

AN IQAC SEMINAR HELD ON 3RD JANUARY ,2019

ON THE TOPIC

**"CONSERVATION OF MANGROOVE ECO-SYSTEM
FOR THE PROTECTION OF COASTAL ENVIRONMENT "**



RESOURCE PERSON

PROF.DR. SHARAT KUMAR PALITA

**PROF & DEAN ,SCHOOL OF BIO-DIVERSITY &
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CENTRAL UNIVERSITY , KORAPUR .

ORGANISED BY

IQAC, PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE.

PATTAMUNDAI

REPORT

An IQAC seminar was held on 3rd January 2019 at 11 a.m. in hall No-25 on the topic 'CONSERVATION OF MANGROOVE ECO-SYSTEM FOR THE PROTECTION OF COASTAL ENVIRONMENT'. The resource person on this occasion was PROF.DR. SHARAT KUMAR PALITA, Prof & Dean, School Of Bio-Diversity & Conservation Of Natural Resources, Central University, Koraput. The seminar was inaugurated by Prof. Ramesh Chandra Shoo, Principal of this college. He gave the warmth welcome to resource person, staff & Students. Prof. Dr. Dushasan Parida, IQAC Coordinator, gave brief introduction of the guest and the topic. Prof. Dr. Palita delivered the topic through power point presentation very nicely. At the end, Prof. Manas Kumar Nayak tendered a vote of thanks to all present in this seminar.

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)
Pattamunadai College, Pattamundai
Invited Extramural Talk
Date : 03.01.2019; Time : 11:00 AM

Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystem for Protection of Coastal Environment

By

Prof. Sharat Kumar Palita

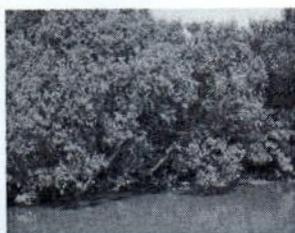
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Mangrove Ecosystem

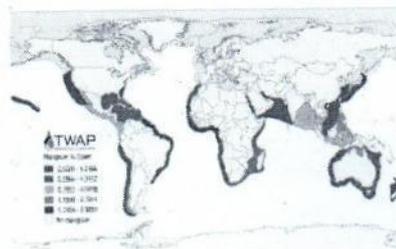
- Mangroves are trees or shrubs that have the common trait of growing in shallow and muddy salt water or brackish waters, especially along quiet shorelines, estuaries, tidal creeks, backwaters, lagoons, marshes and mud flats in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. .



- The mangroves are otherwise known as "Mangals".
- These plants exist under very hostile and inhospitable conditions.
- Mangrove plants have to encounter higher salinity, tidal extremes, heavy winds, high temperature and anaerobic soil substrates.

Mangroves of the World

- Mangroves are salt-tolerant forest ecosystems found mainly in tropical and sub-tropical inter-tidal regions of the world (mainly between latitudes 25° N and 25° S).
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- Mangroves are of two types, the eastern group that grow in the Malay peninsular region, occurring along the Indian and western pacific Ocean, including some parts of Australia.
- The western groups or new world mangroves are confined to the coast of America, West-indies and west Africa .

MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM

- Mangroves are periodically inundated by salt water from sea and fresh water from the rivers.
- They are generally subjected to twice daily tides: High and Low tides as well as fortnightly by Spring and Neap tides.
- These plants are developing peculiar adoptive morphological features and physiological mechanism's such as supporting and breathing roots (stilt roots and pneumatophores).

Mangrove Plants

- The mangrove plants are characterised by salt excreting leaves.
- This vegetation is characterized by dark-green waxy, shiny foliage.
- They show viviparous germination.

Mangrove : A Dynamic Coastal Ecosystem

- Mangroves and their associates together constitute a dynamic coastal ecosystem supporting rich microbial, floral and faunal components.
- The term "mangrove" comes to English from Spanish (perhaps by way of Portuguese), and is likely to originate from Guarani.
- It was earlier "mangrow" (from Portuguese *mangue* or Spanish *mangle*), but this word was corrupted via folk etymology influence of the word "grove".

Food Chain in Mangrove Ecosystem

- The food chain in mangrove relies on the recycling of the detritus, made by the falling leaves of the trees.
- Recycling is done by the smaller creatures, such as the burrowing crab and the shrimp.
- These species are considered as the primary consumers of the ecosystem and the mangroves are the main producers.

