

Programme Report

Sixteenth Faculty Induction Program (FIP-16)

Conducted by

**MALAVIYA MISSION TEACHER TRAINING CENTRE
(Formerly, Human Resource Development Centre)**

University of North Bengal

(04 January 2024 to 25 January 2024)





UGC-MALAVIYA MISSION TEACHER TRAINING CENTRE

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

16th Online Faculty Induction Program (FIP-NBU-16)

04.01.2024 – 05.02.2024



A BRIEF REPORT OF THE 16th ONLINE FACULTY INDUCTION PROGRAM (FIP-NBU-16)

The 16th Faculty Induction Program (FIP-16) was organized in online mode with mandate by the University Grants Commission-Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre (UGC-MMTTC), University of North Bengal (NBU), West Bengal from 4th January, 2024 to 5th February, 2024. Twenty Eight teachers from different colleges and universities from West Bengal, Assam, Sikkim and Tripura participated in the month-long program. The daily timing was from 10:30 AM till 5:30 PM, with an hour's lunch break from 1:30 PM to 2:30 PM. Each session was of one and half hours, with a total of 4 sessions in a day. Participants were given the responsibilities to introduce the resource person, write the daily report, take screenshots and coordinate effectively with the coordinators to ensure active participation and smooth running of the online faculty induction program.

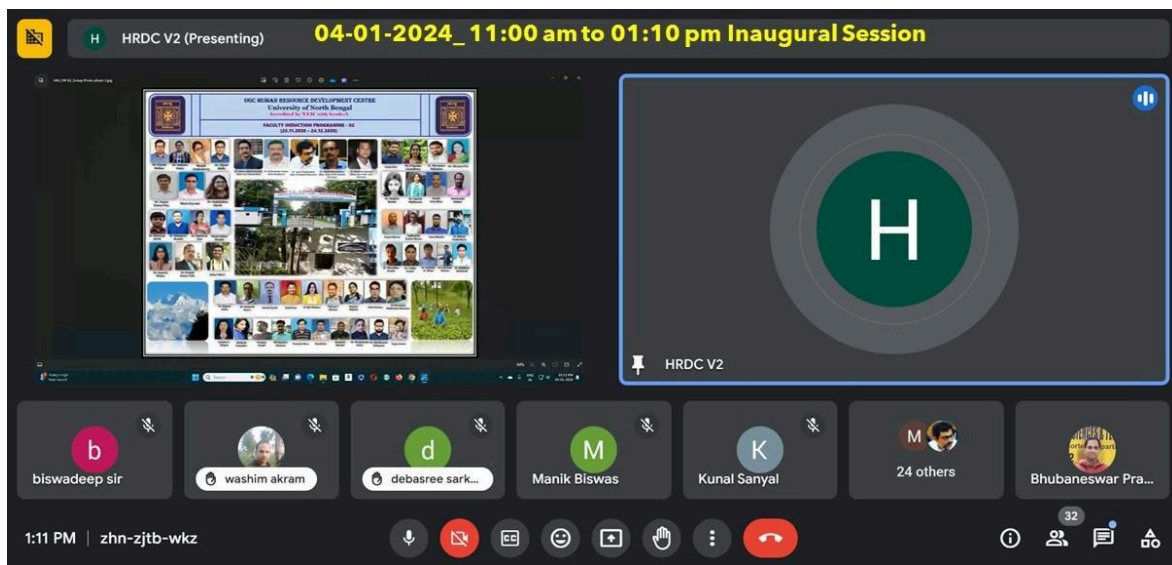
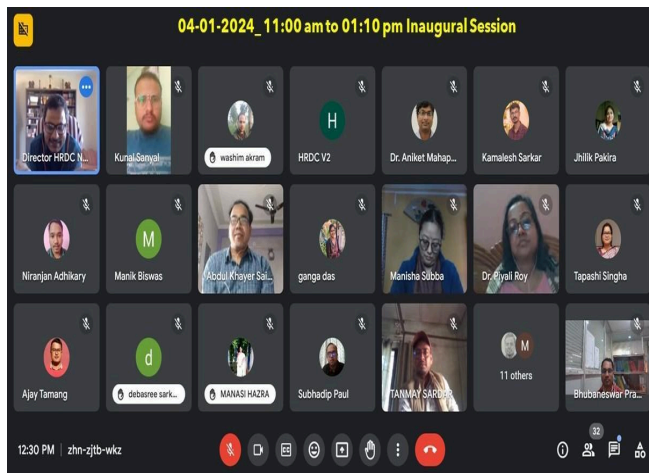
Day 1: Date 04-01-2024; THURSDAY

Morning Session - Time: 11:00 AM - 01:30 PM

Inaugural Session

The first day commenced with the registration of all the participants of the 16th Faculty Induction Program. One of the program coordinators, Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Professor-Assistant Director, UGC-HRDC, NBU initiated an informal conversation with the faculty-participants. The participants recorded their attendance cum registration through Google form. The inaugural program started at 12:00 Noon with a brief introduction of the 16th Online Faculty Induction Program by Prof. Anjan Chakrabarti, Professor-Director, UGC-HRDC, NBU. Sir mentioned how the virtual platform is getting blurred due to the advancements in technology and the increasing interconnectedness of digital services. This trend is likely to

continue as technology continues to evolve, providing users with more integrated and seamless experiences across different domains. He provided a brief overview of the various Human Resource Development Centres (HRDCs) of UGC in West Bengal. Out of the four centers, one is located at the University of North Bengal. Emphasizing on the crucial role these centers play in training teachers across India, he mentioned the ongoing change in nomenclature from UGC-HRDC to University Grants Commission-Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre (UGC-MMTTC). Prof. Chakrabarti mentioned there are 111 numbers of these training centers located in different universities across India. Originally established as Academic Staff Colleges in 1989, these centers have evolved their programs, transitioning from Orientation Programs to the Faculty Induction Programs. During his discussion, sir outlined the program's objectives, emphasizing a departure from specialization and a focus on cultivating a sense of joy in teaching. Despite the unchanged basic structure and the historical context of career advancement, he pointed out how the courses have been restructured to encourage moving away from specialization. Touching upon economic reforms that commenced in 1991, he talked about the concepts of Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization, and how the country became part of the global economy and how it adopted the capitalist market system, subsidy borrowings, import and export. This led him to reflect on the evolution of the education system in India, highlighting the shift from the annual system to the semester system, and the introduction of the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). Further, he explored the idea that knowledge should not be confined, drawing connections to the New Education Policy (NEP, 2020) emphasis on allowing students the opportunity to study in any university across India. He also discussed the inception of distance education by IGNOU, citing the enrollment of numerous army personnel in this mode of learning. Drawing on historical context, he recounted Nehru's vision of establishing both IITs for knowledge acquisition and ITIs for skill development, as a means to address the challenges of acquiring knowledge during that period. Overall, his presentation provided a comprehensive narrative of the evolution of education and training in India, intertwining historical milestones with contemporary challenges and policy changes.



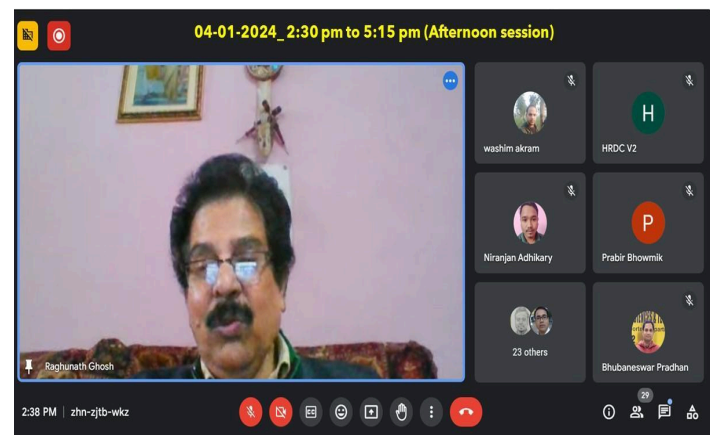
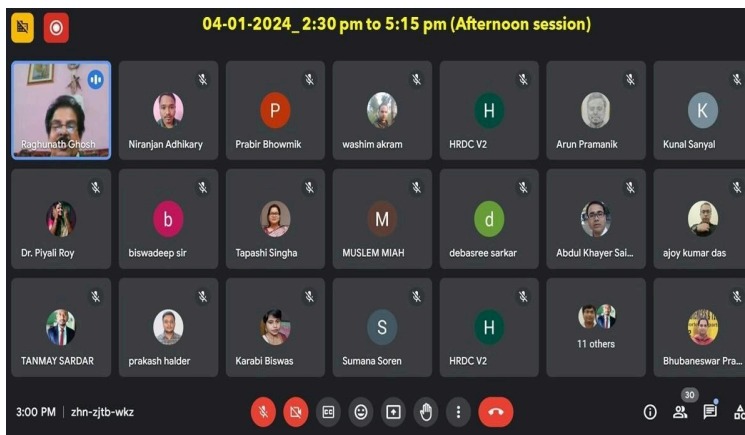
Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM – 5:30 PM

Topic: Teaching & Learning

Resource Person: Prof. Raghunath Ghosh, Retired Faculty & Former Head, Department of Philosophy, University of North Bengal

In the first technical session of the Faculty Induction Programme-16, Prof. Raghunath Ghosh, Former Head, Department of Philosophy, NBU began with the need of induction programmes for newly recruited faculties as a platform towards academic support and for cultural exchange as we meet participants from across the country. Then he began the academic discussion on ‘what is research?’, and ‘research as an important component in teaching and learning’. Prof.

Ghosh explained that research is about rethinking what is given or already in existence, how it is based on evidence, logic and rational thinking. He argued that research is all about reinterpretations and that interpretations may vary as per researcher. He also discussed the need for space to have both proponent and opponent views in research. Then Prof. Ghosh deliberated on the importance of ethics and moral education as part of the teaching-learning process. He emphasized that there is a need to develop human values in the students through sensitization programmes on various issues and themes. Then the session ended with questions and answers with active participation from the students.



Day 2: Date 05-01-2024; FRIDAY

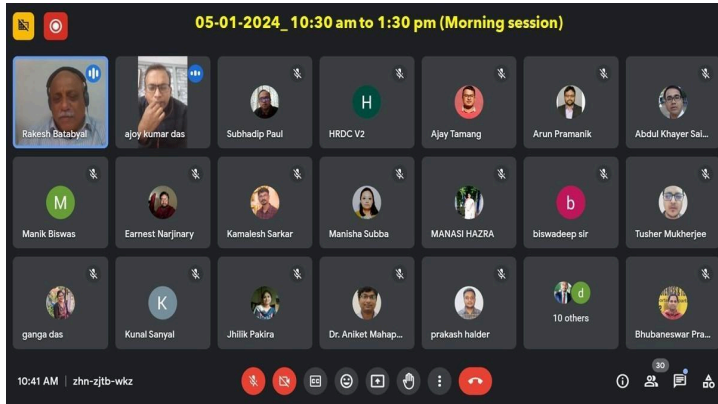
Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM

Topic: Design of Education & Design of Institution

**Resource Person: Prof. Rakesh Batabyal, Centre for Media Studies, School of Media Studies
School of Social Sciences, JNU**

In the morning session, Prof. Batabyal asked all the faculty-participants to introduce themselves and share their teaching and research field of study. The session aimed to make the faculty-participants familiar with each other's discipline, research field, and institute of affiliation. Prof. Batabyal emphasized multi-disciplinary courses and research in multi-disciplinary fields which are the recent trends in higher education institutions presently.

Prof. Batabyal discussed the importance of synergy between the Humanities, Social Science and Science. Prof. Batabyal showcased a deep comprehension of the evolution of the Indian education system, spanning from the colonial era to the initiation of post graduate courses from 1912-13. He discussed three fundamental types within the education system: (i) Institutional design, (ii) Nature of Education, and (iii) Nature of Scientific Education. He beautifully explained the colonial and pre-colonial Institutional design of India with the help of examples of how the Aryans ethnic group of people brought Sanskrit and Dravidians ethnic groups of people brought Tamil and Telugu, and Britishers brought the Western culture and English language in India. Sir discussed that the nature of education is of two types: (i) Language and (ii) Subject. He made a distinction between dialect and language with the help of the example, that the Hindustani language developed during the British period in Calcutta by superimposing dialects of *Awadhi* and *Maithili* for easy communication with Indians and function of official activities. He highlighted the hierarchical shift in focus within higher education, emphasizing a transition from a holistic approach encompassing education during the colonial and pre-independence periods to a contemporary emphasis on science and technology. Notably, the establishment of the research curriculum in India, which initially lacked prominence during the colonial era, was underscored due to the absence of dedicated space for research at that time. Lal Chand Hira Chand funded the establishment of IISER. During his lecture he mentioned key historical epochs, featuring prominent figures such as Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar and Mr. S. N. Bose who played pivotal roles in shaping the trajectory of education and research curriculum in India. Later he also emphasized on the importance of women's education in India.



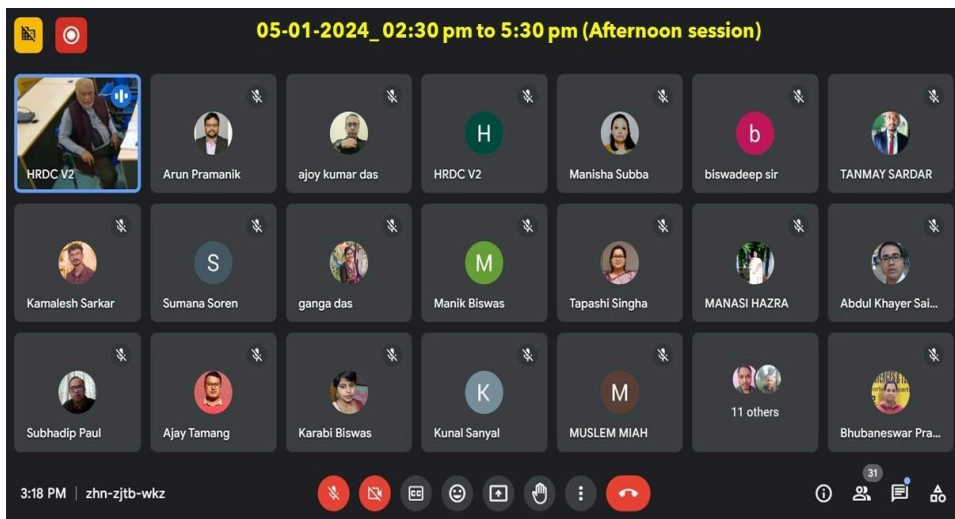
Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM – 5:30 PM

Topic: Research and Research Methods

Resource person: Prof. S. K. Rahim Mondal, Retd. Professor, Center for Himalayan Studies, NBU

Prof. S. K. Rahim Mondal, Retd. Professor and also the Chair Professor of Anthropology, Sociology and Centre for Himalayan Studies, University of North Bengal. In an illuminating session on Research Methodology, the esteemed speaker explored the fundamental aspects of research across diverse disciplines. He emphasized the critical role of thinking in research, asserting that a comprehensive exploration of chosen topics is indispensable for meaningful research. Prof. Mondal underscored the increasing need for interdisciplinary research, recognizing it as a key driver in addressing complex issues. The speaker elucidated two essential dimensions of research – the way of looking and the way of doing – drawing examples from Marxism and Neo-Marxism, particularly in the context of the pre and post-COVID-19 era. He navigated through research categories, distinguishing between scientific and non-scientific research, and shedding light on the historical exploitation of research during the British era for resource extraction and profit. Prof. Mondal further delineated types of research, including Basic or Fundamental research, Applied research, and Action research. He delved into the dichotomy of value-free and value-loaded research, illustrating his point with a poignant example from a Bengali film. The speaker explored research approaches, advocating for a

positivistic and empirical stance in data collection, while also recognizing the significance of secondary resources. Comparing research to a mirror, Prof. Mondal expounded on its role in self-correction and discussed critical research in social sciences. He expounded on the qualitative and quantitative nature of research, asserting their equal importance in contemporary research landscapes. Post-break, he continued by dissecting the concepts of data and information, drawing attention to their nuanced differences and connecting them to theoretical frameworks such as Max Weber's value-oriented research. Addressing ethical dimensions, Prof. Mondal stressed the importance of honesty in data collection, highlighted the perils of plagiarism, and condemned the unethical sale of data or external pressures from funding agencies. Concluding with insights into fieldwork as a core aspect of data collection, Prof. Mondal adeptly responded to participant queries, ensuring a thorough understanding of the multifaceted facets of research. The session concluded with a gracious vote of thanks, leaving participants enriched by Prof. Mondal's comprehensive exploration of research methodologies.





Day 3: Date 06-01-2024; SATURDAY

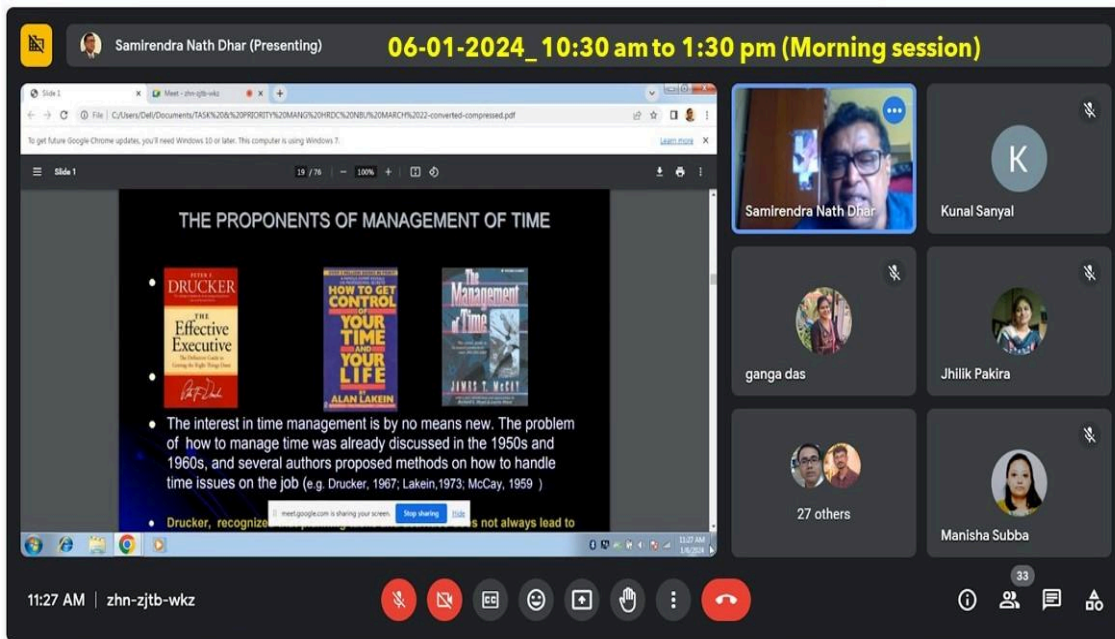
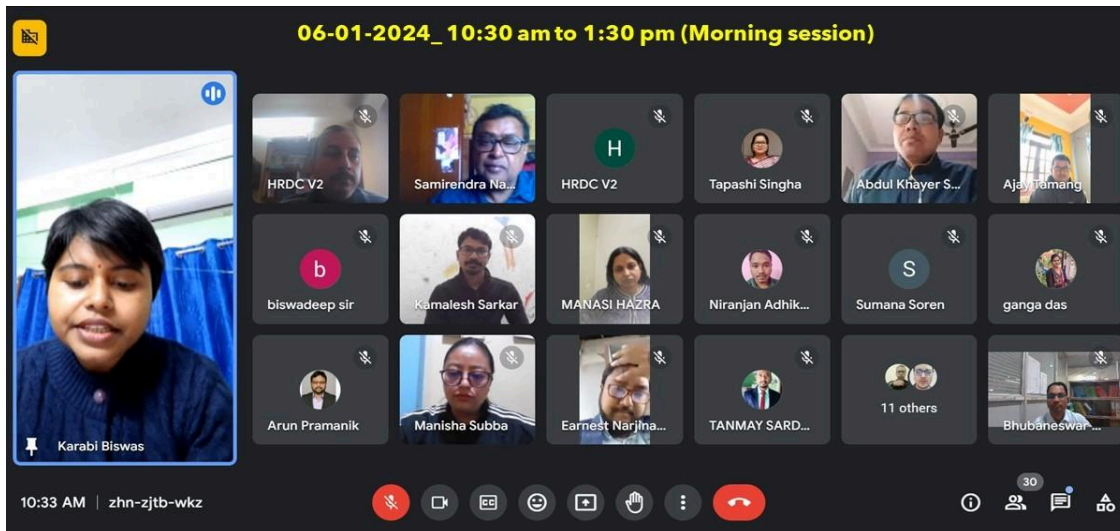
Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM

Topic: Task and Priority Management for Teachers in Higher Education Institutions

Resource Person: Prof. Samirendra Nath Dhar, Department of Commerce, NBU

Dr. Samirendra Nath Dhar, Professor in the Department of Economics, NBU extensively discussed various important and extremely relevant aspects of the said topic. He delved deep into the questions like scope, time and cost determinants of time management. As the lecture progressed it became very engaging and interactive. Several important aspects, particularly of the teaching professions and research works were addressed. Thought provoking questions such as whether teaching and research is reciprocal were discussed. Interesting views, both positive and negative, on whether research contributes to teaching were taken into consideration. Relevant data and reports (NFER, 2018) were shared in this regard, which strongly points out that very often teachers are overburdened and burnt out due to excessive administrative responsibilities. And to address this problem, the question of time management becomes very important. Dr. Dhar extensively discussed the importance of effective time management and various methods to do it. As the discussion went on it touched the relationship between liberation and inefficiency, early warning signs of poor time management. The SMART (Simple Measures that Ascertain Resourceful Usage of Time) technique was shared

with the participants. The ill effects of procrastination were discussed in much detail. Prioritizing the works as per their importance and urgency was emphasized. The session was very engaging and pertinent for the faculty-participants and it was followed by a very spontaneous question-answer session.



Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM – 5:30 PM

Interactive Session

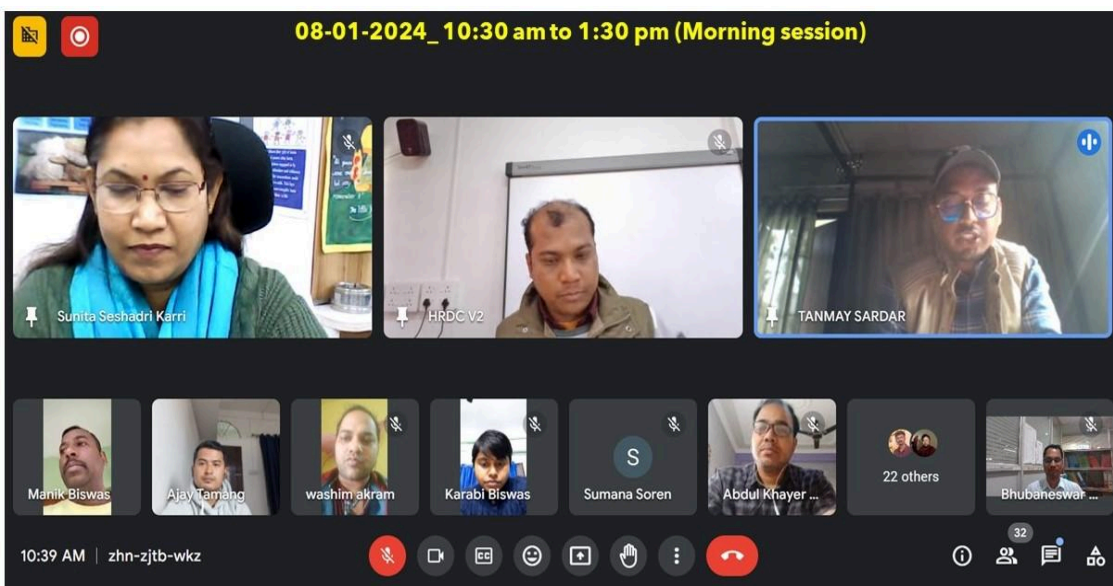
Day 4: Date 08-01-2024; MONDAY

Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM

Topic: Gender Studies in light of Women's Perspectives

Resource Person: Dr. Sunita Seshadri, Deputy Director, NIPCCD, Govt. of India

The seminar on Gender Studies from a woman's perspective in India delved into the multifaceted challenges and triumphs that women encounter in various facets of life. Acknowledging the historical context, Dr. Sunita Seshadri emphasized the evolving role of women in Indian society. Addressing educational opportunities, it was noted that strides have been made, yet gender disparities persist. Ma'am highlighted the importance of empowering women through education to break societal norms. Moreover, the economic aspect underscored the need for equal pay and enhanced job opportunities for women, fostering financial independence. The presentation also scrutinized the prevalent gender-based violence in India. Discussions centered around raising awareness and implementing stringent measures to combat domestic violence, sexual harassment and discrimination. The importance of legal reforms to ensure swift justice and the creation of safe spaces for women were key focuses that were highlighted. Empowering women politically emerged as a pivotal theme as the discussion progressed. Dr. Seshadri emphasized the necessity of increased representation in political spheres, advocating for policies that address women's concerns comprehensively, encouraging women's participation in decision-making processes for a more inclusive and equitable society. Some of the successful initiatives such as Mission Shakti Project, Kanyashree Prakalpa, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao were discussed. Ma'am stressed the need to encourage challenging ingrained prejudices and foster a cultural shift towards gender equality, and the importance of media and popular culture in shaping perceptions and promoting positive narratives about women. In conclusion, this session provided a comprehensive overview of the challenges and opportunities women face, and it underscored the need for concerted efforts from all sectors of society to create a more inclusive and equitable environment for women to thrive.



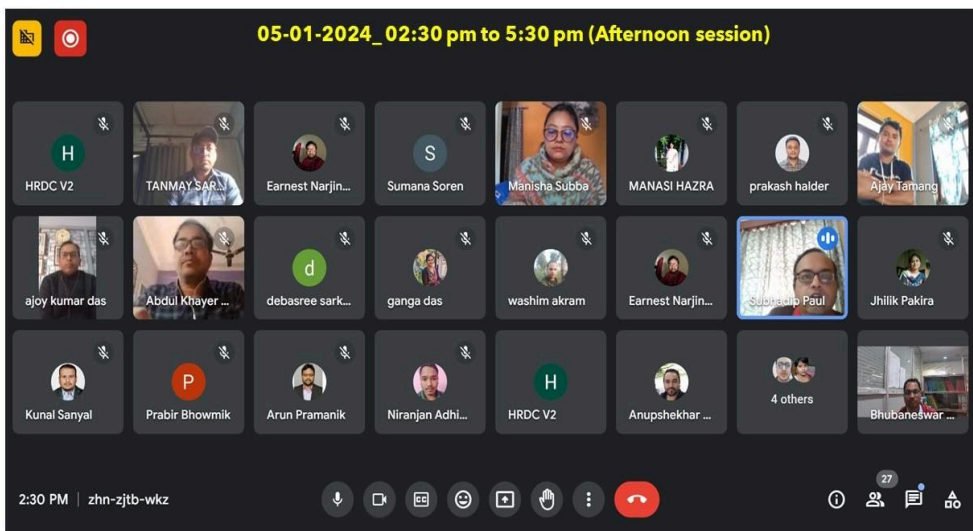
Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM - 05:30 PM

Topic: Men's Gender

Resource Person: Dr. Anup Shekhar Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

In the first half of the session, Dr. Chakraborty discussed the less commonly discussed issue of Men's rights. The discussion expanded to address the increasing involvement of men in household duties, their need to feel desirable, and the utilization of cosmetic products and social networking platforms for validation and exhibition. Notably, pornographic content is

increasingly being used and the COVID-19 pandemic stage observed a huge spike in the use of such content. Additionally, LGBTQ+ individuals were noted to migrate to cities where they feel more secure in expressing their sexuality. The second session focused on Men's Study/ Men's Movement. Originating in the 1950s in the Scandinavian countries and later in the 1970s in North America, this movement and other movements identified patriarchy as a common adversary. Men sought to consolidate their rights through various phases, including the liberal stage, the pro-feminist men's movement, and the men's rights movement. The discussion covered various concepts such as the Mythopoetic men's movement, Toxic masculinity, Men Going Their Own Way, Echo-masculinity, and Hegemonic masculinity, so on. An overarching challenge highlighted was men's difficulty in communicating their problems. Throughout the sessions, participants actively posed various questions which led to an interactive discussion on the issues raised.



