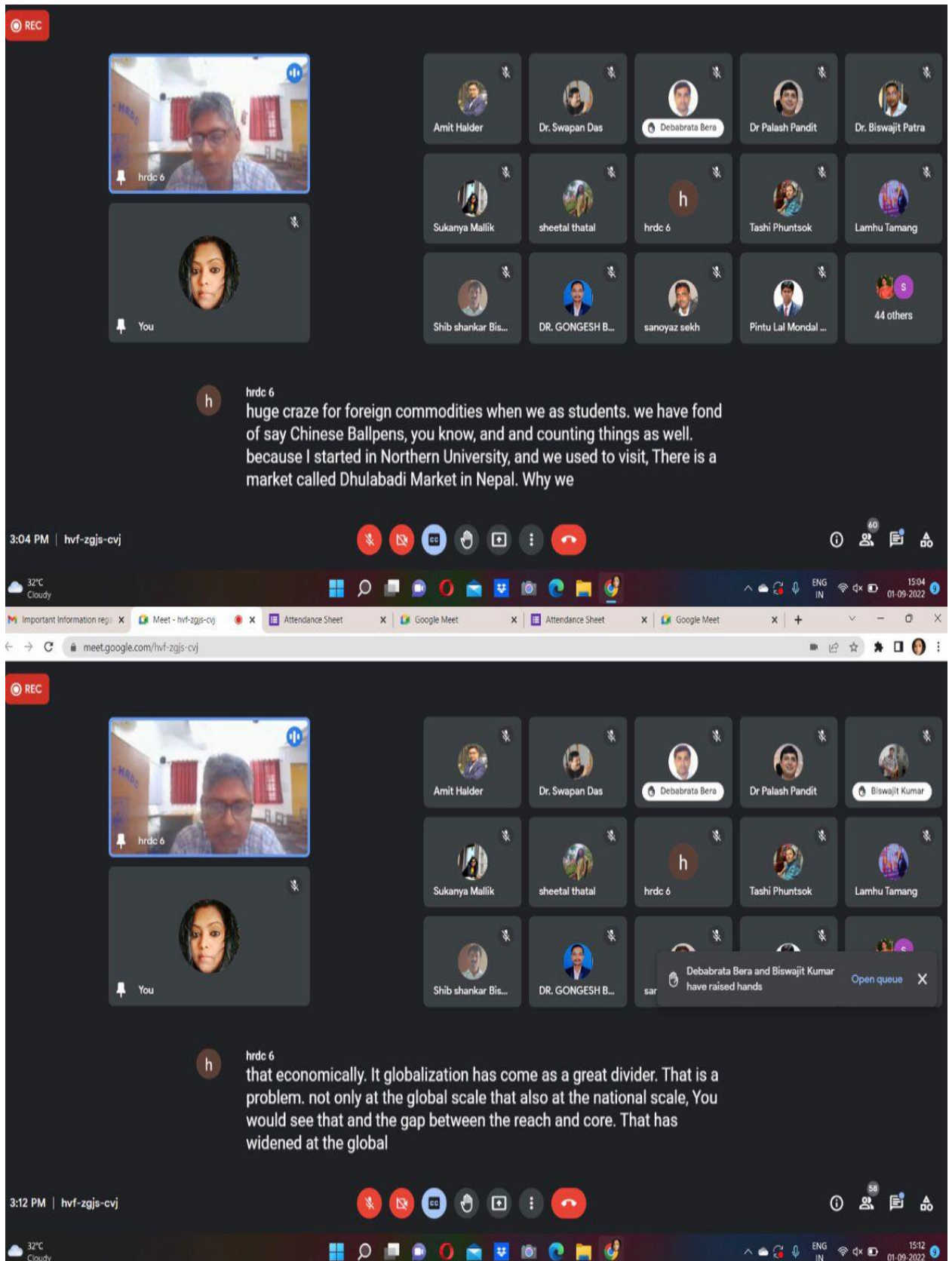
Political Ideological Front- Dr Roy explained political dimension as new feature of globalization debate, that has been arise in influence and power of international and regional institutions. He explained a twenty first century nation states as an intrusive, expansive and unregulated global economy-- these are the future parameter of our opportunities and danger.

Social and Cultural Front-He argued about complex interdependence between different cultures highlighting flow of technology that cross boundaries, flow of currency markets etc. He briefly talked about how people change their views and life style influenced by global cultural and consumption trends. He also drew attention to the McDonaldisation of the world seeking to buy into the dominant American dreams which is dangerous not only for the poor country but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire global.

Environmental Front- According to Dr Roy globalization has featured extensively in the debate on environmentalism and green activists and also highlighted its far reaching effects on environments and the need to have effective policies in place and implementation of those policies.

He ended his lecture arguing about globalization as an ongoing syndrome and explaining the fact that despite the identification of risks and opportunities of globalization, the whole phenomenon is still very difficult to predict. At the end of his lecture all the participants gave their feedback in chat box and explained how they were enriched by his interesting and relevant discussion.





The second lecture of the post lunch session of the 21st day of Faculty Induction Program began at 4pm with the heartily welcoming address and the introduction of the

respected resource person by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya Deputy Director, UGC Human Development Centre University of North Bengal.

Resource Person; Dr Reetesh Sah, Assistant Director UGC-HRDC Kumaun University, Nainital. His topic for Discussion was ICT Initiatives & Its Uses in Higher Education. He started his lecture with Stewart Brand quotes 'Once a new technology rolls over you, if you are not part of the steamroller you are part of road'. Before he proceed his lecture further he shared us a story of a frog who saw a fly and within range he lunges out but died due to his out of date information.....as he misses the fly. Dr Sah through this story explained that people who are updated in this fast changing digital era, they survive. He focused on the UNESCO measurement of ICT as important to inform policy makers in setting national priorities and developing ICT in education policy since then various initiatives were taken by governments and implemented by various institutions. He explained what Digital media actually involves. Digital media in Higher Education is the mode of education that use information and communication technology to support, enhance and optimize the delivery of information which can lead to an improved learning and better teaching method/ environment. ICT has thus, become an integral part of today's teaching learning process as the effective use of information and communication technology can motivate students, make classes more dynamic and interesting and renew teacher enthusiasm as they learn new skills and techniques. He further explained the uses and role of ICT in higher education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in 21st century. According to him the use of ICT in education not only improves classroom teaching learning process, but also provides the facility of e-learning, thereby enhance the quality of education through part- time and distance learning schemes. It can be used as a tool to overcome the issues of cost and time management. Various initiatives in the recent past by ministry of Human Resource Development like NETF, National Educational

Technology Forum, National Research Foundation was taken to leverage the potential of ICT to make the best quality content accessible to all learners in the country free of cost, and also ministry of education is administering a program 'National Mission on Education, through information and communication technology' (NME-ICT) portrayed the significant role that ICT plays in the realm of higher education development.

Dr Sah highlighted various ICT initiatives program initiated by Government of India designed to achieve cardinal principles of Education Policy namely Access, Equity and Quality;

SWAYAM, A Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds is an integrated platform for offering online courses and covering school (9th to 12th) to postgraduate level.

Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) established in 1991 to address the need of higher education through powerful media like TV.

SWAYAM PRABHA a group of 34 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24X7 bases using the GSAT-15 satellite. The channels are uplinked from BISAG, Gandhinagar. The contents are provided by NPTEL, IITs, UGC, CEC, and IGNOU. The INFLIBNET Centre maintains the web portal.

National Digital Library of India which provides free of cost access to many books and designed to hold content of any languages and provides interface support for 10 most widely used Indian languages. It is developed, operated and maintained from Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur.

Spoken Tutorial, a 10 minute long, audio-video tutorial dubbed in all 22 languages, an open source software created for self-learning designed to train a novice user, without the support of physical teacher.

Free and Open Source Software for Education (FOSSEF), a project promoting the use of open source software in educational institutions.

Virtual Lab, a project to develop fully interactive simulation environment to perform experiment, collect data and answer question to access the understanding of knowledge acquired, which help the students in learning basic and advanced concepts through remote experimentation.

E-Adhyayan is a platform to provide books for the post graduate students and UGC MOOCs(online course), e- PG Pathshala is one of vertical to produce course post graduate subjects in SWAYAM (An MHRD initiatives) being executed by the UGC.

Dr Sah also enlightened us with Higher Educational Electronic Resources like e- Sodh Sindhu, Sodh Ganga Shodh Chakra etc. which aim to provide access to qualitative electronic resource including full text, bibliographic and facing databases of academic institutions at lower rates of subscription. Dr Sah ended his lecture thereby highlighting the uses of ICT as a tools which can enable and bring about transformation which, when used properly, can encourage the shift an environment which is learner- centered. The session was very interactive and ended with many participants requesting for more such session.

REC Hrdc Nainital is presenting

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Hrdc Nainital is presenting

Once a new technology rolls over you, if you are not part of the steamroller you are part of the road.

- Stewart Brand
American writer

Hrdc Nainital (Presentation)