- One step above these creatures is the smaller fish of the mangrove forests.
- The top level of this food chain are the wading birds, such as egrets or ospreys.

Mangrove Ecosystem of India

- India covers about 4,445 km area of Mangroves
- West Bengal has the greatest area of mangroves cover in the country followed by Gujarat & Andaman Nikobar island.
- About 60% of the mangroves cover is found on the east coast of India.
- The largest mangroves occur along the Gangetic Sundarban on the Bay of Bengal.
- Mangroves of Bhitarkanika, though small in area is rich in Biodiversity



Mangroves of Sundarban

- The Sundarbans represent the largest mangrove forest in the Indian subcontinent.
- The name *Sundarban* has been derived from the *Sundari* trees (the mangrove species *Heritiera fomes*) that are found in Sundarbans in large numbers.
- The Indian part of Sundarbans is estimated to be about 4266.40 km².
- 69 intertidal plant species are found in Indian Sundarbans, of which 30 species belong to true mangrove, 32 species are mangrove associate (Mandal, 2008).
- Sundarban mangroves are important habitats for the endangered Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris*), salt water crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*), Gangetic Dolphin (*Plantasita gangetica*) and River Terrapin (*Batagur baska*)

Mangrove Forest of Odisha

- Mangroves of Odisha cover an area of 215 km² and distributed along river mouths of Subarnarekha, Bhudhabalanga, Bramhani-Baitarani and Mahanadi and Devi.
- Bhitarkanika mangrove forest situated in the Bramhani, Baitarani deltatic region in the district of Kendrapara in the east coast of Odisha.
- It is the second largest mangroves ecosystem in India.
- Bhitarkanika mangrove ecosystem is a hot-spot of biodiversity. It's home to largest population of giant salt water crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) in India.
- Also home to more than 215 species of avifauna including amazing 08 variety of Kingfishers.
- It is the second largest viable Mangrove Ecosystem in India and harbours more than 70 species of Mangrove and its associates (31 species of true mangroves).

- Gahirmatha is known to be one of the largest rookery for Olive Ridley Sea Turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*).
- "Bagagahana", the heronry provides nesting and living space to about 80,000 resident and migratory birds.
- Also the numerous wetlands scattered throughout the Sanctuary serve as feeding and wintering grounds for more than 50,000 migratory birds during winter and early summer months.
- Mudskippers are amphibious fishes and are seen in mudflats of Bhitarkanika.
- Out of the four species of horse shoe crabs of the World, two species are found in India viz; *Tachypleus gigas* and *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*.
- Both these species are found in Bhitarkanika along Gahirmatha coast. Very important from medicinal point of view- the blood of horseshoe crab is used for detection of bacterial endotoxins.
- Mangrove ecosystem supports a variety of fish fauna.
- Some of the commercially important fishes are illisha (*Hilsa illisha*), Khainga (*Mullet Spp.*), Bhakti (*Lates calcifer*), Kantia (*Mustus qulio*), Kokill or Anchovy (*Coilia dussumier*) etc.

Salt water crocodile project at Dangmal-Bhitarkanika National Park

- In Odisha, by the time of mid seventies, the population of salt water crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*) declined due to over exploitation, poaching and indiscriminate hunting.
- To save these greatly endangered species from extinction, a conservation programme was launched by the State Govt., under the guidance of Dr. H.R. Bustard, FAO/UNDP expert.
- The entire mangrove habitat was declared as Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary in 1975 and the conservation programme for protecting salt water crocodile started at Dangmal.
- The practice of collection of eggs from the Wild and their subsequent incubation technique was preferred to build up the depleted population.
- The reared crocodiles of 1.2 meter length were released into the creeks and creeklets.
- Now this rear and release programme has become highly successful and there is a stable population of crocodiles.

Gahirmatha and Mass Nesting of Sea Turtles

- Gahirmatha is declared as the first and the only Marine Sanctuary of Odisha in 1997.
- The sandy beaches of Gahirmatha has been frequented by Olive ridley sea turtles, *Lepidochelys olivacea* since time immemorial, migrating over thousand kilometers for mass nesting.

- During the breeding period of about eight months, from October to May, these turtles spend considerable amount of time in the shallow waters near Gahirmatha.
- Olive Ridley sea turtles feed on marine snails, smaller forms of fish, fish eggs, crustaceans and jellyfish. They lay eggs in Gahirmatha coast in large numbers.