Day 5: Date 09-01-2024; TUESDAY

Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon

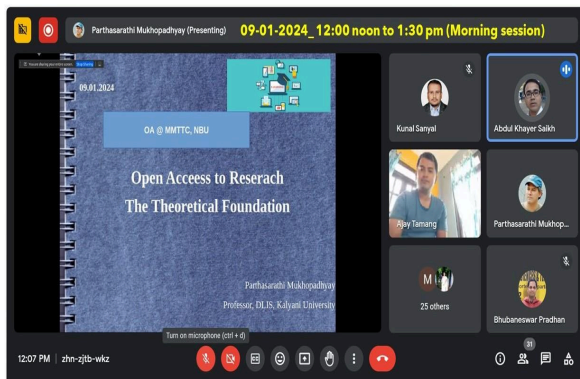
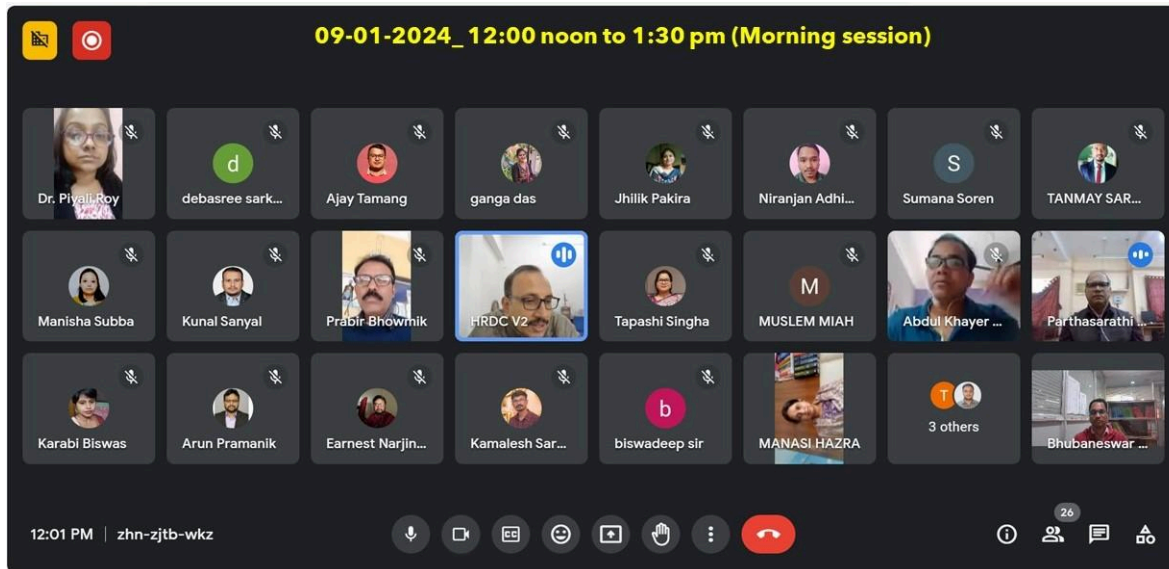
Interactive Session

Time: 12:00 Noon - 01:30 PM

Topic: Open Access to Research: The Theoretical Foundation

Resource Person: Prof. Dr. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyaya, Professor in Library Science and Information Department, Kalyani University, West Bengal

Prof. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyaya, a distinguished speaker and Professor at Kalyani University's Library Science and Information Department shared insights on open-access research's impact, relevance and outcomes. Prof. Mukhopadhyaya elucidated various facets of open-access research, emphasizing its significance in scholarly pursuits. He defined research as a journey from existing to new knowledge, shedding light on open and distributed information systems, open-source software, open standards, open-access publishing, and open learning systems. The focal point of the discourse was open-access publishing systems, with Prof. Mukhopadhyaya addressing both positive and negative aspects. He underscored the abundance of online information, cautioning against information overload. Notably, he explored online journal publishing odds and evens, offering tactics for efficient research retrieval through search engines and highlighting copyright challenges hindering access to reputable journals. The session featured a vibrant question-answer segment, where participants engaged with the speaker's insights. Prof. Mukhopadhyaya's responses enhance the audience's understanding, emphasizing the insatiable nature of knowledge pursuit. The session concluded with a vote of thanks, underscoring the talk's high informativeness, value, and relevance in the contemporary era. Prof. Mukhopadhyaya's discourse proved to be an illuminating and promising contribution to the intellectual landscape of the present century.



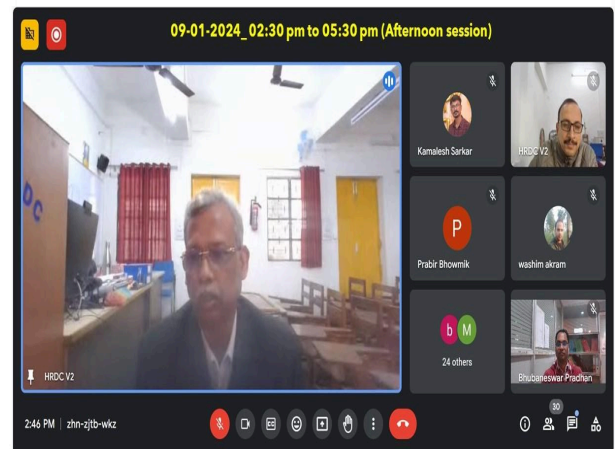
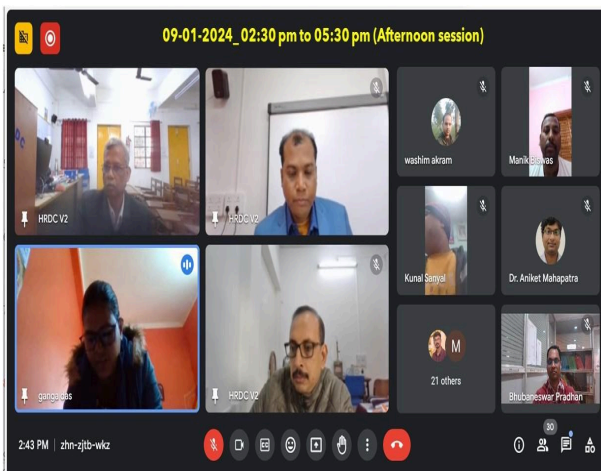
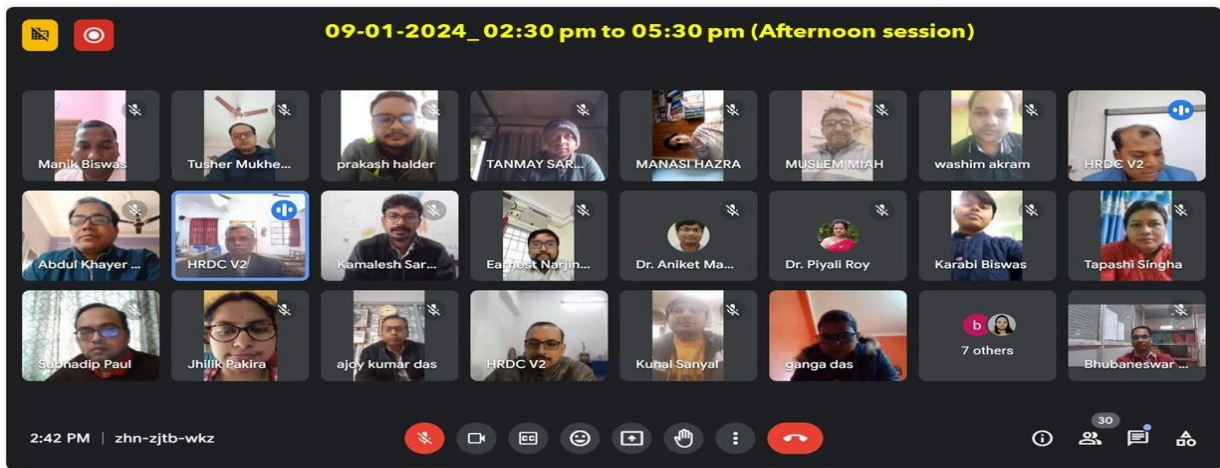
Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM - 05:30 PM

Topic: Environment Ethics: Problems & Solution

Resource Person: Prof. Kanti Lal Das, Department of Philosophy, University of North Bengal

Prof. Dr. Kanti Lal Das delivered a comprehensive speech addressing environmental degradation from an ethical standpoint and proposing potential solutions. Prof. Das began by elucidating the concept of environmental ethics, emphasizing its broader scope beyond human-centric concerns. He highlighted the contemporary societal dilemma, caught between pursuing economic growth through technology while simultaneously preserving environmental equilibrium. Notably, he stressed that technological progress, when divorced from excessive

financial motives, poses less harm to the environment. Drawing inspiration from Gandhiji's 'Needs versus Greed', Prof. Das underscored the paradox wherein educated, civilized individuals contribute to environmental degradation. The latter part of his discourse delved into the dichotomy of *anthropocentric* and *ecocentric* environmental ethics. While the former prioritizes human interests over nature, the latter advocates for the well-being of all species and ecosystems, rejecting any hierarchy among them. Recognizing the impracticality and harm inherent in exclusively adopting one ethical stance, Prof. Das advocated for society's focus on sustainable development. This approach seeks to foster development that minimizes environmental impact, satisfying current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own. Importantly, he cautioned that safeguarding the environment hinges on self-realization, irrespective of the chosen moral perspective. The session concluded with an engaging question-and-answer segment.



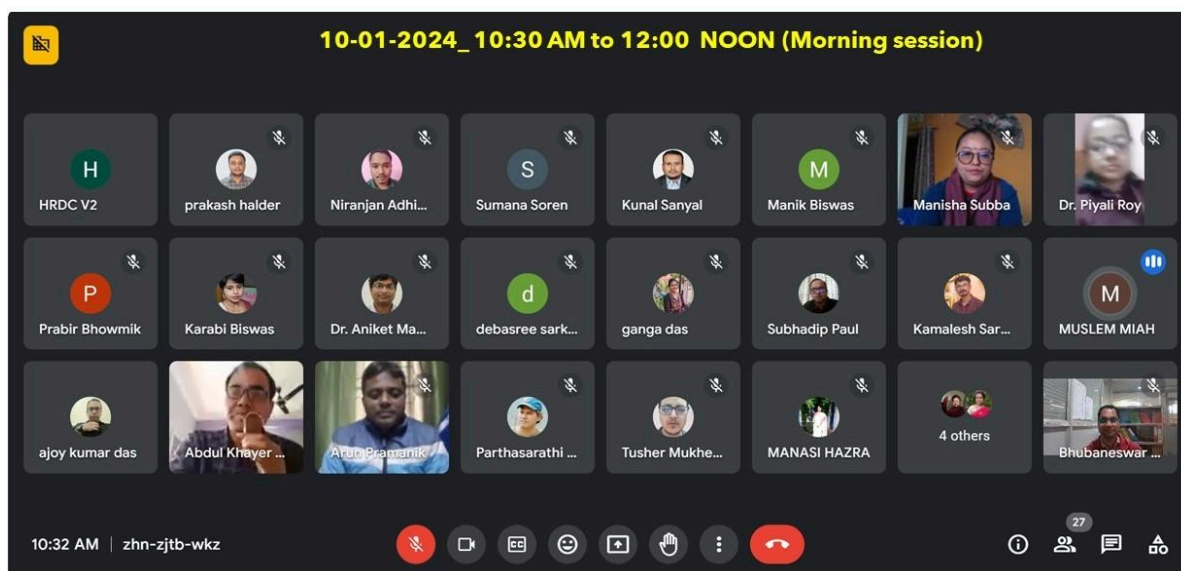
Day 6: Date 10-01-2024; WEDNESDAY

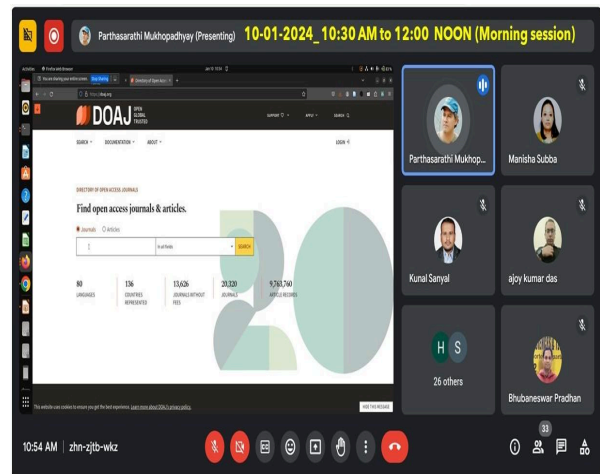
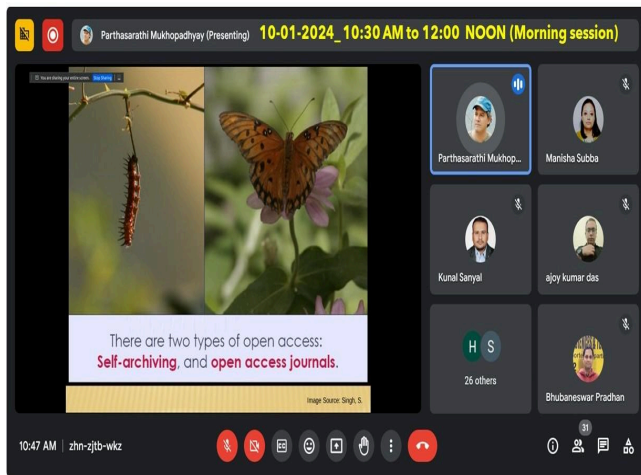
Morning Session - Time 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon

Topic: Open Access to Research: The Theoretical Foundation

Resource Person: Prof. Dr. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyaya, Professor in Library Science and Information Department, Kalyani University, West Bengal

Prof. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyaya continued the second part of his discussion on Open Access to Knowledge, focusing on the Neo-Conventional Model. Sir discussed Open Access (OA) which involves providing free online access to scholarly literature, enabling its widespread dissemination with proper author attribution. He emphasized the advantages, positive aspects, and indispensable role of OA in higher education and research. He explored the challenges associated with journal acquisition and accession, citing the prohibitive costs involved. He also emphasized the concepts of Open Knowledge and Open Access Initiatives, highlighting how the open knowledge movement serves as a potent tool to address such challenges. Specific topics covered included the Golden Path and Green Path, Open Access Publishing, and Open Access Repositories. Additionally, Professor Mukhopadhyay provided insights into Sherpa/Romeo and Sherpa/Juliet, which offer policies about open access. To further illustrate practical steps, Prof. Mukhopadhyay utilized his web page to guide the faculty-participants on using search engines like *SCI-HUB*, *DOAJ.org*, *OATD*, *hathitrust.org*, *archive.org*, *zenodo.org*, and others.





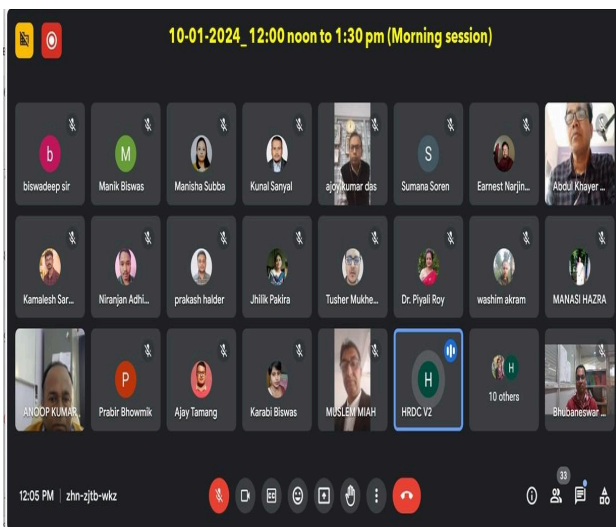
Time: 12:00 Noon - 01:30 PM

Topic: The Impact of Intellectual Property Rights on Education System

Resource Person: Dr. Anoop Kumar, Former Head, Department of Biotechnology, University of North Bengal

Dr. Anoop Kumar emphasized on the impact of intellectual property rights on the education system. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) play a crucial role in recognizing and protecting the creations of individuals. These rights grant exclusive privileges to creators over the use of their intellectual creations for a specific duration. The application and appropriateness of different types of IPRs vary across countries, making it essential to understand their nuances. The evolution of IPRs dates back to the Paris Convention in 1883 and has progressed to the Internet Treaties of 2002. In 1970, the establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) aimed to extend the benefits of the international IPR system to all member states, emphasizing a global perspective on intellectual property rights. Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) encompass various categories such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial designs, geographical indications, confidential information, and layout design and integrated circuits. These rights find applications in diverse fields including art, law, medicine, agriculture, civil society, science, engineering, technology, business, education, and philosophy. Examining the stakeholders involved in these discussions reveals three primary

classes: commercial users, traditional users, and academic users. Notably, academic users can act as intermediaries, bridging the gap between traditional and commercial users, facilitating the transfer of traditional knowledge into commercially viable products. Academic users often conduct research within higher education institutions. A key takeaway from the discussions was the pivotal role of IPR in the contemporary era. The resource person emphasized the importance of following the legacy and addressing future challenges related to intellectual property rights. As we navigate through various sectors in our daily lives, understanding and upholding IPRs remain essential in shaping our future landscape.

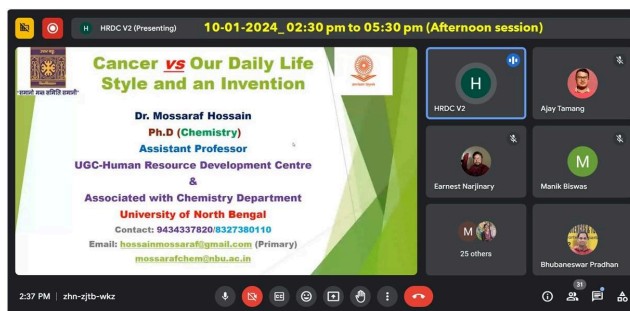
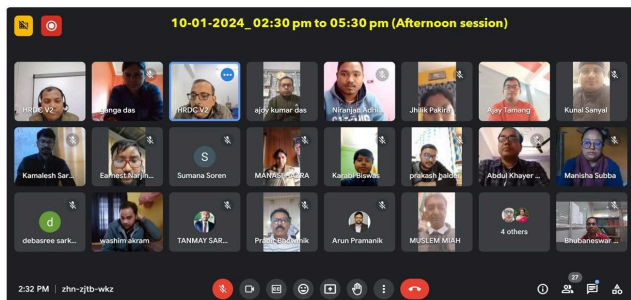


Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 05:30 PM

Topic: Cancer and Daily Lifestyle

Resource Person: Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Professor-Assistant Director, UGC-MMTTC (Formerly UGC-HRDC), University of North Bengal

The session was delivered with a comprehensive understanding of cancer, defining it as a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells, forming tumors that can invade and destroy normal tissues. Notably, benign tumors are non-cancerous, while malignant tumors can spread to other body parts. Various types of cancer were explained including breast, lung, colorectal, prostate, ovarian, pancreatic, leukemia, lymphoma, thyroid, kidney, and liver cancer, each with distinct characteristics, risk factors, and treatment approaches. Sir also mentioned the treatment landscape that varies based on cancer type and stage, encompassing surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and immunotherapy. Cancer progression may occur from multifactorial causes, involving genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. Genetic mutations, aging, environmental exposures (tobacco, UV radiation, chemicals, radiation), and lifestyle choices (diet, physical activity, obesity, alcohol consumption) contribute to cancer development. Notably, the interplay of multiple factors underscores that not all with risk factors will develop cancer. Early detection and lifestyle modifications are pivotal for reducing cancer risk. Regular screenings, healthy lifestyle choices, and awareness of family history contribute to prevention and early detection. The adoption of a healthy lifestyle, encompassing tobacco avoidance, a nutritious diet, physical activity, regular health check-ups, and stress management, significantly contributes to cancer prevention. The session emphasized the effectiveness of quitting smoking, consuming a variety of fruits and vegetables, limiting alcohol intake, engaging in regular exercise, being mindful of environmental carcinogens, and adopting stress-reducing practices in reducing cancer risk. Overall, ongoing research advancements continually enhance our understanding of cancer and improve treatment modalities.



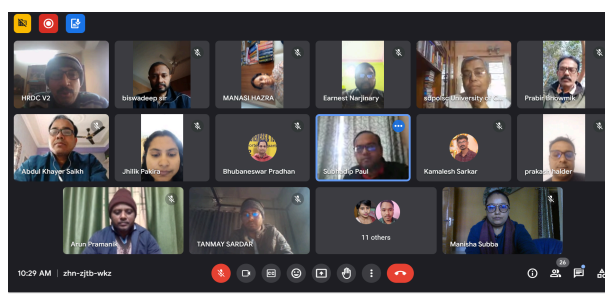
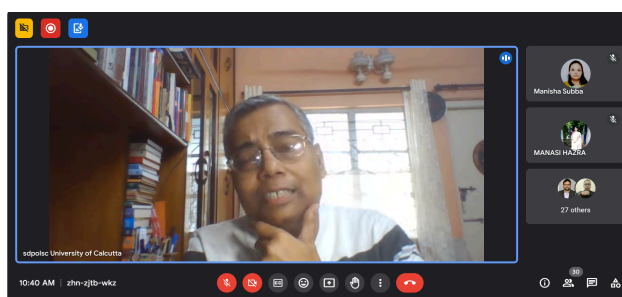
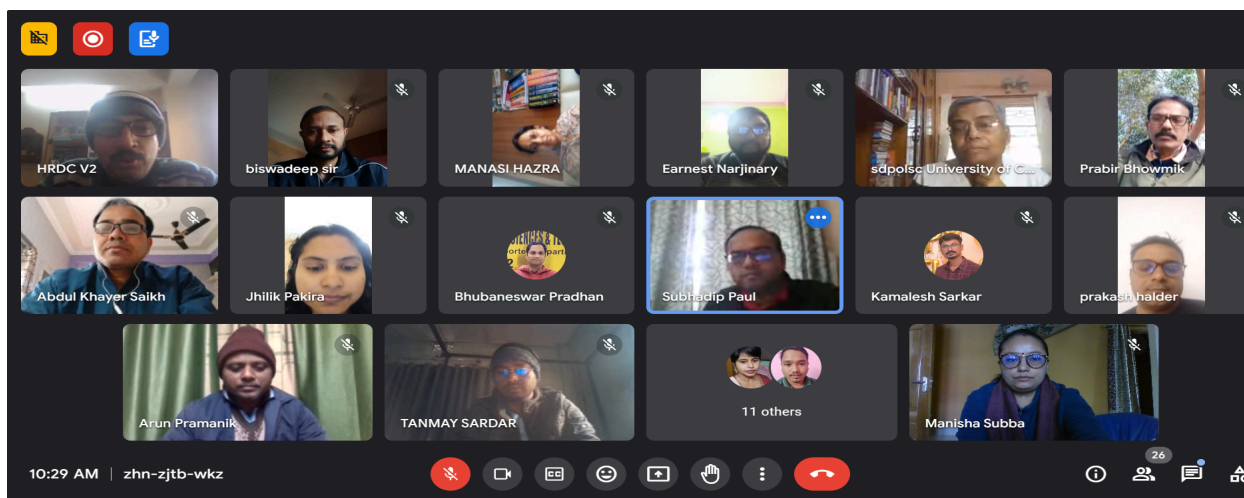
Day 7: Date 11-01-2024; THURSDAY

Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 1:30 PM

Topic: Nationalism in the Age of Globalization

Resource Person: Prof. Samir Kumar Das, Director, Institute of Foreign Policy Studies, Calcutta University

Prof. Samir K Das, Department of Political Science, University of Calcutta, delivered his lecture on Nationalism in the age of Globalization. He explained both the terms, Nationalism and Globalization. Nationalism is defined with reference to either a set of objective factors or as an imagined community or any combination between them, whereas, Globalization is an ensemble of forces and processes that have the power to transcend local, regional and international boundaries. He also emphasized the relationship between Nationalism and Globalization. Three distinguishable levels at which nationalism is assumed to be relevant: state ideology, a point of meditation and an ethical practice was discussed. Faculty-participants posed questions and sir shared his views on Nation, Nationalism, NRC and CAA.



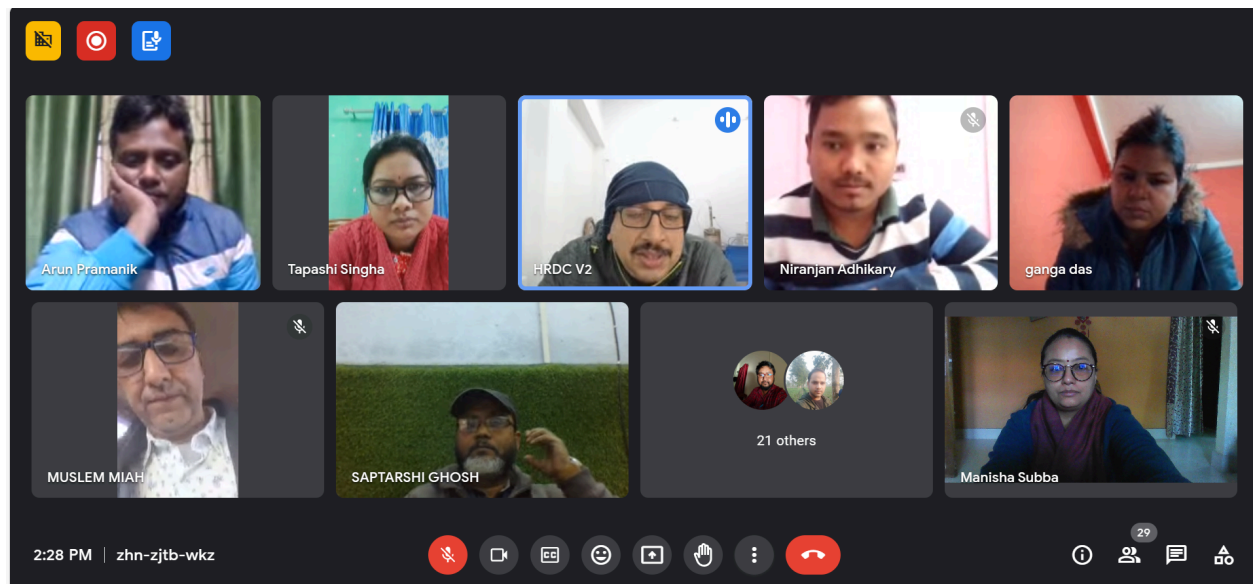
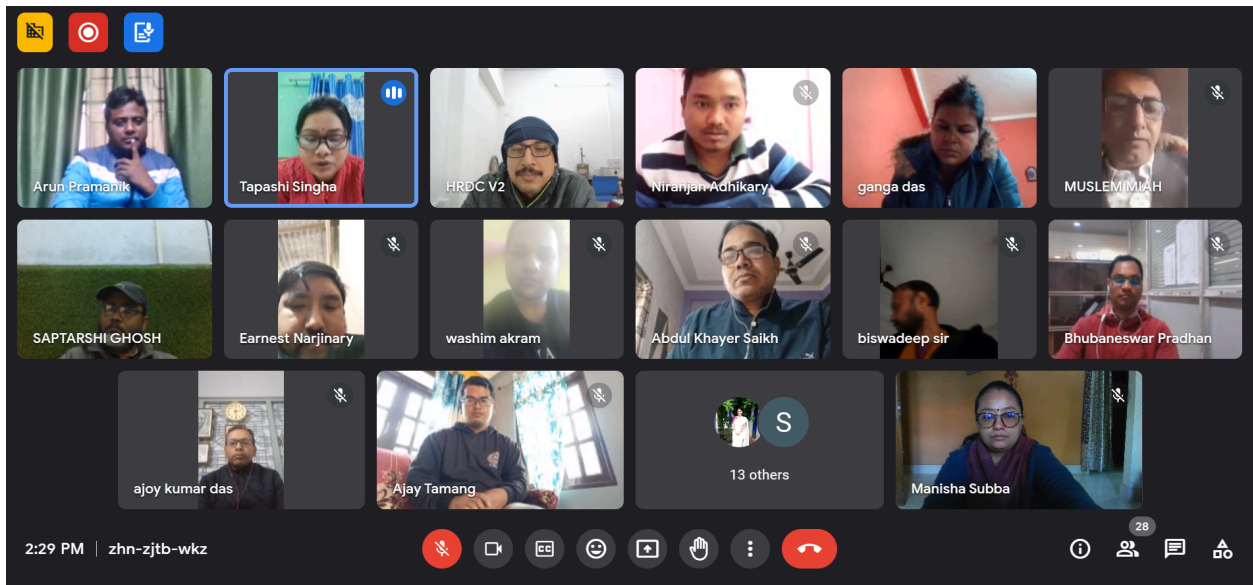
Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM - 05:30 PM

Topic: Research Data Management

Resource Person: Prof. Saptarshi Ghosh, Department of Library & Information Science, NBU

Prof. Saptarshi Ghosh, Department of Library and Information Science, University of North Bengal delivered a session on the best practices of Research Data Management. He acknowledged the relevance of data in the field of research. If data is not collected properly the research questions cannot be answered, the study cannot be conducted properly and there will be distorted findings. Clear and detailed data, observation, feedback, training of researchers, regular review of collected data are needed. Coding data will reduce inconsistency in data entry. Sir discussed the use of a data dictionary and talked about the peripheral storage of data, managing access rights, ensuring data recoverability and updating electronic storage media to avoid outdated storage, and the importance of backup files in secure multiple locations,

recording date and time. Prof. Ghosh noted that configuration management is keeping track of various ways that data is stored and used in order to ensure data integrity. Data is a product resulting from research. He also talked about data preservation, data ownership, funder policies on data ownership and institution policies on data ownership. It is important to create data management plans that meet requirements and promote research.