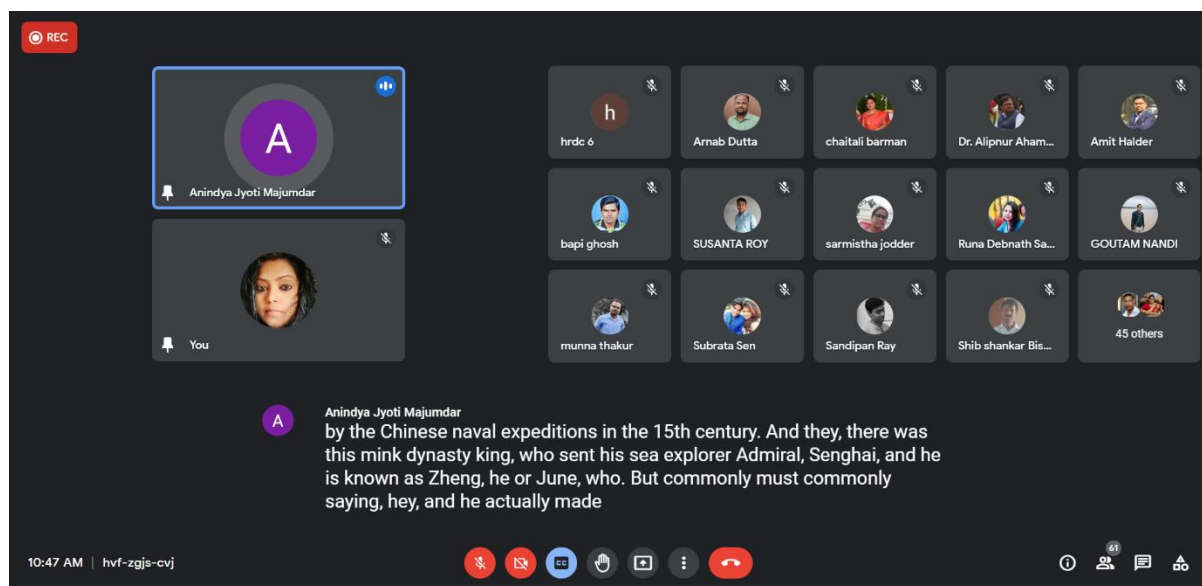
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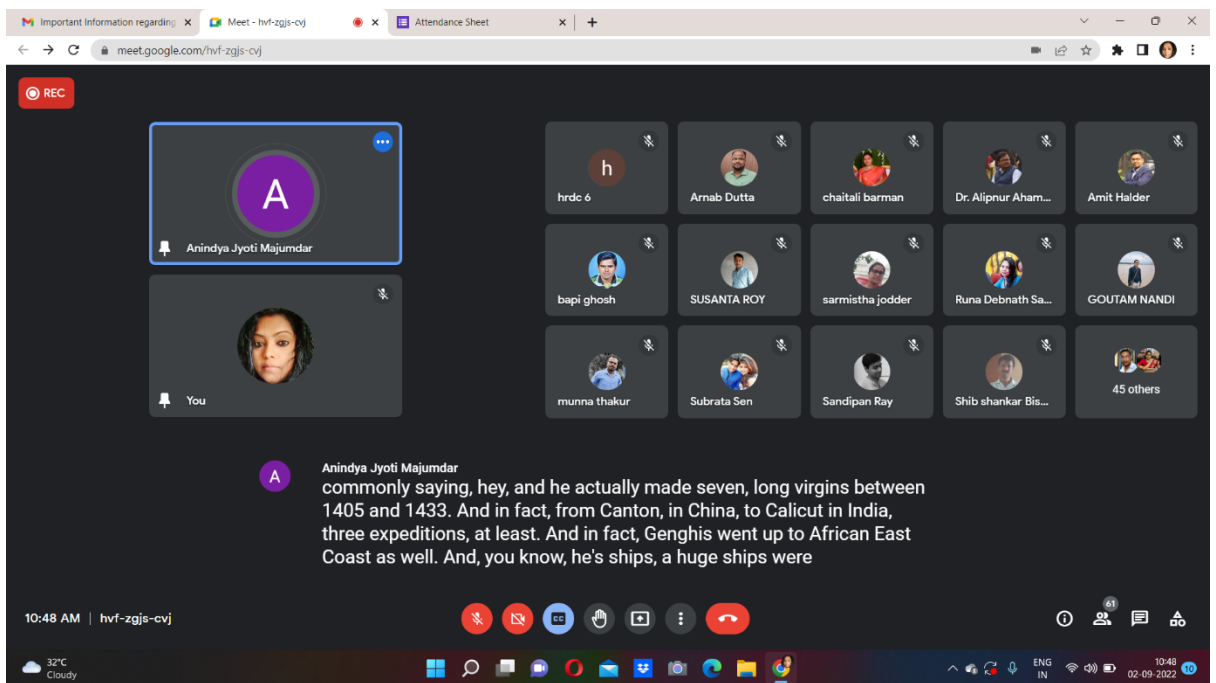
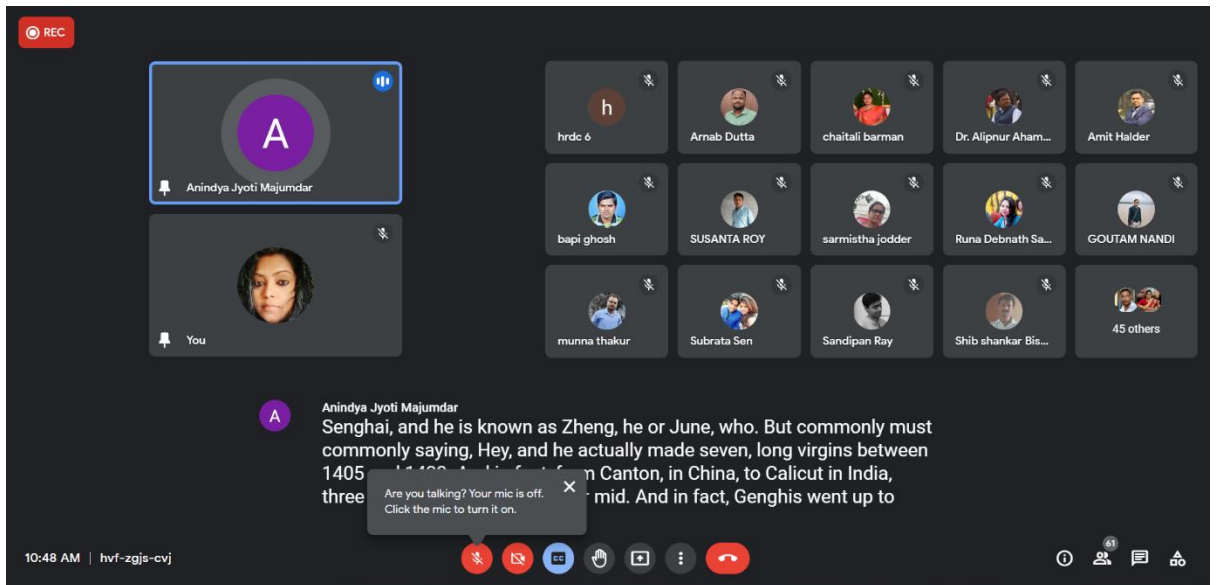
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DAY 22 (2.09.2022)

The program started with a welcome address by Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Professor-Assistant Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Chemistry, University of North Bengal.

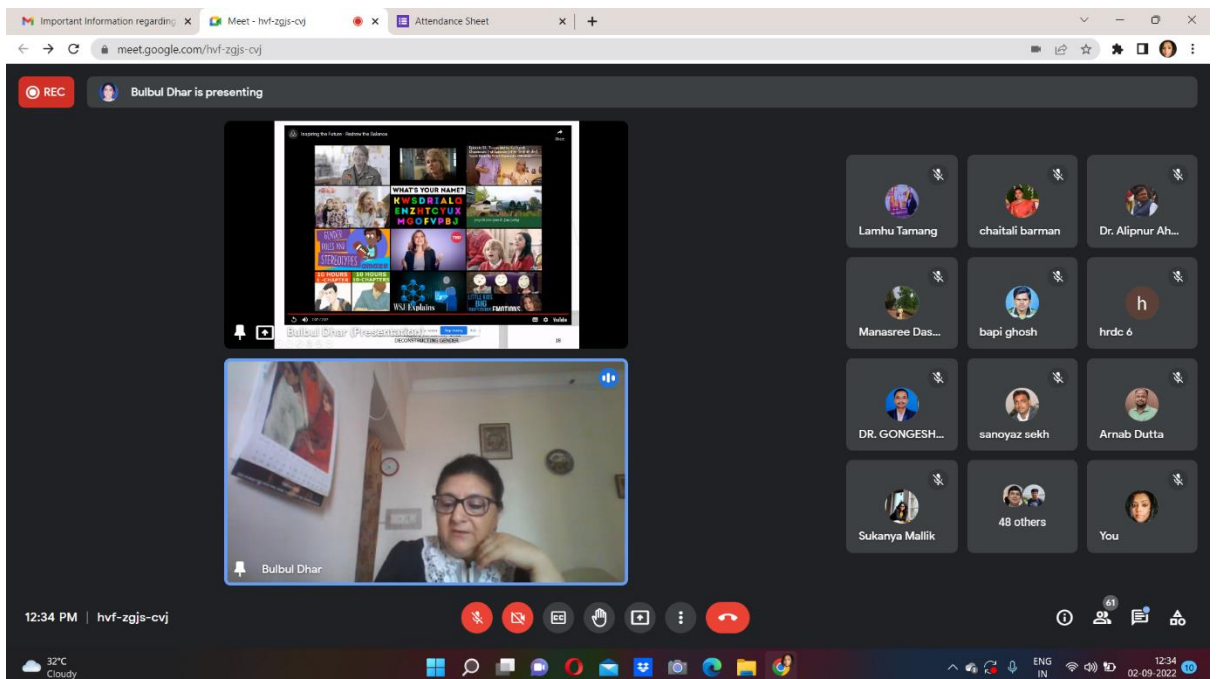
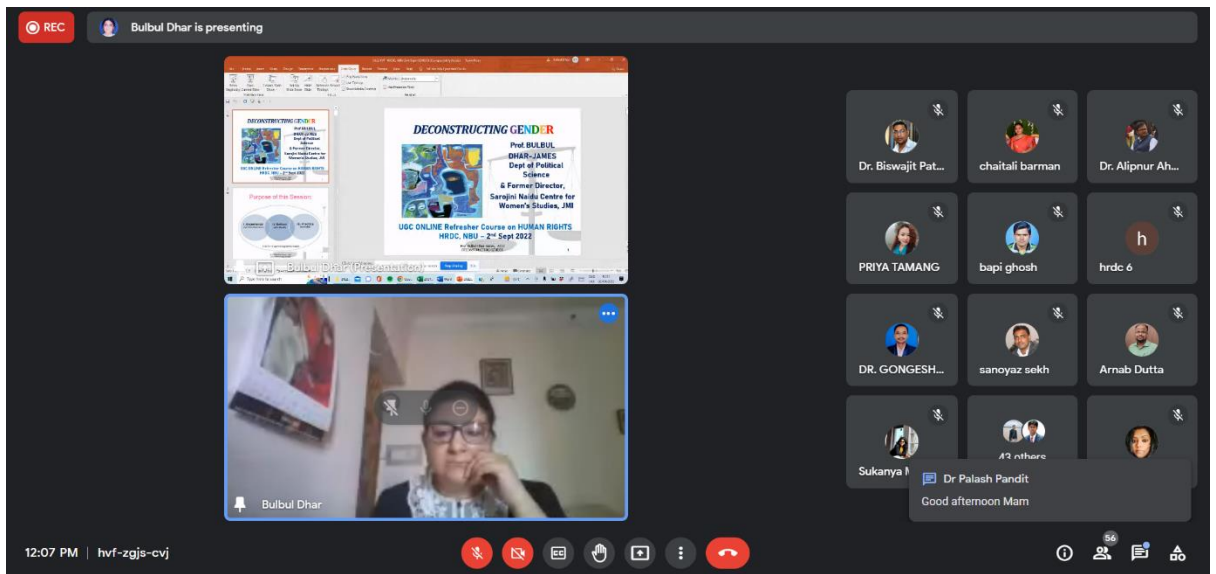
The first lecture of the session was delivered by Dr. Anindya Jyoti Majumder, Professor of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata at 10:30 Am on the topic 'Political narrative in Indian Ocean'. He discussed on the sea trade in ancient period and how the ships were to be protected from pirates. He shed light on how India did trade with other countries and its progress and problems faced in sea trade industry in ancient period. Coming to the contemporary period, it was said that Indian ocean became very crucial in terms of security and sea trade. He stressed on the naval security in protecting Indian ocean from China and other countries. There was discussion on QUAD Alliance, China's threat in South Asia and the relationship between India, China and USA. After an insightful session the session came to an end with an interactive discussion with the participants to clarify the doubts.