Benefits of Mangrove Ecosystem

- Direct Benefits

- Food and fodder
- Fuel wood for cooking
- Timber for shelter construction
- Thatching material
- Charcoal, honey and wax
- Medicines from mangrove plants
- Mangrove areas are nurseries of numerous marine and brackish water species and their juveniles grow in ecosystem
- Mangrove ecosystem are favourable environment for a variety of economically important fish fauna (*Etropolis*, *Mugil*, *lates*, *Sillago*, *Chanos*, *Macrobrachium*, *Seylla* etc.), which boosts livelihood for fisherman

Mangrove wetlands provide

- nursery grounds for commercially important prawns, fishes and crabs.*
- enhance productivity of the fish in adjacent coastal waters by providing large quantities of organic and inorganic nutrients.*
- provide habitats for wildlife ranging from migratory birds to estuarine crocodiles.*
- Tanin liberated by the mangrove vegetation hardens egg case of fin and shell fishes and ensure better survival for hatchlings.
- The wax from mangrove leaves and hymenopteran's hives controls predatory aquatic insects.
- Mangroves are rich in yeast concentration and their enzymatic activities breakdown the cellulose and the hemicellulose from the mangrove litters and pectin from shells of dead crustaceans respectively making carbohydrates, protein etc. readily available to the juveniles of finfish, shellfish and crustaceans which feed on detritus.
- Mangroves also purify the aquatic systems from hydrocarbon pollution.
- In general mangroves indeed enriches the coastal productivity.*

Mangrove forests are among the most productive ecosystems and play an important role in

- EO 92** *protection of the coastal areas, as it acts as a barrier against cyclonic storms,*
- EO 92** *restrict the inland entry of saline water during storm surges and*
- EO 92** *act as a buffer against floods, thereby averting soil erosion in the coastal zone*
- EO 92** *Helps in dissipating winds, tidal and wave energy*
- EO 92** *Acts as a bioshield which can to a certain extent reduce the giant waves of tsunami*
- EO 92** *The green belt is more economical than stone walls*
- EO 92** *Play significant role in coastal stabilisation promoting land accretion and fixation of mud banks etc.*

Pichavaram Mangrove : A success Story against 2004 Tsunami

- EO 92** **Scientists have already proven that dense mangrove forests can help reduce the devastating impact of tsunamis and coastal storms by absorbing some of the waves' energy.**
- EO 92** **When tsunami struck Tamil Nadu in 2004, areas in Pichavaram and Muthupet with dense mangroves suffered fewer human casualties and less damage to property compared to areas without mangroves.**

Bhitarkanika Mangrove : A success Story against 1999 Super Cyclone

- EO 92** **During 1999 Super Cyclone, while coastal areas of Jgatsinghpur district was worst hit, as mangrove in the coastal areas were almost gone or degraded, ares close to Bhitarkanika suffered fewer casualties.**

Carbon Sequestration Potential of Mangrove Forest

- EO 92** **Mangroves have an enormous capacity for sucking up carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. For this reason mangroves are known as natural carbon sinks as they take CO₂ out of the atmosphere and store it in their biomass for many years.**
- EO 92** **They are among the most carbon-rich tropical forests and during normal growth, mangroves rapidly convert carbon dioxide into biomass.**
- EO 92** **The saturated soils in which they grow contain low levels of oxygen, which bacteria and fungi need as fuel to break down dead plant matter. Instead, this dead material is stored in the soil.**
- EO 92** **Mangroves account for only approximately 1% (13.5 Gt year⁻¹) of carbon sequestration by the world's forests, but as coastal habitats they account for 14% of carbon sequestration by the global ocean.**
- EO 92** **If mangrove carbon stocks are disturbed, resultant gas emissions may be very high.**

Mangrove and Climate Change

- EO 02** Mangroves line the world's coastlines and prefer warm temperatures, so they have traditionally been restricted to subtropical and tropical environments.
- EO 02** But they have many features that have enabled them to survive major climate shifts in the past.
- EO 02** Now, in a harbinger of climate change, mangroves are expanding from tropical zones into temperate areas.
- EO 02** Scientists are finding them at higher and higher latitudes in North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Australia and Latin America.

