

REPORT



ONE DAY SEMINAR

ON

QUALITY RESEARCH AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

11.08.2023

ORGANIZED BY

IQAC, St. Joseph's College

Date: 11.08.2023

Time 10:00am-3:00pm

Programme Schedule

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| 1. Welcoming the guests | 10:00am-
10:10am |
| 2. Introduction of Mr. Sandip Das by Dr. Anirudra Gurung, Coordinator IQAC | 10:10am-
10:15am |
| 3. Lecture by Mr. Sandip Das, Librarian, Siliguri College on the topic
“Demystifying Scholarly publication” | 10:15am-
11:00am |
| 4. Tea Break | 11:00am-
11:15am |
| 5. Introduction of Mr. Santanu Das by Dr. Anirudra Gurung | 11:15am-
11:20am |
| 6. Lecture by Dr. Santanu Das, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Library and
Information Science, Coochbehar Panchanan Barma University on the topic
“Intellectual Property Rights” | 11:20am-
12:05pm |
| 7. Lunch Break | 12:05pm-
1:00pm |
| 8. Lecture by Mr. Sandip Das on the topic “Academic Identity” | 1:00pm-
1:45pm |
| 9. Lecture by Dr. Santanu Das on the topic “Open Educational Resource (OER)” | 1:45pm-
2:30pm |
| 10. Valedictory Session by Dr. Pathik Roy, Teachers Council Secretary | 2:30pm-
3:00pm |

The programme was conducted by Dr. Anirudra Gurung, Coordinator, IQAC. The programme was chaired by the Principal Fr. Dr. Donatus Kujur. Ms. Sandhya Lama, Department of English and Ms. Albina Subba, Department of Zoology were assigned as rapporteur. Dr. Pathik Roy, Secretary, Teachers' Council, conducted the valedictory session at the end of the session.

Morning Session

Topic 1: Demystifying Scholarly Publication

Presenter: Mr. Sandip Das, Librarian, Siliguri College.

The presentation focussed on how to avoid Predatory journals and ensure scientific publication of your articles. Publications are important for teachers especially regarding their promotions (CAS) and thus the predatory publications take advantage of such people who are looking forward to get their articles published. A predator publisher is an opportunist publishing venue that exploits the academic needs of an individual to publish certain articles but offers little reward for publishing those articles.

However, the presenter gave out points on how to identify a predator publisher by focussing on some of these points:

- They tend to take undue advantage of the creator by selling their articles.
- They focus more on quality rather than quantity.
- They show huge number of publications to the researchers on their websites to lure inventors/ creators.
- Predator publishers have become a huge nuisance in the academia as it gives a chance to pseudo researchers to prosper thereby threatening the scientific approach towards research.

Predatory journals can be easily identified as they:

Promise rapid publication: they do not maintain any kind of frequency in their issues of publications.

- Fake matrix are put up to fool the researchers.
- There might be some spelling or grammatical errors in their websites
- They charge unexpected fees for publishing the articles.
- They have a journal website with an over broad spectrum not focussing on a single topic.
- They ask for copyright ownership from the writers.
- They allow manuscript submission by email.
- They promote non-existence conference, create a fake academic board/ editorial board and hijack titles to create duplicate websites with a similar name.

Researchers have to be smart enough to not to fall prey to such predatory publishers and hence ensure its authenticity by asking questions such as:

- Do you know the journal?
- Can you easily contact the publisher?
- Are the articles published are available in well-known database?
- Are the details of the fees visible online?
- Do you recognize the editorial board?
- Is the publisher a members of a well-known publishing identity? etc

etc.

Topic 2: Intellectual Property Rights

Presenter: Dr. Santanu Das, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Library and Information Science, Coochbehar Panchanan Barma University

The speaker began his presentation about the topic by discussing the term property which means something that a person or an entity has legal rights over it. He elaborated the term by categorizing the term into two viz. Tangible and Intangible.

- Intellectual property specially refers to creativity of the mind such as:
 - Intangible creations of human intellect
 - Inventions
 - Literary and Artistic works
 - Designs and symbols
 - Names and Images used in commerce.

Why do we need IPR?

Idea generation: Discussion with peer group, idea theft, economic profit earned by somebody else by sharing others idea; upsets the creator. In this way intellectual theft takes place. Hence it is mandatory to protects own Intellectual Property.