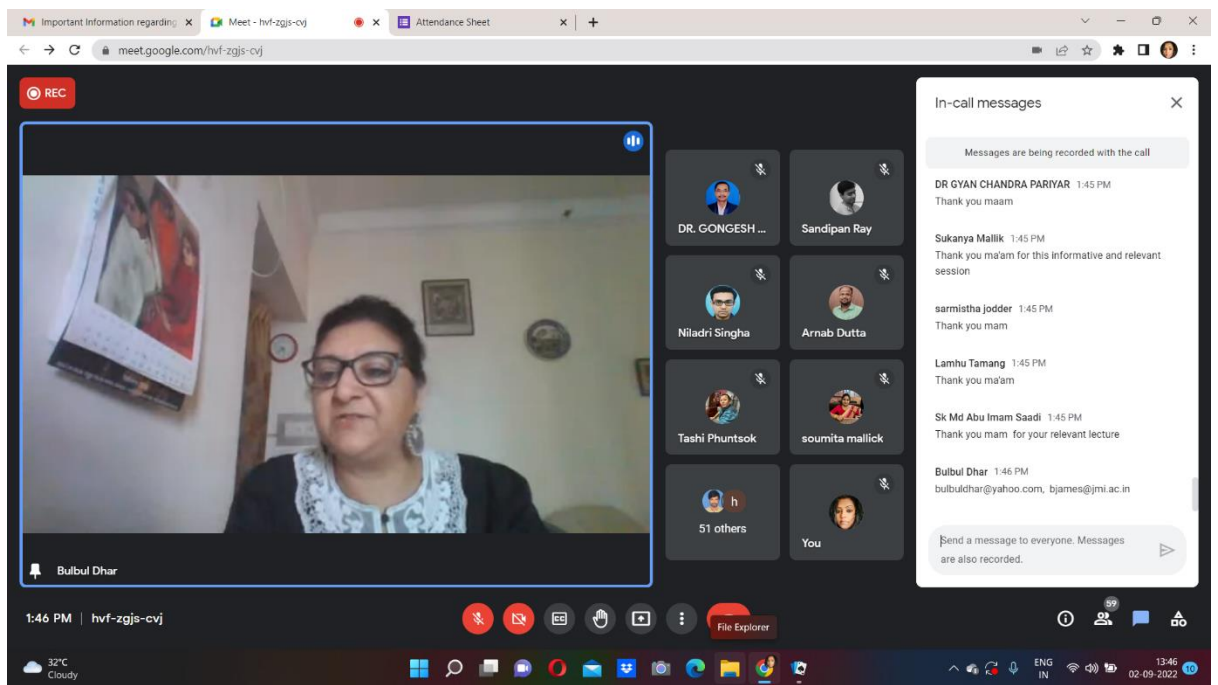
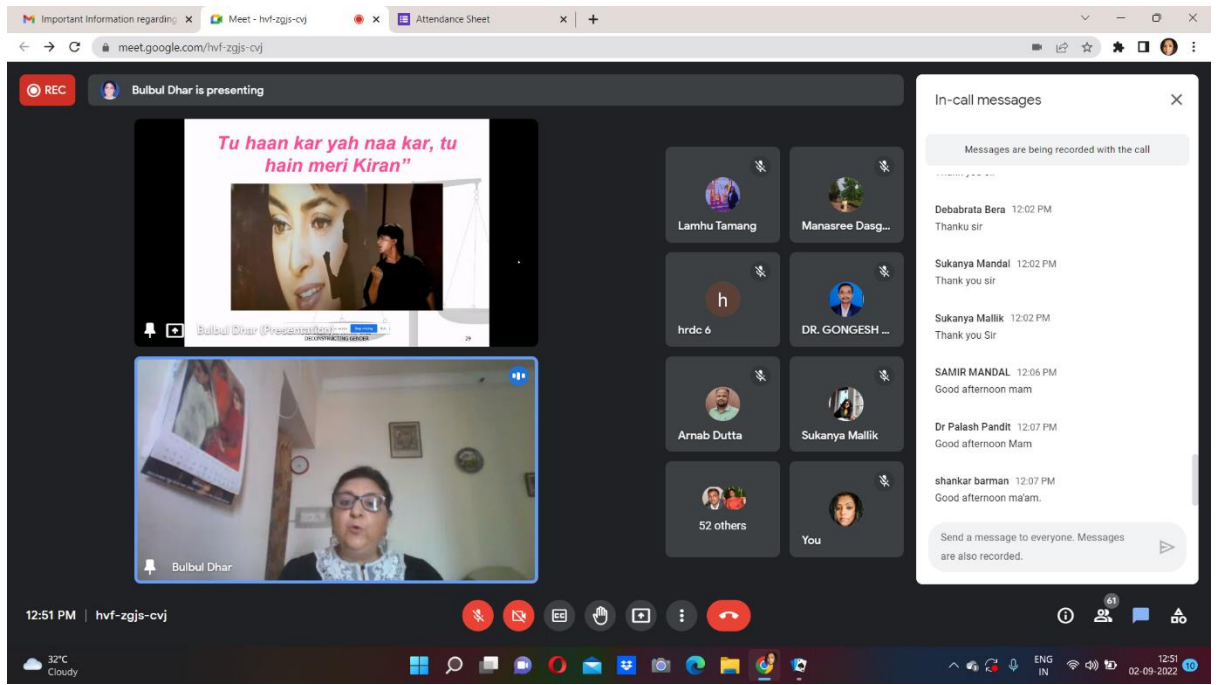




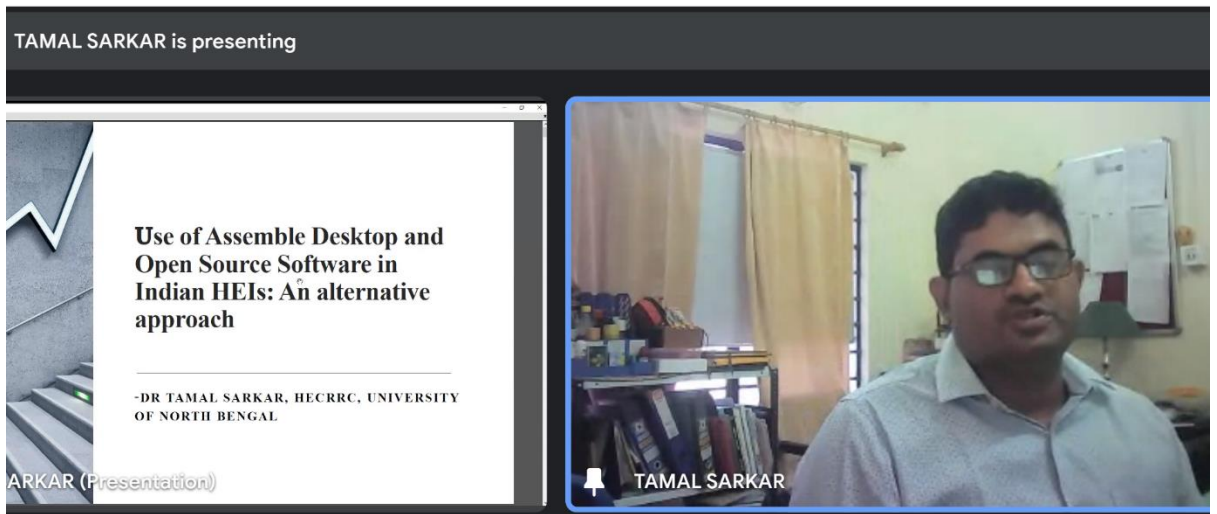
The second lecture of the session was delivered by Prof. Bulbul Dhar James Dept of Political Science, Jamia Millia Islamia University at 12:00 pm, on the topic ‘Deconstructing Gender’. She discussed on the fundamental rights like Article - 14,15, 16 etc and fundamental duties like Article 51 (A). A detailed discussion on patriarchy took place where she stressed that it is not only men dominant, the patriarchy system in the society and the issues faced by the women in society. Examples of women sufferings were shown through pictorial and video presentation for better understanding.

There was discussion on sex and gender roles in society where she highlighted the problems. She gave an example of Kabir Singh movie to highlight the problems of women in society and its consequences. She presented data on caste violence against women. After an insightful session the session came to an end with an interactive discussion with the participants to clarify the doubts.





In the 1st lecture of post-lunch session, **Dr. Tamal Sarkar**, the Director, High Energy & Cosmic Ray Research Centre, University of North Bengal conducted a very interesting task-oriented session on the topic of “Use of Assemble Desktop and Open Source Software in Indian HEIs: An alternative approach” which was through the Google Classroom at 2:33 P.M.



The Task No-1 was "Open the e-portal or website of the popular e-commerce sites

- Search the price of the assembled P

--Quad-core

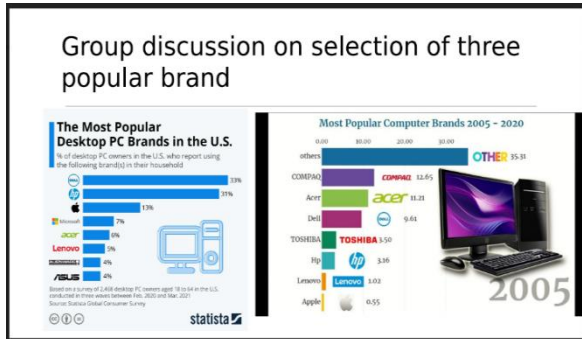
--i3

-- i5 processor

based Pcs for assembled Pcs



He discussed the usefulness of Microsoft edge. After that he presented a topic for group discussion which was on selection of three popular brand of PC and discussed about how the brand become popular in the market. He also discussed comparatively for the price of assembled and branded PC. In the Task No. 2, he asked all the teacher



Comparison of the the price of the assembled and branded PC

Type	Assembled	Brand: _____	Brand: _____	Brand: _____	Average Cost of Branded PC
Quad core processor based PC					
i3 processor based PC					
i5 processor based PC					

participants to prepare a table of comparison of the price of assembled and branded PC and upload it in google classroom. In the Task No. 4, he also asked to made a list of components present inside a cabinet of PC and upload it in Google Classroom.

There was a group discussion on how to select the computer parts for making custom - built personal computer (PC) at your Office and Home. After a very effective discussion Dr. Sarkar has suggested how we buy a good parts or motherboard as per our requirement for our Computer (PC).

Group discussion: How to select the Computer parts for making custom-built Personal Computer (PC) at your office/Home?

<https://www.hongkiat.com/blog/build-your-own-pc/>
<https://www.crucial.com/builders/how-to-build-a-computer/what>

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In the last few minutes of his discussion he explained very nicely through power point presentation all about the Computer PCI, what is VGA and HDMI. He also discussed

about the uses of “Speecy or hardinfo(in linux)” free software to know the configuration of PC or motherboard of Laptop/ Desktop and various types of Open source software.

The slide is titled "What is PCI?". It contains the following text:

Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) is a local computer bus for attaching hardware devices in a computer and is part of the PCI Local Bus standard.

Devices connected to the PCI bus appear to a bus master to be connected directly to its own bus and are assigned addresses in the processor's address space.

PCI Express (Peripheral Component Interconnect Express), officially abbreviated as **PCIe** or **PCI-e**, is a high-speed serial computer expansion bus standard, designed to replace the older PCI, PCI-X and AGP bus standards. It is the common motherboard interface for personal computers' graphics cards, hard disk drive host adapters, SSDs, Wi-Fi and Ethernet hardware connections.

Below the text is an image of a motherboard with several PCIe slots highlighted in red and labeled: PCIe x1, PCIe x16, PCIe x1, PCIe x4, and PCIe x8. A text box on the left side of the image lists improvements of PCIe over older standards: "PCIe has numerous improvements over the older standards, including hi maximum system throughput, lower I/O pin count and smaller physical footprint, better performance scaling for bus devices, a more detailed error".

The slide is titled "Open source software". It contains the following text:

Open source software is software with source code that anyone can inspect, modify, and enhance.

Some software has source code that only the person, team, or organization who created it—and maintains exclusive control over it—can modify. People call this kind of software "proprietary" or "closed source" software.

Source: <https://opensource.com/resources/what-open-source>

The Free Software Foundation (FSF) is a nonprofit with a worldwide mission to promote computer user freedom.

Source: <https://www.fsf.org/>

Below this is a section titled "Open source software Vs Closed Source Software".

• The source code of open source software is public. It uses the code on the Internet.

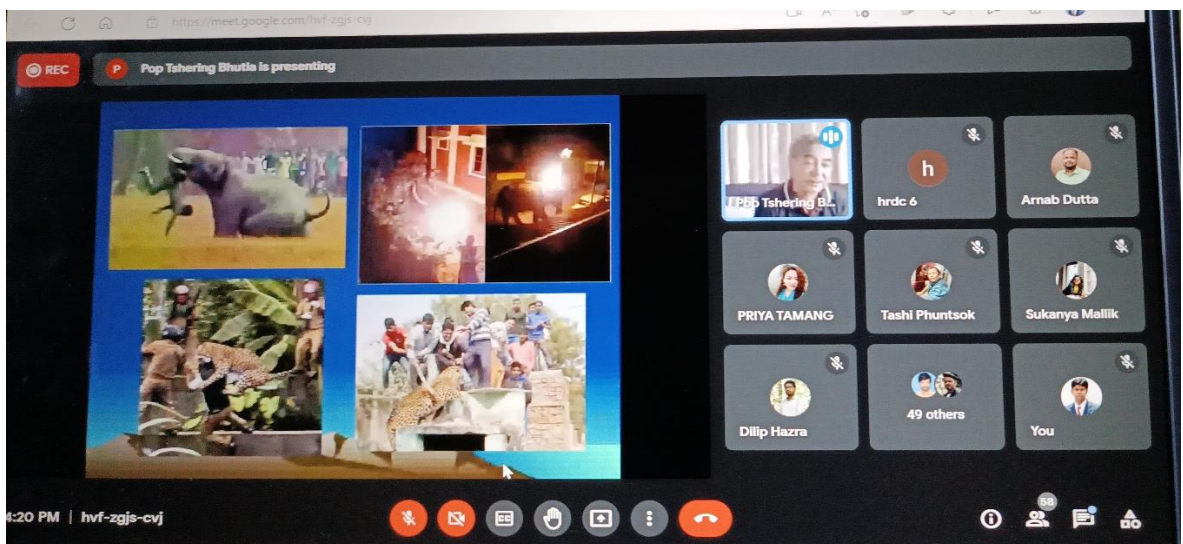
• In closed source software the source code is not public. It uses the code on the Internet.