Threats to Mangroves

- Mangroves around the world have been severely reduced by human activities, particularly clearance for agriculture, aquaculture and urban development.
- The development of shrimp aquaculture ponds accounts for the loss of 20–50% of the mangrove ecosystem worldwide.
- It is estimated that mangrove deforestation rates in recent decades have been three to five times faster than other forests around the globe.
- It has been projected that the mangroves are supposed to decline by another 25% by 2025 in developing countries

Reversing the Trend: Conservation & Management of Mangroves

- Mangrove forests are of great importance to coastal communities, providing not only a source of food and resources but also protecting coastlines, preventing erosion and regulating our climate.
- Yet, mangroves are also one of the most threatened ecosystems and continue to be cleared at an alarming rate.
- Understanding the above importance of mangroves, strategies and actions for their conservation and sustainable use must be integrated within broader development planning frameworks.
- Government must recognise the strong link between mangrove ecosystem degradation and persistence of poverty in many rural coastal communities.
- Sustainable management and restoration of mangrove ecosystems is an achievable, but in can be really practically possible when local communities become aware, rise to the occasion and make it a socio-political issue, as it is linked to the life and livelihood of coastal communities.
- We the academic institutions (both teacher and students) have great role in spreading the message of mangroves in coastal protection.

IQAC Seminar on 03.01.2019 on Conservation of Mangrove Eco-System for the preparation of Coastal

environments

Pattamundai College, Pattamundai

Sl No	Name	Class	Roll No	Signature
1	Ratnakar Sahoo	+3 3 rd year	BS-16-081	Ratnakar Sahoo
2	Rahas behari muduli	+3 3 rd year	BS-16-124	Rahas behari muduli
3	Uttal keshari Das	+3 2 nd year	BS-16-128	Uttal keshari Das
4	Ashish Dash	+3 2 nd year	BS-16-232	Ashish Dash
5	Madhusudan Behera	+3 1 st year	BS18-058	Madhusudan Behera
6	Bibhredatta Panda.	+3 1 st year	BS18-109	Bibhredatta Panda.
7	Narendra sethi	+2 1 st year	IA18-231	Narendra sethi
8	Trilochan Das	+2 1 st year	IA18-208	Trilochan Das
9	Shankaran Behera	+2 1 st year	IA18-73	Shankaran Behera
10	Rajnikanta Jena	+3 2 nd year	BS-17-089	Rajnikanta Jena
11	Debabrata Mahana	+3 2 nd year	BS17-158	Debabrata Mahana
12	Jayanta Kumar Das	+3 3 rd yr.	BS-16-012	Jayanta Kumar Das
13	Priyaprasad Sahoo	+3 3 rd yr.	BS-16-016	Priyaprasad Sahoo
14	Nihar ranjan Tripathy	+3 3 rd yr.	BS-16-024	Nihar ranjan Tripathy
15	Prabira Kumar Sethy	+3 3 rd yr	BS-16-031	Prabira Kumar Sethy
16	Samik ranjan khatao	+3 3 rd yr	BS-16-064	Samik ranjan khatao
17	sandeep Kumar Behera	+3 2 nd yr	BS-17-079	Sandeep Kumar Behera
18	Nousad Khan	+3 2 nd yr	BS17-007	Nousad Khan
19	Ajit Kumar Grahem	+3 2 nd yr	BS17-109	Ajit Kumar Grahem
20	Rakesh Chandra Dash	+3 1 st yr	BA18-122	Rakesh Chandra Dash
21	Lalshmi Rekha Das	+3 2 nd yr.	BA17-221	Lalshmi Rekha Das

