

Two-Day National Seminar
On
NEW METHODOLOGY OF NAAC

29th & 30th November, 2019



Organised by

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
Asansol Girls' College

[Accredited 'Grade A' by NAAC]

Dr Anjali Roy Sarani, P.O. Asansol-4,
Dist. Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal.

FOREWORD

Dr Sandip Kumar Ghatak

Vice Principal

Asansol Girls' College

Globally Higher Education is passing through sea changes. The entire world is once again taking a hard, comprehensive relook at the entire field of education, from the lowest to highest levels, with a sense of urgency. America itself is examining the entire system from pre-school to undergraduate to post-graduate college education. So far all the countries of Europe, including UK and Russia, Asians and Africans are not to be left behind; West Asia, particularly Qatar is trying to put up a bridge between Europe/USA and Africa, in some ways emulating Singapore. Japan and China have both recognized the importance of higher education early enough, though China has started giving importance to spreading the access much later than Japan.

Countries that are yet to reach this level— including India — are facing multiple, very diverse problems, low level of literacy is a major problem, so is enrolment in primary and secondary schools; access to higher education is yet another difficulty. Quality of education and learning is a problem at every level in these societies, though there may be “islands of excellence” at every level.

Under these circumstances, the institution of NAAC has started the most stupendous job to guide the higher educational institutions to improve the quality of the institutions. With the changed situation NAAC has introduced new methodology for assessing the higher educational institution. As a consequence, Asansol Girls' College is going to organize two-day national seminar on 'New Methodology of NAAC'.

FROM THE CONVENER'S DESK

The establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cell is a major step taken to enhance the standard of higher education in India. The main focus of the IQAC is to develop a system for conscious and consistent improvement in overall performance of the institution.

The IQAC in Asansol Girls' College has sincerely and consistently endeavored to perform its function to reach the desired goal since its very inception following its First Cycle of NAAC assessment in 2007. Its earnest effort has yielded expected result when it was awarded 'A' Grade by the NAAC peer team in its Second Cycle of Assessment (2016).

NAAC has introduced a new methodology in its process of assessment and accreditation from July 2017, whose main thrust is to make the accreditation process more objective and transparent, but at the same time it has posed newer challenges on how to adapt to these changes. It is hence imperative for us to have a clear idea about the revised guidelines made in the Assessment and Accreditation process. It is our great privilege that we have amongst us two specialists in this field of NAAC assessment, Dr V.R.Shirgurkar and Dr S.V.Chindhade are senior NAAC assessors, who have kindly agreed to share their experiences and help us to equip ourselves for the new methodology introduced by the NAAC.

The IQAC of Asansol Girls' College and its teachers want to share their questionnaires with NAAC assessors about new methodology and are desirous to enrich them in this regard.

Dr Shyamal Seth
IQAC Convener
Asansol Girls' College

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Day 1: 29.11.2019

10.00 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.: *Registration*

10.30 a.m. – 10.50 a.m.: *Lightening of lamp & Inauguration*

10.50 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.: *Welcome address by the Vice Principal.*

11.00 a.m. – 01.30 p.m.: **Technical Session I**

Resource Person: Dr. Vinayak R Shirgurkar

01.30 p.m. – 2.30 p.m.: *Lunch break*

02.30 p.m. – 04.30 p.m.: **Technical Session II**

Resource Person: Dr. Shirish V Chindhade

04.30 p.m.: *Concluding remarks*

Day 2: 30.11.2019

10.00 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.: *Breakfast.*

10.30 a.m. – 12.00 p.m.: **Technical Session III**

Resource Person: Dr. Shirish V Chindhade

12.00 p.m. – 01.30 p.m.: **Technical Session IV**

Resource Person: Dr. Vinayak R Shirgurkar

01.30 p.m.: *Vote of Thanks*

01.45 p.m.: *Lunch*

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Chief Patron:

Sri Moloy Ghatak,

Minister in charge of Law and Labour Department,

Govt. of West Bengal

Patrons:

Dr Sadhan Chakraborti, *Vice Chancellor, Kazi Nazrul University.*

Dr Sandip Kr. Ghatak, *Vice Principal, Asansol Girls' College.*

Chairman:

Dr Shyamal Seth, *IQAC Co-ordinator, Asansol Girls' College*

Conveners:

Dr Tarit Kumar Pramanik, *Dept. of Botany, Asansol Girls' College*

Prof. Sujit Kr. Panja, *Dept. of Pol. Science, Asansol Girls' College*

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Dr Surajit Jana, *Dept. of Chemistry, Asansol Girls' College*

Prof. Rohini Kar, *Dept of History, Asansol Girls' College*

Prof. Chandan Kr Adak, *Dept of Mathematics, Asansol Girls' College*

Prof. Aranb Chatterjee, *Dept. of Nutrition, Asansol Girls' College*

The New Methodology of NAAC: Equality Education and the Role of IQAC

Sujit Kumar Panja
Associate Professor
Dept. of Political Science
Asansol Girls' College

The new methodology of NAAC has been designed with a view to overcome some of the limitations of its earlier methodology.