The second lecture of the post lunch session was delivered by Dr. P. T. Bhutia IFS (Retd), Ex Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests at 4:09 P.M., on the topic



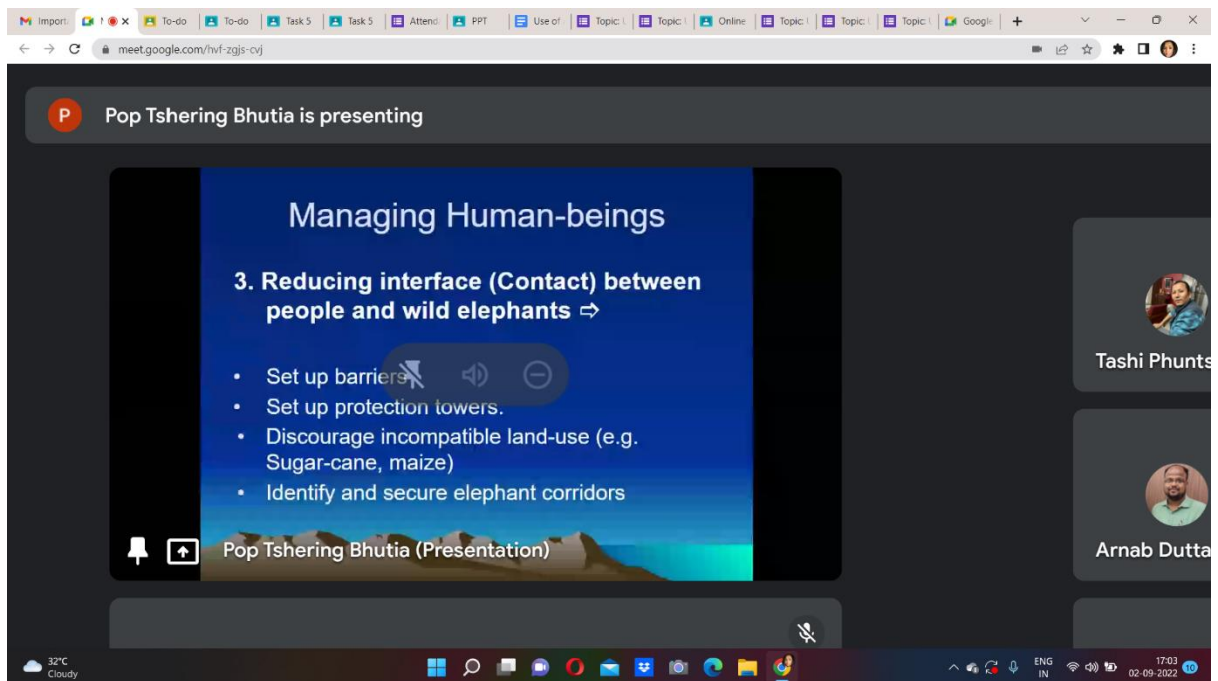
‘Problematic Interaction between Humans & Wildlife in North Bengal’.

Dr. P. T. Bhutia shared his experiences about various problematic wildlife of North Bengal which he gathered from his long working period in North Bengal region. He discussed that wildlife and humans alike suffer in these North Bengal forests region and he also said that as Wildlife has been affected by Humans in many ways, Humans are also affected by Wildlife.



He showed the pictures of Wildlife attacking on Humans beings as well as Humans are attacking on Wildlife. Dr. Bhutia also pointed out the negative Impacts on Humans &

Wildlife Populations. He explained and gave important suggestions on how could managing Human-beings in North Bengal Forests region, he highlighted several important points in these regards which are as-Enhancing people's tolerance, reducing interface(contact) between people and wild elephants, erection of barriers and watch towers, Rescue and release of wild animals etc. After a very informative and helpful session the session came to an end with an interactive discussion with the participants to clarify the doubts.



[DAY 23 \(03.09.2022\)](#)

The 3rd September, 2022, was the 23rd day of the 10th Faculty Induction Programme organized by UGC- HRDC, North Bengal University through online mode with the Google meet platform. The link was opened at 10:12 A.M sharp and the participants started to join one by one through this link. Within a short while, Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Honourable Deputy Director, UGC- HRDC, North Bengal University, hailed the participants with the Good Morning wishes which was also reciprocated on the part of the participants. Dr Bhattacharya also announced the name of the resource

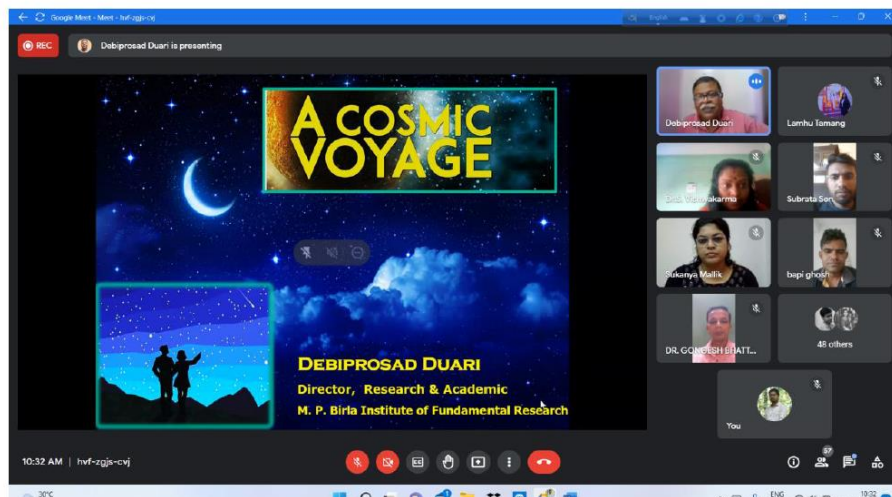
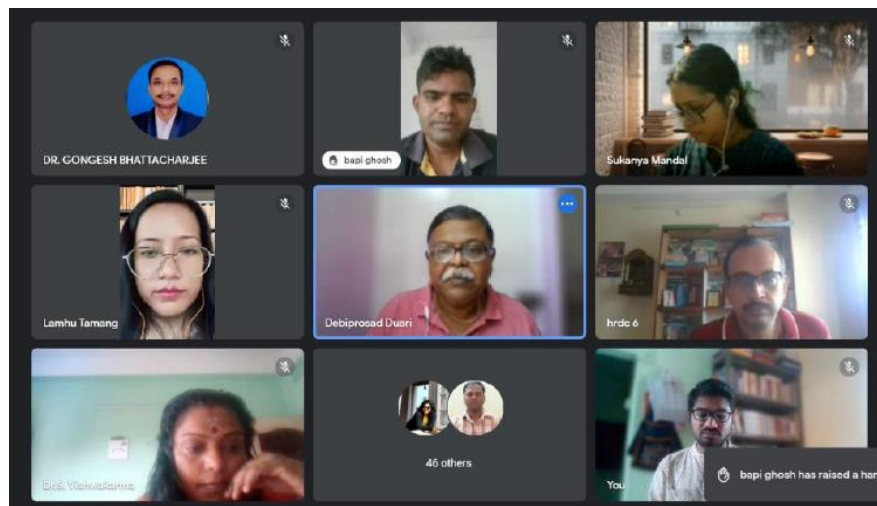
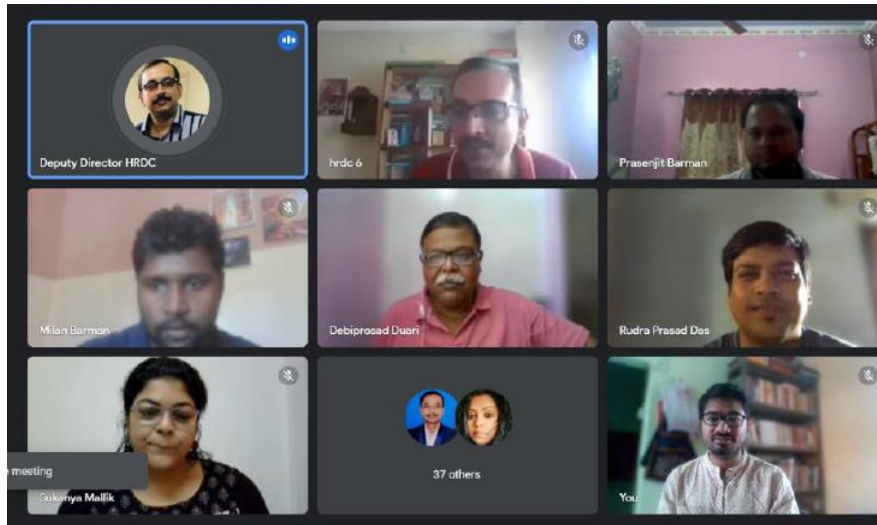
persons of today's programme. He introduced Dr. Debiprosad Duari, Director, Institute of Astro Science, Kolkata as resource person. He has given a brief introductory note of Dr. Duari's lifetime achievements so far as a great personality in the field of Astrophysics.

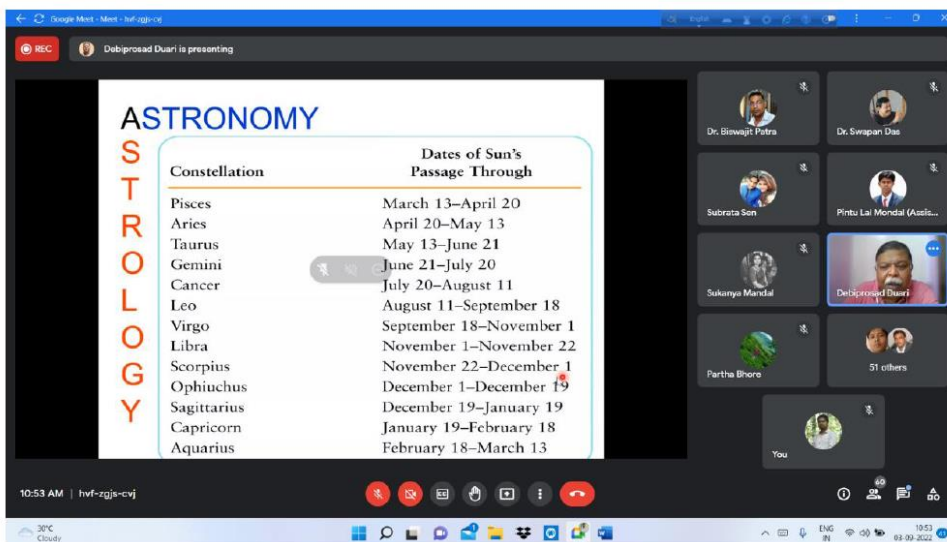
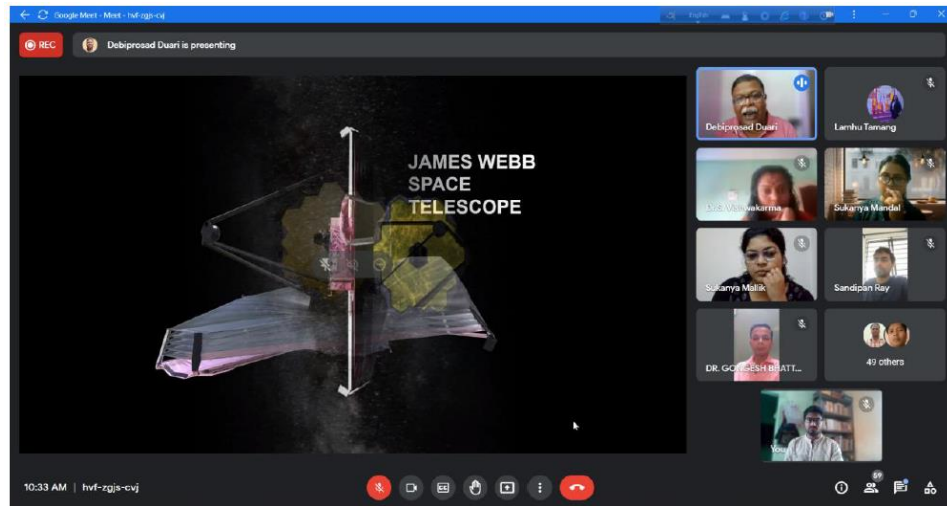
At 10: 32 A.M. the first phase of the first session started with the appearance of Dr Debiprosad duari's smiling face in support of the power point presentation which was visualised with the quote " A Cosmic Voyage". Considering the interdisciplinary presence of the participants Dr. Duari started with some tiny questions like what is sky? What is earth? What is Astronomy? How did Astronomy evolve? and even how different subjects contributed to enrich Astronomy ? All those questions are fascinating story of everyone from their childhood.