Sl No	Name	Class	Roll No	Signature
22	Akankshya Patra	+3 2nd yr Arts	BA-17-151	Akankshya Patra
23	Soumyashree Parida	+3 1st yr Arts	BA-18-049	Soumyashree Parida
24	Sadkhana Rout	+3 1st yr Arts	BA-18-246	Sadkhana Rout
25	Tanushree Parida	+3 3rd yr sci.	BS-16-147	Tanushree Parida
26	Samita Sahoo	+3 3rd yr Sci.	BS-16-156	Samita Sahoo
27	Priganka Kenuf	+3 3rd yr sci	BS-16-146	Priganka Kenuf
28	Shwagini Sahoo	+3 3rd yr. sc.	BS 16-004	Shwagini Sahoo
29	Satyabadi Sahoo	+3 3rd yr sc	BS 16-045	Satyabadi Sahoo
30	Anjali K.V. Rout	+3 3rd yr. sc.	BS-16-147	Anjali K.V. Rout
31	Dileep Day	+3 3rd yr. sc.	BS-16-034	Dileep Day
32	Subham Kumar Lenka	+3, 3rd year sc	BS16-048.	Subham Kumar Lenka.
33	Arcanika Prasad	+3, 3rd yr. sc	BS16-006	Arcanika Prasad
34	Subhanta Kumbal	+3 3rd year.	BS16-117	Subhanta Kumbal
35	Abhishek Nayak	+3 3rd year	BS-16-008	Abhishek Nayak
36	Arpita Sahoo	+3 1st year	B4 18-126	Arpita Sahoo
37	Sanghamitra Das	+3 1st year	B4 18-234	Sanghamitra Das
38	Kirishyalin Das	+3 1st year	B4 18-109	Kirishyalin Das
39	Ayaskanta Dash	+3 3rd year	BS16-009	Ayaskanta Dash
40	Madhusmita Padhi	+3 3rd year	BS16-085	Madhusmita Padhi
41	Ratolin Parida	+3 3rd year	BS16-153	Ratolin Parida
42	Princepriya Bhuyan	+3 3rd year	BS16-052	Princepriya Bhuyan.
43	Manalisha Sharma	+3 3rd year	BS16-038	Manalisha Sharma
44	Ankita Bhuyan	+3 3rd year	BS16-056	Ankita Bhuyan
45	Savitrya Parida	+3 3rd year	BS16-072	Savitrya Parida

Sl No	Name	Class	Roll No	Signature
46	Nibedita Patra	+3 2nd yr.	BS 17-120	Nibedita Patra
47	Archana Mallick	+3 2nd yr	BS 17-114	Archana Mallick
48	Ankita Sahoo	+3 3rd yr	BS 16-017	Ankita Sahoo
49	Sabitri Rout	+3 3rd yr	BS 16-070	Sabitri Rout
50	Sovanini Dash	+2 1st yr	138	Sovanini Dash
51	Sabita Parida	+2 1st yr	24	Sabita Parida
52	Bhagabati Sethi	+2 1st yr	226	Bhagabati Sethi
53	Swagatika Das	+3 1st yr	BS-18-103	Swagatika Das
54	Monalisa Dash	+3 1st yr	BS-18-039	Monalisa Dash
55	Elina Swain	+3 1st yr	BS-18-138	Elina Swain
56	Manisha Swain	+3 1st yr	BS-18-139	Manisha Swain
57	Sumitra Bal	+3 1st yr	BS-18-111	Sumitra Bal
58	Snehasmita Priyadarshini	+3 3rd yr	BS 16-107	Snehasmita Priyadarshini
59	Lipso Jena	+3 3rd yr	BS 16-132	Lipso Jena
60	Rajashree Priyadarshini Sahoo	+3 3rd yr	BS 16-155	Rajashree Priyadarshini Sahoo
61	Nibedita Swain	+3 3rd yr	BS 16-007	Nibedita Swain
62	Manisha Parida	+3 3rd yr	BS 16-133	Manisha Parida
63	Trishnamayee Sain	+3 3rd yr	BS-16-131	Trishnamayee Sain
64	Baishachi Mahapatra	+3 3rd yr	BS-16-119	Baishachi Mahapatra
65	Sushree Subhasmita Panda	+3 3rd yr	BS-16-140	Sushree Subhasmita Panda
66	Anita Biswal	+3 3rd yr	BS-16-033	Anita Biswal
67	Swati Prava Sahoo	+2 3rd yr	BS 16-001	Swati Prava Sahoo
68	Tyoti Mayee Nath Sharma	+3 3rd yr	BS-16-050	Tyoti Mayee Nath Sharma
69				