The world is advancing relentlessly towards an uncertain future. The diverse and heterogeneous society of the new millennium needs new forms of knowledge for sustainable adjustment with the future. Quality education may be a tool to cope up with the challenges of future uncertainties; it is a capacity to properly manage the cognitive dissonance that gives rise to our failure to comprehend reality. So, we must move away from sporadic education towards lifelong learning. Higher educational institutions are expected to provide knowledge, know-how, wisdom and character- building to the students through quality education.

But, the term 'quality education' is highly relative one, because the higher education sector is phenomenally diverse and to search for an appropriate 'quality indicator' is very difficult. However, it is expected that the higher education institutions will create such a rich and diverse environment where students can choose their own avenues. Colleges and universities will offer excellence in learning and teaching; teaching staff have their commitment to the students and towards maintaining discipline, and the infrastructure of the educational institutions should be well equipped, and the teaching and learning standard should grow global-standard graduates equipped for employability in a fast-changing international world.

My paper would endeavour to focus on the new methodology of NAAC and the role of IQAC in enhancing quality in higher education and to evaluate the real positions of the undergraduate colleges and how they can mitigate the challenges of higher education with the help of IQAC.

Keywords: New methodology, Quality education, Quality indicator, IQAC, Higher educational institutions, Challenges.

Sky-rocketing Inequalities in Higher Education: A Critical Inquiry of the effects of Globalization on Draft NEP, 2019

Prof. Arpita Chakrabarti
Department of English
Asansol Girls' College

The recently released draft National Education Policy (NEP) 2019 has failed to address the issue of learning levels of students, teachers and institutional accountability. The draft's articulation of a 'liberal' education is expected to benefit the NDA government's 'Skill India' project. The paper envisages to explore why skill training cannot substitute education. It is argued that such skill training will only serve to perpetuate inequalities among those who live on the peripheries of globalization. Education, for them, provides acculturation and is a means of social mobility which prompts an attempt at transcending caste and class hindrances.

The panacea of privatization is yet another sham that promotes social inequalities. As clearly indicated in the NEP 2019 the states withdrawal of funds, proliferation of self financing programmes, removal of aided college identity, creation of private universities, deregulation of public funded institution and paving the way for entry a foreign finance capital into the sphere of higher education all point towards the decaying stage of global and national capitalism. The sector of education is now a global field of competing investments. The era of no- tuition- fees would soon come to an end on the basis of cost effective theory escalating intense inequality in higher education in this post globalised era.

Keywords: globalisation, education policy, privatization, skill training, social inequality.

E learning in Modern Education System

Dr Debjani Sur

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Asansol Girls' College

With the advent of new technologies and equipments, especially, the tremendous progress in computer science, information technology and internet, a profound change in our government, manufacturing, communication and finally in economy has been observed. This also opens a rich opportunity for higher education.

Digitalization in education needs a rich set of infrastructures of digital tools like audio video system, laptop, tablet, smart phones etc., their proper application and digital services like internet, embedded sensors, data analytics etc.

Digitalization in education includes e-learning, e-teaching, e-training, digital campus and so many. E-learning i.e. electronic learning is to access education curriculum outside classroom program. Due to its easy accessibility irrespective of time, place and person, it is gaining popularity among modern learners. Therefore, it is the right time to address its potential, use, future and prospect. This paper outlines those aspects of e-learning.

In the Era of Globalization; Role of IQAC in Building Nation

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India has the world largest youth population. (356 million 10-24 years old population). Even India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. In spite of having great opportunity to become a superpower in the world, India still considered as a developing nation. Quality education is the key for a sustainable growth and economic progress for any country. Different studies revealed that the Indian higher education system fails to create the market friendly human resources, result is mass unemployment. University Grant Commission's reports suggested that 36.06%, 19.02%, 16.28%, and 29% students enrolled in faculty of arts, science, commerce, and professional faculties respectively in the 2015-16 academic session. Apart from professional courses, 71% students opt for the art, science, commerce (ASC) colleges for the higher education. In this context role of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) especially in ASCs cannot be overlooked. In the era globalization, rapid digitalization, nurturing the basic moral values among students is tough but not insurmountable. Choice based credit system (CBCS) could be an effective tool to deliver the education of common sense by inclusion of interdisciplinary subjects in the curriculum. If IQAC come out with innovations and give direction to the faculties for utilising the new CBCS system wisely that might serve the purpose of developing the character of the students and this would definitely accelerate the speed of our country's progress from developing to a developed nation.

Keywords: CBCS, Higher education, IQAC, Sustainable growth.