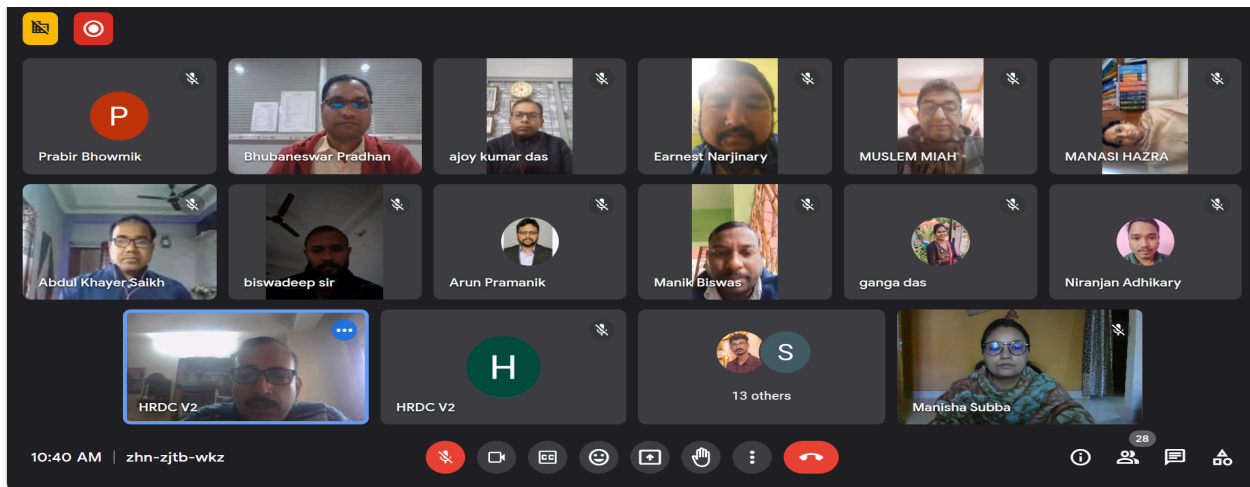


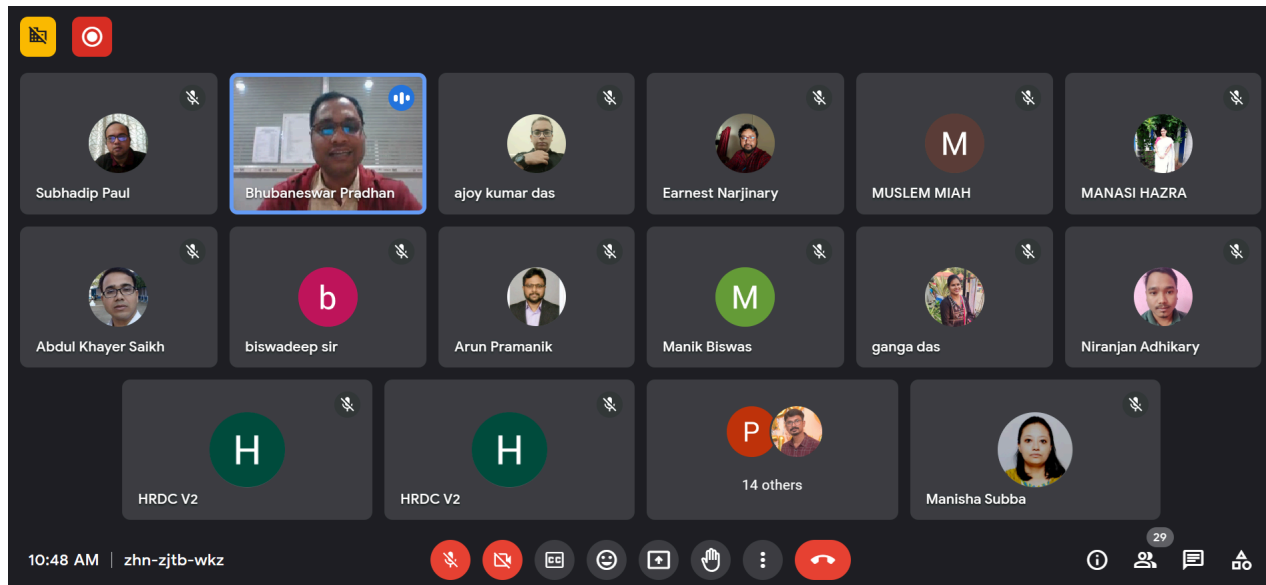
Day 8 : Date 12-01-2024; WEDNESDAY

Morning Session - Time 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon

Celebration of National Youth Day/ Swami Vivekananda Birthday

The organizing committee and the participants of the 16th Faculty Induction Programme celebrated the National Youth Day. The celebration commenced with the invocation of a prayer, which was followed by a short speech on Swami Vivekananda by Dr. Bhubaneswar Pradhan. It was followed by a poem recitation, 'Jago Vivek' by Dr. Piyali Roy. It was followed by a song performance by Mr. Earnest Narjinary, a Rabindra Sangeet by Ms. Ganga Das and a short speech by Mr. Ajay Tamang. Then the celebration concluded with a vote of thanks by Mr. Biswadeep Roy and a musical rendition of the National Anthem by Mr. Ajoy Kumar Das. Everyone participated wholeheartedly and appreciated the performances.





Day 9: Date 13-01-2024; THURSDAY

Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 1:30 PM

Topic: Step-by-Step Guide on Literature Search and Scientific Writing

Resource Person: Prof. Ramesh L. Gardas, Department of Chemistry, IIT-M

Prof. Ramesh L. Gardas discussed many points related to literature search, paper writing skills and research approach. There must be clarity in the research questions, clear and easy to understand, avoiding ambiguity or confusion. The questions must be relevant and address an important and meaningful issue within the field of study. The questions should be realistic and feasible to answer within the constraints of the research project, including time, resources, and available data. Further the questions should be specific enough to guide the research, avoiding overly broad or vague inquiries. Ideally, the research question should contribute something new to the existing body of knowledge in the field. Sir stressed the importance of identifying keywords as an essential step in formulating a research question and conducting effective literature searches, looking for synonyms or related terms for each core concept or variations in spelling, pluralization, and word forms. Sir discussed the need for collaboration in research as it brings numerous benefits to the research community. It allows researchers to pool diverse expertise and skills, bringing together individuals with different backgrounds, perspectives, and

knowledge. This diversity enhances the quality and depth of research projects as interdisciplinary collaboration fosters innovation by combining ideas from various fields; and creative solutions often arise when researchers with different perspectives work together on a common problem.



Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM – 5:30 PM

Interactive Session

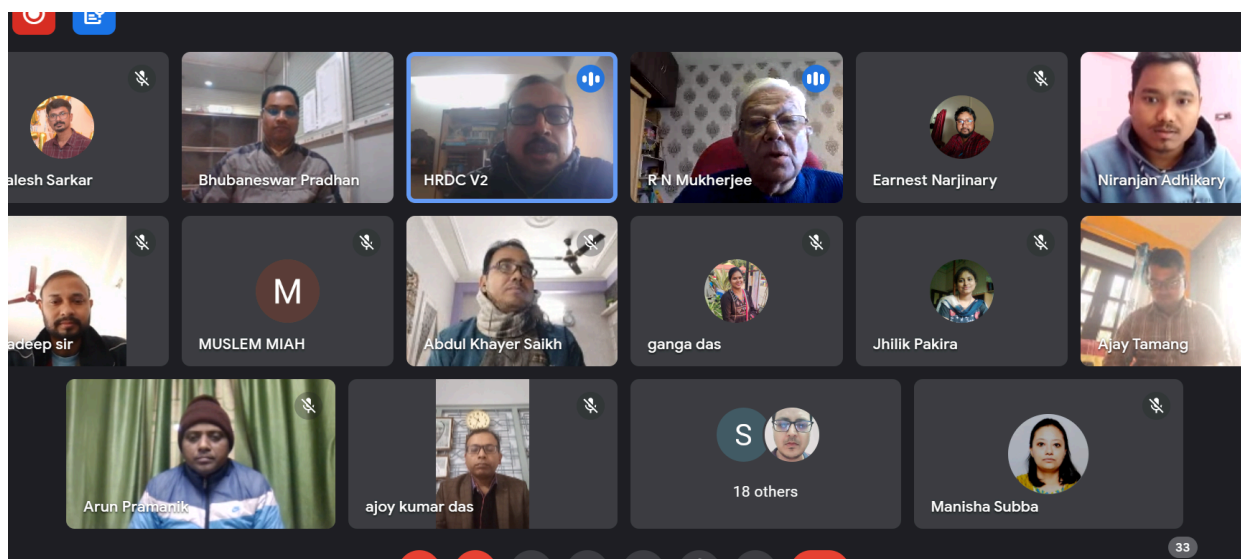
Day 10: Date 15-01-2024; MONDAY

Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon

Topic: Teaching and Learning

Resource Person: Prof. Rabindra Nath Mukherjee, Retd Professor, Department of Chemistry, IIT-K and Former Director IISER, Kolkata

Prof. Rabindra Nath Mukherjee defined teaching and learning as a transformation process of knowledge from teachers to students. It is referred to as the combination of various elements within the process where an educator identifies and establishes the learning objectives and develops teaching resources and implements the teaching and learning strategy. He said that knowledge is a familiarity with someone or something, which can include facts, information, descriptions, or skills acquired through experience or education. Sir said, 'it is not teaching, if we teach but the students do not follow or enjoy; it is our job to make them enjoy our lectures'.



Teaching & Learning

R N Mukherjee
 Former Professor and Head: Department of Chemistry
 Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
 Former Director: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Kolkata
 Former Visiting/Adjunct Professor: Department of Chemistry & Chemical Biology
 Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines) Dhanbad
 Email: rnm@iitk.ac.in; rabindra@iitism.ac.in; rnath.mukherjee@gmail.com
<https://www.iitk.ac.in/new/rabindra-nath-Mukherjee>

16th Online Faculty Induction Program (FIP-16)
 under the aegis of
 UGC-Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre (MMTTC; Erstwhile UGC HRDC)
 University of North Bengal
 15 January, 2024

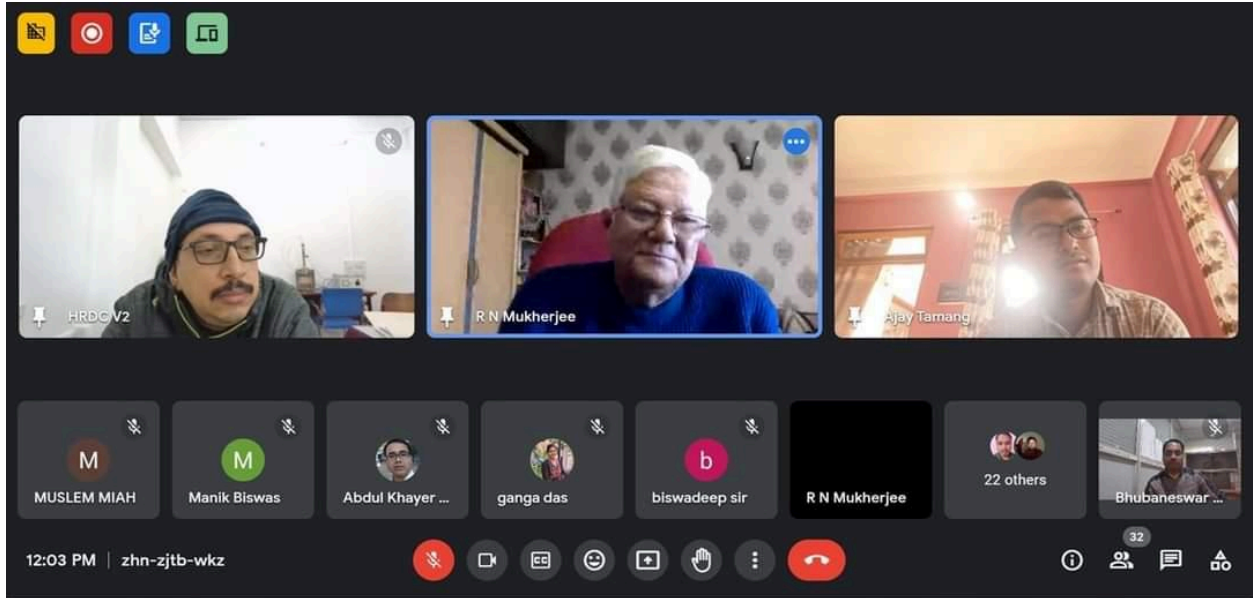
Prof. (Dr.) An...
 Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya-Deputy Director
 Dr. Mossaraf Hossain-Assistant Director

Time: 12:00 Noon - 1:30 PM

Topic: History of Science

Resource Person: Prof. Rabindra Nath Mukherjee, Retd Professor, Department of Chemistry, IITK and Former Director IISER, Kolkata

Prof. R. N. Mukherjee discussed that basic science is a study to understand natural phenomena, natural laws and behavior of matters which urges us to know how, when and why it is happening. Scientific and technological innovations are the key drivers for growth and economic prosperity of a nation. He spoke about subjects in basic science, specifically Physics and Organic Chemistry. Being an expert of the field Bio-Inorganic Chemistry and Coordination Chemistry, he threw some light on the importance of designing functional model compounds for the better understanding of the role of enzymes in biological reactions. The study of functional model compounds and their properties enable us to understand the biological reaction designed by nature. He extensively discussed the history of science, meaning and definition of science. He made the multi-disciplined participants familiar with renowned scientists from across the globe right from the era of beginning to recent trends in Science. He extensively discussed many scientists and their contribution to science, including Sir Isaac Newton, Christian Bohr, Niels Bohr, Harald Bohr, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Satyendranath Bose, Meghnath Saha and others.



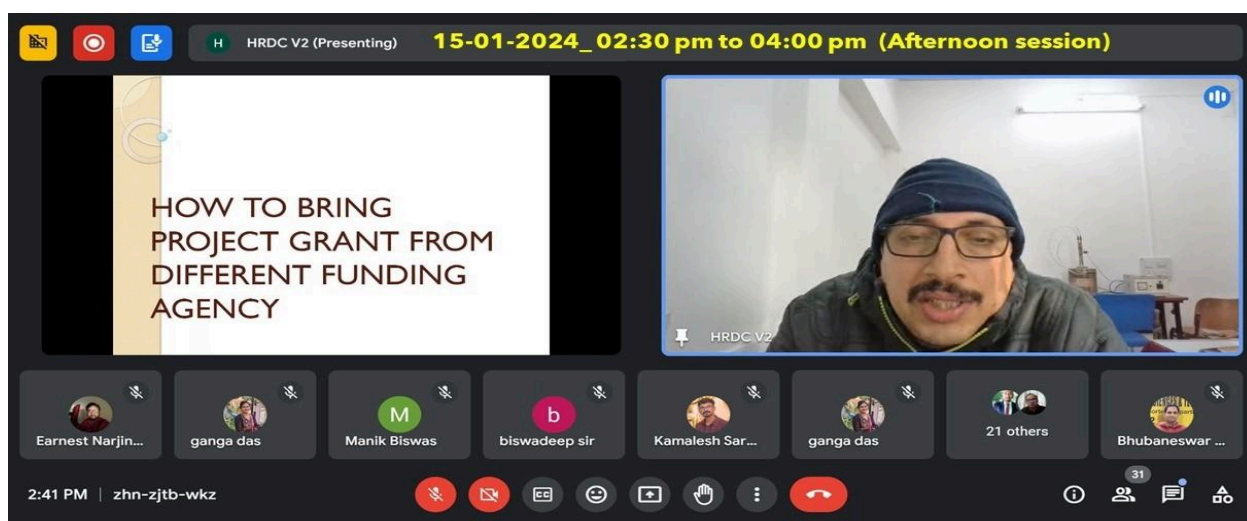
Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM - 04:00 PM

Topic: How to bring project grants from different funding agencies.

Resource Person: Prof. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, UGC-HRDC, North Bengal University.

Prof. Sanjib Bhattacharya explained in detail the types of research project, types of grant, name of different funding agencies, prerequisites for availing grant by the researchers, format of

application to various funding agencies, things to keep in mind when filling the application form, how to calculate research budget, NewGen IEDC (New Generation Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centre), criteria for receiving research projects. Sir also mentioned the works of few renowned scientists such as Prof. D. Chakraborty, Prof. C.N. Rao, Dipankar Das Sharma, Rabindra Kumar Pradhan who continue to inspire and motivate researchers. Apart from this, he had also provided guidance on things to do after availing research grants. Many participants raised some questions which were very well clarified by Dr. Bhattacharya.



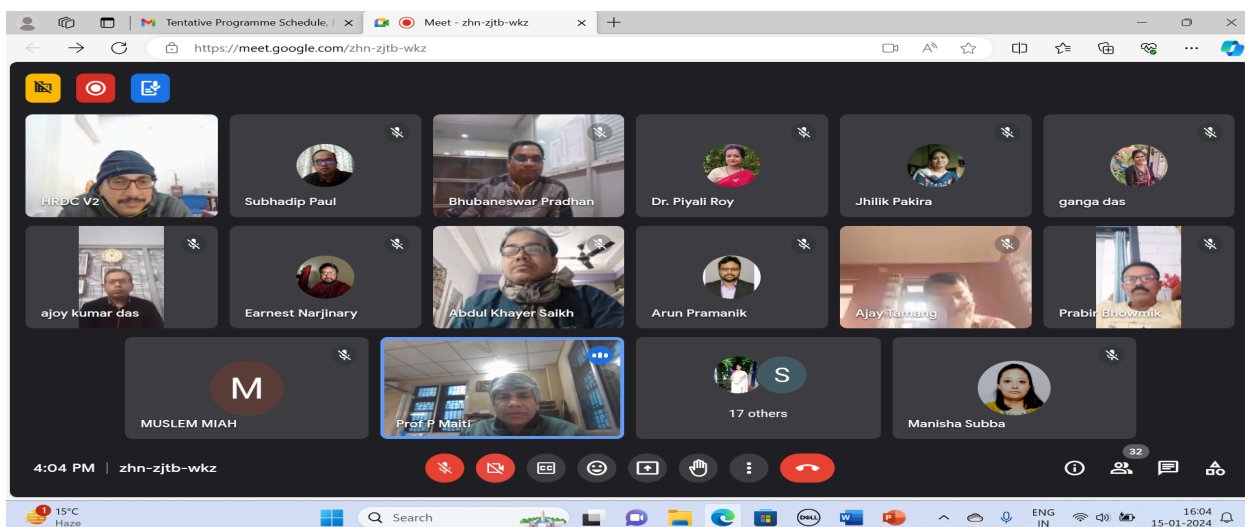
Time 04:00 PM - 05:30 PM

Topic: Polymer Nanocomposites: An Overview

Resource Person: Prof.Pralay Maiti, School of Materials Science and Technology, IIT-BHU

Prof. Pralay Maiti, Professor and former Coordinator of the School of Materials Science and Technology, IIT (BHU), Varanasi focussed on four aspects. First, he discussed composites and nanocomposites, and differentiating between the two concepts. Sir discussed how nanocomposite technology would be the future in different industries, prominent being the automobile industry. Then, Prof. Maiti discussed the various preparation techniques such as solution route, melt blending, in-situ technique and latex formation. Next, Sir discussed the structure property correlation. Lastly, Prof. Maiti discussed the applications of nanocomposites in healthcare technology such as bone healing, bone regeneration, stents, suture, gene delivery for effective cancer treatment, cellular uptake, and in energy harvesting and in energy harvesting from waste. Sir concluded by stressing on the importance of utilizing composite materials for leading a better life.





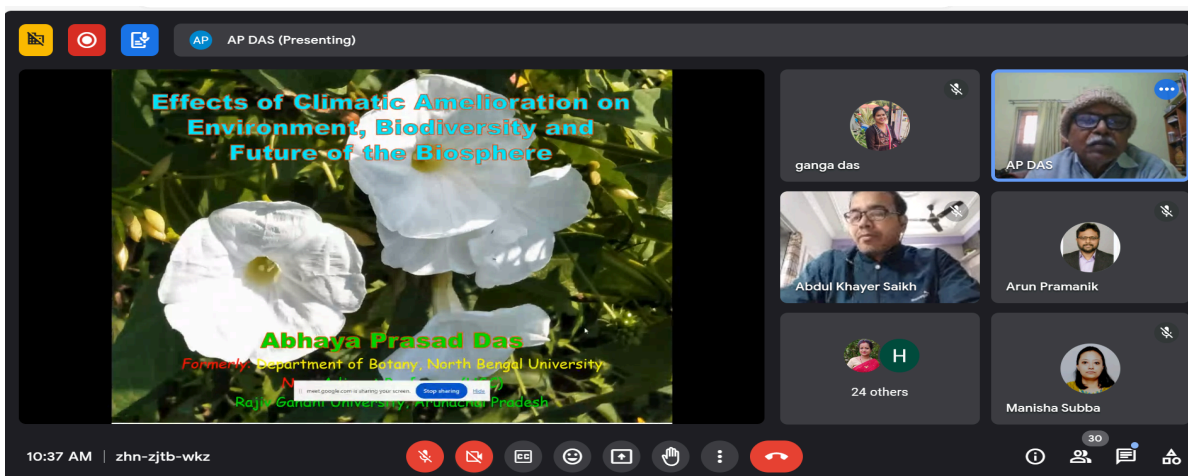
Day 11: Date 16-01-2024; TUESDAY

Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 1:30 PM

Topic: Effects of Climatic Amelioration on Environment, Biodiversity and Future of the Biosphere

Resource Person: Prof. Abhaya Prasad Das, Former Professor, NBU & Adjunct Professor, RGU

In the first half of the session, Prof. Abhaya Prasad Das has covered different aspects of the environment. He elaborately discussed the concept of environment, threw some light on the basic needs of life like oxygen, water and food, medicine, accommodation and clothes for the protection from cold but nowadays needed for fashion. He also enlightened us with the fact that chimpanzees have 98.6%-99% of DNA common with humans. He also gave focus on the Mesolithic Age, the period during which early humans began to use fire and develop language. He discussed that man is an 'African Animal' who first evolved in Africa as fossils of early humans have been found from Africa. In the second half session, sir gradually moved towards the economic backbone of Eastern Himalaya as Tea, Timber and Tourism. He discussed the floristic diversity and richness of vegetation structure of the Himalayan region. He explained the different facts related to the floristic estimation of Darjeeling and Sikkim. Prof. Das also discussed and he put complete attention towards the conservation of nature and also warned us about the unstoppable negative consequences due to environmental degradation.



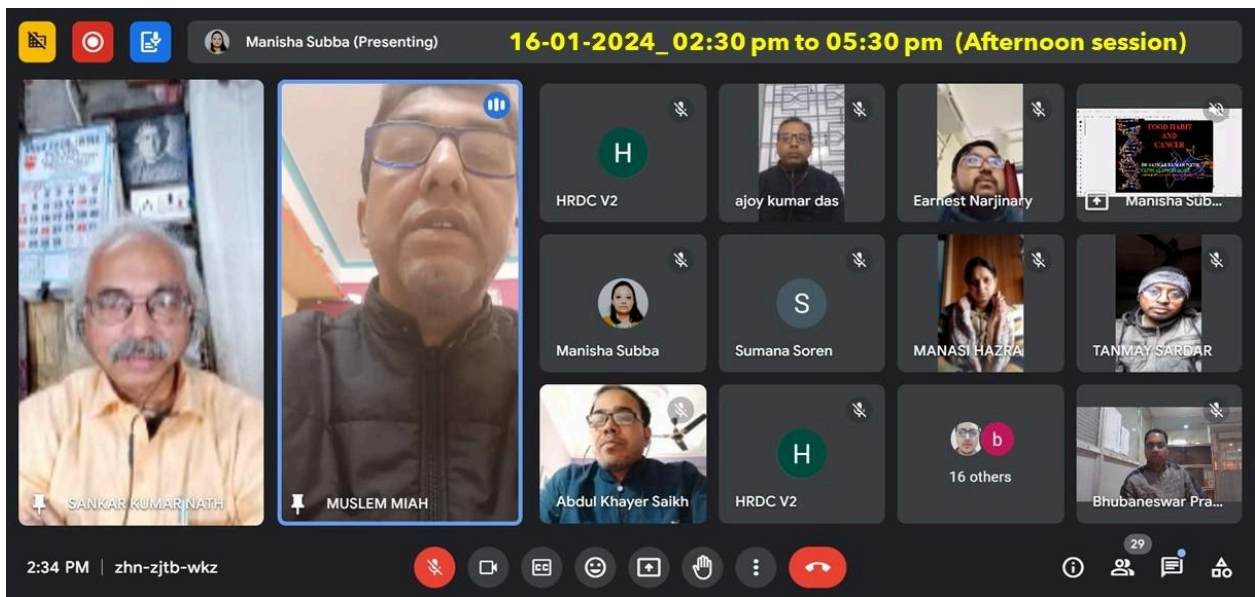
Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Topic: Food Habit and Cancer

Resource Person: Dr. Sankar Kumar Nath, Clinical Oncologist

Dr. Shankar Kumar Nath gave the definition of cancer and discussed various types of cancer that can be treated if it is diagnosed in the first stage. He explained that the substance that creates or produces cancer is called a carcinogen. According to Dr. Nath, awareness and an eco-friendly lifestyle can decrease the risk of cancer. He talked about how cancer can be prevented and discussed seven rules of ways to prevent cancer. These are eating healthy food, exercising regularly, limiting alcohol, maintaining healthy weight, minimizing radiation and toxic chemicals,

no smoking or chewing tobacco, eating fruits on an empty stomach. He suggested not to take junk food, red meat and preservatives. Instead suggested eating a lot of green vegetables, fresh fruits and eating organic food. He expressed his view that everybody should dream of a cancer free world. Faculty-participants raised many queries which were addressed by Dr. Nath.



Day 12: Date 17-01-2024; WEDNESDAY

Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon

Topic: Quantitative and Qualitative Aspects of Development

Resource Person: Prof. Achin Chakraborty, Professor & Director, IDSK

Prof. Achin Chakraborty discussed quantitative and qualitative aspects of development. Quantitative development refers to an increase or improvement of our capacities and competences. This is an equivalent of the diversity increase in biological evolution. As species diversify and improve through evolution, we diversify and improve our competences through this kind of development. Qualitative information is the information related to the qualitative aspects of a business unit such as the quality of management, reputation of the business, cordial management, labor relations and satisfaction of firm customers. This information cannot be expressed in monetary terms. Development may amount to no more than a quantitative change in a system that remains essentially unaltered. Quantitative development involves alterations in the nature of the system.





Time: 12:00 Noon - 1:30 PM

Topic: Introduction to Policy Studies

Resource Person: Dr. Tanwir Arshed, Department of Political Science, Presidency University

Prof. Arshed talked about policy study as a systematic study of polices. Certain policies and their guidelines are concerned with the aspirations and communities' involvement. It is important to understand and discuss whether it is in favor of people or against it. So, the evaluation of policies is very important through the history of public policy, knowing several dimensions of policy, advantages and disadvantages of policy. Policy has a goal to achieve for instance school policy is all about improving education in schools; implementing administrative and social inclusion like reservation policies works to bridge gaps among the EWS sections of the society. Course of action and common goals are more important in policy making. It believes in standardization, impartial rules, transparency, and legal scope. Effectiveness and efficiency are quite important for public policy. According to Dr. Arshed public ownership and being goal-oriented are the common causes of public policy, through bridging gender discriminations, attaining human rights and food security to name a few. Authenticity and legitimacy is quite significant for public policies; and should be evaluated at certain intervals like five or ten years. He also talked about the scope, history and dimensions of public policy. And finally, Dr. Arshed concluded with the need for policy considering the pros and cons of policy study for effective implementation.



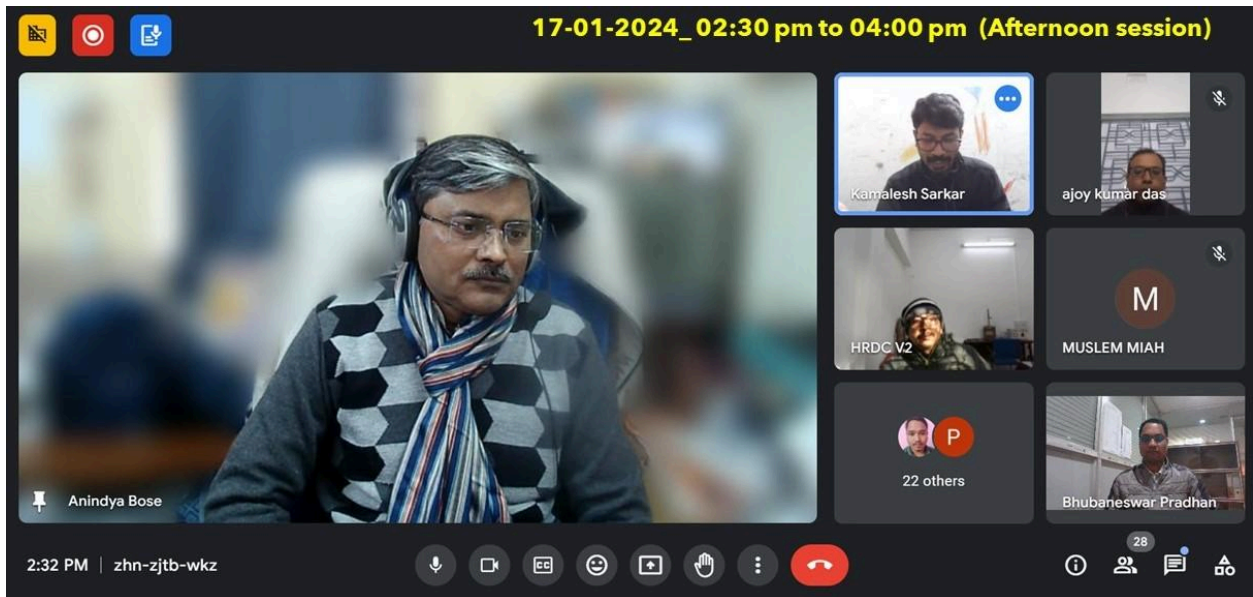
Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM - 04:00 PM

Topic: E-resources for education in HEIs: Scope and Challenges

Resource Person: Dr. Anindya Bose, Department of Physics, Burdwan University

Dr. Anindya Bose pointed out that we presently live in a data driven society and are most of the time connected to the internet. He pointed out the increasing importance of internet access in the fields of education, communication, entertainment, health and travel. While emphasizing the importance of the ICT equipment mainly in the higher education institutions, he also raised the question, 'are we using it enough?' Sir mentioned that now a student can also take upto 20% of online credit courses which would be transferred to Academic Bank of Credit (ABC). He demonstrated useful platforms like e-Pathshala, SWAYAM, MOOC, NPTEL, Coursera, Google

Cultural Institute, Open Library and National Digital Library. He mentions that such initiatives have ensured three basic things, access, equity and quality. He also pushed for low-cost hardware installations and to use these for the benefit of the students. He warned against the online security concerns and advised to be cautious and follow the safe websites and instructions given by the institutions.