He has visualised the images of different types of telescopic instruments which are the advanced inventions to the study of astronomy like James Webb, TMT (The largest Telescope), which is recently sent to the Planet to collect images, Carina Nebula, SKA,LIGO etc. The discussion became more and more attractive when he explained about Saptarshi Mondal (7Stars), and Taramandol. Citing examples, he said that superstition related to Lunar and Solar Eclipses have occurred in our society due to the absurdity of observation. He has concluded his discussion by explaining how and why the season changed? If not what will happen? He opined that if the season remains the same, the entire Civilisation will collapse.

He concluded the first lecture of the first session at 11:50 A.M. and asked the participants to make queries if any. Thus, the interactive session began with the question of S.K.Md.A.I. Soadi. He asked the relationship between Astrology and Astronomy. After that, in a chronology some more questions were raised by Sandipan Ray, Soumita Mallick, Jayjeet Sarkar and Rakesh Bhowmik Regarding Astro biology, History as a

documentation of Science, Black hole and time and space. He explained the answers of these questions in a scientific way with specific examples. Thus, the first lecture of the first Session ended with the announcement of the Tea Break for 10 minutes.





After the tea break, second lecture of the first session was again delivered by Dr Debirosad Duari on the topic Asteroids. He beautifully explained the various categories of Asteroids with the help of its images in support of PPT presentation. Showing the slide with the statement, " Life is a Universal process, not particular to Earth". Dr. Duary warned everyone to be honest towards Earth. He said that we are alive on Earth is an accident - at any moment we may evaporate. Discussing about Classical Planets and Dwarf Planets, he has explained three reasons why Pluto is not a planet. He has illustrated that Stars with initial masses more than 25 Solars are so heavy that due to their own gravity they shrink after the fusion reaction nuclear has stopped and ultimately become an extremely dense point and results in Blackhole. He


elaborately explained about the Sun and its possible scenario after five thousand core years.

Regarding the achievements of India in the field of Astro Science, he has proudly uttered the Country's successful launch of Mangalyan . Describing India's stand on Astronomical Science, he informed that our country has undertaken some more projects named Chandrayaan 3, Mangalyan 2, Lunar Polar exploration, Gaganyaan , Aditya L1 and Shukrayan. He has concluded with a beautiful question - Who Am I? also replied, We are fossils of Star. Thus, the exact answer of this question lies on Star. After the presentation, the participants were actively taken part in the discussion. Subhadip Sau, Gongesh Bhattacharjee, Priya Tamang, Tashi Phuntsok, Niladri Shekhar Singh, Kesang Choden Bhutia and Debaditya Dutta raised questions on Blackhole, Existence of Mangalyan, Water Quality on Mars, Parallel Universe and Astrobiology. He has undertaken all the questions from the participants and given such live answers with attractive examples which create an atmosphere that touched the hearts and minds of every participant's .Thus, the second half of the first session come to an end.

An interactive session was conducted in the second half of the day. Then, Dr.Sanjib Bhattacharya made a closing announcement of the day-long programme.

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REC Debigproad Duari is presenting




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Dr. Biswajit Patra, Dr. Swapan Das, Sabrata Sen, Pritu Lal Mandal (Asstis..., Sukanya Mandal, Debigproad Duari, Partha Bhore, 51 others, You

Google Meet - Meet - hvf-zgjs-cvj

REC Debigproad Duari is presenting



11:36 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

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Nirmal Barman, Dr. Swapan Das, Milan Barman, Rahul Gazi, Sukanya Mandal, Debigproad Duari, Partha Bhore, 53 others, You

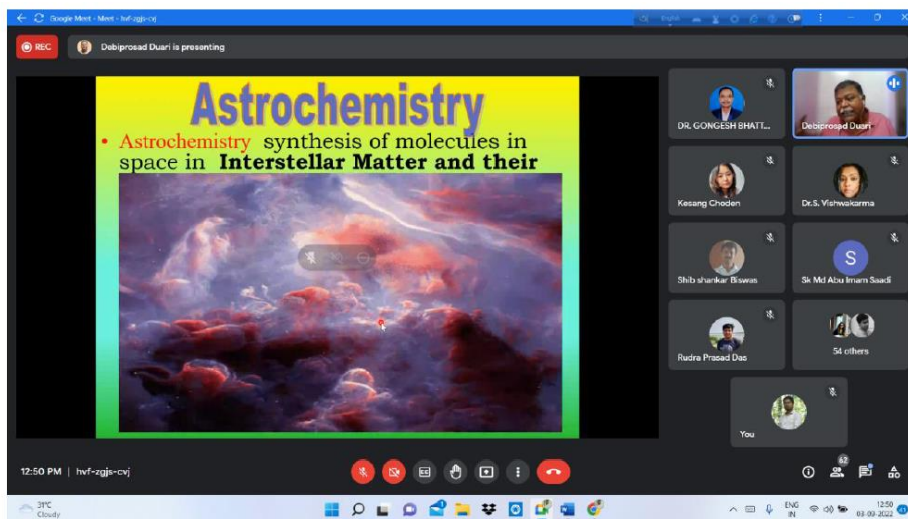
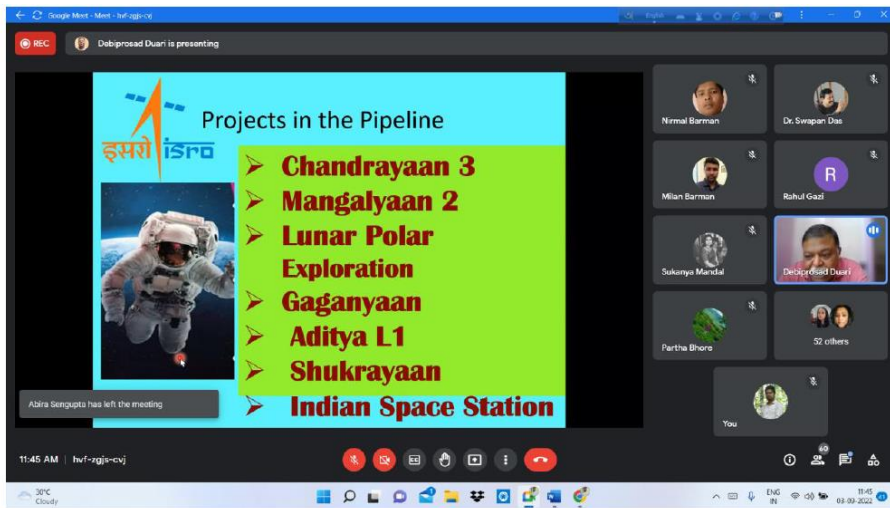
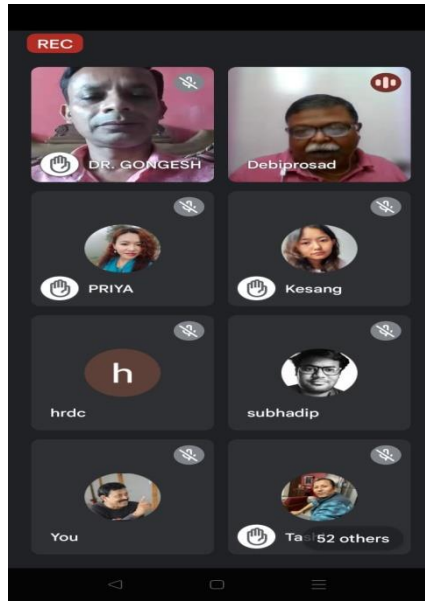
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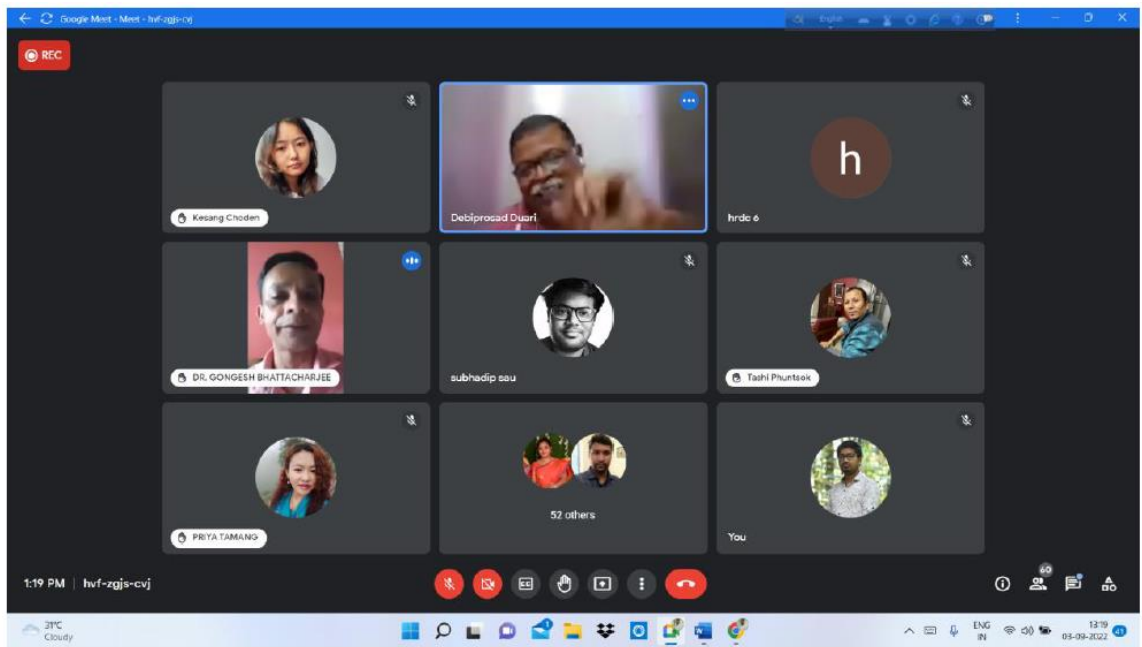
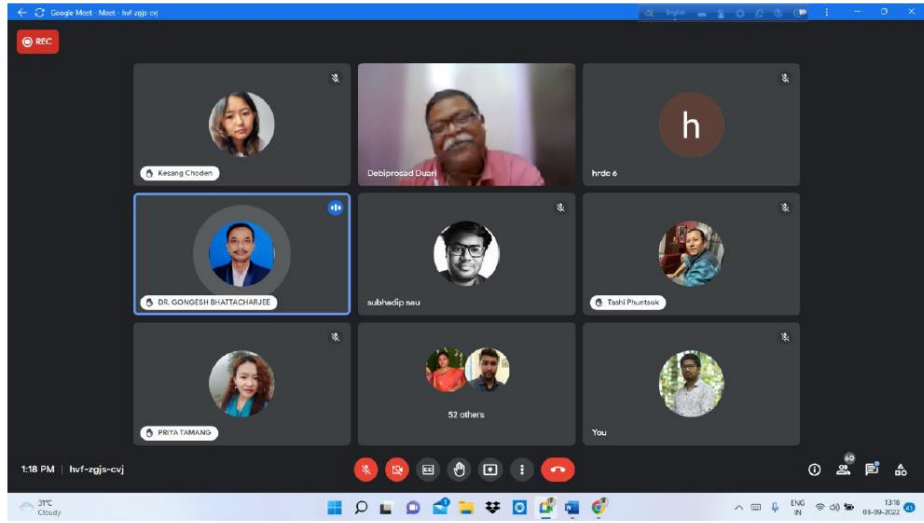
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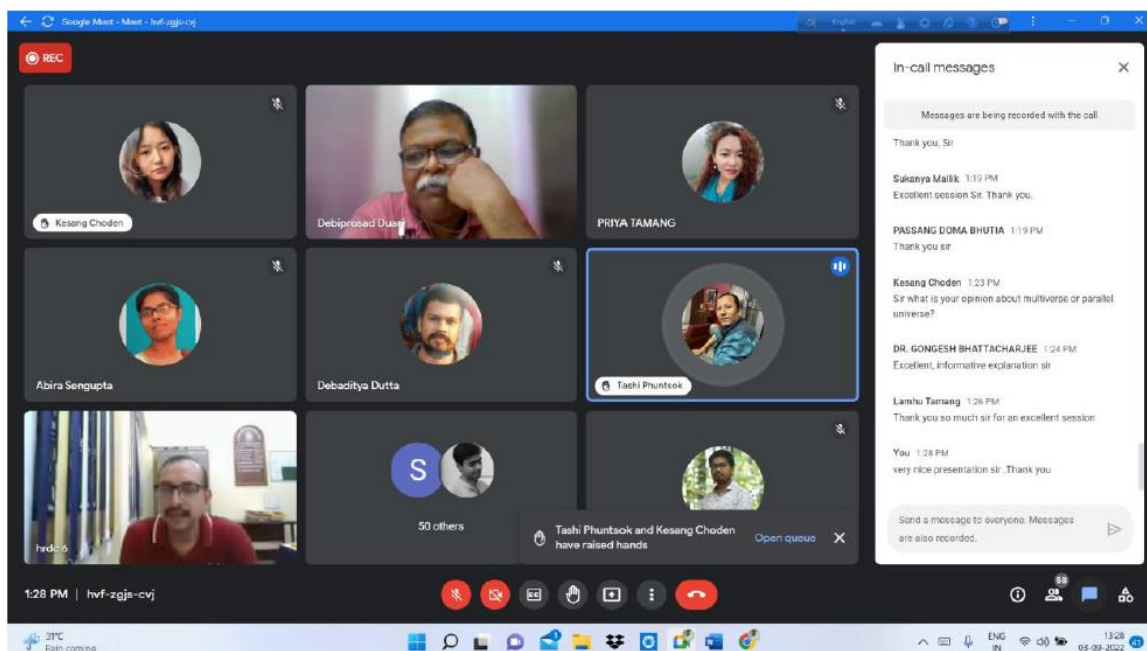