Revised Accreditation Framework of NAAC: New Challenges to Teachers

Dr Narendra Ranjan Malas

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The main objective of this paper is to focus on the role of a teacher of a Higher Education Institute (HEI) in the entire process of assessment and accreditation by NAAC. The new methodology of NAAC (2017) poses serious challenges to a teacher who would find it quite difficult to cope up with the new situation emerging out of this new Accreditation Framework of NAAC. Teachers are important stakeholders of any HEI and play pivotal roles in academic and administrative activities of the institute. In the Accreditation Framework of NAAC the function of teachers is very crucial. All seven Criteria to serve as basis for assessment of HEIs need active involvement of teachers. This paper examines the various aspects of Revised Accreditation Framework of NAAC and the areas where direct participation of teachers is essential. This expanding horizon of quality enhancement related activity within accreditation framework of NAAC demands much more attention, time and skill on part of a teacher of HEI. S/he is sometimes under pressure as s/he is very often forced to move beyond traditional framework of teaching- learning activity. Revised Accreditation Framework of NAAC has placed the teachers in a more complex situation as they are confused about prioritizing their duties and activities. Here my attempt is to focus on some of the new challenges to teachers of a HEI, seeking assessment and accreditation (A & A) by NAAC.

Globalisation of Higher Education: A Sceptical Approach

Dr Swagata Sarkar
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Department of History
Kulti College, Kulti

This paper chooses to analyse critically the nature of globalisation and how it is affecting higher education. While trying to define globalisation we tried to delve into the positive and negative impact of globalisation in the sphere. Globalisation not essentially internationalisation, is predominantly economic, and seem to highlight the global exchanges in the economic, cultural and educational domains which unfortunately continue to be unequal. While not completely ignoring the positive impact, we express our concern about the negative side of globalisation and its effects on educational institutions. It would be a biased approach on the part of a scholar or a researcher like me to uncritically accept globalisation as a positive force for higher education not essentially denying it's positive impact.

Challenges to First Generation College Students and the Role of IQAC

Dr Kabita Hazra

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Asansol Girls' College*

College provides a platform for students to explore themselves, to expand their social and cultural experiences, and to build up career. But the access of college education and to obtain a graduate degree is difficult to many students. Particularly first-generation college students from educated family. In our country a large number of college students are first generation learner. The challenges they confront during their college education are lack of academic and practical knowledge required for admission and success in college, financial problem, lack of family support, problem to adjust in college atmosphere, lack of self-confidence etc. These barriers result in low success rate and high drop-out rate among them. IQAC may play a role in removing these obstacles and in smoothing the path of education of first-generation college students to some extent. It may arrange special classes, seminar, college readiness, programs, vocational courses etc. Which may help the first-generation college students to complete their education successfully and in building their career.

Challenges of Higher Education in India In the Era of Globalization

Dr Rintu Kumar Biswas

Associate Professor in Political Science

K. C. College, Hetampur

In the context of liberalization paradigm for the economic development of any nation globalization is taken as a beneficial process & the process is inevitable & irreversible. Globalization is the order of the day & it encompasses the causes, courses & consequence of traditional & transcultural integration of human & nonhuman activities. Being combined with neoliberal market ideology globalization is a cross border flow of goods, services, capital, labour information ideas & intellectual property. It has its effect upon every sector of our economy including education. Education in the backdrop of globalization aims at integrating an international dimension into teaching, learning & services function of the institutions. In the new knowledge economy it has asserted upon the tremendous increase of quality education in all spheres of life. It has taken the challenge of equipping students with new knowledge, skills & values needed to be competitive in a global market. Graduates being the product of globalization supposed to be responsible adults, good citizens both at national & international level. Globalization gives us a new orientation towards the education system of the country. Whole of the education system is to shuffled well to meet the challenges of quality education across the country. In a country like India maintenance of quality as well as expansion quantity is the biggest challenge to meet up for the education system in the country. Creation & application of intellectual property, restructuring & modernizing the existing higher education system in the country are the other challenges to cope up. National government in the country allocates nominal resources for the development of higher education system existing in the country. Contributions of regional governments are also not encouraging. Against this backdrop present paper seeks to find out the ways & means of upgrading & modernizing the education system in the country in the era of globalization. Though the work seems to be theoretical in nature yet sufficient empirical studies are also to be proposed to be taken up.

Higher Education and Globalization

Dr Sk. Mujibar Rahaman

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Globalization refers to the integration of the various economics of the world into a global economy. It involves greater integration and interdependence among the various nations of the global economy. It helps to reduce the restriction from import and export of capital goods and services which open the door for outsourcing. India is a highly populated country. It's development completely depends upon its natural resources as well as the human resources. Now in the first growing world human resources are one of the most important weapon for the development of a country but the improvement and best utilization of human resources is possible only with the help of education i.e. higher education. Higher Education is the only important tools for the development of a country as well as the world. But our country is financially weak and literacy rate of our country is not enough for the complete implementation of higher education policies and setting up of its infrastructure. In this situation globalization plays a pivotal role for setting up the infrastructure and implementation of new higher education policy with affordable price. Outsourcing also plays a vital role for the establishment of technical, scientific and medical institutes in our country. Our hon'ble government help to the people by providing various types of financial assistance for the higher education from our country and also from abroad. Thus we can say that for the social, economical, financial, political, scientific development of our country higher education is very much essential. Globalization facilitates the various way for high education. Thus higher education and globalization both are interlinked and dependent on each other.