Sl No	Name	Class	Roll No	Signature
70	Smiti Prayadarani Rouf	+3 3rd yr	BS-16-023	Smiti Prayadarani Rouf
71	Pragathi Rouf	+3 3rd yr	BS-16-011	Pragathi Rouf
72	Nitu Parida	+3 3rd yr	BS16-009	Nitu Parida
73	Sushree Swagatika Rouf	+3 3rd yr	BS-16-095	Sushree Swagatika Rouf
74	Pradyumna Ketan Rouf	+3 3rd yr	BS-16-005	Pradyumna Ketan Rouf
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ହେଡ଼ାଳବଣ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡା, ୫/୧(ଇମିସ): ହେଡ଼ାଳବଣର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଓ ନୂତନ ହେଡ଼ାଳବଣ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ନ ହେଲେ ବିଶ୍ୱ ତାପନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଥିବା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟରେ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଂଚଳ ପ୍ରତି ଘୋର ବିପଦ ଦେଖାଦେବ। ଏହା ଉପରେ ଜନସଚେତନା ସହ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଭୂମିକା ରହିଛି ବୋଲି ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡା ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଆଇକ୍ୟୁଏସି ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଂଚଳର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ହେଡ଼ାଳବଣର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ଶୀର୍ଷକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଚକ୍ରରେ ଯୋଗଦେଇ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କୈବିବିଧିପତା ବିଭାଗର ତିନି ପ୍ରଫେସର ଶରତ କୁମାର ପାଲିତା ମତ ରଖିଛନ୍ତି। ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡା ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରଫେସର ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁଙ୍କ ସଭାପତିତ୍ୱରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରଫେସର ପାଲିତା ବକ୍ତବ୍ୟ ରଖିଥିଲେ। ଆଲୋଚନା ଚକ୍ରରେ ଡ. ଦୁଃଶୀଦନ ପରିଡ଼ା ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟ ସଂପର୍କରେ ମତ ରଖିବା ସହ ଅତିଥିପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ। କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ଡ. ଅଞ୍ଜଳି ଦାଶ ସଂଯୋଜନା କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ମାନସ କୁମାର ନାୟକ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଅର୍ପଣ କରିଥିଲେ। ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଅଧିବେଶନରେ ଜଳେଜର ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ, ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଓ କର୍ମଚାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ 'ନାକ' ଉପରେ ଏକ କର୍ମଶାଳା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା। ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଯୁକ୍ତିସି କୋଅର୍ଡିନେଟର ପ୍ରଫେସର ଅଧିକାରୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀନାରାୟଣ ଦାସ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ନାକ୍ ଆକ୍ରିଡେସନ ପାଇଁ ଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ ମତବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିଥିଲେ। କର୍ମଶାଳାରେ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଶରତ କୁମାର ପାଲିତା ଯୋଗଦେଇ ୨୦୧୭ରେ ଯୁକ୍ତିସି କରିଥିବା ନାକ୍ ପାଇଁ ନୂତନ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ। ଶୁଭାଶିଷ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଅର୍ପଣ କରିଥିଲେ। କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ଅରବିନ୍ଦ ପାଣ୍ଡବ, ରମେଶ କୁମାର ସାହୁ, ଜିତେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମଲ୍ଲିକ, ରଞ୍ଜିତ କୁମାର ସେନାପତି, ଆରଏନ ମଧୁସୂତା ପରିଡ଼ା, ସଂଜୀବ ଦାଶ, ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ର କୁମାର ପଣ୍ଡା, ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ସ୍ୱାଇଁ, ସରୋଜ ନାୟକ, ପ୍ରଦ୍ୟୁମ୍ନ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପ୍ରେମଲତା ରାଉତଙ୍କ ସମେତ ସମସ୍ତ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକାମାନେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ।

SAMBAD : 06.01.2019

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଲ କଲେଜରେ ଆଇକ୍ୟୁଏସି ସେମିନାର

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଲ: ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଲ
କଲେଜରେ ଆଇକ୍ୟୁଏସି ସେମିନାର
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । କଲେଜ
ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରଫେସର ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର
ସାହୁଙ୍କ ପୌରହିତ୍ୟରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ
ସେମିନାରରେ କୋରପୁର କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ
ବିଶ୍ୱ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ପ୍ରଫେସର
ଶରତ କୁମାର ପଲିତା ମୁଖ୍ୟବକ୍ତା
ଭାବେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ସମୁଦ୍ର
ତଟର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ହେଡ଼ାଳବଣ
ଫରମ୍ପର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ବିଶଦ ଭାବେ
ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ । ପ୍ରଧାନ
ବକ୍ତା ସନ ପରିତା ସ୍ୱାଗତଭାଷଣ ଓ
ଅତିଥି ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ
। ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ମାନସ କୁମାର ନାୟକ
ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ଏହି
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ତଥା
ନାକ ସଂଯୋଜକ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀନାରାୟଣ ଦାଶ, ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଡ.
ଅଞ୍ଜଳୀ ଦାଶ, ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ଡ. ରମେଶ
ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ, ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ସଞ୍ଜିବ ଦାସ ଓ
ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ରଞ୍ଜିତ କୁମାର ସେନାପତି
ପ୍ରମୁଖ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିଲେ ।

PRAGATIVADI: 05.01.2019