Time 4:00 PM - 05:30 PM

Topic: Apes and Us: Survival of the Friendliest

Resource Person: Prof. Soumen Bhattacharjee, Department of Zoology, NBU

Prof. Soumen Bhattacharjee started the lecture on 'Apes and Us: Survival of the Friendliest' with the Theory of Evolution given by Charles Robert Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace (1858). About 25,000 years ago the hunting ape became territorial – they sought homes. Behind their stupendous progress, humans tend to forget that at the end of the day they are primate. Humans are successful because of their mutual friendliness but when threatened we dehumanize the enemy. We are tolerant yet we can be merciless. The aspect of friendliness and domestication is very closely linked. Domestication requires friendliness and empathy for others. It has given rise to friendliness in more than one way. Domesticated species were selected for many reasons – horse for transportation, dog for protection of their herds. Several experiments have shown the importance and efficacy of this friendliness, cognitive ability and eventual progress. Then he cited a comparative study between chimpanzees and bonobos, it is evident that bonobos possess more empathic traits and possibilities of domestication and that their friendly proclivity makes their reaction more human-like. Several hormonal reactions were also taken into consideration. Kagan predicted that people's reaction depends on amygdala – amygdala response to novelty. He also invoked the theory of mind in this regard and mentioned that self-domestication in humans is more effective because of their self control. He also focuses on the role of oxytocin in helping human beings socialize.





Day 13: Date 18-01-2024; THURSDAY

Different groups were formed based on their subject specialization to present the seminar papers. All three groups - Science, Social Science and Language were given different themes. Each faculty-participant got 15 minutes for presentation and 5 minutes for interaction. External evaluators were there who provided their valuable suggestions. Detailed information of the seminar presentation is given below:

Morning session - Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon, Seminar Presentation

Theme: Recent trends in Scientific Innovation, Group A: Science

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	23	Mr. Ajay Tamang	Chemistry	Nanomaterial and Quantum Dots
2	21	Md. Washim Akram	Physics	Superconductors and their Uses
3	18	Dr. Bhubaneswar Pradhan	Biotechnology	Cracking the Code: Exploring Science for a Sustainable Diabetes Cure
4	16	Dr. Subhadip Paul	Neuroscience	How have Non-invasive Human Brain Imaging Technologies Transformed the Landscape of Neuroscience Research?

Time: 12:00 Noon - 1:30 PM, Seminar Presentation

Theme: Changing Paradigm in Higher Education, Group B-1: Social Science

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	12	Ms. Manasi Hazra	Philosophy	Evolution in Indian Education and Recent Changes in Higher Education
2	13	Mr. Niranjan Adhikary	Philosophy	The Philosophy behind NEP 2020: A Brief Investigation
3	17	Ms. Sumana Soren	Philosophy	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Perspectives on Education and its Relevance
4	19	Mr. Earnest Narjinary	Philosophy	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Ideas and Thoughts on Moral Society and Education in Contemporary India
5	28	Md. Muslem Miah	Philosophy	Traditional Indian Ethics in the Context of Higher Education

Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 4:00 PM, Seminar Presentation

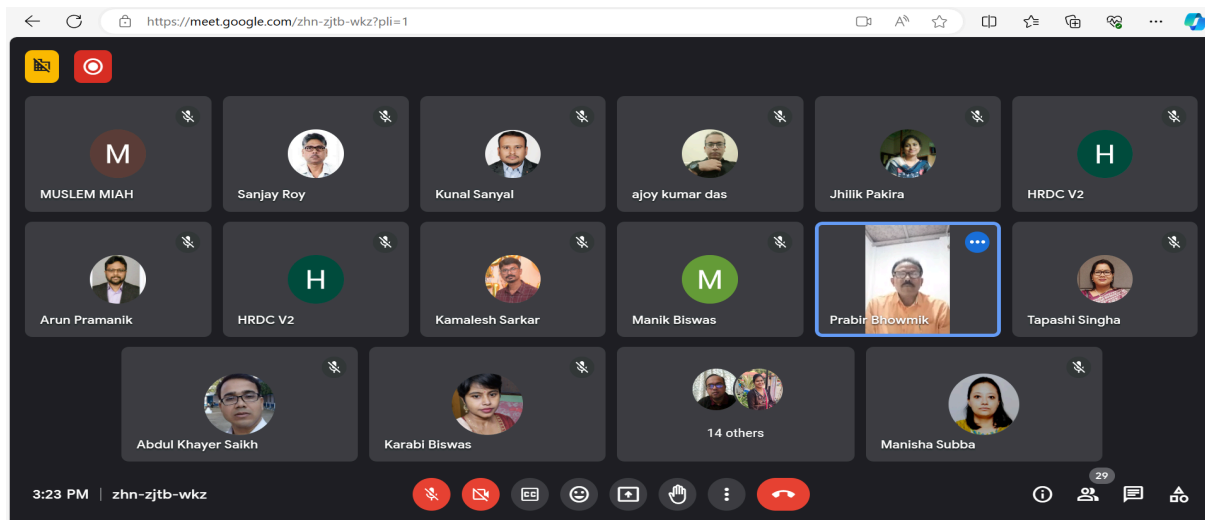
Theme: Changing Paradigm in Higher Education, Group B-2: Social Science

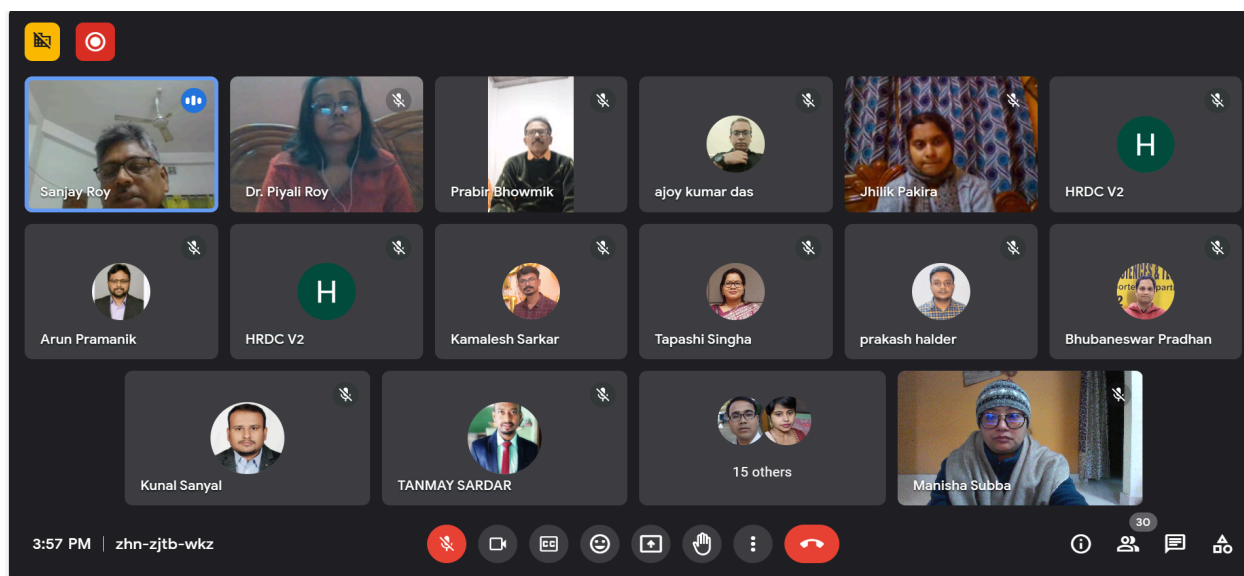
Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	10	Ms. Jhulik Pakira	Education	Academic Stress and the Role of Happiness in the Changing Paradigm of Higher Education
2	26	Dr. Manisha Subba	Education	Pedagogical Shifts in Higher Education Teaching-Learning
3	27	Dr. Piyali Roy	Education	Academic Stress and Students of Higher Education
4	29	Dr. Prabir Bhowmik	Education	NPE 1986 and NEP 2020: A Comparative Study of Higher Education

Time: 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM, Seminar Presentation

Theme: Changing Paradigm in Higher Education, Group B-3: Social Science

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	02	Mr. Ajoy Kumar Das	Library & Information Science	Digital Revolution Results in a Digital Divide?
2	05	Mr. Kunal Sanyal	Library & Information Science	National Digital Education Architecture: Paradigm Shift in Higher Education through Online Learning
3	03	Mr. Kamalesh Sarkar	History	Paradigm Shift in Higher Education in 19 th Century India
4	22	Mr. Prakash Halder	History	A Brief History of the Spread of Western 'Modern' Education in Colonial Bengal with Special Reference to Women's Education





Day 14: Date 19-01-2024; FRIDAY

Morning session - Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon, Seminar Presentation

Theme: Changing Paradigm in Higher Education, Group B-4: Social Science

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	07	Mr. Tanmay Sardar	Geography	Paradigm Shifting in Geography from Idiographic to Nomothetic Approaches
2	09	Mr. Manik Biswas	Political Science	Cluster University and NEP 2020
3	14	Mr. Tusher Mukherjee	Economics	Performance of Selected Indian States in Higher Education during the Last Decade: An Empirical Analysis based on Secondary Data
4	25	Mr. Biswadeep Roy	Commerce	A Paradigm Shift in Higher Education from Classroom Centric Traditional Teaching to Real World Exposure and Tech Based Teaching

Time: 12:00 Noon - 1:30 PM, Seminar Presentation

Theme: Literary Work & Society, Group C-1: Language

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	01	Dr. Arun Pramanik	English	Literature and Translation: Translating Anil Gharai's Bangla Dalit Story 'German's Mother'
2	04	Ms. Karabi Biswas	English	Women and their Social Security in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice'
3	20	Ms. Tapashi Singha	English	The Conflict of Social Code in Arundhati Roy's 'The God of Small Things'

Afternoon Session - Time 2:30 PM - 4:00 PM, Seminar Presentation

Theme: Literary Work & Society, Group C-2: Language

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	08	Dr. Aniket Mahapatra	Bengali	The Charyapadas: Treasure of the Vajrayana Tradition in the Bengal
2	11	Dr. Abdul Khayer Saikh	Bengali	Musolmani Bangla Sahityo : Artho-Samajik Prekshit
3	24	Ms. Debasree Sarkar	Bengali	বাংলার লৌকিক ছড়া: প্রসঙ্গ বাংলার ইতিহাস ও সমাজ ভাবনা
4	15	Ms. Ganga Das	Sanskrit	Importance of Vedanga in Vedic literature: An Observation

Different groups were formed based on their subject specialization for micro teaching. Each faculty-participant got 8 minutes for presentation and 2 minutes for interaction in any topic of their choice. External evaluators were there who provided their valuable suggestions. Detailed information of the micro teaching is given below:

Time: 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM, Micro Teaching

Group B-1: Social Science

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	12	Ms. Manasi Hazra	Philosophy	Doctor-Patient Relationship in Biomedical Ethics
2	13	Mr. Niranjan Adhikary	Philosophy	AI and the Problem of Consciousness
3	17	Ms. Sumana Soren	Philosophy	Buddhist Four Noble Truth
4	19	Mr. Earnest Narjinary	Philosophy	The Indian Ethical concept of Purushartha Chatushtaya: The Aims or Goals of Human Being
5	28	Md. Muslem Miah	Philosophy	Definition, Nature and Scope Of Ethics

Time: 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM, Micro Teaching

Group B-2: Social Science

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	10	Ms. Jhulik Pakira	Education	Forms of Education
2	26	Dr. Manisha Subba	Education	Equality and Equity in Education
3	27	Dr. Piyali Roy	Education	Types of Education
4	29	Dr. Prabir Bhowmik	Education	Child-Centrism in Education

https://meet.google.com/zhn-zjtb-wkz

Dr. Jamaluddeen

11:12 AM | zhn-zjtb-wkz

Manisha Subba

Manik Biswas

26 others

TANMAY SARDAR (Presenting)

FIP-16, UGC-MMTC, North Bengal University

THEME: Changing Paradigm in Higher Education

Paradigm Shifting in Geography from Ideographic to Nomothetic Approaches

Tanmay Sardar

Roll No. 172 Assistant Professor

Department of Geography, Mahavidyalaya

Date: 19-01-2024

TANMAY SARDAR

Dr. Jamaluddeen

HRDC V2

Arun Pramanik

25 others

Manisha Subba

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10:30 19-01-2024

Abdul Khayer Saikh (Presenting)

মুসলমানি পুঁথি সাহিত্য কী?

অষ্টাদশ শতকের দ্বিতীয়ার্ধে আরবি-ফারসি-উর্দু-হিন্দি মিশ্রিত বাংলা ভাষায় রচিত বিশেষ এক শ্রেণির সাহিত্য সমকালীন আপামর প্রথাগত শিক্ষা বঞ্চিত বা নিরক্ষর গ্রাম্য জনসাধারণের সাহিত্য-রস-স্বপ্না নিবৃত্ত করেছিল। হাজারত মহম্মদের জীবনী, কারাবাগার করুণ কাহিনি, আমীর হামজার যুদ্ধ বৃত্তান্ত, সোনাজান-জৈগুণ প্রমুখ বীর রমণীকে লাভের জন্য হানিফাদের যুদ্ধের বর্ণনা, হাতেম তাই-এর কেচ্ছা, আরবের প্রেমিক যুগল লায়লি-মজনুনের অপূর্ণ প্রেমোপাখ্যান, ইরানের প্রেমিক-প্রেমিকা শিরী-ফারহাদের করুণ প্রণয় কাহিনি, কাবুল গাজী-চম্পাবতী, বনবিবি ও শিরগণের ঐতিহাসিক কাহিনি অবলম্বনে রচিত কাব্যগুলিকে মুসলমানি পুঁথি সাহিত্য বলা হয়।

জসীম উদ্দীনের 'ঠাকুর বাড়ির আউনিয়া' থেকে জানা যায়, এই ধারার সাহিত্যের প্রতি বিশেষ আকর্ষণ অনুভব করেছিলেন অবনীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর ও রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর। এই দুই মহান ঐশ্বর সংগৃহীত পুঁথি সাহিত্যগুলি বিশ্বভারতীর কেন্দ্রীয় গ্রন্থাগারে সংরক্ষিত রয়েছে।

Abdul Khayer Saikh

Utpal Mandal

Dr. Aniket Mahapatra

ajoy kumar das

25 others

Manisha Subba

2:51 PM | zhn-zjtb-wkz

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Search

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14:51 19-01-2024

Day 15: Date 20-01-2024; SATURDAY

Morning session - Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon, Micro Teaching

Group B-3: Social Science

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	02	Mr. Ajoy Kumar Das	Library & Information Science	Academic Library
2	05	Mr. Kunal Sanyal	Library & Information Science	Language Technology Research and Practice in W. B. in light of Library Science
3	03	Mr. Kamalesh Sarkar	History	Political Aspects of Asoka's Dhamma
4	22	Mr. Prakash Halder	History	Bhimbetka Rock Painting

Time: 10:30 PM - 12:00 Noon, Micro Teaching

Group B-4: Social Science

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	07	Mr. Tanmay Sardar	Geography	An Introduction to Continental Drift Theory by Alfred Wegener
2	09	Mr. Manik Biswas	Political Science	Outline of Weber's Authority
3	14	Mr. Tusher Mukherjee	Economics	Demand and its Determinants
4	25	Mr. Biswadeep Roy	Commerce	Investments and its Basic Rule

Time: 12:00 Noon - 01:30 PM, Micro Teaching

Group A: Science

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	23	Mr. Ajay Tamang	Chemistry	Modern Periodic Table and History
2	21	Md. Washim Akram	Physics	Nature of Light
3	18	Dr. Bhubaneswar Pradhan	Biotechnology	Plant Communication
4	16	Dr. Subhadip Paul	Neuroscience	Synaesthesia: Mixing of Senses

Time: 12:00 Noon - 01:30 PM, Micro Teaching

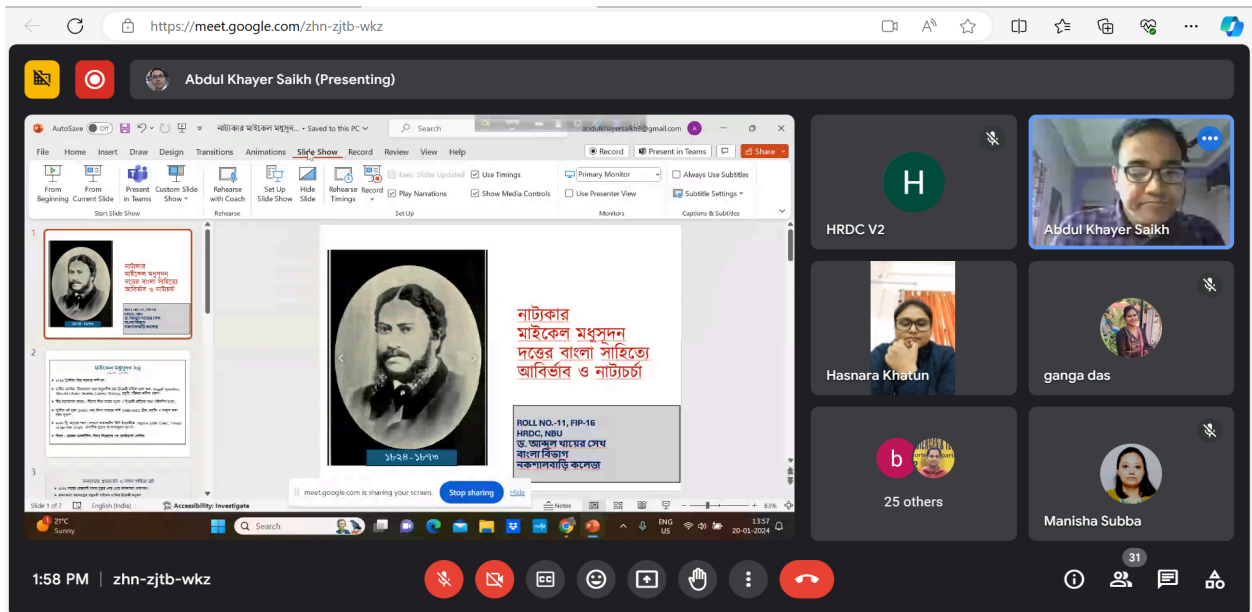
Group C-1: Language

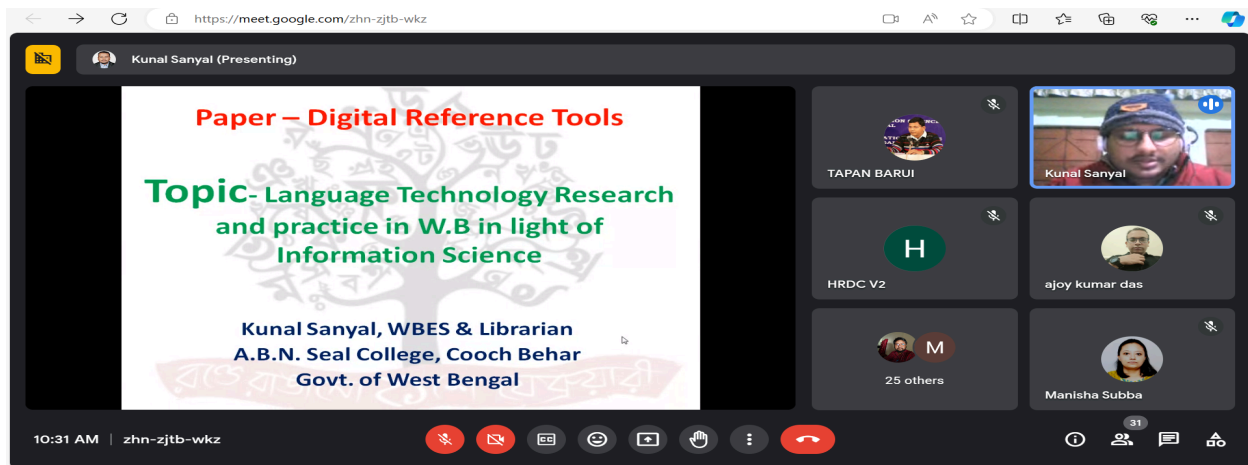
Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	01	Dr. Arun Pramanik	English	The Problems of Translating a Literary Text
2	04	Ms. Karabi Biswas	English	Sonnet No.18 written by William Shakespeare
3	20	Ms. Tapashi Singha	English	The Literary Devices in 'One day I wrote her name upon the strand' by Edmund Spenser

Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 3:00 PM, Micro Teaching

Group C-2: Language

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	Discipline	Topic
1	08	Dr. Aniket Mahapatra	Bengali	Literature and Independence: A Dialogue
2	11	Dr. Abdul Khayer Saikh	Bengali	Natyakar Modhusudon Datter Bangla Sahitye Abhirbhab O Natyocorca
3	24	Ms. Debasree Sarkar	Bengali	বৈষ্ণব পদাবলীর পূর্বরাগ
4	15	Ms. Ganga Das	Sanskrit	Four Vedas: Kinds and Identification





Day 16: Date 22-01-2024; MONDAY

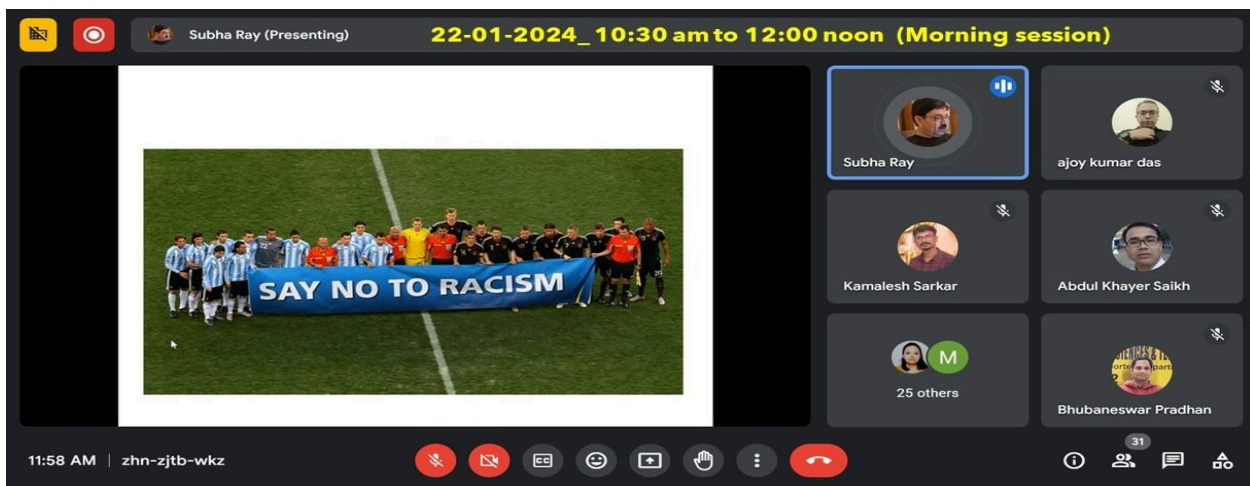
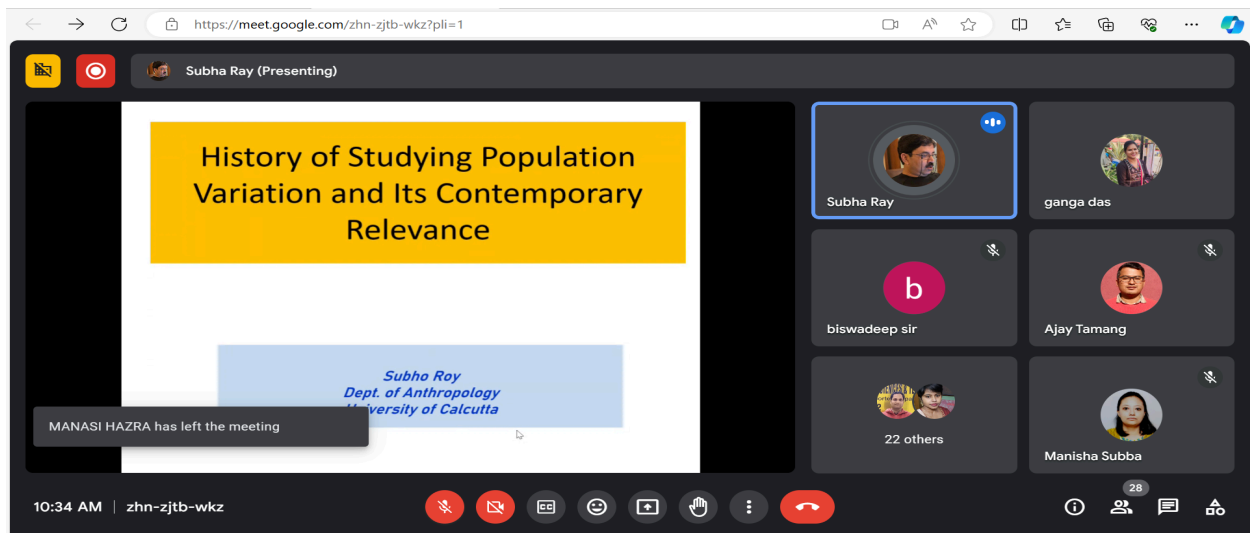
Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon

Topic: History of Studying Population Variation and its Contemporary Relevance

Resource Person: Prof. Subho Roy, Department of Anthropology, Calcutta University

Prof. Subho Roy pointed out the diversity in population started right from the period of natural history. He unraveled the environmental influence in shaping up the diversity and the role of the 'Age of Exploration' in not only discovering the unknown world but also being aware of human diversity. George Louis Leclerc, Count de Buffon, first used the term 'race' in 1745. Bhumenbach pointed to the subjective assessment of skin color, hair form, head shape, lip structure, nose

shape and stature as a basis to categorize people in 1775. He explained about Franz Boas, founder of American Anthropology & Migration Commissioner, who debunked the concept of environmental plasticity and racial purity. This led to a paradigm shift in racial studies with anthropologists bringing a new socio-political light in questioning racial groups as unalterable sub-species. In a meeting of experts convened by UNESCO in 1951, race was defined as a zoological framework as a study of evolutionary processes. Sir concluded with the notion that all humans belong to a single species called Homo Sapiens, and all physical differences are due to hereditary constitution and environmental factors. There is no evidence of pure races.



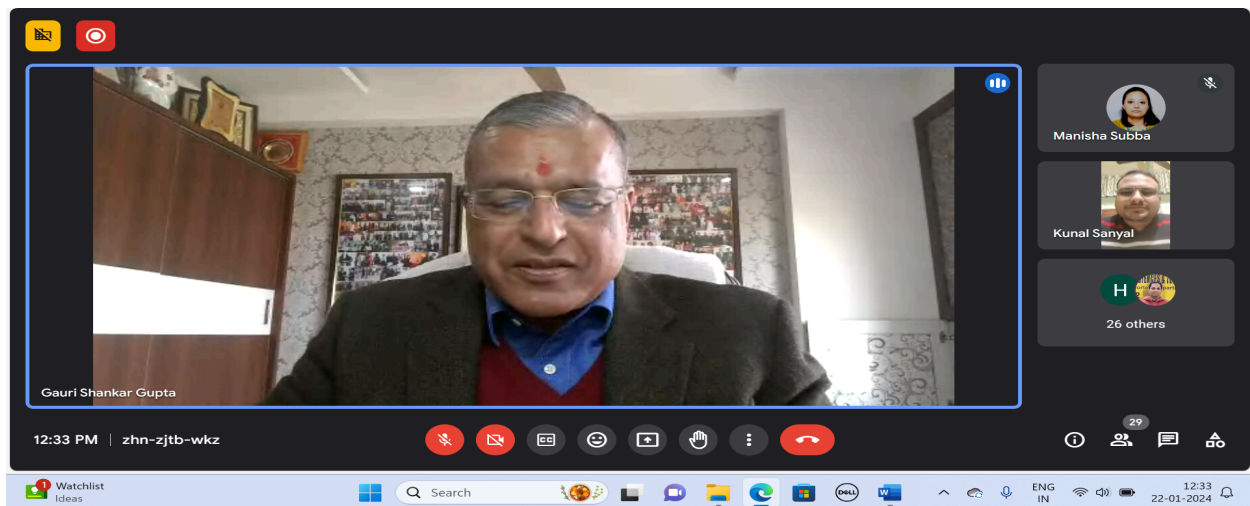
Time: 12:00 Noon - 1:30 PM

Topic: Different Dimensions of Education

Resource Person: Dr. G. S. Gupta, Former Ambassador

Dr. G. S. Gupta discussed that effective teaching in higher education plays a pivotal role in shaping the academic and personal development of students. In the context of India where the higher education landscape is diverse and dynamic, educators face unique challenges and opportunities. One crucial aspect of effective teaching is fostering student engagement and interaction. In India, where classrooms are often large, creating an environment that encourages active participation can be challenging. Successful educators employ a variety of pedagogical techniques, including group discussions, case studies, and interactive presentations. This not only enhances comprehension but also promotes critical thinking and collaborative skills. India's higher education system is characterized by cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic diversity. Effective teaching requires educators to be adaptable and inclusive. Recognizing and accommodating diverse learning styles, linguistic backgrounds, and academic preparedness ensures that all students have equal opportunities for success. Inclusive teaching practices also contribute to a supportive and enriching learning environment. In the rapidly evolving landscape of higher education, technology plays a crucial role. Effective educators in India leverage technology to enhance teaching methods, facilitate online learning, and provide resources that complement traditional classroom instruction. Integrating digital tools fosters a more dynamic and interactive learning experience, catering to the tech-savvy generation of students. Fair and constructive assessment methods are vital for evaluating student understanding and progress. Effective teaching involves providing timely and meaningful feedback that guides students toward improvement. In the Indian higher education context, educators grapple with the challenge of balancing rigorous assessment with a supportive approach, ensuring that evaluation practices align with both academic standards and individual student needs. Educators must prioritize engagement, adaptability, inclusivity, technology integration, and thoughtful assessment to create an environment that fosters learning and prepares students for the challenges of the future. By embracing these principles, educators can

contribute significantly to the development of a skilled and knowledgeable workforce in India.



Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 4:00 PM

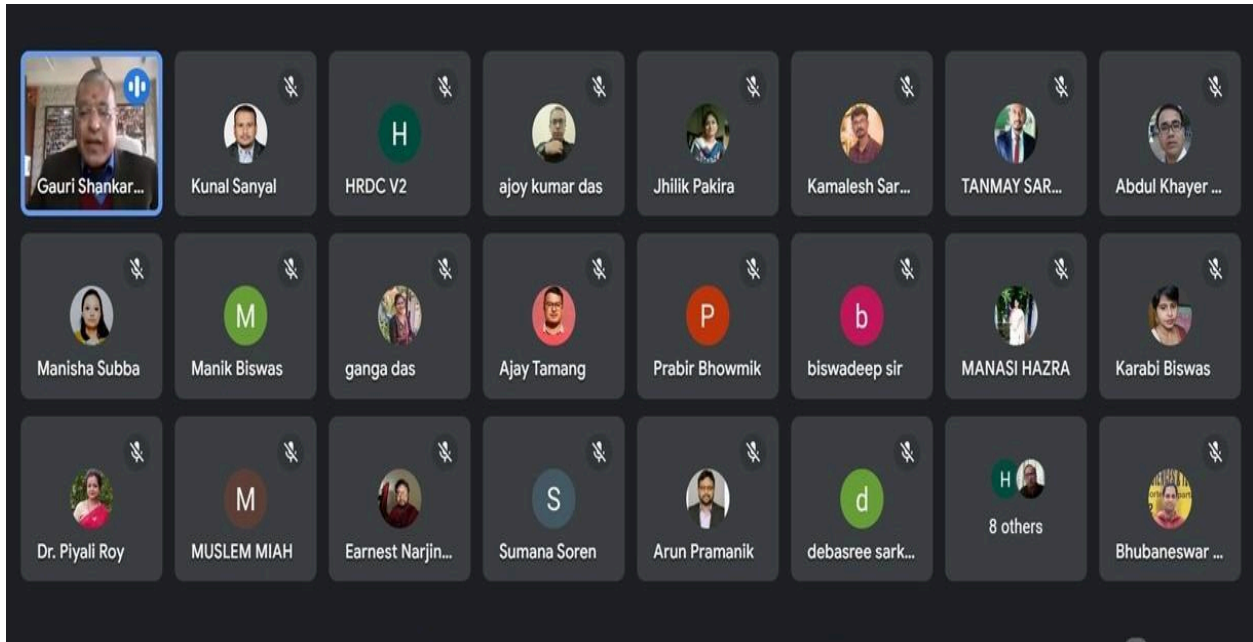
Topic: Heritage of India

Resource Person: Dr. G. S. Gupta, Former Ambassador

Dr. G. S. Gupta discussed how the Vedas, ancient sacred texts of Hinduism, have profoundly influenced traditional teaching in India for centuries. Serving as the foundational pillars of Indian philosophy, the Vedas impart not only religious knowledge but also encompass a vast spectrum of subjects, including science, mathematics, astronomy, and linguistics. In the realm of education, the Vedas have significantly shaped the Gurukula system, an ancient form of

schooling. Gurukulas were residential centers of learning where students lived with their teachers, imbibing knowledge through a holistic approach. The Vedas played a pivotal role in the curriculum, guiding the instruction in rituals, moral values, and various branches of knowledge. Sanskrit, the language of the Vedas, holds particular importance in traditional teaching. Many classical Indian texts, including the epics Mahabharata and Ramayana, were composed in Sanskrit. The study of Sanskrit was integral to understanding these scriptures, fostering a deep connection to cultural and spiritual heritage. Furthermore, the Vedas' emphasis on oral transmission influenced the pedagogical methods. Students learned through recitation and memorization, ensuring the preservation of knowledge through generations. The teacher-student relationship, as emphasized in the Vedas, is characterized by mutual respect and devotion, forming the basis of a guru-disciple tradition that continues to endure in contemporary Indian educational practices. In summary, the influence of the Vedas in traditional teaching in India extends beyond religious boundaries. It permeates various aspects of education, fostering a holistic approach that integrates spiritual, moral, and academic dimensions. The enduring impact of the Vedas on Indian education underscores their timeless significance in shaping the cultural and intellectual landscape of the country. These methods can be followed today also to showcase inclusive value based teaching.



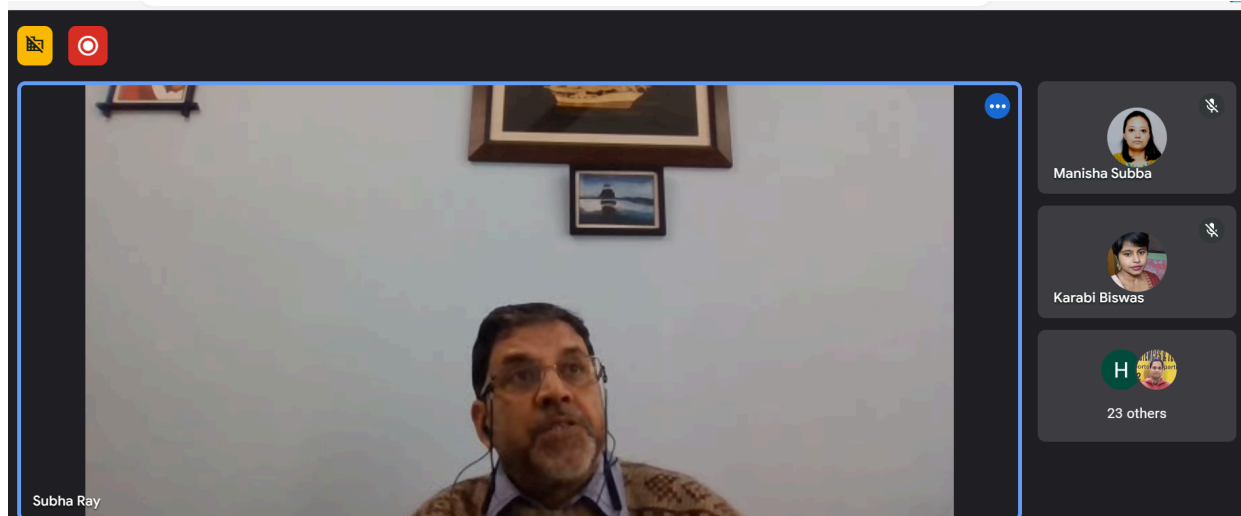
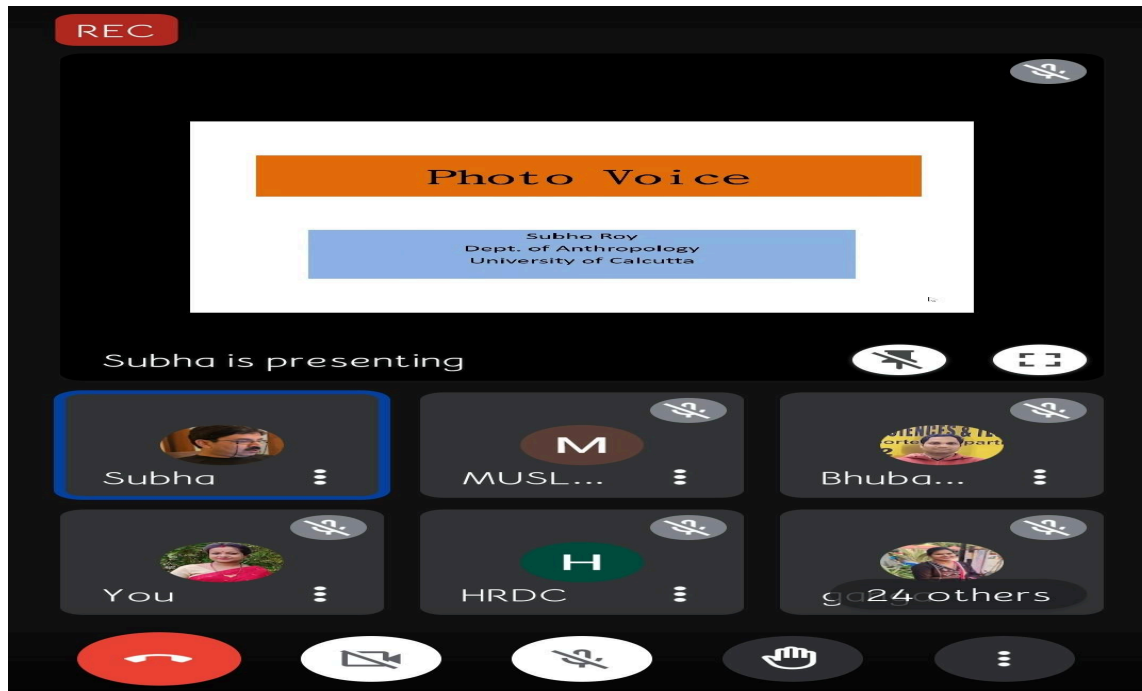


Time 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM

Topic: Photo Voice

Resource Person: Prof. Subho Roy, Department of Anthropology, Calcutta University

Prof. Subho Roy's lecture on 'Photo Voice' was focused on how photographs help create a narrative and in doing so, it very often becomes a primary source of data. He mentioned the study undertaken by Prof. Caroline Wang using Photovoice as a research method. He also elaborately mentioned the contribution of Wang and Burris in the photovoice body of knowledge. Pointing out its utility and relevance, he mentioned how it could be used as a participatory research project with an intent to showcase the lifestyle of the marginalized people and their contribution in the research through which they could intervene to improve their own lives. He also cited the required basic training in photography for a facilitator and participants. He highlighted various advantages of a photovoice venture and also warned against its disadvantages. The talk ended with a brief interactive session followed by a vote of thanks.

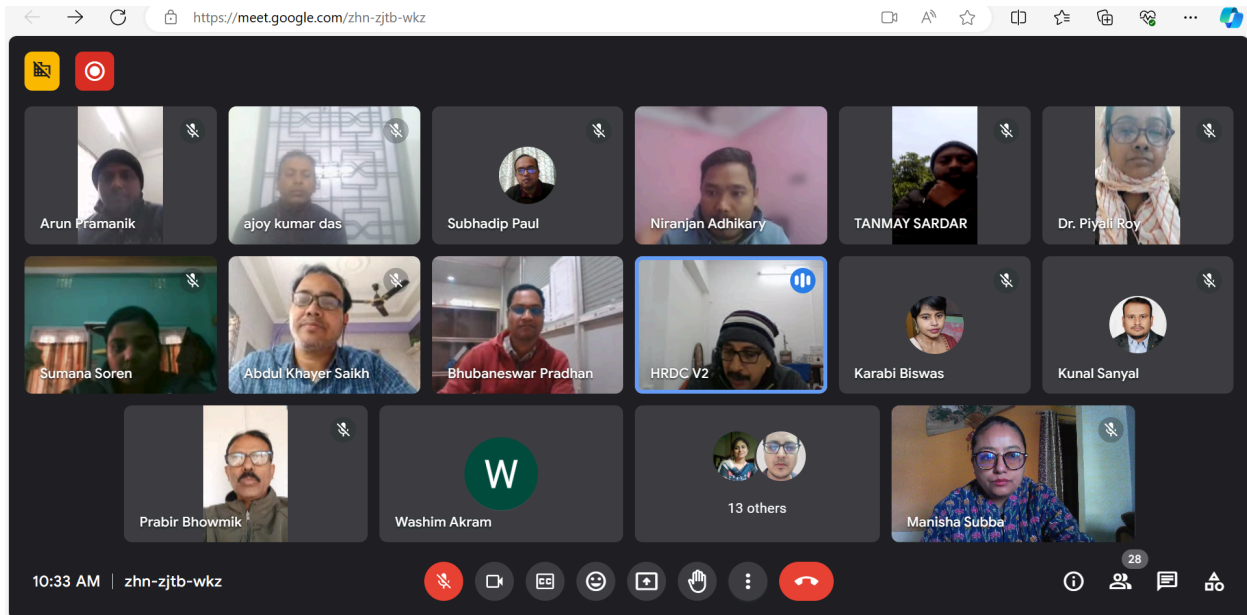
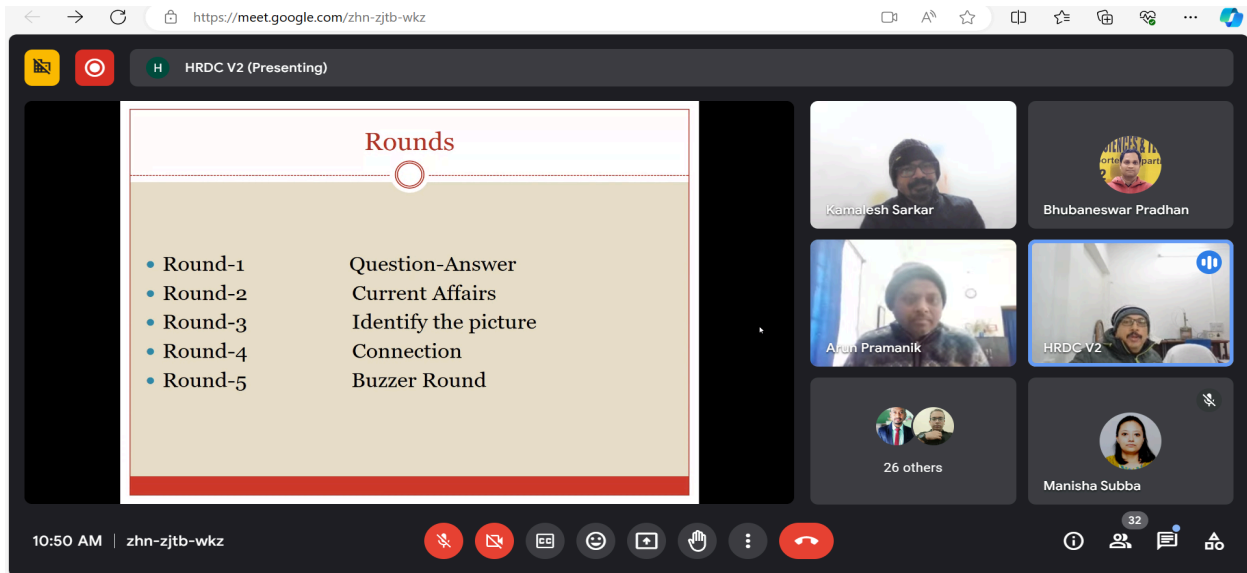


Day 17: Date 24-01-2024; WEDNESDAY

Morning session: Time 10:30 AM - 1:30 PM

Quiz Competition

Online quiz competition was organized by the coordinators. It was an open quiz and covered various areas of knowledge. There were a total of five rounds in the quiz which included Question-Answer, Current Affairs, Identify the Picture, Connection and Buzzer round. All faculty-participants participated in great energy.



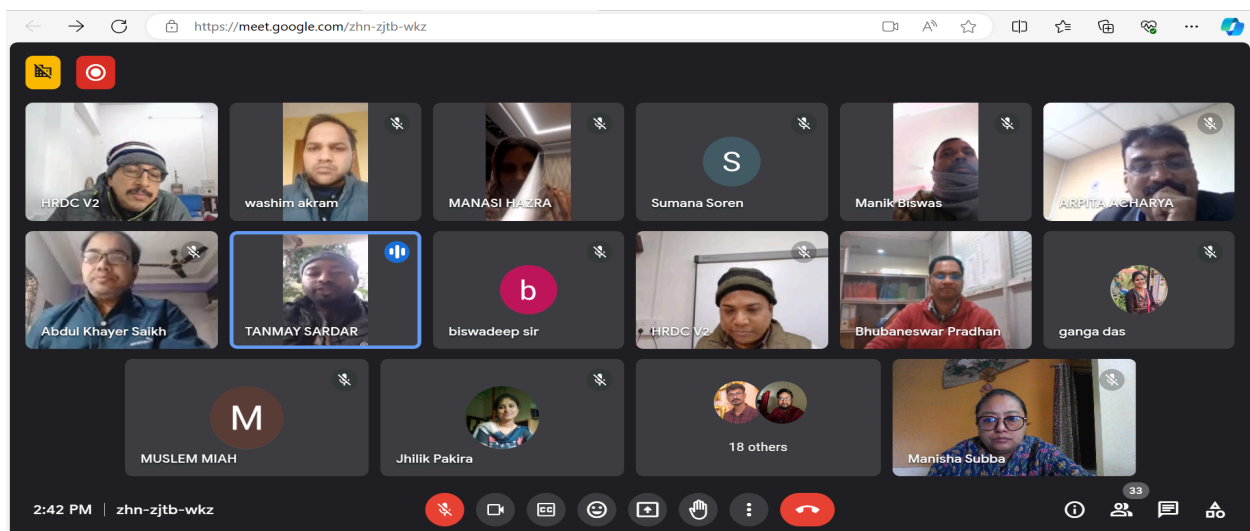
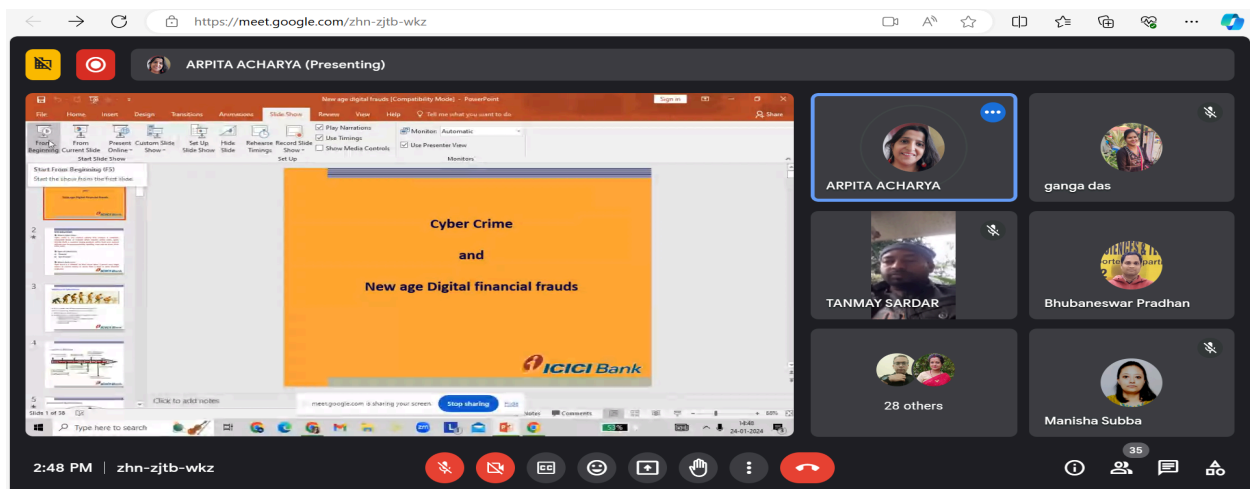
Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Topic: Cyber Crime and New Age Digital Financial Frauds

Resource Person: Indranil Acharya, Zonal Head (East), Investigation Department, ICICI Bank

Mr. Indranil Acharya delivered his valuable and enlightening lecture explaining that cyber security is a very important issue nowadays in our personal and societal life. He informed us about various financial and non-financial crimes. He told us how we fall victim to various

cyber-attacks and how to get rid of them. He moved his discussion to ethical hacking, its importance and simple measures an individual can take to prevent data from being hacked. Then, he briefly explained about frauds, the reason they occur, and the ways in which we can check whether our data has been leaked or not. He presented to us through a focused discussion about modern technology related security and crime related issues. He also explained how we carelessly compromise our banking details as well as money and social media information and security. He enlightened us about all these crimes of the present time which are appearing before us in a new form. His talk pursued Privacy Policy for various applications that are freely available. Also, he gave examples of various cyber related criminal activities that occur in our surrounding area. He told us an important piece of advice: 'If we are aware we will be safe'.



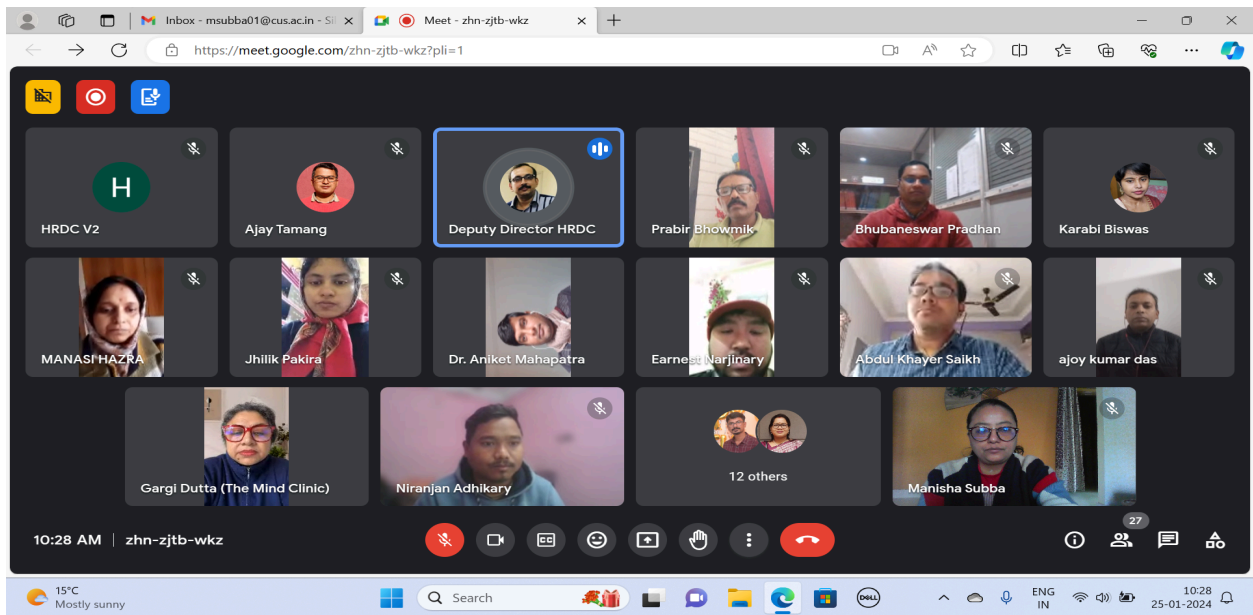
Day 18: Date 25-01-2024, THURSDAY

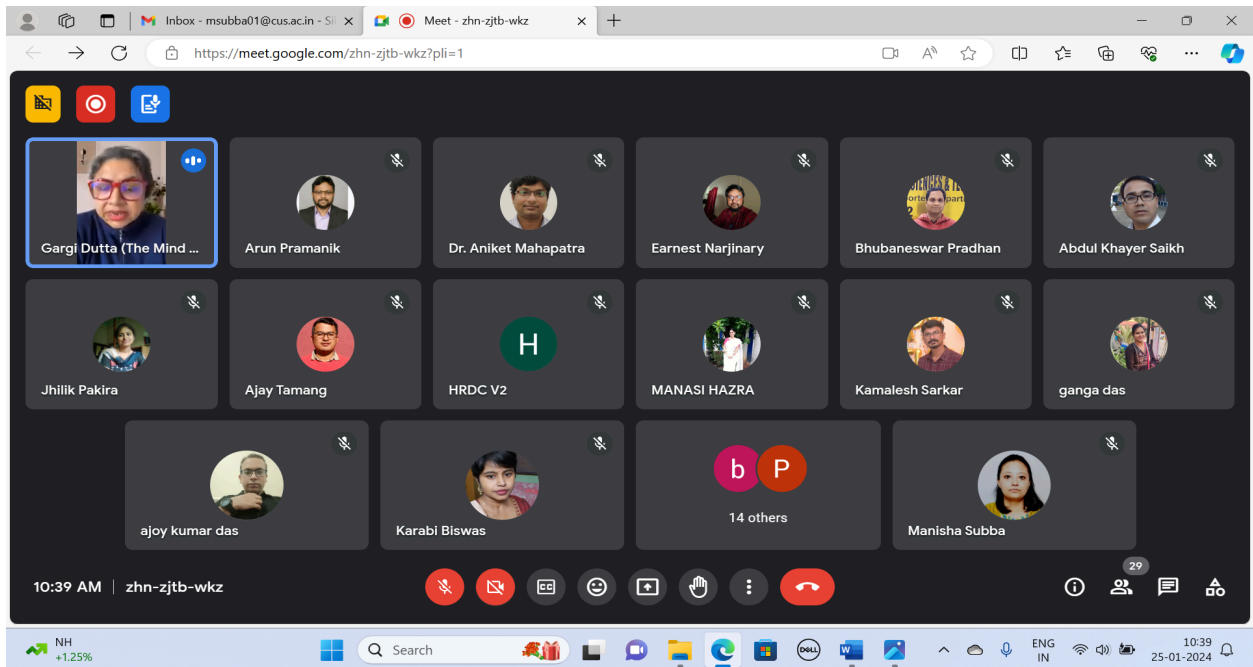
Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 Noon

Topic: Stress Management

Resource Person: Dr. Gargi Dutta, Consultant Psychologist, The Mind Clinic, Siliguri

Dr. Dutta started the session by differentiating among psychology, counseling and therapy. She discussed contemporary challenges due to stress and disorders due to it. Ma'am focussed on stress management, types of personalities, assertiveness as a quality and mindfulness meditation as a means to deal with stress. The need to socialize, adapt and pick up healthier pleasure was emphasized. The session was interactive and the speaker took questions from the participants related to performance anxiety, parents' high expectations and addiction to social media was discussed and valuable suggestions were provided. Thus many relevant matters came to the forefront. Dr. Dutta concluded with the need to build constructive criticism and be mindful of our words and actions, as parents and teachers.



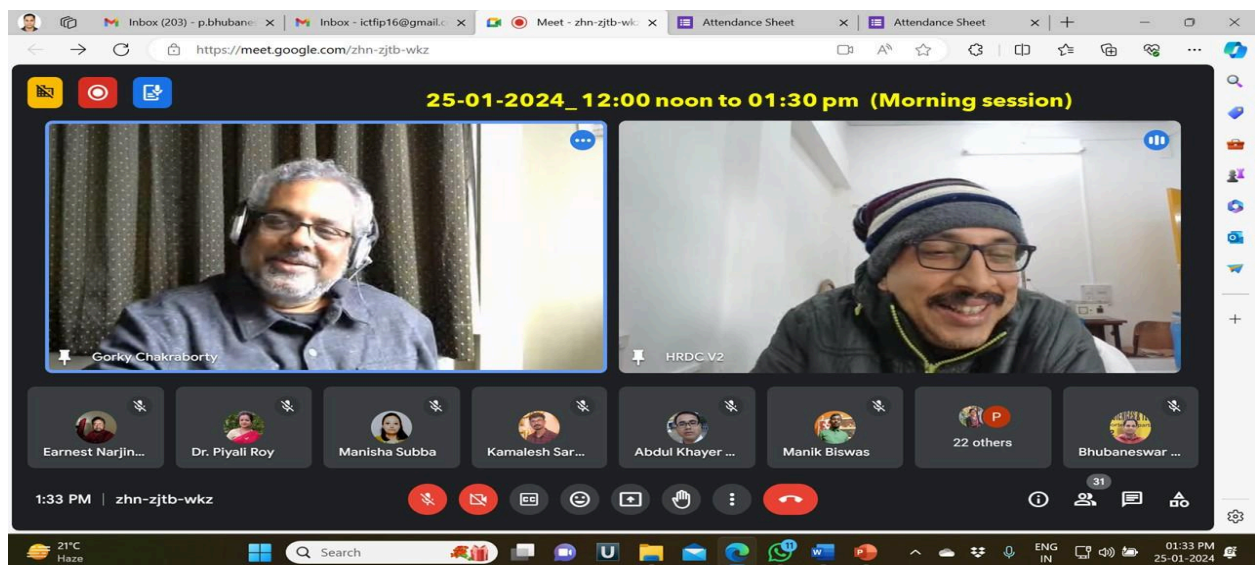
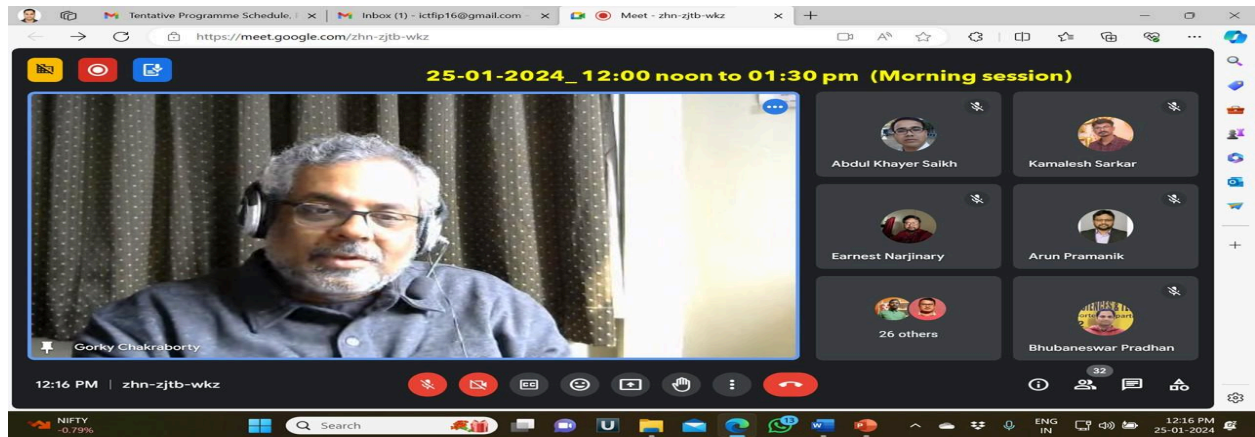


Time: 12:00 Noon - 1:30 PM

Topic: Changing Notions of Citizenship and Subjecthood

Resource Person: Prof. Gorky Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Institute of Development Studies Kolkata (IDSK)

Dr. Gorky Chakraborty explained the issues related to socio-economic development extensively. He also expressed his concern about culture, social identity and security, acceptability, vulnerability and moral crisis. Accumulation and dispossession of land in borders and borderlands of North East Region was on his remarks in the session. Sir discussed identity crisis, bio-politics and emerging or developing reality are major concerns in modern days. He also raised the issue of how the idea of citizenship has evolved from the colonial to the contemporary time. Professor Chakraborty gave a holistic approach in various issues related to subjecthood and the consequences of decolonization. At the end, the session was made interactive with questions and thoughts invited from the participants for further discussion.