With the help of the following data we can conclude that globalization positively effects on higher education. Higher education system of India comprises of 700 universities and more than 35000 affiliated colleges enrolling more than 20 million students, Indian higher education is a large and complex system. The structure of degree granting institutions is cumbersome primarily due to 'affiliation' and funding sources.

More than 85% of the students are enrolled in bachelor's degree programs with majority enrolling in 3 years B.A., B.Com or B.Sc. Degrees. One-Sixth of all Indian students are enrolled in engineering or technology degree.

From the above discussion it is cleared that higher education and globalization both are essential for the educational development of the country.

Keywords: Globalization, higher education, outsourcing, economic development.

Preparation of The Department for National Assessment and Accreditation

Kakali Kundu

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There are so many works for each department of the college before NAAC visit. Now a days every University introduce CBCS. For this reason, here is pressure to the teacher to complete the syllabus within time period. For the NAAC visit every department of the college have well planned curriculum delivery. So, they arrange the Academic calendar for that period. Secondly hard copy of the syllabus will be on hand. Thirdly hard copy of the departmental Routine, Academic Audit Report, Departmental profile, individual faculty profiles of the teachers arrange in hard copy. To smooth running of the department, Departmental meeting register should maintain with agenda and resolutions reflecting the syllabus distribution and progress of the curriculum. Class test will be taken. Notice and result of class test showing the advanced, moderate and slow learners maintained in a file or any register. After that a notice will be display in notice board for remedial class for slow learners and special class for advanced learners. Continuous internal evolution will be taken. Examination notice furnished in file. Class test, practical exam, viva voce, projects, study tours/field trips records. Evaluated exam copies, /exam attendance sheet/ mark slips/project reports, field trip reports, laboratory note books maintained. Notice board should be up to date. Students mentoring- to mentor for academic and stress related issues. Departmental/student seminar, different models/poster prepared by students, quiz competition, group discussions, mock parliament- notice for seminar, quiz, group discussion- documentary evidence-photo, certificates, prizes. Relevant notice, documents, events reports for science fair, cultural competition, wall magazine. Arrange seminar library and the library log book. Prepare departmental rooms with ICT facilities. Power point presentation of departmental profile, vision and mission of the department, facility and capacity, faculty members and their publications, report of students – performance. Green practice and environment friendly healthy practice by any department.

Quantum Computer: A Revolutionary Change in Higher Education in The Twenty First Century

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Since 1970s a new branch of computational science has been developed. Computer science and Quantum mechanics have been combined to generate a new world of information science – Quantum Computer. A quantum computer is a computational device that makes direct use of quantum mechanical phenomena, such as superposition and entanglement, to perform operations on data. Quantum entanglement and its paradoxical properties are genuine physical resources for various quantum information tasks like quantum teleportation, quantum cryptography, and quantum computer technology. Quantum computers are different from digital computers based on transistors. Digital computers require data to be encoded into binary digits (bits), where each bit represents either a one or a zero. The most popular unit of quantum information is qubit, a two-level quantum system. Unlike bits (which are discrete), qubits are superposition of two states at a given time. A quantum computer can process a large number of classical inputs in a single run, this implies a large number of possible outputs. Another aspect of quantum computation is that, it avoids dissipation. Rather than use of more electricity, quantum computers will reduce power consumption anywhere from 100 up to 1000 times because it uses quantum tunneling. Quantum computers can solve problems that are impossible or would take a traditional computer an impractical amount of time (a billion years) to solve. Recently Google announced it has a quantum computer that is 100 million times faster than any classical computer in its lab. While the power of quantum computing is impressive, it does not mean only that it can run billion times faster than classical computer, it has wide ranges of application. The primary applications of quantum computers are in artificial intelligence, molecular modelling, cryptography, teleportation, dense –coding, financial modelling, weather forecasting, particle physics, biomedical simulation and so on. Thus, due its tremendous processing speed, enormous data storage capacity, power of huge amount of data analysis simultaneously, and wide ranges of application, quantum computer can create a tremendous global impact in the scenario of higher education and open up new avenues in basic and applied field of research in the twenty first century.

Relationship Between Nutrition and Higher Education

Kamalika Chatterjee
Department of Nutrition
Asansol Girls' College

The period of transition from childhood to adult hood is called adolescents, with accelerated physical, biochemical and emotional development. Diet in this period is very significant because it influences the future nutritional status as well as education.