He also spoke about how IPR can:

- encourage innovation and creativity
- reward inventors and creators financially
- ensures fair competition
- promotes public health and safety
- supports cultural heritage etc.

Ways to protect IPR:

- Patent Act 1970

- Copyright Act 1957
- Trademarks
- Industrial designs act 2000
- Geographical Indications
- Trade secrets
- SILCLDA 2000

He also talked about the VMIS- Virtual Museum of Images and Sounds which protects the IPR across India and abroad.

Towards conclusion he talked about how having a sound knowledge about IPR can:

foster innovation, creativity and economic growth in India

provide a legal framework for IPR protection

However, it has a drawback also as the disputes related to the isolation of IPR are mostly delayed despite of the GOI passing the NIP in 2016.

Evening Session

Topic 03: Open Educational Resource (OER)

Presenter: Dr. Santanu Das, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Library and Information Science, Coochbehar Panchanan Barma University

The resource person began his presentation by speaking about what Open Educational Resource (OER) is. OER is any type of educational materials that are in public domain or introduced open license. It includes textbooks, syllabi, curricula, assignments, tests, projects, audio, video, animations etc.

The next part of the presentation was rather technical, where the speaker showed how books and materials can be downloaded through various OERs. There are many OERs available, but the speaker focussed only on those approved by the UGC.

Following were cited as few examples:

- <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
- <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- <https://egyankosh.ac.in/> (Honours)
- <https://www.base-search.net/> (For OER documents)
- <https://doaj.org/> (Open access Journals)

- <https://www.doabooks.org/> (Open access books)
- <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/> (Thesis)
- <https://oatd.org/> (Thesis)
- <https://ndltd.org/>
- <https://vidyamidra.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- <https://ekumbh.aicte-india.org/>
- https://karnatakaeducation.org.in/KOER/en/index.php/Main_Page
- https://sol.du.ac.in/admission_23_24/index.html
- <https://data.gov.in/>

Topic 4: Visualize your research to build academic identity: IRINS

Presenter: Mr. Sandip Das, Librarian, Siliguri College.

The speaker started his presentation by speaking about the importance of Academic Identity. He said that just a passport is required for foreign visit, academic identity is required to give ourselves in our respective fields.

There are various ways of developing an academic identity.

- Promote your research: One needs to promote research by sharing their works in various platforms. It is important to get a unique IDs such as ORCID, Google ID etc.
- Share outputs of your research: Sharing research outputs aids the advancement of scientific progress and benefits the researchers. Researchers can share their research outputs in various digital library and search engines such as Pubmed etc.
- Create and keep up to date online profile: One needs to keep their CV up to date. VIDWAN is the database developed by INFLIBNET which contains the profiles of scientists/researchers and other faculty members of India.
- Engage in social networking communities: Researchers also need to engage themselves in social networking communities like Researchgate, LinkedIn, Academia etc.

Challenges: It is important to know how the research activities are traced through one's career. As a researcher, we want to ensure that our work is discoverable and connected. So, one needs to minimize time to spend on repetitive data and eliminate name ambiguity, distinguishing from other researchers and ensuring proper attribution.

Academic IDs:

- International Standard Naming Identifier (ISNI)
- Proprietary Author Identifier
- Scopus ID
- Google Scholar ID
- ORCID ID

- VIDWAN-IRINS etc

IRINS (International Research Information Network System):

It is a web-based research information management service developed by INFLIBNET. All colleges have to create IRINS instance. All the details of the faculty members have to be submitted to INFLIBNET, which then creates IRINS. Once it is created H-index of college is shown department-wise. It helps to minimize time consumption in data entry and activity recording.

In conclusion, he shed light on the transformative potential of freely available and adaptable educational materials.



Topic of the One Day Seminar



Welcome address by Teachers' Council Secretary Dr. Pathik Roy



Mr. Sandip Das and Dr, Santanu Das



Seminar Presentation by Mr. Sandip Das



Seminar Presentation by Dr. Santanu Das



Memento presentation to Mr. Sandip Das by the Principal Fr. Dr. Donatus Kujur



Memento presentation to Dr, Santanu Das by the Principal Fr. Dr. Donatus Kujur



Group photo of all the participants

Compiled by:

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