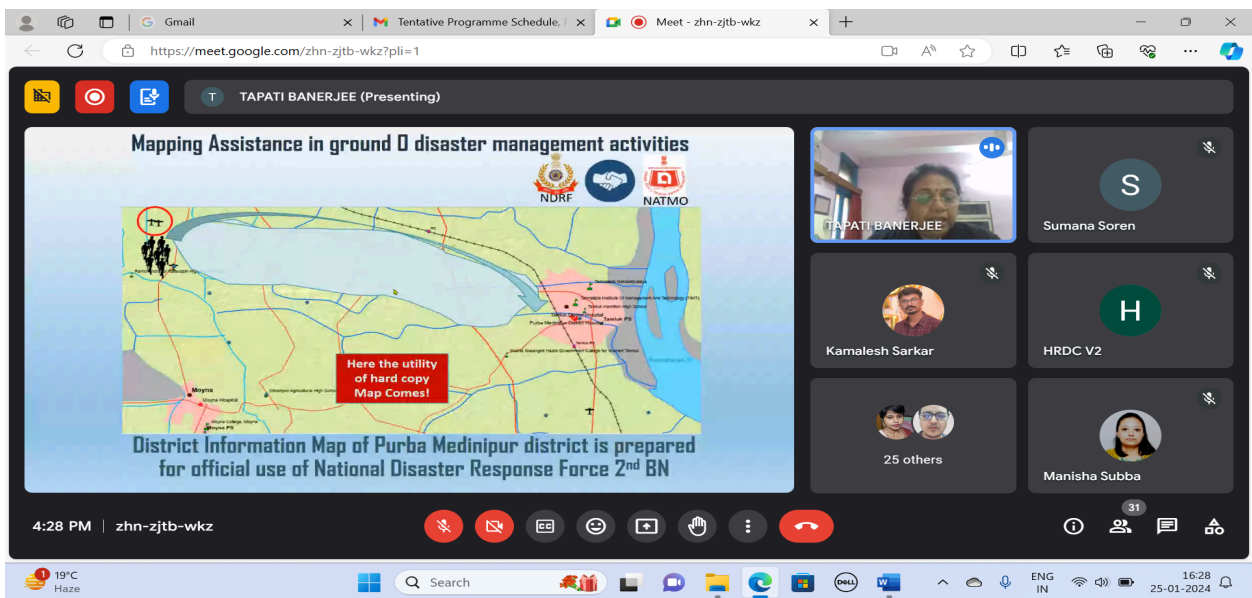
Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Topic: Geospatial Technology for Spatial Information Research

Resource Person: Dr. Tapati Banerjee, Principal Scientist, ICAR- NBSS & LUP, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Dr. Tapati Banerjee shedded light on the innovative applications of Geospatial Technology for Information Research. The presentation provided a comprehensive overview of various domains such as natural resource management, environmental issues, smart agriculture, remote sensing, urban sector management, transport sector management, power sector management, fleet management, crime management and GIS solutions in climate change. Through satellite imagery and GIS tools, she highlighted how the technology aids in monitoring and managing natural resources, ensuring sustainable utilization and conservation. The discussion elaborated

on how satellite data and geospatial analysis contribute to monitoring pollution levels, deforestation, and climate change impacts, enabling informed decision-making for environmental conservation. In the context of smart agriculture, the speaker delved into the integration of geospatial technology to optimize farming practices. The use of precision farming techniques, remote sensing, and GIS mapping was highlighted as instrumental in enhancing crop yield, minimizing resource wastage, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Dr. Banerjee elucidated on how remote sensing data facilitates accurate data collection from inaccessible or hazardous areas, providing valuable insights for disaster management, resource exploration, and environmental monitoring. The urban sector was explored in terms of smart management, where geospatial technology plays a vital role in urban planning, infrastructure development, and efficient service delivery. Geospatial technology's impact on the transport sector was discussed, highlighting its role in optimizing traffic management, route planning, and logistics. The application of geospatial technology in the power sector was presented as a key tool for monitoring and managing power distribution networks, predicting demand, and optimizing energy infrastructure. Ma'am touched upon the use of geospatial technology in fleet management, demonstrating how GPS tracking and spatial analytics contribute to real-time monitoring, route optimization, and maintenance scheduling for fleets across various industries. Dr. Banerjee highlighted the role of geospatial technology in crime management and law enforcement, showcasing how spatial analysis aids in crime mapping, hotspot identification, and strategic resource allocation for effective crime prevention and control. Ma'am illustrated how spatial modeling and analysis assist in understanding climate patterns, predicting impacts, and formulating strategies for climate adaptation and mitigation. The session helped in understanding the transformative potential of geospatial technology in addressing contemporary challenges and fostering sustainable development, by showcasing examples of successful implementations leading to improved reliability and efficiency.



Day 19: Date 27-01-2024, SATURDAY

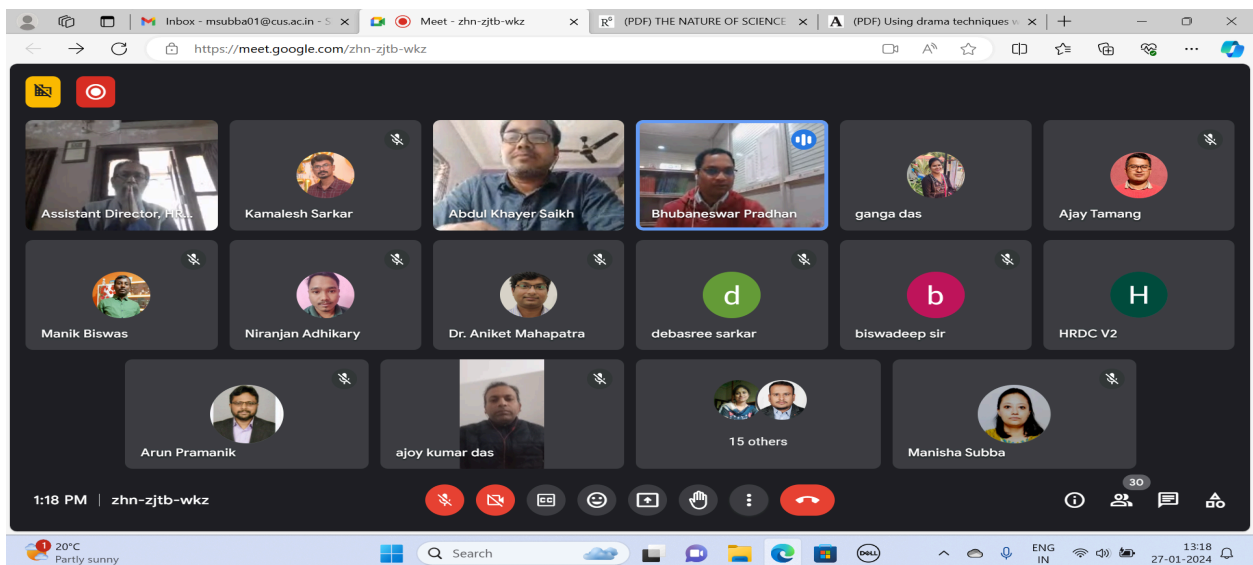
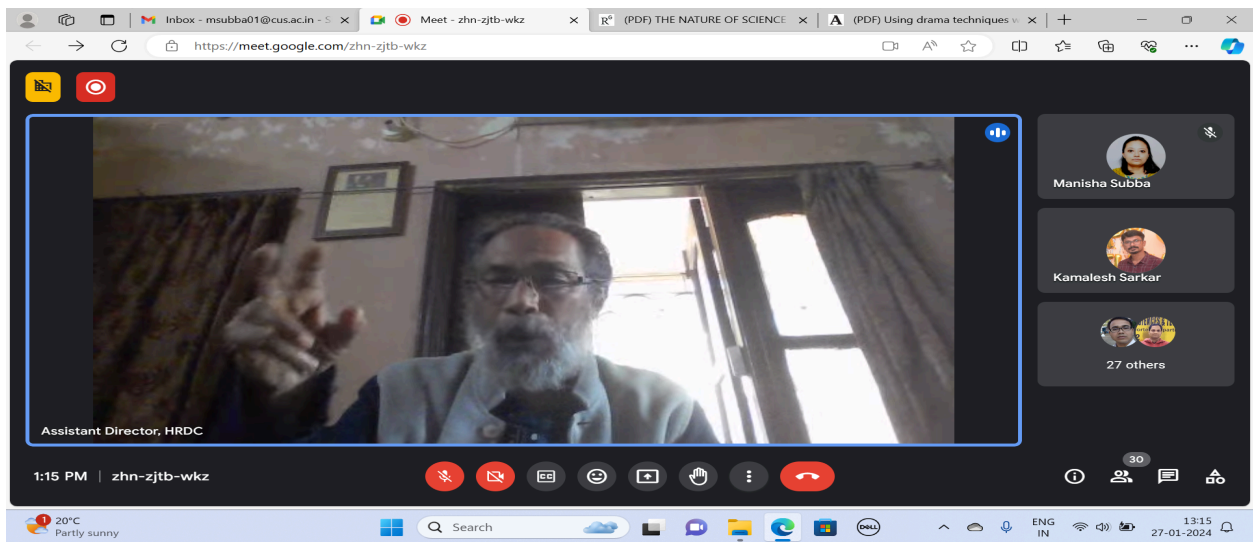
Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM – 1:30 PM

Topic: Alternative Theatre: Alternative Teaching

Resource Person: Dr. Nandan Bhattacharya, Assistant Professor, UGC-MMTTC, Jadavpur University

Dr. Nandan Bhattacharya gave a brief introduction about Theatre. At the beginning of the discussion, he quoted Plato, Albert Einstein, Stanislavsky, and Freire. He discussed the classification of Theatre and gave examples of various national and international theatre groups.

He explained in detail how Alternative theatre increases public awareness and works as mental therapy. Several national and international forms of theatre came up in the discussion such as Nakai, Community Environmental Forum Theatre and Flash Mob. In the next part of this session, he discussed how pictures speak and discussed the backstory of various pictures drawn by patients and medical practitioners of a covid camp. In the last part of the discussion, he highlighted the role of theatre in education based on Freire and Boal's theories and tactual-kinesthetic learning. Dr. Bhattacharya explained how the teacher has to play the role of mentor in such a classroom in building creativity, technical support and individual guidance. All participants actively took part in the question-and-answer round at the end.



Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Interactive Session

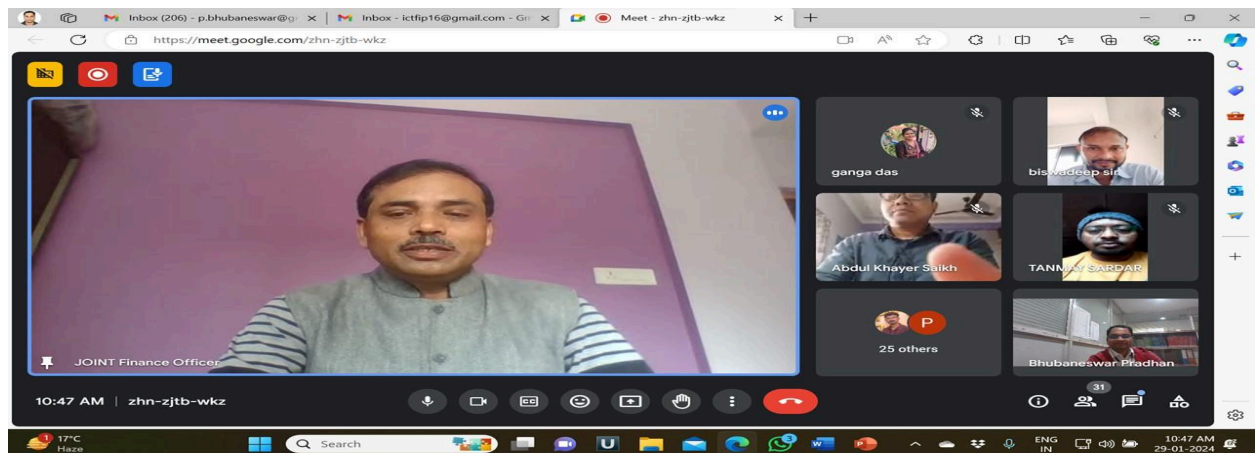
Day 20: Date 29-01-2024, MONDAY

Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 Noon

Topic: PFMS: A Financial Management Platform for Research Projects funded by Central Agencies

Resource Person: Dr. Debasis Pal, Joint Finance Officer, Jadavpur University

Dr. Pal first interacted with all the participants and asked them to introduce themselves, to get an understanding of the institute, years of service and state affiliation. Then he began his session by first asking and then explaining the background of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS), which was introduced by the Government of India in 2009 is an integrated digital platform linked to the core banking system of all banks and is also an Aadhaar based application system. Different modules of PFMS such as i) EAT (Expenditure, Advance & Transfer), ii) TSA (Treasury Single Account), iii) CNA (Central Nodal Agency), iv) ZBSA (Zero Balance Subsidiary Account), was explained in detail. Sir explained the historical evolution of the different modules and the reason it has been implemented by the government to avoid idle funds in the bank account and minimize the cost of government funds. He also discussed the various educational and research agencies such as UGC, Ministry of Earth Science , ISRO, CSIR and the PFMS module they are following. Sir also explained the concept and working of Digital Signature Certificate (DSC).



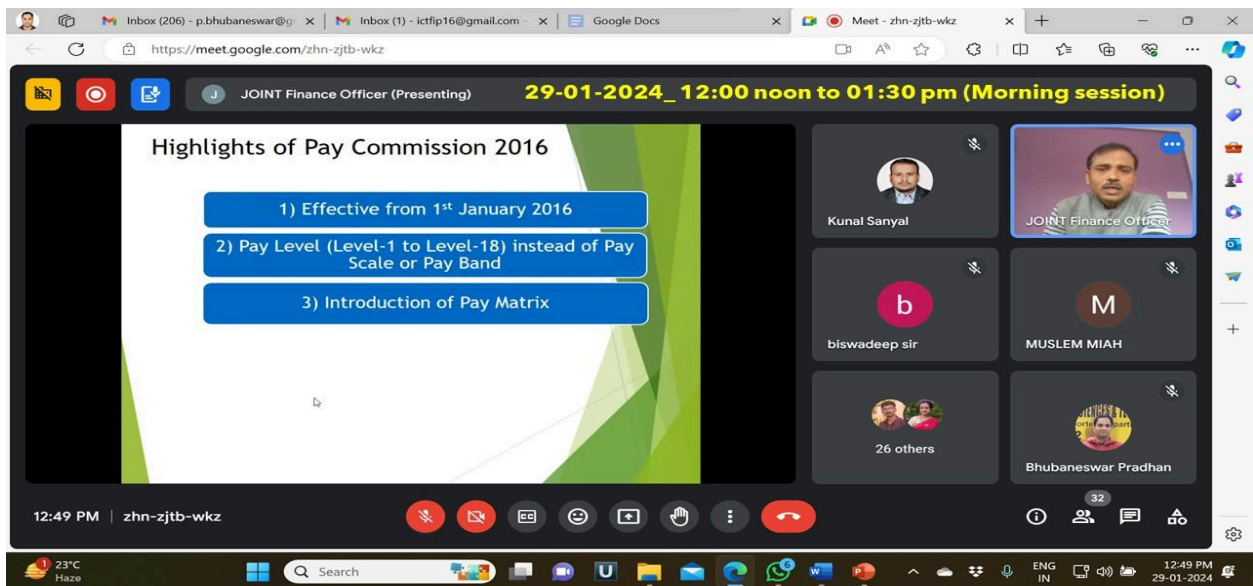
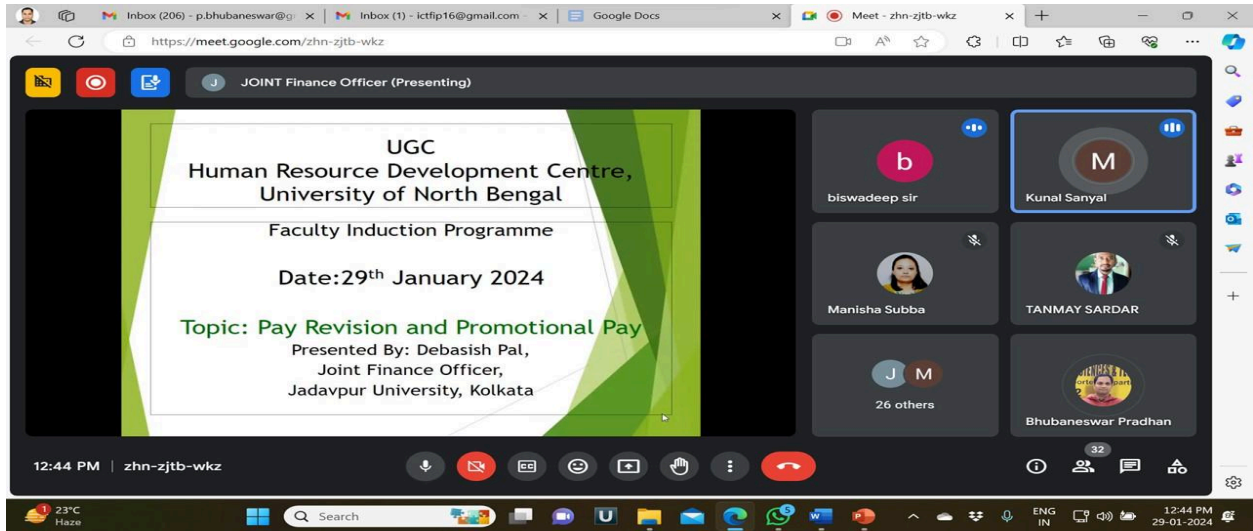


Time: 12:00 Noon – 1:30 PM

Topic: Pay Revision and Promotional Pay

Resource Person: Dr. Debasis Pal, Joint Finance Officer, Jadavpur University

Dr. Pal discussed about different pay structure group in the universities and colleges, such as pay structure of teachers, academic staffs; Vice Chancellors, Pro-Vice Chancellors; and non-teaching employees in the universities and that of teachers, other academic staffs; Principals; and non-teaching staffs in the colleges. Then, he highlighted the salient points of 2016 Pay Commission such as its implementation with effect from January 1, 2016, introduction of different pay levels in place of pay bands, introduction of pay matrix, uniform fitment factor of 2.57 and uniform annual increment date. Lastly, he explained by giving examples how promotional fixation is done. Sir also shared the benefits we get after getting a Ph. D degree, explained service benefits for transfer of service from Aided/ Govt. school to Aided/ Govt College. At the end, there was a question answer session and many participants raised questions which were elaborately answered by Dr. Debasis Pal. Therefore, the entire talk by Dr. Pal was highly informative and valuable for all the participants.



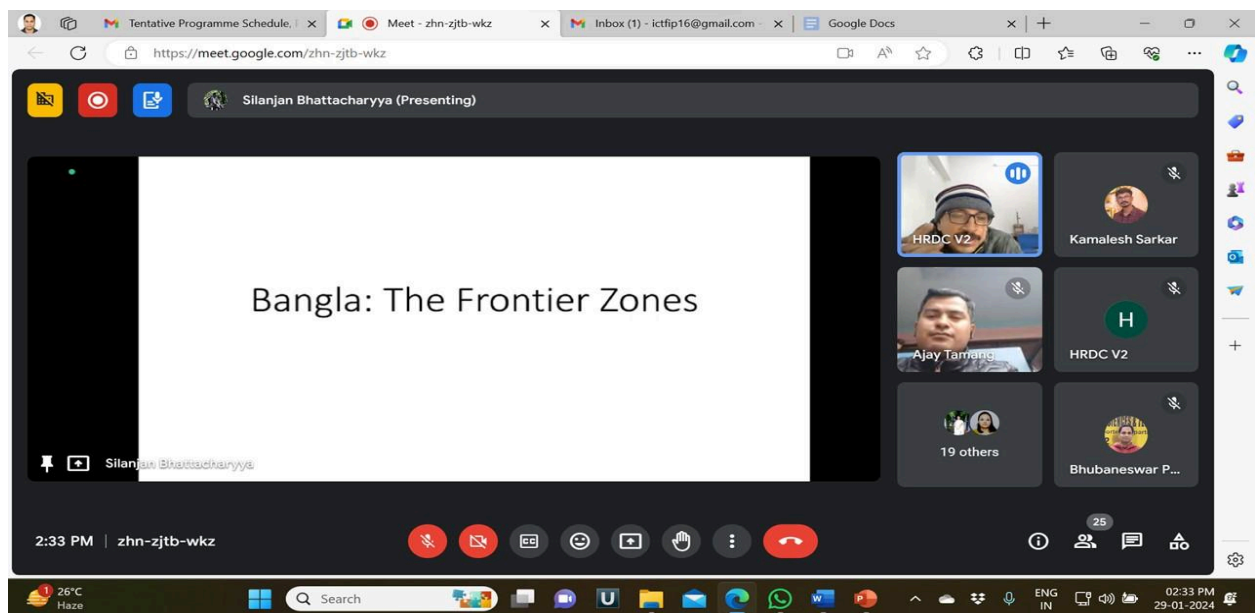
Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 4:00 PM

Topic: Bangla: The Frontier Zones

Resource Person: Prof. Silanjan Bhattacharyya, Professor, Department of Zoology, West Bengal State University

The objective of Prof. Bhattacharyya's talk mainly focused on the history of human migration and the agricultural revolution in West Bengal as well as in India. Prof. Bhattacharyya began his talk

by reflecting on different regions of the world and their origin. He talked about how people migrated to India from different parts of the world. Prof. Bhattacharya elaborated on the importance of rivers (mostly originating from the Himalayas) to make the land highly self-dispositional for harvesting. He mentioned that in India, Dravidian and Proto-Austic were the first migrants mostly inhabitant at the Indus Valley, living approximately 10, 000 to 12, 000 years ago. They were the first who brought an agricultural revolution in India, and over time spread this practice in different regions of India. Prof. Bhattacharya mainly focused on Bengal and explained how the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra created the Bay of Bengal and made it fertile for agriculture harvesting. He exemplified different migrant people who migrated to Bengal thousand years ago and shared a mixed culture. At the end of the discussion, there was a question-answer session. The entire talk by Prof. Silanjan Bhattacharya was highly informative, valuable, and most promising in the light of the present century.





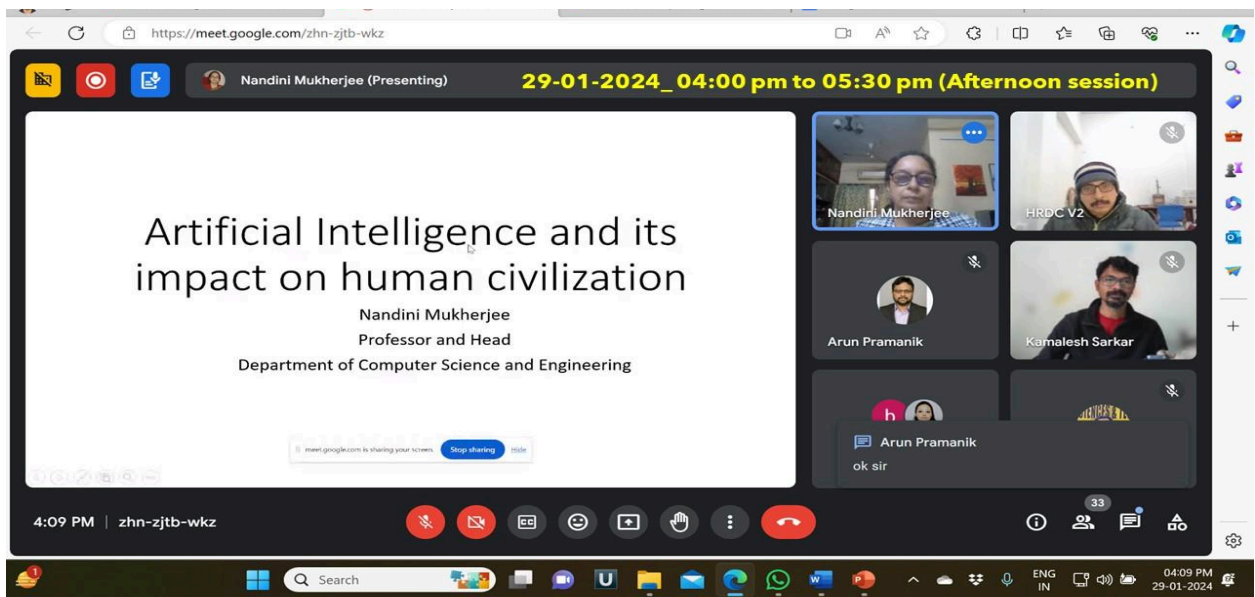
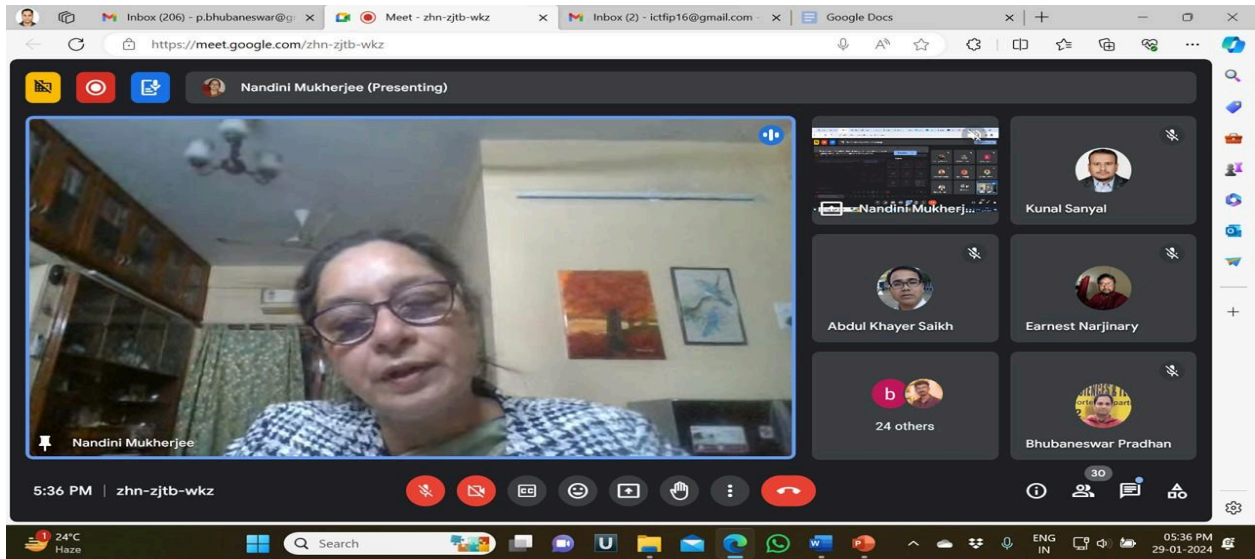
Time: 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM

Topic: Artificial Intelligence and its Impact on Human Civilization

Resource Person: Dr. Nandini Mukherjee, Professor & Head, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Jadavpur University

Prof. Nandini Mukherjee discussed the concept of artificial intelligence and its possible impact on human society. She started with sharing examples to illustrate how from ancient times mankind has developed various devices for conducting an easy and smooth daily life. In this context, she has mentioned how supercomputers have changed from ordinary computers over the years. Because of the same reason, the idea of artificial intelligence was first developed during the 1950s by Prof. Alan Turing. Furthermore, Professor Mukherjee clarified that the expansion and work of artificial intelligence became more evident in the late 1990s especially due to the greater use of internet, mobile, web browsers as well as the rapid popularity of social media. Prof. Mukherjee clearly has mentioned that macro data generated through various internet-based platforms is the main reason for the advancement of artificial intelligence in today's world. Ma'am also highlighted some key areas of the economy where the widespread

use of artificial intelligence technology and automation has already had a detrimental effect on human employment, which in the near future she fears could create global employment disruption. Finally, she has pointed out that skilling and reskilling of human workforce are the fundamental requirements to survive and overcome the critical problems posed by artificial intelligence.