College students have poor nutrition habits and often exhibit at-risk weight control behaviors; yet, health promotion efforts on campuses often target other risk behaviors such as alcohol and tobacco use.

Inadequate nutrition affects students' health and academic success. Students may have proficient knowledge regarding nutritional requirements; however, the transition to college life gives them more freedom to choose the type and the amount of food they eat. Most college campuses have dining facilities that provide a variety of food options, which can lead to establishing either good or bad eating behaviors. Students have a fair knowledge of nutritional requirements for health; however, food choices they make are not necessarily healthy. Convenience and taste of food were priority.

Good Nutrition helps students to prepare to learn. Because improvements in nutrition make students healthier, students are likely to have fewer absences and attend class more frequently. Studies show that malnutrition leads to behavior problems, and that sugar has a negative impact on child behavior. However, these effects can be counteracted when teenagers consume a balanced diet that includes protein, fat, complex carbohydrates, and fiber. Thus, students will have more time in class, and students will have fewer interruptions in learning over the course of the higher studies. Additionally, students' behavior may improve and cause fewer disruptions in the classroom, creating a better learning environment for each student in the class.

The nutritional status can directly affect mental capacity among the above-mentioned age group. For example, iron deficiency, even in early stages, can decrease dopamine transmission, thus negatively impacting cognition. Deficiencies in other vitamins and minerals, specifically thiamine, vitamin E, vitamin B, iodine, and zinc, are shown to inhibit cognitive abilities and mental concentration. Additionally, amino acid and carbohydrate supplementation can improve perception, intuition, and reasoning. There are also a number of studies showing that improvements in nutrient intake can influence the cognitive ability and intelligence levels of them. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the relationship between adolescent's nutritional status and their educational achievement.

Publication Challenges in The New Methodology of NAAC

Dr Surajit Jana

Assistant Professor in Chemistry

Asansol Girls' College

College teachers in the colleges are dedicated for teaching, guiding or mentoring students for future perspectives and also do research in some extent. Recently, the union HRD minister Prakash Javadekar said that the college teachers will no longer be mandated to conduct research to be eligible for promotion. But, till now research publications is one of the requisite parameters in the promotions for the college teachers. In the context of squeezing research fund for the research in the colleges from the UGC and other funding agencies as well as very hectic CBCS syllabus-oriented classes, the college teachers are having very little scope to do research in the college atmosphere. Furthermore, UGC recently published approved list of journals that later changed to UGC CARE list. This updated UGC CARE list had removed lots of well-known national and international journals from their list that made difficult to publish research-oriented work. In the new methodology of NAAC, research publications is one of the prime category to score a good number. But, due to the very basic research facilities in the colleges, tight class schedule, very little scope for research fund and most importantly UGC CARE list made a tuff challenge for the college to score in the NAAC. The seminar discussion will be based on the way to overcome this problem and score in this category in NAAC.

Globalisation and Higher Education: Future of Higher Education in Our Country

Rohini Kar
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The paper seeks to explore how globalisation is gradually changing the face of higher education in India. Globalisation being inextricably linked with openness and liberalism is gradually leading to the loosening of government control over various sectors and the consequent entry of private players. Higher Education in India is also not left outside its preview and is increasingly facing the impact of globalisation, in the recent times the sector of Higher Education has been constantly invaded by private enterprises. Hence globalisation and privatisation seem to be the two sides of the same coin. Globalisation of Education entails that the capitalist economy would regulate everything and even Education Policy would be framed in sync with demand of the market, whose prime objective would never be to engage in something not profitable. The paper seeks to probe into the future of Higher Education in India and find out if despite the onslaught of globalisation and privatisation, how far it is possible to impart quality education to the majority.

Recycling of Natural Rubber Vulcanizates by Mechanochemical Devulcanization Process

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Sulfur cured gum natural rubber vulcanizates were devulcanized by two different concentration of diallyl disulfide. The devulcanization process was carried out at 110°C for 10 minutes in an open two-roll cracker-cum mixing mill. Natural rubber vulcanizates with various sulfur/accelerator ratios were used to study the cleavage of monosulfide, disulfide and polysulfide bonds. The properties of devulcanized natural rubber were increased with increasing disulfide concentration and the mechanical properties of the revulcanized natural rubber were increased with decrease in the sulfur content in the original rubber vulcanizates. TGA and DMA were conducted to study the effect of devulcanization on thermal stability and T_g behavior of the vulcanizates. Over about 70-80% retention in properties was observed by adopting this mechanochemical process. From IR spectroscopy it was observed that the oxidation of main polymeric chain did not occur at the time of high temperature milling.

Keywords: Gum rubber vulcanizate, Devulcanization, Cracker-cum mixing mill, Mechanical properties, Cure characteristics.