11:38 AM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

Nirmal Barman, Dr. Swapan Das, Milan Barman, Rahul Gazi, Sukanya Mandal, Debigproad Duari, Partha Bhore, 53 others, You







DAY 24 (05.09.2022)

This is the Programme Report conducted on 05.09.2022. The session started at 10.30 am with all participants enthusiastic and full of zeal as it was a propitious day for all of us. We wished each one a Happy Teachers Day with a warm heart. The whole ambience was filled with love and laughter as it was one of the most eventful days in a teacher's life. After exchanging good wishes Dr Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, HRDC, NBU joined the session and made the environment more lively with his positive annotations about the significance of a teacher's dedication and kindness in inspiring the life of a student.

After a while, all the participants reflected on the subjects that were taught throughout the Faculty Induction Programme and discussed them thoroughly for the upcoming examination. Each participant spoke briefly about which part might be significant and how it has contributed to their learning process. The first half session was a relaxed one, where the participants were able to discuss and revise what was learnt.

Finally, the session ended a little early than usual and the second session which was as informative was to be started by 2.30 pm

The second session was started by welcoming our respected resource person, Dr. Anjan Chakrabarti, Director UGC_HRDC, NBU. Deputy Director, UGC_HRDC, NBU, Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, welcomed him. It was a great pleasure to have the Director of UGC-HRDC, NBU as our resource person for today's session.

Director sir started his session by wishing all the participants a very happy Teachers' Day. In his lecture, he discussed the development of IITs and ITIs in our country. With the growth of these eminent institutes, our need to depend upon foreign countries for technology has decreased. He also discussed the history of the University Grant Commission (India). UGC came into existence on 28th December 1953 with its headquarters in New Delhi.

In his lecture he discussed that after independence, the government had to bear the subsidies, as the banks were running losses, the foreign exchange got depleted, and eventually, the government could not get investments. These were the reasons why the government had to open up the economy. Gradually the education system was commodified. Privatization of schools/ institutions grew.

The education system was exclusive in nature. He pointed out that, our country used to follow the British education system till 1951, gradually moving to the American system. The introduction of the semester system and CBCS systems are examples of the American education system. With the privatization of the education system employee had to prove their efficiency. He also said that there is a lack of homogeneity in the Indian education system as compared to the USA.

He also said that post-1991, the Indian Institute of Management gained a lot of importance as they taught their graduates the art of multitasking. He summed up his lecture by saying that technocrats can manage and sort out things in the best possible manner.

After his lecture, the platform was opened for an interactive session where participants shared their personal experiences regarding the education system and the relevance of the Teachers' Day celebration in today's generation. The participants actively took part in the interactive session. Very intriguing arguments and first-hand experiences were shared by the participants. One of the participants said that the respect toward the teachers these days is not the same as in the earlier days, the celebration of teachers' day has become gift oriented. To which Deputy Director Sir replied we have to adapt to the changes and as a pillar of the society we have the power to change it. Director Sir that every student should be treated equally. Mr. Niladari Singha presented a song and Dr. Sandipan Ray recited a poem by Kartik Ghosh. It was also pointed out by the Director Sir that the Professors of government colleges were transferred to different colleges at regular intervals to bring homogeneity in the education system all over the state. Director Sir ended the session by saying we, as teachers, must keep in mind that our students should be able to achieve beyond our achievements.

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SATTAR HOSS... Bilip Hazra Sukanya Mandi... Sk Md Abu Im... Syamdas Ban... Arnab Dutta DR. GONGES... sarmistha jod... Rudra Prasad ... Niladri Singha

Pintu Lal Mon... soumita mallick Abira Sengupta shankar barman Biswajit Kumar Kunal Murmu Lamhu Tamang Tashi Phuntsok 33 others You

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REC

Director HRDC NBU

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In-call messages

Messages are being recorded with the call

DR GYAN CHANDRA PARIYAR 2:41 PM
Happy Teacher's Day sir.

AMIT BANK 2:44 PM
Happy Teachers' Day sir... 🎉

shankar barman 2:44 PM
Happy Teachers Day sir.

sarmistha jodder 2:45 PM
Happy teacher's day sir..

Dr. Alipnur Ahamed 2:45 PM
Happy Teachers Day Sir 🎉

Send a message to everyone. Messages are also recorded.

2:45 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

DR PANKAJ TEW...docx | Bio-onepage-202...docx

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REC

Director HRDC NBU

such a manner that the beautiful finest minds will become a beautiful managers. And they will supplement. The investment that has been made by the private sector that would be efficiently. Give us the profit and that profit will certainly be

In-call messages

Messages are being recorded with the call

DR GYAN CHANDRA PARIYAR 2:41 PM
Happy Teacher's Day sir.

AMIT BANK 2:44 PM
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Happy teacher's day sir..

Dr. Alipnur Ahamed 2:45 PM
Happy Teachers Day Sir 🎉

Send a message to everyone. Messages are also recorded.

3:02 PM | hvf-zgjs-cvj

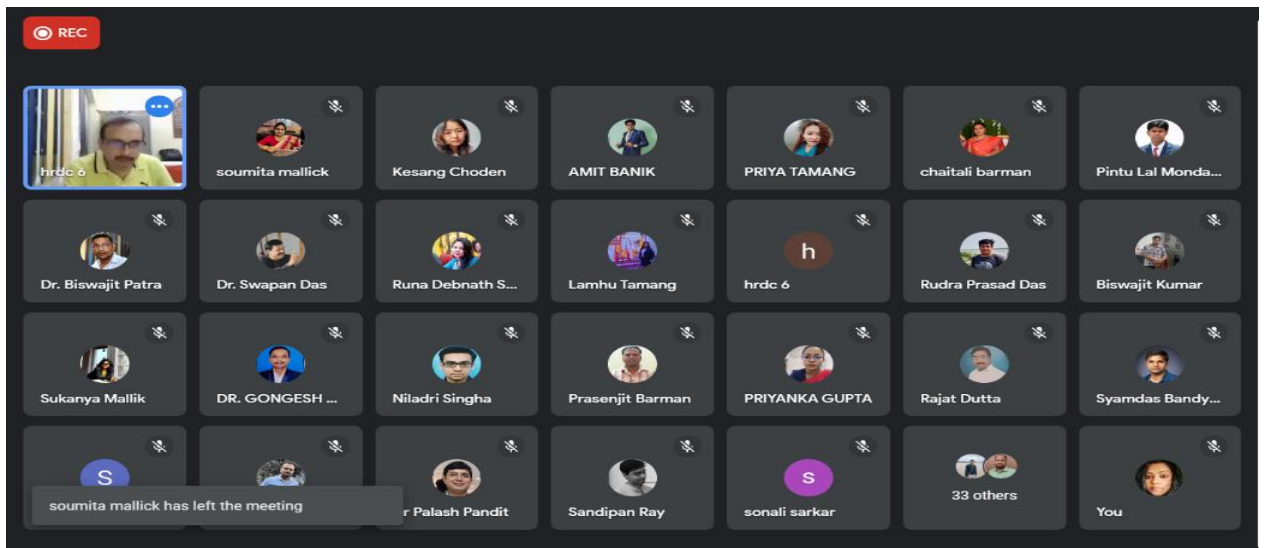
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Day 25 (06.09.2022)

This is the Program Report of the 25th day (06/09/2022).The program started with the warm morning wishes and welcome address by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate

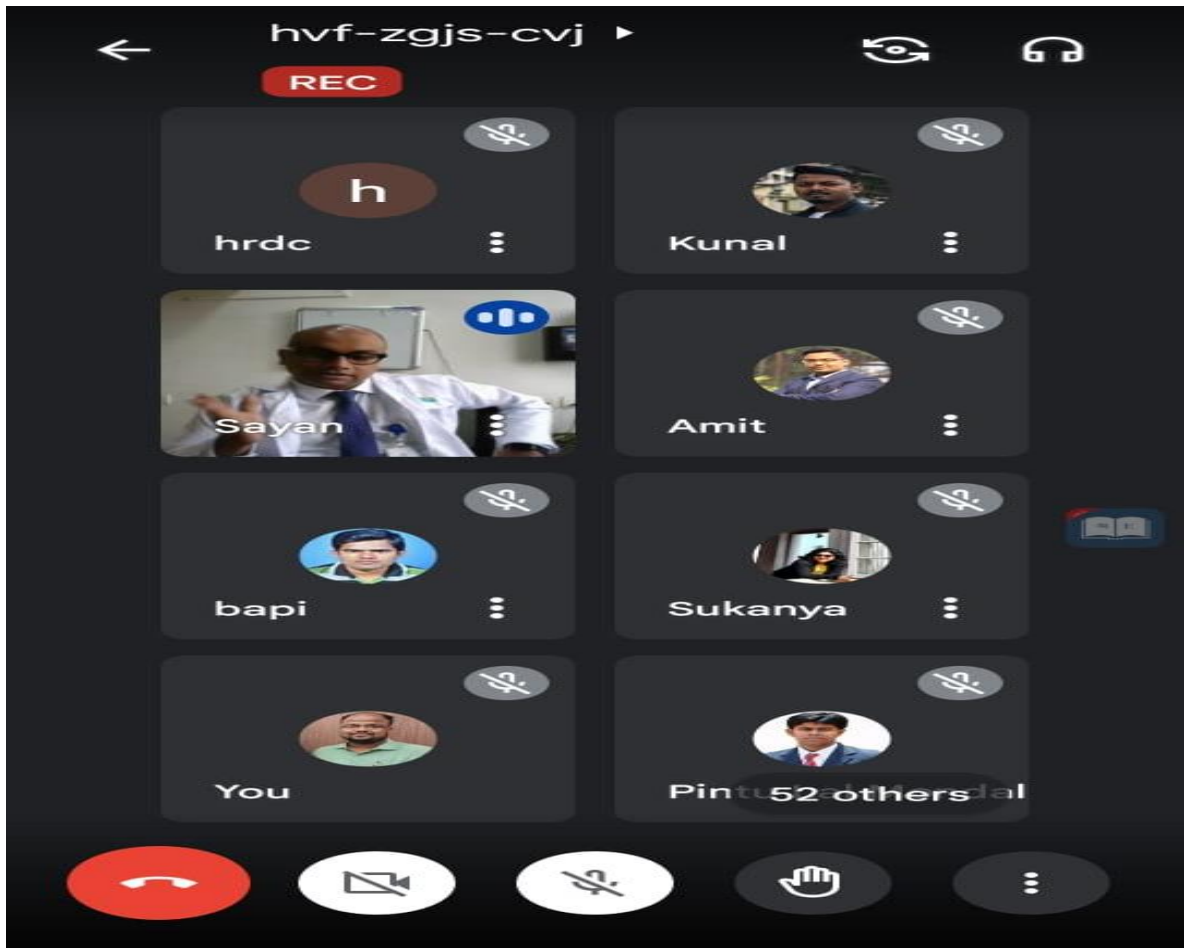
Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Adjunct Faculty, Department of Physics; University of North Bengal.



The resource person of the 1st session of the 1st half was Dr Sayan Pal, a Radiation Oncologist of Apollo Hospital, Kolkata; West Bengal.



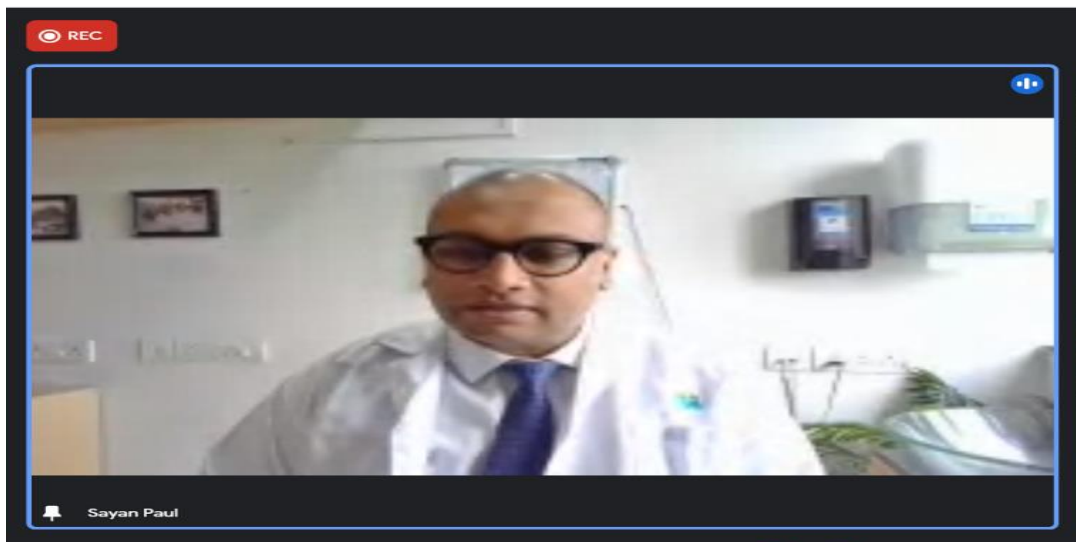
Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya introduced the resource person and cordially invites him to this FIP to deliberate his lecture.



Dr Sayan Pal is a cancer specialist. He deliberated his lecture on the general concept of formation, causes, and precautions of cancers in the human body. He speaks on the cancer formation process in our bodies. He pointed out that as everybody knows, cells are the units of any living organism and every cell has DNA. The Cells' growth takes place by dividing and after a certain period of time the process of a growing number of cells may stop in the human body in a natural manner. This natural process disrupted every bit of time in our body through internal and external insulting DNA processes that cannot be avoided. But when the insulting DNA makes cell growth uncontrolled then the cells become immortal and the process of division goes on leading to growing tumours in our body and forming cancer cells.

Dr Pal said that many harmful elements cause cancer in our bodies. For example, Tobacco in any form causes several cancers. In India, most male patients are suffering

from oral cavity cancers due to their tobacco chewing practices. He also added that there is a specific type of 'Genetic polymorphism' caused by changing DNA structure in a particular individual and mutation take place within the population from one generation to another leading to weakening the defence mechanism of the later generations. The imbalanced Lifestyle of people also is the cause of the formation of cancer in our body. And the most common causes behind cancer formation nowadays are excessive stress, insomnia, junk food habits, etc.



Dr Pal clarified the myths behind the misconception of curing cancer. He told that most cancer can be cured even at stage three. He mentioned that there are two types of treatment methods for removing cancer cells from the body of a cancer patient; one is surgery and another is killing abnormal cells by radiation. He narrated many other processes of cancer treatments like chemotherapy, targeted therapy, and immunotherapy. The surgery and Radiation techniques can be utilized for solid cancer treatment but when we talk about the travelling cancer cells then chemotherapy is done.

He advised that the cancer patient should come to the expert doctor as soon as possible without delay and follow the systematic treatment pattern. As cancer treatment is a multidisciplinary treatment, the expert of different disciplines came to make a board for

fixed stage, site, and fitness-wise treatment of the patient. He emphasized that cancer time is more important for a cancer patient so do not waste the time through the treatment by non-oncologist doctors and advice of other people. If there is any suspicion, immediately seek advice from a specialist, and do the needful tests, if there is the formation of cancer then follow proper treatment from that day.

He gave more stress on the scientific evidence of the treatments by allopathic. He argued that this type of treatment incorporates based on clinical data through statistical analysis but the alternative methods are followed only by anecdotal data which has no scientific bases. He expressed that in the last 20 years there are many developments occur in the field of cancer treatment. New things are coming in every day and the specialists are updating themselves every day. So, he gave suggestions that don't believe in miracles, believe in scientific processes, and seek the opinion of the specialist rather than general physicians or myths.

Finally, this much informative video lecture and questions answers session was ended at 11.30 pm.

At the end of this session, vote of thanks was given by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre; University of North Bengal.

At the end of this session, the vote of thanks was given by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre; the University of North Bengal.

The resource person for the 2nd session of the 2nd half was Prof. (Dr.) Biswajit Ghosh from the department of Sociology under the University of Burdwan.

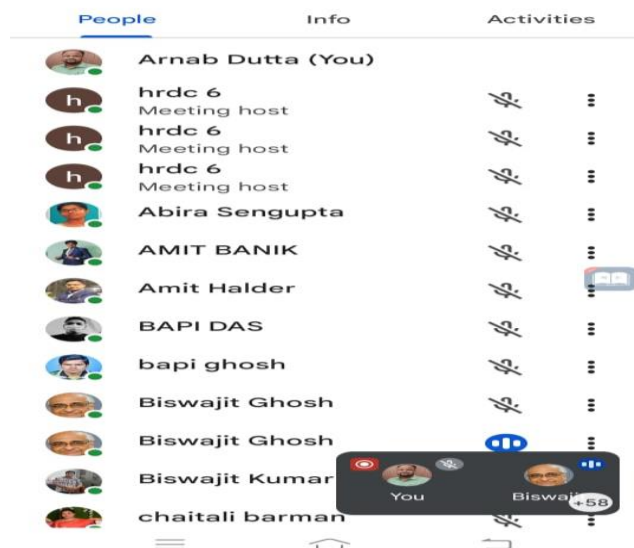
Sociology

Name: Prof. Biswajit Ghosh
Designation: Professor
Department: Sociology
Qualification: M.A.,M.Phil.,Ph.D.
Academic Profile: [Click here to view detailed profile.](#)
Vidwan URL: <https://buruniv.irins.org/profile/27497>



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West Bengal, INDIA.
342-2656566, 2656549, 2558554 Extn.
Email: bghosh@soc.buruniv.ac.in, bghoshbu@gmail.com

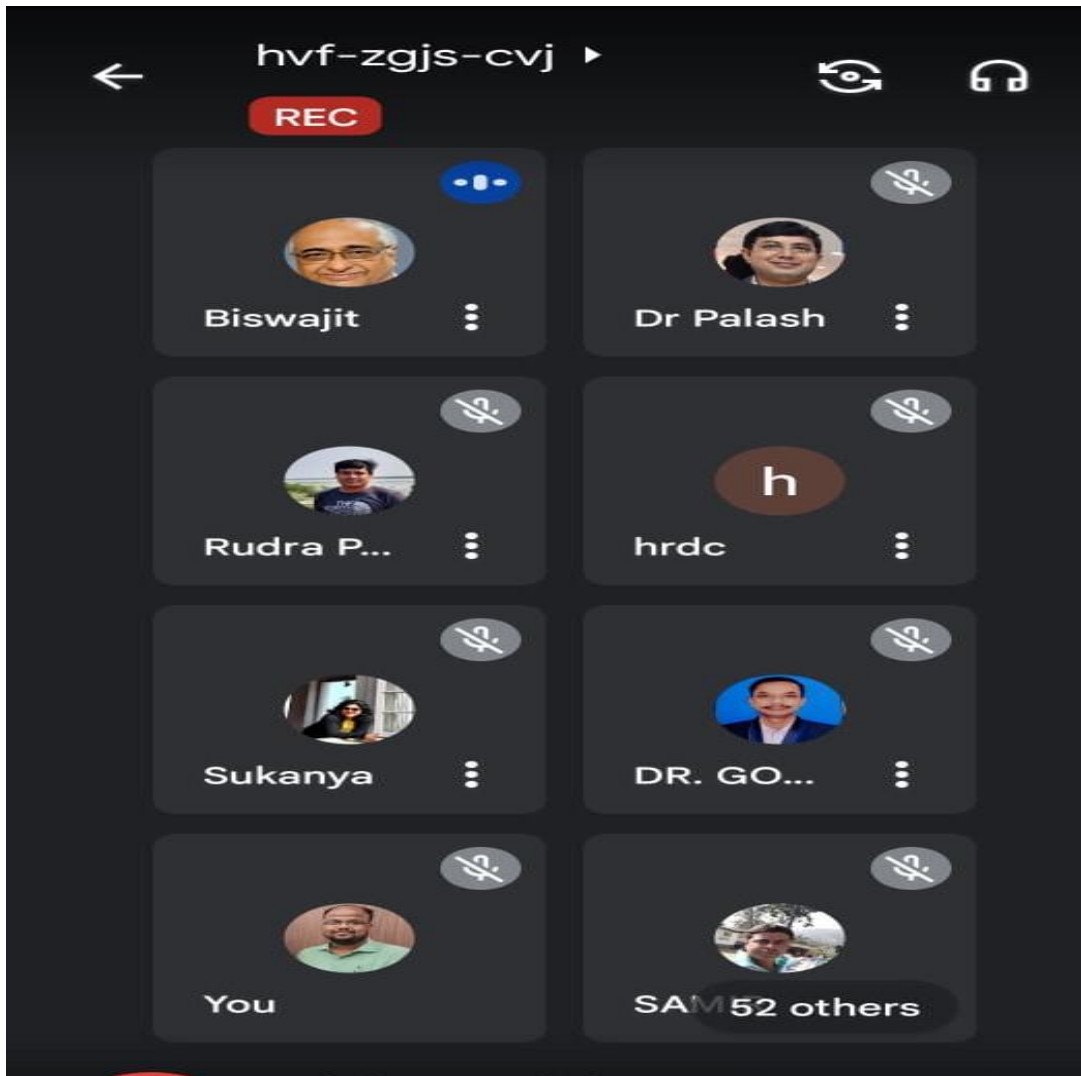
Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya introduced the resource person and cordially invites him to this FIP to deliberate his lecture.