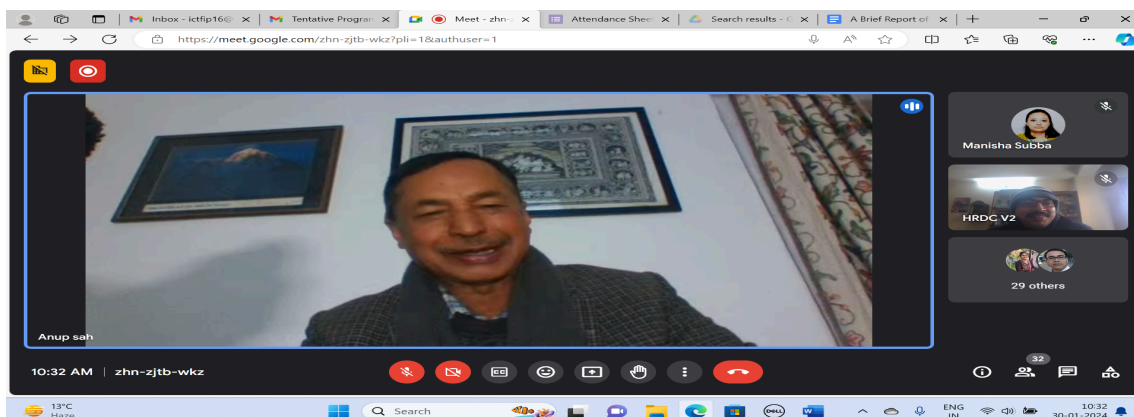
Day 21: Date 30-01-2024, TUESDAY

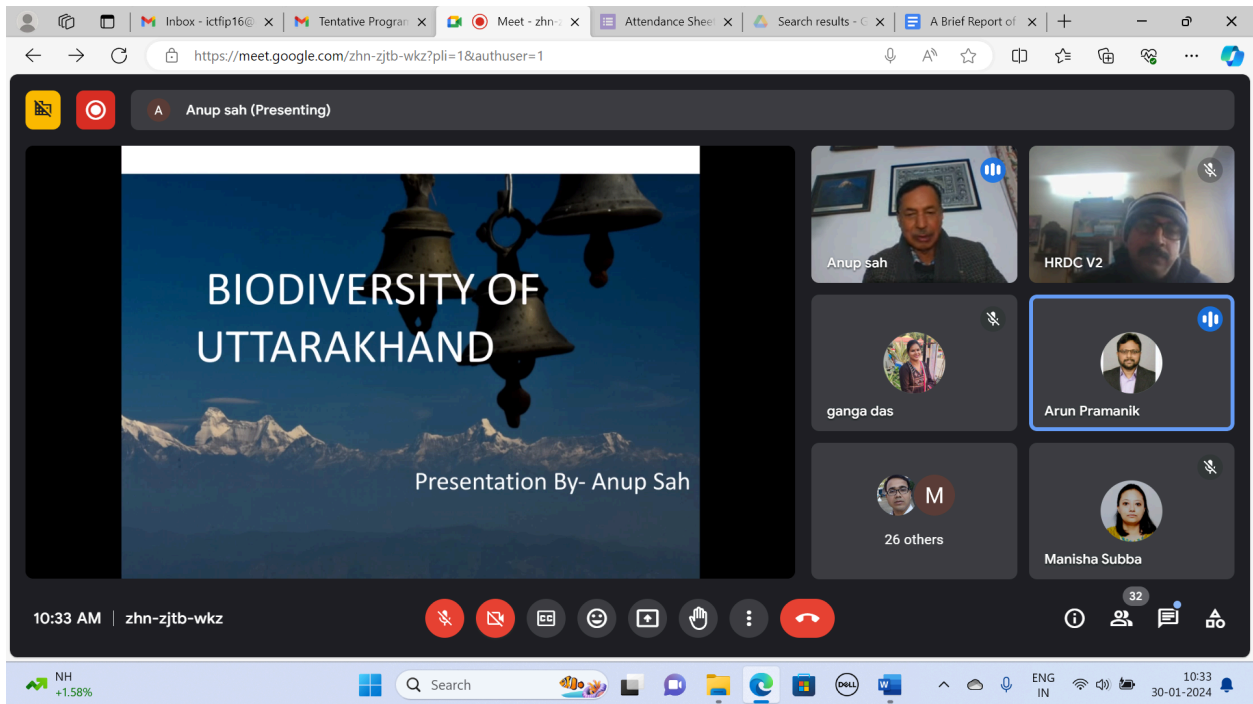
Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM – 1:30 PM

Topic: Biodiversity of Uttarakhand

Resource Person: Mr. Anup Sah, Padma Shri & Photographer

Mr. Anup Sah Sir shared with us his photographic and a kaleidoscopic journey of flora and fauna with all its biodiversity nestled in Uttarakhand. He explained that the state Uttarakhand boasts of a rich and diverse tapestry of flora and fauna. There is a rich biodiversity with a variety of vegetation including plants like shirish, behara, shal and amla. The biodiversity in the region includes protozoa, fungi, mosses, ferns, worms, amphibians, insects, reptiles, birds, mammals, and more. Uttarakhand is home to 102 species of mammals, 124 species of fishes, and over 4000 species of plants. Nanda Devi, Ranikhet, Pindari glaciers, and Trails Pass offer stunning views during sunset. The Nanda Devi peak and Trishul peak glow beautifully in the setting sun. The Darma valley in the Himalayas is known for its picturesque rhododendron forest and medicinal flowers like wild roses. The Brahma Kamal flower is used for worship during Nanda Devi Puja and is the state flower. Sir also shared about various mushrooms with medicinal benefits. In terms of wildlife, there are species such as mask deer, Tibetan wild dog, common jackal, flying squirrel, and leopard. The snow leopard, however, is very rare. Insects like peacock butterflies and atlas moths can also be found in the region. He has also enlightened us with a short documentary which portrayed one of their expedition experiences which was challenging and adventurous. Everyone was really excited watching the documentary and listening to sir's narration of his experiences.



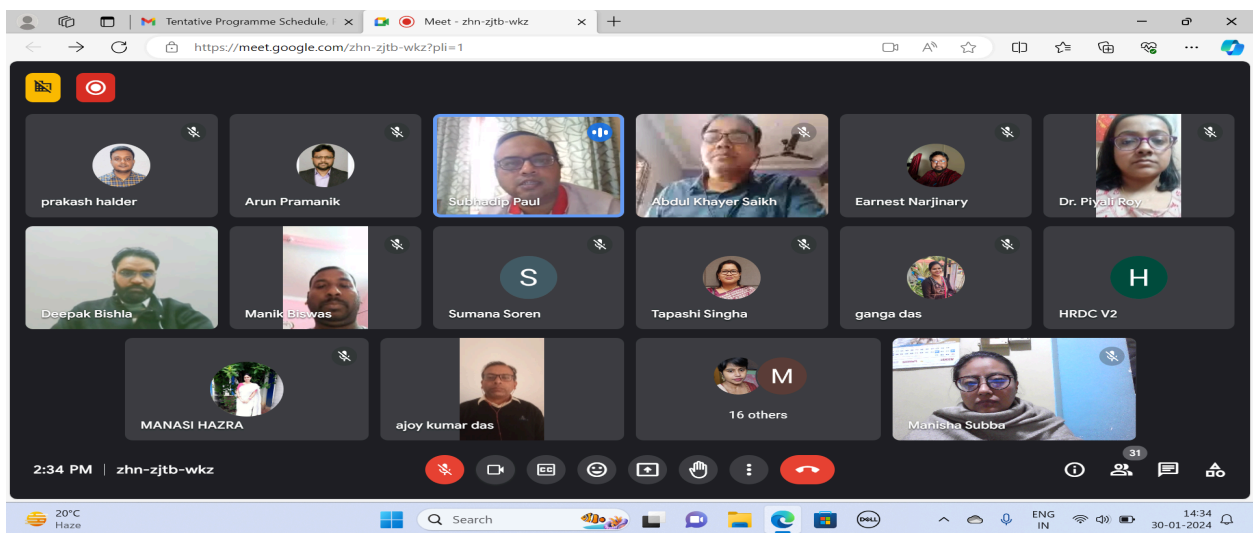
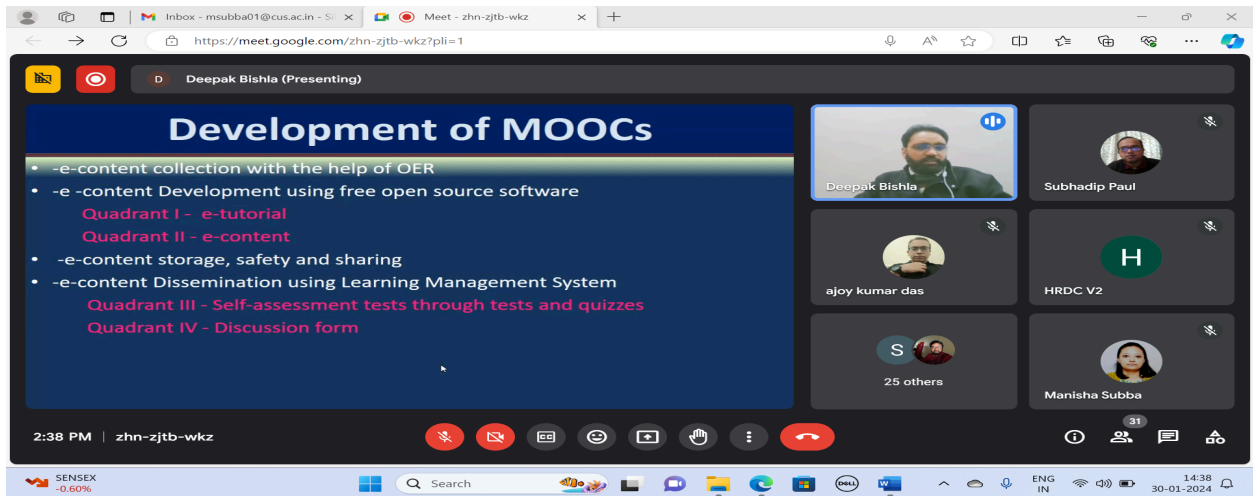


Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Topic: Development of MOOCs & Use of AI

Resource Person: Dr. Deepak Bisla, System Administrator, IT Department, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, New Delhi

Dr. Bisla discussed different information communication technologies and how they can be utilized in teaching content development and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) based tools. He deliberated on developing MOOCs using open educational resources (OERs) and the concept of four quadrants: Quadrant I - e-tutorials, Quadrant II - e-contents, Quadrant III - self assessment tests, and Quadrant IV - discussion form. Sir discussed content licensing structure, developing e-contents for teaching, where to store the contents and how to share them. He differentiated between free open software source and cloud-based software source. Dr. Bisla demonstrated the different steps involved in the use of artificial intelligence-based platforms for e-content generation. He concluded the session with discussion on different digital initiatives by the Government of India.



Day 22: Date 31-01-2024, WEDNESDAY

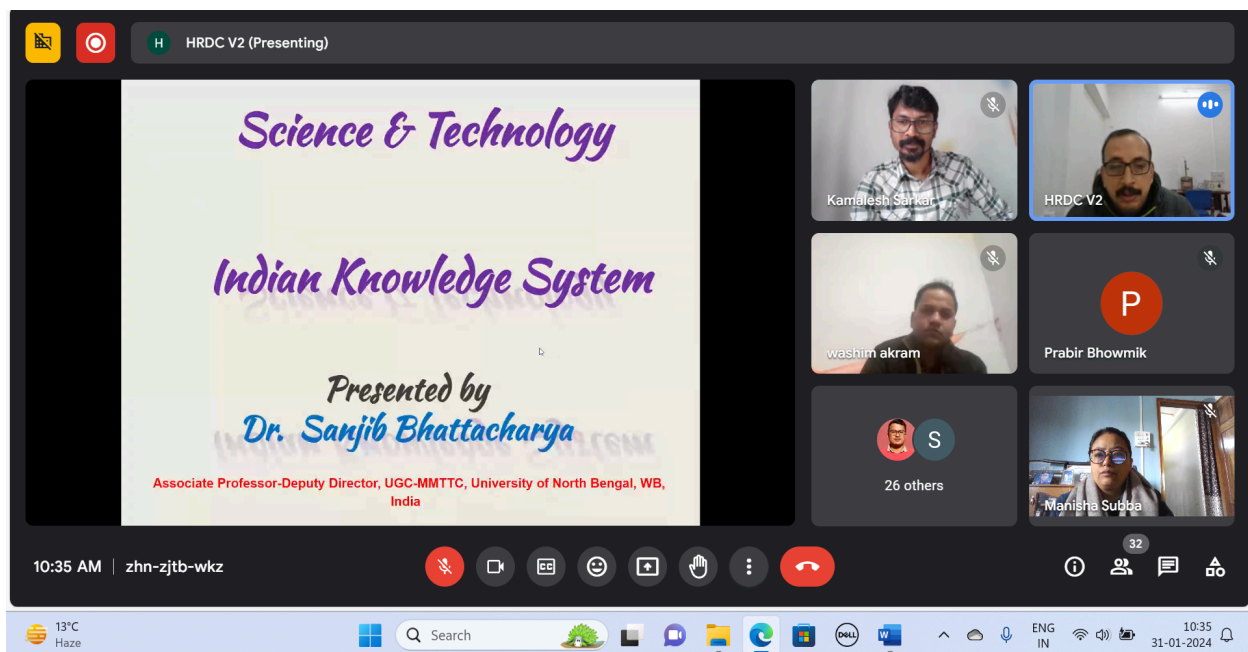
Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM – 1:30 PM

Topic: Science & Technology: Indian Knowledge System

Resource Person: Prof. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, UGC-HRDC, NBU

Firstly, Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya discussed the three components of competency: attitudes, skills and knowledge. Attitudes consist of feeling, behavior, and beliefs; skills consist of personality, factual and professional; and knowledge consists of awareness, familiarity, and understanding. Next, sir differentiated between science, engineering and technology. Then, he discussed the

evolution of technology from early civilization to the present times, how each age replaced and innovated on the previous age to produce tools that were stronger and technologically more advanced. Bhattacharya sir discussed science and technology in ancient India and notable persons among those who were Baudhayana, Sushruta, Charaka, Kanada. Sir then delved into the history of IACS (Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science) and shared about the contributions of Mahendralal Sarkar, a Bengali medical doctor, social reformer, and propagator of scientific studies in 19th India; C. V. Raman and Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krishnam. Sir emphasized on the interconnection of science and technology. Then sir discussed the difference between innovation and invention. Lastly, Dr. Bhattacharya discussed the global context of technology revolution, technology and the transformation of society. A short video on the history and contribution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) was shown to the participants.



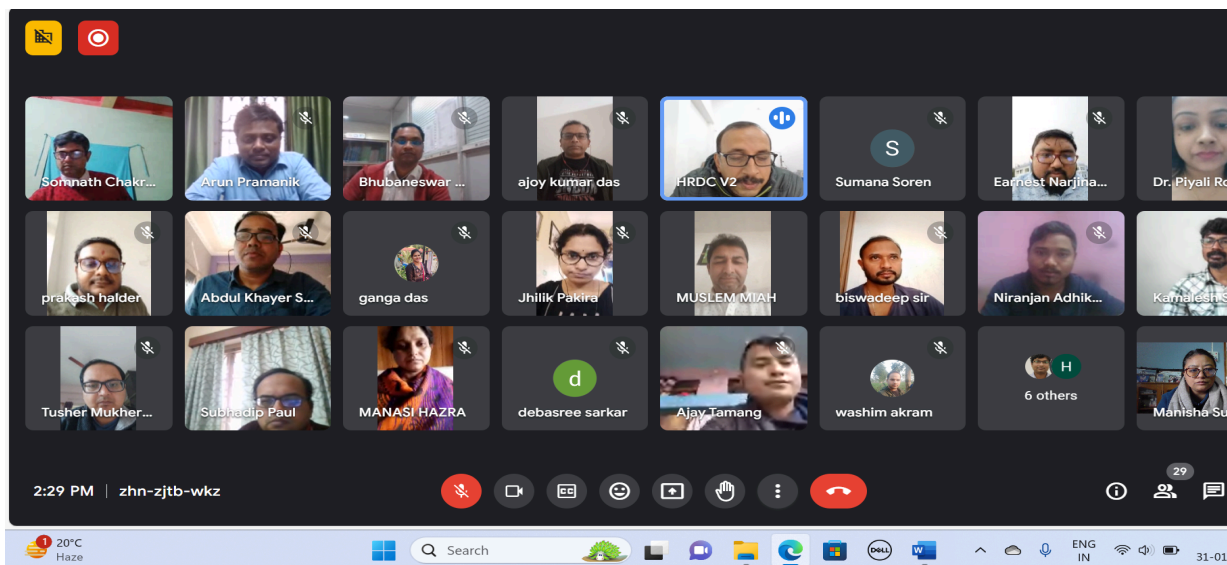


Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 4:00 PM

Topic: Literature through Music: Perspectives and Methodologies towards New Hermeneutics of Teaching-Learning of Literature

Resource Person: Mr. Somnath Chakrabarti, Assistant Professor & HOD, Department of English, Lalgola College, Murshidabad, WB

In his first talk, Mr. Somnath Chakrabarti skillfully used his violin to illustrate comparisons. The discussion spanned Raga Basant, touching on literary works like Avigyana Sakuntalam, Tagore's poem Breaking of the Dream of the Spring, and Tagore's play (Visarjan, Immersion), as well as various songs of Tagore. Mr. Chakrabarti explored different aspects of music, from phenomenology to stylistic, syntactic, lexical, and rhetorical perspectives, making the session both refreshing and enlightening.



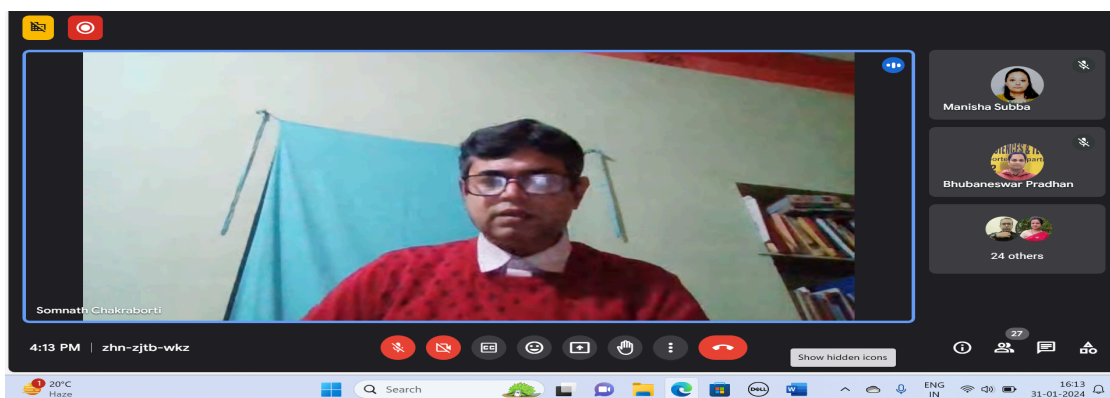


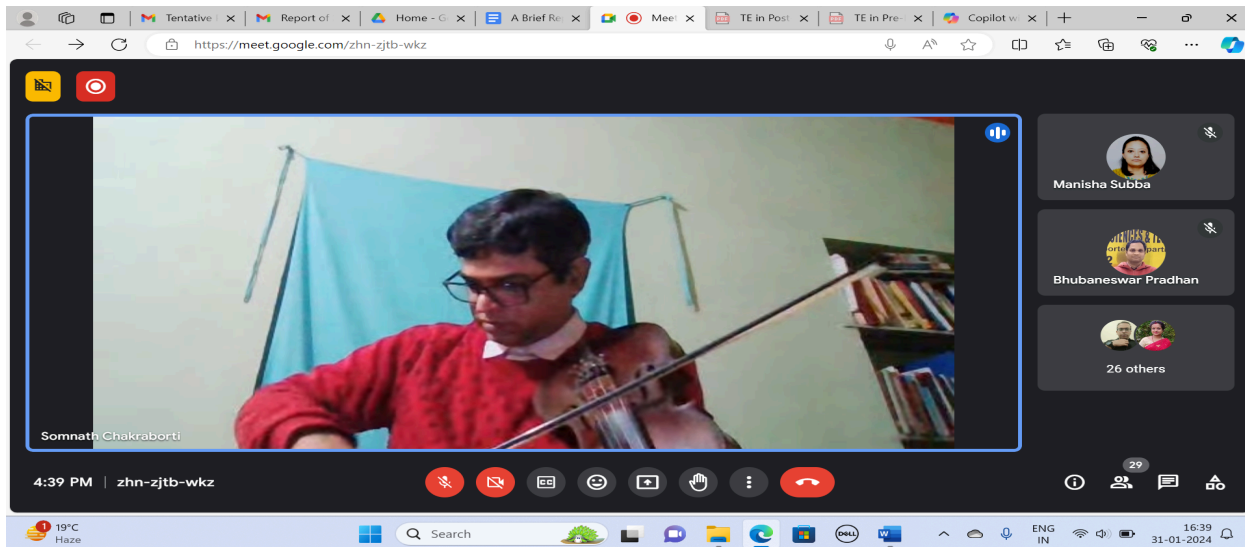
Afternoon Session - Time: 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM

Topic: The Therapeutic Implications of Indian Classical Music

Resource Person: Mr. Somnath Chakraborti, Assistant Professor & HOD, Department of English, Lalgola College, Murshidabad, WB

In the second part of his presentation, Mr. Somnath Chakraborti categorized Indian classical music, he distinguished it between North Indian classical and Carnatic traditions. Prof. Chakraborti went on to elucidate how the musical form evokes immediate sensations and provided insights into the concept of emotional quotient (EQ). The therapeutic potential of music was further explained through the illustration of specific ragas such as Bhima Palshi, known for its efficacy in addressing insomnia, and Charukeshi recognized for its impact on the entire nervous system. Additionally, he discussed the concept of integrated auditory patterning, demonstrating these aspects through the medium of the violin.





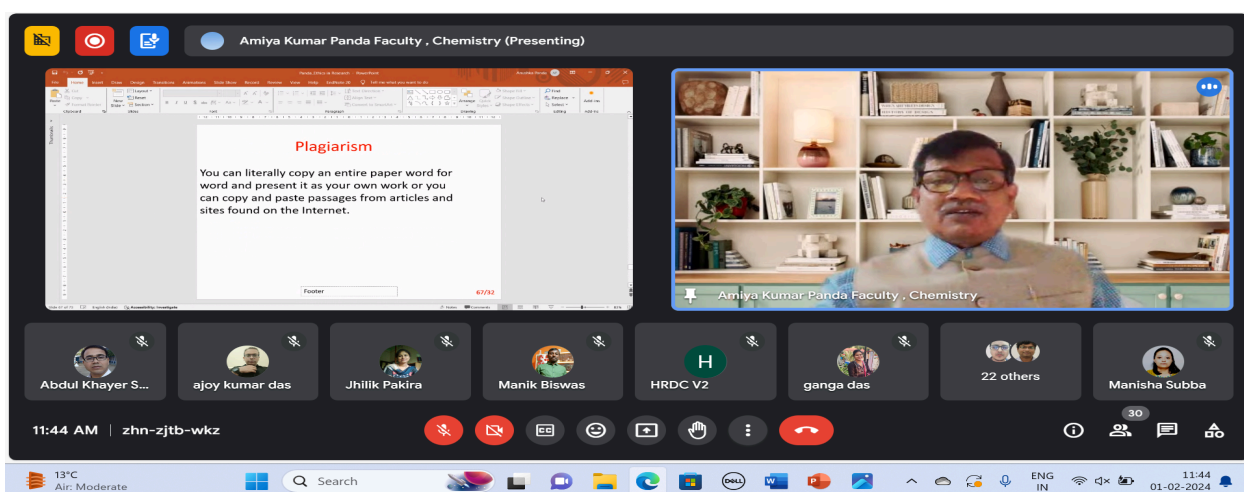
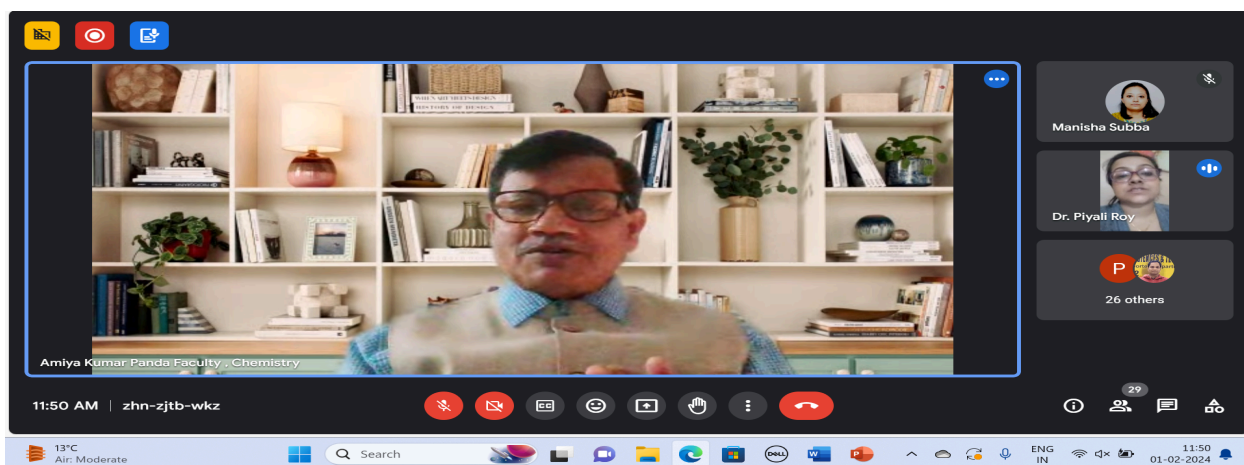
Day 23: Date 01-02-2024, THURSDAY

Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon

Topic : Ethics in Science and Research

Resource Person: Prof. Amiya Kumar Panda, Department of Chemistry, Vidyasagar University

Our esteemed speaker, Siksha Ratna awardee. Prof. Amiya Kumar Panda discussed ethics as the disciplined study of moral philosophy. It is a branch of philosophy that involves systematizing, defending and recommending concepts of right or wrong behavior. Research ethics concerns the responsibility of researchers to be honest and respectful to all individuals who are affected by their research studies or their report of the study. Prof. Panda also discussed some unethical examples. He talked about the Belmont Report: Ethical principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research. All codes and regulations advocate 3 fundamental principles: Respect for persons, Beneficence and Justice. He stressed that research is a privilege, and not a right. He also discussed the moral foundations of research ethics such as research misconduct, collaboration issues, peer review, conflicts of interest, complicity and funding sources, animal subject research, human subject research and plagiarism. Researchers should think seriously about ethical components. The session was truly enriching for all faculty-participants.



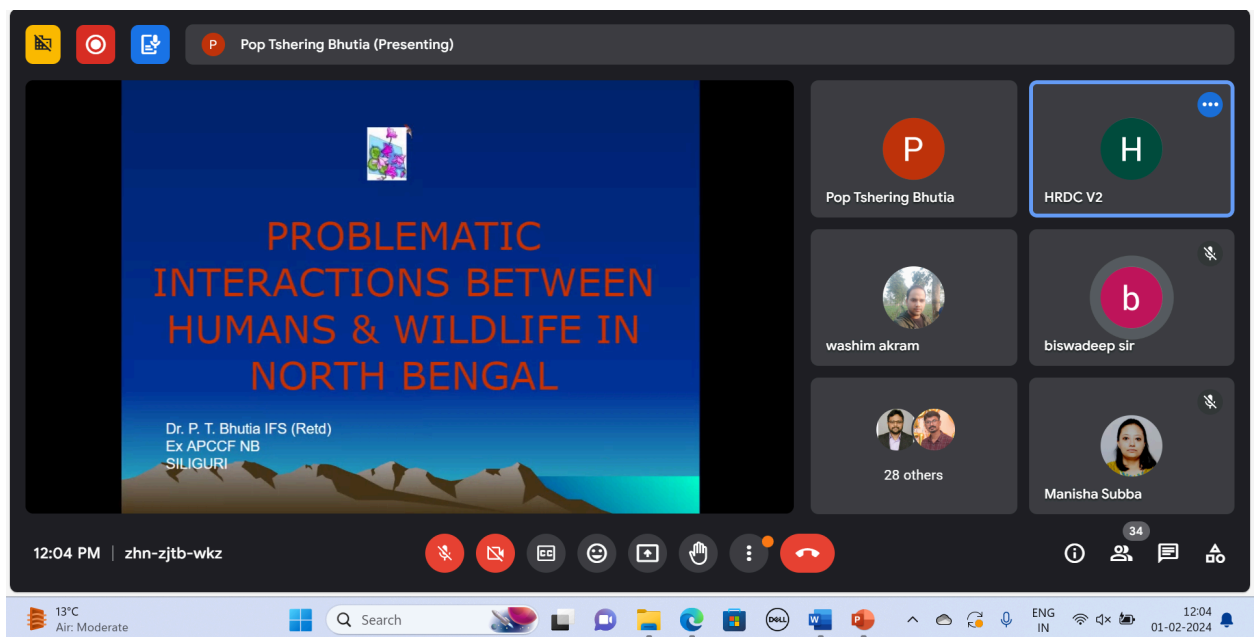
Time: 12:00 Noon - 01:30 PM

Topic: Problematic Interactions between Humans & Wildlife in North Bengal

Resource Person: Dr. P. T. Bhutia, IFS (retd.) & Ex. APCCF, North Bengal

Dr. P. T. Bhutia discussed that as human populations expand, natural habitats are often altered or destroyed to make way for agriculture, urban development, and infrastructure. This leads to displacement of wildlife, disruption of ecosystems, and leading to a loss of biodiversity. Increasing human encroachment into wildlife habitats can result in conflicts. Wild animals may venture into human settlements in search of food or water, leading to incidents where humans and wildlife clash. This poses risks to both parties, with potential harm to humans and retaliatory measures against animals. When wildlife comes into conflict with human activities, such as predation on livestock or damage to crops, people may retaliate by killing the animals

involved (lynching, poisoning, electrocuting wild animals). Human-Wildlife conflict leads to negative interactions between humans and wild animals, with undesirable consequences both for people and their resources on the one hand, and wildlife and their habitats on the other. This competition for natural resources between human and wildlife, influences human food security and the well-being of both humans and other animals. Some key factors contributing to these conflicts include: increase in wildlife population, floods, droughts, fires, food resources, and skewed sex ratios in wildlife populations. Human-elephant conflicts often arise due to habitat encroachment, competition for resources, and other factors. Promoting peaceful coexistence between humans and wildlife is essential for maintaining ecological balance and preserving biodiversity. According to Dr. Bhutia, implementing effective management strategies is essential to address these challenges. Some solutions could be building protected areas, corridor creation, education programs, community incentives. Implementing a combination of these strategies, tailored to specific contexts and species can together contribute to sustainable coexistence between humans and wildlife.