জল দাও আমার শিকড়ে

উচ্চশিক্ষার আলোকবৃত্ত আমাদের চর্চার বিষয়। আমাদের উচ্চশিক্ষা ব্যবস্থায় বিশ্বের উন্নত দেশের সঙ্গে সাযুজ্য আনবার লক্ষে নিরীক্ষণ চলছে অবিরত। পাঠ্যসূচি ও প্রকরণের দিক থেকে ‘আপ টু ডেট’ করবার বিবিধ প্রচেষ্টা চলছেই। উচ্চশিক্ষা ক্ষেত্র থেকে উৎপন্ন মানব সম্পদকে দেশের উন্নততর উৎপাদন প্রক্রিয়ার পক্ষে উপযোগী করে তোলার লক্ষে বিবিধ গবেষণা পরিকল্পনা পরীক্ষা চলছেই। স্মার্ট ক্লাস, ই-লার্নিং, স্কীল এনহ্যান্সমেন্ট ইত্যাদি নানা সব শব্দ ঘুরে ফিরে বেড়ায় উচ্চশিক্ষার প্রাঙ্গণে।

এই পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে জনবহুল দরিদ্র ভারতের কলেজ-ছাত্র, পড়াশুনো-পরিবেশ প্রভৃতির বাস্তবতা বিষয়ে নিরানন্দ কিছু ভাবনার উপস্থাপন। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে নথিভুক্ত ছাত্রসকল গ্রামীণ ও শহুরে, গরীব ও ধনী, মেধাবী ও মাঝারি, প্রথম-প্রজন্ম শিক্ষার্থী ও উচ্চশিক্ষিত পরিবারের সন্তান সব একাকার হয়ে যায় অনেকটা সেই ৫৯৬ ৪৭ফ এর মতো রোল নং, রেজিস্ট্রেশন নম্বরের সংখ্যা পরিচয়ের মধ্যে। ছাত্রদল--মানব সম্পদ।

সেই সম্ভাব্য বা জায়মান মানব সম্পদ উচ্চশিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে এসে পৌঁছয় ১৭-১৮ বছর বয়সে। শিশুর পড়াশুনা বিদ্যালয় স্তরে শুরু হয় ৫-৬বছর বয়সে। প্রথম শ্রেণি থেকে দশম তারপর একাদশ দ্বাদশ। এরপর ছাত্ররা কলেজে আসে, উচ্চশিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রের প্রথম ধাপ। আমাদের দেশের জনসংখ্যার তুলনায় পর্যাপ্ত না হলেও ইন্সকুল প্রচুর, সাধারণ সরকারি ব্যবস্থার ইন্সকুল। সেখানে ছাত্রসংখ্যার পক্ষে শিক্ষক কম। নানা অনিবার্য ও প্রচলিত অভ্যাসগত কারণে শিক্ষা ছাত্ররা পায় না। পরীক্ষা পাশ করে। কলেজে ঢোকার আগেই তারা কিছু প্রায় অমোচ্য অভ্যাসের মধ্যে ঢুকে থাকে। কলেজে নাম বেরোনের আগেই প্রাইভেট টিউটর ঠিক হয়ে যায়। বাজারে প্রশ্নোত্তরের বইও অনেক। ফলে স্নাতক সাম্প্রতিক স্তরেরপরীক্ষা তটিনী উৎরাণোর জন্য অধ্যাপকরা উদ্বৃত্ত হয়ে যান। এ সেই দ্বাদশ শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত ব্যবস্থারই অনিবার্য ধারাবাহিকতা। পাঠ্য বিপুল পরিমাণ, তথ্য ভাব ও ধারণায় তা গুরুভারও বটে। কিন্তু ব্যবস্থা সবটাই ‘মেড-ইজি’। কলেজে ছ-মাস অন্তর পরীক্ষা, পরীক্ষায় প্রচুর নম্বর পেয়ে পরবর্তী স্তরে পৌঁছতে হবে, নিম্ন সধ্যবিত্ত নিম্নবিত্ত বাবা মা বহু কষ্টে শিক্ষার খরচ যোগাচ্ছেন। প্রতিযোগিতার বাজার, শক্ত করে পা রাখতেই হবে জীবনের গাড়িটাতে। নইলে, রইলে পড়ে। শিক্ষিত বেকারের খাতায় নাম লেখানোর ভবিতব্য মানতে হবে, অসহায়, মানতেই হবে। সুতরাং এগোতে হবে সেই ‘মেড ইজি’র পথ ধরেই। এই হল আমাদের গ্রাম ও নগরের অধিকাংশের শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রের অব্যবহিত পরিবেশ। এ হল পরিস্থিতির বাস্তব।