Dr. Ghosh deliberated his lecture on the topic of the nature of contemporary life. He stated that society is complex in nature and that our choices, thought processes, and different issues are governed by society. We are very much influenced by external influences like international relationships, unemployment, etc. He told that the influences of media and extensive use of electronic gadgets like mobile phones for children increasing day by day. Thus we are bounding ourselves with the 'objective

culture'. That means object control us and the market are reaching our doorsteps. In this world nothing is secret. The changing pattern of economic, social, and cultural aspects within the last 20 years is nothing but the effects of 'Accelerate Globalisation'.

He pointed out that everybody we are in cyberspace. We also make relationships in cyberspace rather than learn from peer groups. Max Weber explained the situation as the 'Iron Cage of Rationality. Actually, we believed in what has been shown to us and what has been told to us. According to him, scientists and Politicians play the role of super gods in society and governed us. In the previous time family members told what should be done and what not. The family members were the role models of the newer generation but in contemporary times the family is less important to us and we are very busy with our TV programs and social media messages. We do have not much more time to talk with our family members and we do not reciprocate with each other. Thus the whole system is beyond our control but the control has been taken by the objective culture. Nowadays we behave like a machine.



Dr. Ghosh discussed some points associated with the changes in society that took place in the last 10 to 20 years.

Under the heading of domination of technology, he advocated that today our dependency on internet connectivity is an example of domination of technology. But the problem is that our personal details are open to all, which is dangerous for us.

In the time of describing the point rise of cultural industry, he narrated the concept of culture of Carl Marx as a superstructure but now the culture is more economical and that's why the kind of consumption we do are the effects of buying culture.

His next point was commodification and consumption. He pointed out that our relationship is also commodified. We only make our relationships with those who are

useful to us and we have contact with them. In this societal structure, our needs are converted into greed.

Under the point of simulation and Hyper-reality, he described that we simulated media and we believed that whatever they telling us is real although it is not real. We follow the images of certain celebrities and in this way we are coping with hyper-reality.

In the point of individuation, he explained the term liquid modernity. According to him our insecurity of choices make our qualities liquified. Even we are not sharing our fear with anyone and make them private. As a result, all of us are frustrated and don't know what to do. Nowadays Parents are more stressed about their children their competition and losing. He told that successful persons are more stressed than others.

When he told about the distinction between True and false becoming blurred, he said that 70-75% of news of from different media are related to communal news. Political parties use the media channels for political agenda and we trusted the news whatever the present is in front of us.

Through the line of Jurgen Habermas, he described that 'our social life is colonized'. He told that now, we are hiding different shareable things from our friends as we consider them competitors.

He strongly advocated that there is the erosion of values in our society and for this reason crime, and cheatings are normal in society.

In the last portion of his lecture, Prof. Ghosh suggested counselling from the very beginning of the school age and even for every successful person in society.

In the process of counselling, he described some stages. The stages are-

Mind completed free of the counsellor through some pranayam, yoga, or advice from wise persons to make individual tension free.

The second stage understands the context and complexity of the problem.

The third stage is the build good rapport like a friend with the counselee. He argued for talk therapy to develop friendships with the person.

Forth stage is associated with creating a space for counselling which is helpful for permanent and continuous activity.

The fifth stage is the infuse of confidence according to age, sex, conditions, etc.

And the last one is building up confidence through different strategies considering the stage of the person. In this segment counsellors always be positive and no negativity should not be entertained.

At the time of concluding his lecture, he advocated for empathy to break the constraints and suggested self-counselling for the betterment of his or her own problem-solving capacity.

After the completion of the lecture, Prof. Ghosh took some questions from the audience and completed the session at 1.30 pm.

At the end of this session, the vote of thanks was given by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-Human Resource Development Centre; the University of North Bengal

After lunch at 2:30 pm the next session was started by the welcome lecture from Deputy Director of HRDC North Bengal University, Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya. As per previous schedule Sanjib sir Conducted by our Online MCQ Test from 2:30 PM to 4:00 PM. At

the end of the MCQ test Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya sir ended this session with a concluding lecture

Day 26 (07.09.2022)

The special lecture by Dr. Anjan Chakrabarti

The special lecture of the final day was given by Dr. Anjan Chakrabarti. He began his lecture by sincerely thanked Sanjib Bhattacharya for his great effort put in making this programme successful in spite of there being a very limited technical staff. He also welcomed suggestion on resource persons that could be called by HRDC (NBU). He also emphasized on the upcoming short-term courses both online and offline which could be helpful in the Career Advancement Scheme (CAS). One such programme was in offline mode initiated in collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi National Community Rural Engagement Programme (MGNCRE) a 6 days programme.

The main theme of the lecture was to highlight the structure of one-month FIP programme which included various topics and issues from various discipline.

He mentioned that the programme had to begin with the topic on ethics. According to him human have a huge responsibility to other living being. As a human being we are required to fulfill this responsibility to which he had two important points make.

First, the value judgment, good or bad, is observational. It can be arbitrary and cannot be part of value judgment. Value judgment means 'what ought to be or what ought not to be'. Therefore, value judgment is hence followed or supported by duties in the society. Hence, we are bounded by duties with our consciousness based on value judgment which eventually contributes to the society. Therefore, values and duties are very much interconnected and are very important. These duties could vary at micro level such as family to society level.

Constitution under the parameters such as sovereignty, secularism, equality, democracy etc. are all loaded with values, ethics and duties. Director made a special emphasis on Democracy more specifically on Nation State which was a modern idea. According to him Nation State has a very important term i.e., *people* while sovereignty means *rule of the people*. The India as a Nation state was very heterogeneous composition of social, cultural, religion etc. Most importantly approach towards democracy and freedom used non-violence method unlike other European countries such as France where King's and Queen's were butchered in the process of seeking a democratic set up.

Next important topic that was highlighted was on importance of sustainable development which followed after experimenting with different forms of development strategy post 1947. The development discourse of post-Independence was different from post 1991.

Resources have been exploited before 1947 under British colonization and industrialization. The development that India followed initially after Independence was focused on 'inner happiness' strongly promoted by Gandhi Ji, Chekov, Vivekananda all of them work on inner happiness. But western idea of development was more focused on material happiness or rather based on Utilitarian approach i.e., more the merrier. This economic order was followed by India post 1991 which further exploited the resources. So, the speaker concluded that human, so called a superior species, have proved wrong with their acts. But realization slowly dawn upon them rather concern for future generation and started to focus on sustainable development which focused on 17 sustainable goals

The second point that that was highlighted by the speaker was on social issues. According to him in 2017 social problem such as gender inequality, religious division, ethnicity, identity, was strongly felt. So, an effort has been made to include all these

issues in the process of one-month FIP course. He also stated how people from different disciplines such as art, culture, film are making an interdisciplinary measure to solve these problems. Example of film made by Satyajit Ray and others was made where through these motion pictures it represented the changing society with respect to economy, gender, caste etc. He also highlighted Northeast region of India how it has been secluded from India for long time. How in spite of sharing boundaries with many countries very little interest was shown by the central government.

He also took the case study of partition of Bangladesh. How the Jute Industry production has come down in West Bengal this because Bangladesh had all the fertile land while India was left with jute industry. He finally concluded his speech by stating how people working with land or in the mountains are more trained in the social knowledge and are doing much better in terms of meeting the sustainable goals.

Cultural program and experience sharing session

Many teachers participated in the cultural program and experience sharing session which was joyful as well as emotional at the same time. The cultural program and the experience sharing session finally unwinded the 1-month journey of the 10th Faculty Induction Program. The session was filled with melodious songs, dances, poetry recitations and emotional sharing of words.

Vote of thank by Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya

Dr Sanjib thank first of faculty member from NBU and from other university delivering lecture in the presence of teacher's participation in the 10FIP successful. Special thanks *were forwarded to some special resource person like:

- Dr. Gangotri Chakraborty
- Dr. Raghunath Ghosh

- Dr. Sankar Kumar Nath
- Dr. Ranadhir Chakraborty (Department of Biotechnology, NBU)
- Dr. Parthashastry Mukhapathaya
- Dr. Anup Shah (Padma Shree)
- Dr. Rup Kumar Barman (History, JU)
- Dr. Anoop Kumar (Biotechnology NBU)
- and many more

He is impressed with active Teacher participant during the question and answer session at the end of various sessions. Further he focused on two important event of the year

First, this year marked the 76 Independence Day celebration across the nation.

Second, the year was important for establishing International Year of Basic Science for Sustainable Development was promoted by 76 nations of UN of General Assembly in the year 2021. Around 60 other organization in national science academic has supported this initiative and UNESCO played the lead agency. Various programmes have been made to make International Year of Basic Science for Sustainable Development successful for year 2022.

He concluded his vote of thanks by appealing all the participant to share the knowledge to various stake holder such as students, colleagues and various other people in the society.

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RICHYAN CHA..., Runa Debnath..., Sukanya Mand..., PRIYA TAMANG, AMIT BANIK, Shib shankar B..., Kunal Murmu, SAMIR MAND..., Sukanya Malik, Sandipan Ray

Tashi Phuntsok, Milan Barman, sanoyaz sekh, Dr. Swapan Das, shankar barm..., chaitali barman, Dr. Biswajit Pa..., Niladri Singha, SATTAR HOSS..., soumita mallick

Partha Bhole, Subrata Sen, Lamhu Tamang, Biswajit Kumar, Dr Mossaraf H..., Syamdas Band..., Rahul Gazi, Debabrata Bera, 23 others, You

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Tashi Phuntsok, Milan Barman, sanoyaz sekh, Dr. Swapan Das, shankar barm..., chaitali barman, Dr. Biswajit Pa..., Niladri Singha, SATTAR HOSS..., soumita mallick

Partha Bhole, Jayjit Sarkar, Subrata Sen, Dr. Anjan..., sheetal thalal, Raksh Bhow..., Manasree Das..., Debabrata Bera, 24 others, You

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Prasenjit Barm... Sk Md Abu Ima... soumita mallick

SATTAR HOSS... Director HRD... bapi ghosh

Philip Hazar DR. GONGESH... Sukanya Mallik

Sukanya Mandal Dr Mossaraf H... 49 others

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GROUP PHOTOGRAPHY OR MATCHMAKING IN THE 3Prd FACULTY
 GROUP PHOTOGRAPHY OR MATCHMAKING IN THE 3Prd FACULTY
 05.08.2022 - 07.08.2022

Sandipan Ray hrdc 6 Dr Palash Pandit

Tashi Phuntsok Sk Md Abu Ima... Milan Barman

Sukanya Mallik SAMIR MANDAL munna thakur

Diilip Hazar Rajat Dutta
 Thank you Priya Madam

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