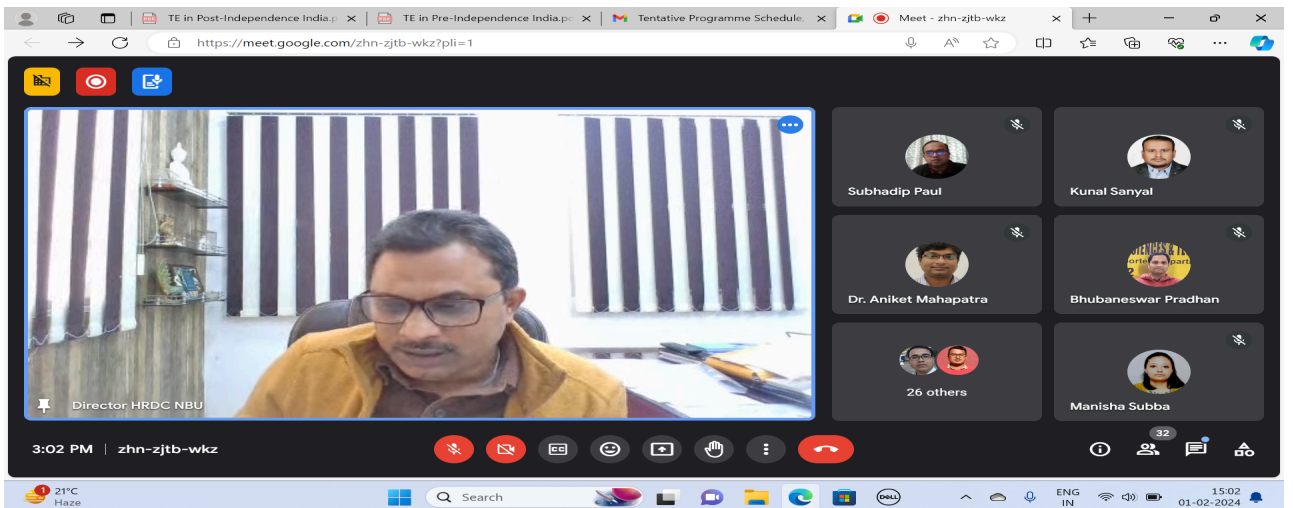
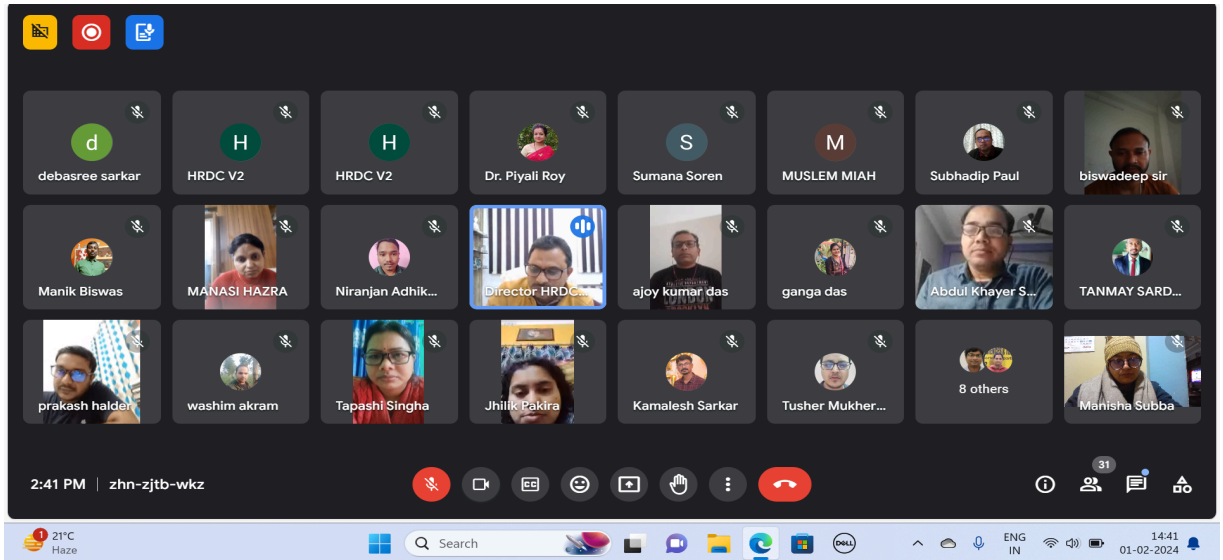


Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Topic: Multidisciplinarity and Interdisciplinarity

Resource Person: Prof. Anjan Chakroborty, Prof-Director, UGC-MMTTC, NBU

Prof. Anjan Chakroborty discussed various aspects of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 focusing on multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary. He repeatedly spoke of multifaceted knowledge highlighting that education is never confined only to one's own subject. In this context, he talked about how the teaching-learning process as well as research needs to be multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary in its approach. Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary mentioned in the new education policy is not imported, rather it is part of India's ancient heritage. In his speech, various aspects of the current university education in India came up. The session was interactive with questions posed by Prof. Chakroborty and active participation by the faculty-participants.



Day 24: Date 02-02-2024, FRIDAY

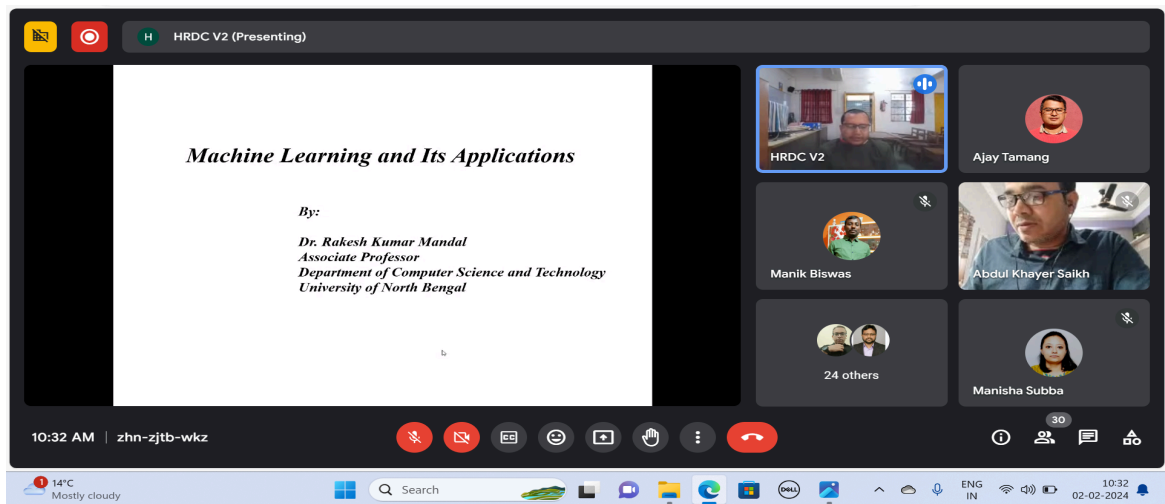
Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon

Topic : Machine Learning and its Applications

Resource Person: Dr. Rakesh Kumar Mandal, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science & Technology, NBU

Prof. Rakesh Kumar Mondal began the session with the definition of intelligence as the ability to learn from experience. He gave some examples to support the statement such as how a new born baby learns his basic life skills from experience, and on other hand machines cannot do such things. He clearly distinguished between Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence (AI). He

defined AI as the incorporation of human intelligence in machine and machine learning such as self driving cars. Before going to Machine Learning Algorithms, Prof. Mondal made the participants define data as the collection of raw facts in the form of image, audio, video and text. Due to the advancement of computational Technology, the data is no longer smaller nowadays and machines are required to process such data with minimized errors. While discussing machine learning algorithms, he threw light on some of the important points such as error, data process, feature extraction algorithm, pattern recognition and knowledge base. He introduced the term neural networks and showcased its function in machines similar to functions of neurons in the human brain. These neural networks are subsets of machine learning and deep learning are subfields of neural networks. He also discussed neural networking and deep learning in detail. He also discussed supervised machine learning Algorithm (data are labeled), unsupervised machine learning algorithm (unlabelled data) and semi-supervised machine learning algorithm (small fraction of data are labeled). He emphasized on common machine learning and real world machine learning. Automatic Speech recognition (ASR), Natural Language Process (NLP), chatbots in customer service points, computer vision (self driving car) and recommendation in search engines are examples of Real World Machine Learning. Prof. Mondal concluded with challenges of machine learning resulting in displacement of jobs in the IT sector, creation of jobs in some other domain, bias and discrimination of machine learning.



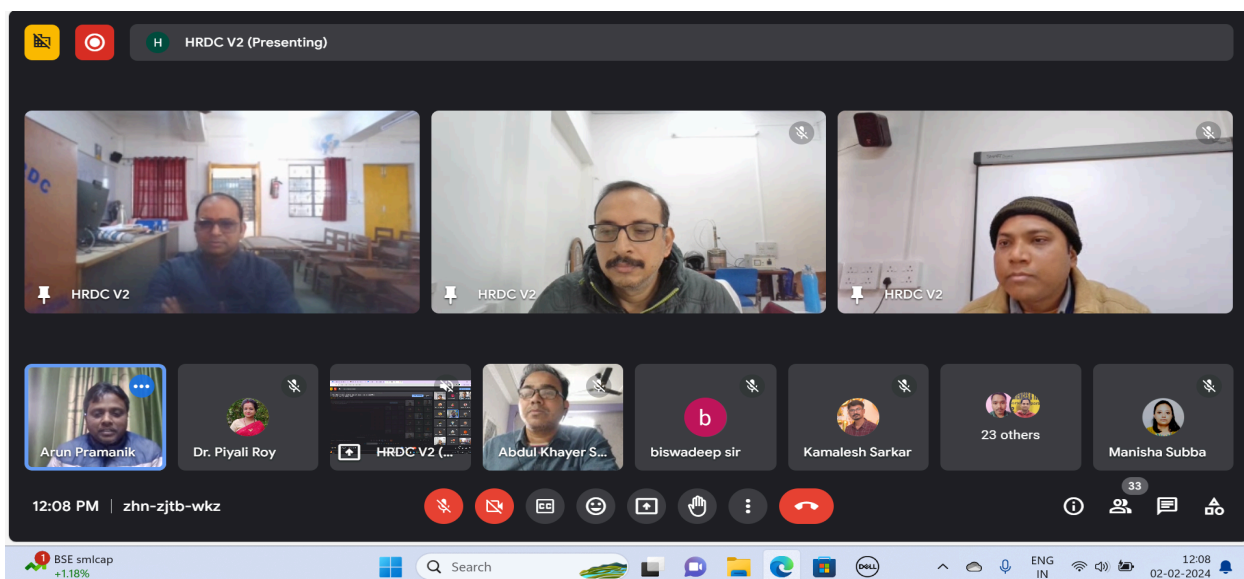
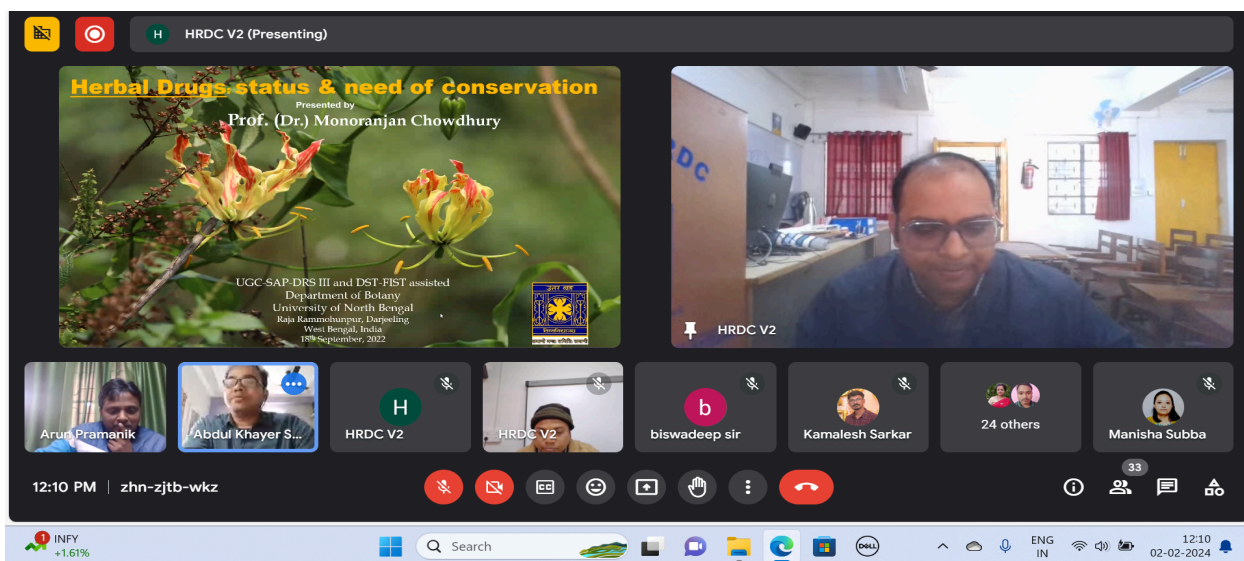


Time: 12:00 Noon - 1:30 PM

Topic: Herbal Drugs: Status & Need of Conservation

Resource Person: Prof. Monoranjan Chowdhury, Department of Botany, NBU

Prof. Manoranjan Chowdhury discussed various types of herbal drugs, their current status, and the possible methods for their conservation. There are various types of herbal drugs such as turmeric, basil which people have been using as Folk Medicines for many years. However, increasing demand and overharvesting pose threats to many plant species. Conserving these herbs is vital for maintaining biodiversity and ensuring a sustainable supply of natural remedies. Governments and communities must collaborate to implement these conservation measures such as building protected areas and sustainable harvesting practices. In conclusion, sir stressed the need for recognizing the status of herbal drugs and actively participating in their conservation as an essential step towards preserving our natural resources and promoting a healthier future. The session ended with some insightful interactions with the participants.



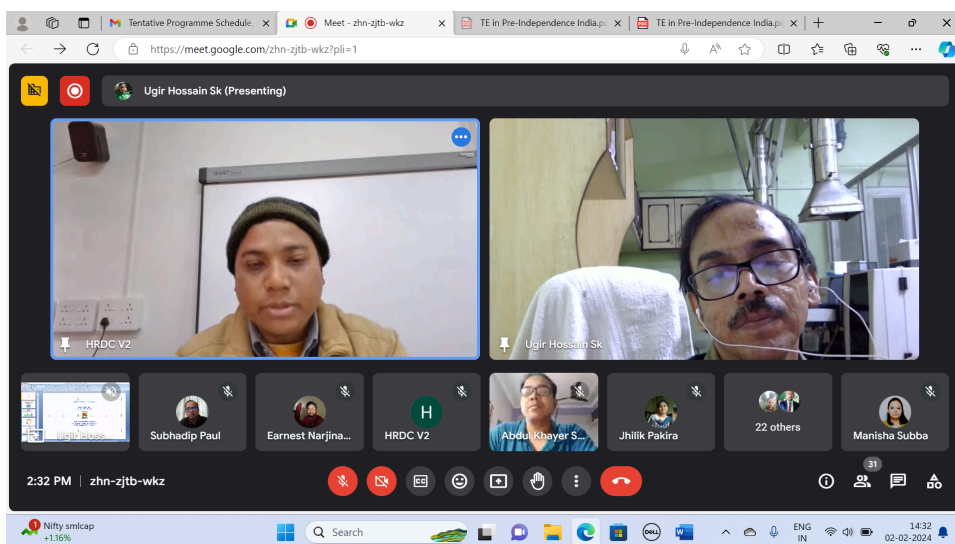
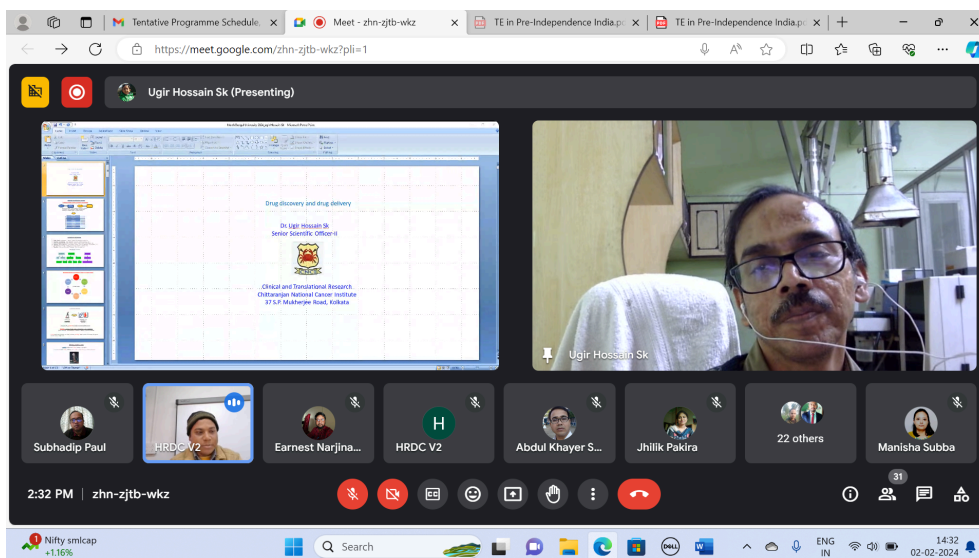
Afternoon Session - Time: 02:30 PM - 4:00 PM

Topic: Drug Discovery and Drug Delivery

Resource Person: Dr. Ugir Hossain SK, Senior Scientist, Officer II, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata

Dr. Ugir Hossain SK explained in detail about the various fields of science and technology, drug discovery and anti-cancer drugs. He started the session by mentioning that science is accumulation of knowledge and technology is the application of knowledge. He mentioned

Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier, the father of modern Chemistry and his work, in this field of knowledge. He explained the traditional medical systems of India such as Ayurveda, Unani & Siddha, Herbalism giving examples of , chamomile, echinacea, garlic, neem, tulsi, ashwagandha, brahmi. He said that conventional methods of drug discovery involve 5 steps: a) Discovery and development, b) Pre-clinical research, c) Clinical development, d) FDA review, and e) Post marketing monitoring. In the concluding part of his presentation, he explained what cancer is and causes of cancer such as external factors, internal factors; the need of anti-cancer drugs, computer aided drug designing, lipinski rule (drug likeness property), anti-tumor models, drug delivery and therapeutic action, and nasal, oral routes of drug delivery.



Time: 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM

MCQ TEST

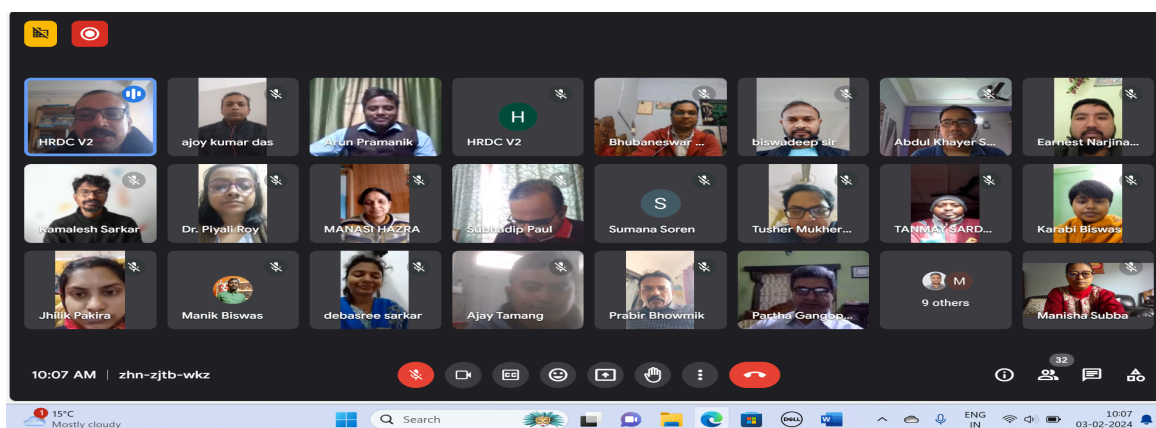
Day 25: Date 03-02-2024, SATURDAY

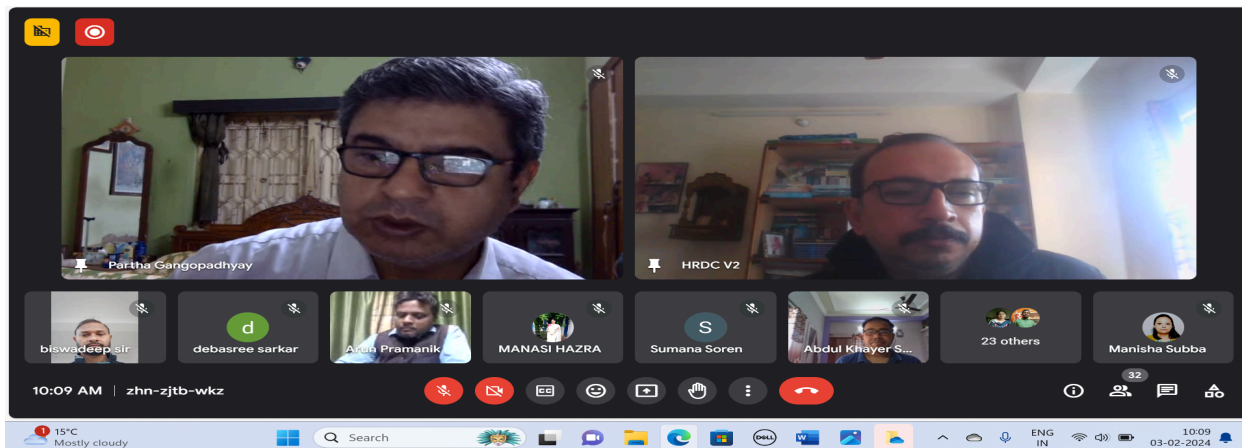
Morning Session - Time: 10:30 AM - 1:30 PM

Topic: Revised CAS Rule

Resource Person: Dr. Partha Ganguly, JDPI, WB

Dr. Ganguly had a detailed discussion regarding the various factors related to Career Advancement Scheme. He primarily focused on the guidelines and conditions towards CAS subject to fulfillment of required API scores as prescribed in the UGC regulations, 2016 for teachers and librarians of Government colleges in West Bengal. He shared his knowledge about the Appendix III-Table I which indicates the API for CAS promotion. He discussed the notification given by the Government of West Bengal, Higher Education, Science and Technology and Biotechnology Department. Various activities related to teaching, learning and evaluation were discussed to score API. Various information was given regarding the different programs run by Academic Staff Colleges/ HRDC/ MMTTC. He had informed the participants about the innovative teaching-learning methodologies such as updating of courses, interactive courses, case study, ICT. The importance and necessity of publishing research papers in various refereed and UGC approved journals were discussed elaborately. Dr. Ganguly put focus on the major and minor research projects. It was a very fruitful session for the newly appointed teachers who are going to apply for the CAS promotion in near future.





Afternoon Session - Time: 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Interactive Session

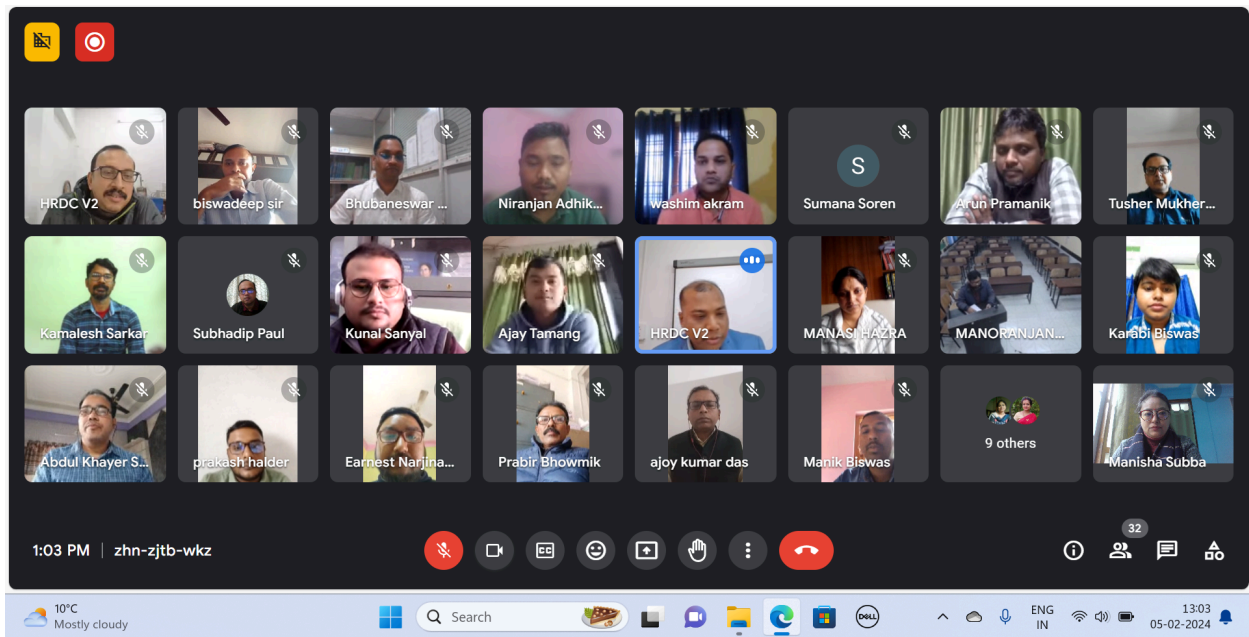
Day 26: Date 05-02-2024, MONDAY

Morning Session - Time: 12:00 Noon - 3:30 PM

Valedictory Session

Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Associate Professor-Deputy Director, UGC-HRDC, NBU and Dr. Mossaraf Hossain, Assistant Professor-Assistant Director, UGC-HRDC, NBU welcomed Prof. Manoranjan Singha, Director-in-charge, Department of Mathematics, NBU and all the participants to the valedictory session. Prof. Manoranjan Singha gave the Welcome Address highlighting the importance of professional training and teamwork as it lays the foundation for academic growth. He acknowledged all the resource persons of the 16th Faculty Induction program for taking out time and covering relevant topics. He congratulated MMTTC, NBU (formerly UGC-HRDC) and all the participants for successful completion of the program. In the next phase, 5 Outstanding Presenters from amongst the 28 participants were announced - Mrs. Tapashi Singha (Language), Dr. Subhadip Paul (Science). Mr. Kamalesh Sarkar (Social Science), Mr. Prakash Halder (Social Science) and Dr. Manisha Subba (Social Science). After this, cultural performance and sharing by participants took place, which was hosted by Dr. Bhubaneswar Pradhan. Dr. Arun Pramanik sang a song by Tagore, Dr. Abdul Khayer Saikh and Mr. Tanmay Sardar recited poems. Dr. Piyali Roy, Dr. Prabir Bhowmi, Mr. Biswadeep Roy and Mr. Earnest

Narjinary sang songs, and Mrs. Ganga Das presented a kirtan. All of them also shared their experiences of the program. Further sharing was done by Dr. Aniket Mahapatra, Mr. Ajoy Kumar Das, Ms. Debasree Sarkar, Mr. Ajay Tamang and Dr. Manisha Subba. Every participant conveyed their interest in future academic participation and collaboration with MMTTC, NBU. Dr. Sanjib Bhattacharya and Dr. Mossaraf Hossain also shared their observations and suggestions one after the other. The valedictory session came to a conclusion with a formal Vote of Thanks by Dr. Mossaraf Hossain.



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