বিশেষত মাতৃভাষা ও সাহিত্যের মত বিষয়, মানবিক বিদ্যার বিষয়গুলির পঠনে কোন জাতির (প্রাদেশিক) সংস্কৃতি, দেশ জাতি ধর্মের সাধারণ ইতিহাস ও ঐতিহ্যের প্রাথমিক ধারণা অনিবার্য শর্ত। অথচ রাজনৈতিক-ঐতিহাসিক আর্থ-সামাজিক জটিল প্রেক্ষাপটে ছাত্র সকলের অবস্থান এমন সব ধারণা গ্রহণের বিপরীতে। এই বাস্তবতায় সাহিত্যবোধ, মনন অভ্যাস ও জীবনদৃষ্টি গড়ে তোলা ইত্যাদি রয়ে বসে শেখার কোনো অবকাশই নেই। অর্থাৎ জানা-বোঝা-প্রকাশ করার ক্ষমতা অর্জনই শিক্ষা এই মৌলিক ধারণাই অদ্যকার ডিজিটাল ও তথ্য বিস্ফোরকের যুগে সেই বোঝাটুকু অবাস্তব মনে হয় না? এই ব্যবস্থায় সাহিত্য কবিতা, সাহিত্যতত্ত্ব, দর্শন ও রাষ্ট্রতত্ত্ব ইত্যাকার বিষয়গুলির পঠন পাঠনের প্রাসঙ্গিকতা ও উপযোগিতা সন্ধান কতদূর গুরুত্বের দাবী করে? এ-কি আমাদের জাতীয় অস্তিত্বরক্ষার প্রশ্নে অধিত নয়?

অধ্যাপিকা ডঃ শান্তী মজুমদার
বাংলা বিভাগ, আসানসোল গার্লস কলেজ

শিক্ষায় ডিজিটাইজেশন ও স্বদেশীয় বাস্তবতা

অধ্যাপিকা নাফিসা পারভিন
আসানসোল গার্লস কলেজ

সত্তরের দশকের কাছাকাছি সময়ে আমাদের দেশে এল এক নতুন বিপ্লব। ডিজিটাল বিপ্লব। যার হাত ধরে বদলে গেল আমাদের দেশের শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা তথা উচ্চশিক্ষার গতিপ্রকৃতি। একথা মেনে নিতে অসুবিধা নেই যে আধুনিক প্রযুক্তি আমাদের চিন্তাভাবনার পদ্ধতিকে পরিবর্তন করেছে। এক নিমেষে বহু মানুষের চিন্তা-ভাবনার শরিক হতে পেরেছি আমরা। দেশ-বিদেশের নানান তথ্য এসে গেছে আমাদের হাতের মুঠোয়। আজ কান পাতলেই শোনা যায় গুগলে খোঁজো সব পেয়ে যাবে। আমাদের দেশের শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা আজ প্রায় পুরোটাই নতজানু এই আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির কাছে।

তবে যে দেশের অধিকাংশ মানুষই যেখানে দারিদ্র্যসীমার নিচে বসবাস করে বা অতি নিম্নবিত্ত পরিবারের সেই ছেলে বা মেয়েটি হয়তো প্রথম প্রজন্ম যে নাকি উচ্চশিক্ষা গ্রহণে অগ্রসর হয়েছে বা যে দেশের "...বাঙালি বিধবা মা ধান ভেনে সুতো কেটে প্রাণপাত করে ছেলেকে শিক্ষা দিতে ব্যগ্র হয়।" --- তাদের কাছে এই আধুনিক পরিষেবা কতটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হয়ে ওঠে সে প্রশ্ন থেকেই যায়।

অনলাইনে ভর্তি, পরীক্ষার ফর্ম পূরণ, টাকা জমা দেওয়া প্রভৃতি যাবতীয় অত্যাবশ্যকীয় কাজ করার জন্য আমাদের দেশের এইসব দরিদ্র অথচ মেধাবী ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের যেতে হয় কোনও সাইবার ক্যাফেতে। দিতে হয় মোটা অঙ্কের টাকা এই পরিষেবার সুযোগ পেতে। নতুবা তারা দাবি করে অসহায় বাবা-মায়ের কাছে দামি মোবাইল ফোন। না পেলে মান-অভিমান। আর তারপর...! সে কথা উহাই থাক।

তাই মনে হয়, আমাদের দেশের এইসব অতি নিম্নবিত্ত প্রান্তিক অঞ্চলে বসবাসকারী শিক্ষার্থীদের প্রতিও আমাদের একটু সহানুভূতিশীল হওয়া প্রয়োজন। প্রয়োজন এক বিকল্প পথের অনুসন্ধান করা। এক্ষেত্রে তাদের নাগালের মধ্যে ব্যাপারটিকে পৌঁছে দেওয়ার প্রয়োজনীয় উদ্যোগ গ্রহণের পাশাপাশি কলেজ বা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়কে সরাসরি দায়িত্ব গ্রহণের প্রস্তাব করা যেতে পারে। তবেই রবীন্দ্রনাথের মতো আমরাও সবাইকে উচ্চশিক্ষার প্রাঙ্গণে স্বাগত জানিয়ে বলতে পারব--"তোমরা নিঃসংকোচে নির্ভয়ে আমাদের দেশে আসতে পার, তোমাদের অভ্যর্থনার ত্রুটি হবে না।"

Benefits and Challenges of Undergraduate Research

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Undergraduate research offers a high impact learning opportunity that goes beyond the traditional classroom experience. It provides a way for the students to gain in-depth learning, higher critical thinking ability and presentation skills, creativity, problem-solving skills, intellectual independence, understanding of research methodology^[1] etc. These activities not only enhance student engagement but also develop a close bond between faculty-mentors with students. Undergraduate research also motivates students to continue their studies and research after the completion of graduation. Though several challenges can arise such as, low budgets, inadequate facilities, time management, lack of students' interest etc, but the benefits outweigh the difficulties. This article aims to highlight the importance of undergraduate research for enhancing the learning and development of the students and creating a rich environment for the institute.

Reference:

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Prevalence of Dual Burden of Malnutrition Among College Girl Students: A Crucial Challenge of Higher Education

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Higher education is a vital platform of shaping the future of the students. It gives wings to the dream of desire one wants to be. Health is one of the utmost important aspect of one's life which should be fit and fine to achieve all such avenues. It is not a word of amaze that Nutrition directly affect the health status of each person's life. So, proper maintenance of nutritional status of students specially the girls who are the future and base of a healthy community should be ensured in proper manner. Now in current times there is dual burden of malnutrition condition prevailing among society specially in the developing country like India. Dual burden is two different form of malnutrition condition i.e. under nourishment at side and over nourishment on the other A statistics of NFHS -4 (National Family Health Survey): 2015-16 shows that total 21.3% women of age group (15-49) years are underweight & 19.9% are overweight/obese specifically in West Bengal. These data are the total percentage both covering rural & urban areas. On the other hand, Childhood undernourishment in various form are quite prevailing in India also contributes to poor nutritional condition in India in the adolescent or adult phase of life cycle.

Keywords: Nutrition, Health, Women, Higher Education, Students, Young age, Nation, Nutrition Status, Malnutrition, Nutrition Education, Obesity, Undernourishment

Higher Education in India: The Need for Change

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Education has become an indispensable tool for development. However, higher education institutions must change to reflect the complex interplay of society dynamics, to which they belong and which themselves are constantly changing. Higher education system plays an important role for the country's overall development which includes industrial, social, economic etc. The educational hub itself can be a source to resolve major societal challenges through active participation and interactions. This paper relates the growth of higher education in India to the changing funding pattern and suggests ways to ensure that higher education remains both affordable and accessible to all. The emphasis is on the need for greater adaptability in the higher education system so that it continues to provide the needed skills and trained workforce to the economy as it integrates with the world economy. Policy measures required to promote, sustain, and enhance world-class research are also included. Considering the weaknesses in the prevailing regulatory and quality assurance environment, the paper provides a roadmap for reforms towards improved accountability of the system. It also focuses on the key challenges that India is currently facing in higher education and some initiatives taken by the government to meet those challenges.

Effective Role of IQAC in Higher education

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IQAC is to play an important role in any types of educational institutions. It is a significant administrative body that is responsible for all types of quality matters. The primary responsibility of IQAC is to take the initiative the all-round development of the college or university. Help the student for his higher study and also help the teachers for his/her CAS and other carrier related matter, higher study and research. These all things clearly indicated that without the active role of IQAC all types of development impossible.

The establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) by accredited institutions (after the first cycle) is a major step in pushing long-term quality standards. IQAC in any institution is a significant administrative body that is responsible for all quality matters. It is the prime responsibility of IQAC to initiate, plan and supervise various activities that are necessary to increase the quality of the education imparted in an institution or college. The role of IQAC in maintaining quality standards in teaching, learning and evaluation becomes crucial, and the present research is therefore undertaken on a smaller scale to determine the exact status and functioning of IQAC and its outcome.

Guidelines by NAAC on Quality Indicators in Library and Information Services in Indian Colleges

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'Quality' is based on some standard defined by the NAAC for the accreditation of the higher educational institution. Under every higher education College institution, the library plays an important role to collect, processing and dissemination of knowledge. Evaluation of library process, collection and activities are essential components under the accreditation process. The NAAC has been defined as various indications to justify the quality and standard of service provided by the library. Set of indicators are Library Management-opening hours, library committee, Infrastructure, ICT, budget, etc.; Collection Development-printed, electronic, online journals, etc.; Users Service-borrowing rate, CAS, SDI, etc. and Best Practice-information literacy programs, institutional repositories, etc. The NAAC after wide study and evaluation always provides some set of guidelines for the development of the academic library.

Keywords: NAAC, College library, ICT, CAS, SDI, Library Service, Higher Education