

University of Mysore
Department Studies in Zoology
Manasagangotri, Mysuru



MALAVIYA MISSION TEACHER TRAINING CENTER

**RUSA Sponsored Seven-days Workshop on
“National Workshop On Recent Advances In Research Using Animal Models”
[19th to 25th February 2026]**

**Department of Studies in Zoology, Manasagangotri, Mysuru
Program Schedule**

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ZOOLOGY
&
MALAVIYA MISSION TEACHER TRAINING CENTER
MANASAGANGOTRI, MYSURU-570006

Organizes One Week

“National Workshop On Recent Advances In Research Using Animal Models”
[19th to 25th February 2026]

Sponsored by

Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan-2.0



DOS in Zoology
 Manasagangotri, Mysuru.

Schedule of Events

Chief Patron
Prof. N.K.Lokanath
 Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor
 University of Mysore,
 Mysuru.

Patron
Smt. M.K. Savitha, K.A.S.
 Registrar, UOM, Mysuru.

Prof. N. Nagaraja
 Registrar (Evaluation), UOM,
 Mysuru.

Convener
Chairperson
 DOS in Zoology, UOM,
 MGM.

Organizing Committee
members

1. Prof. S. Basavarajappa
2. Prof. M.S. Krishna
3. Dr. Mohan Kumar. T. K.
4. Dr. S. Santhosh.
5. Dr. Prajwala. B
6. Smt. Asha. P.J
7. Smt. Damini. C. S.
8. Ms. Sindu. K.
9. Ms. Srii Vidya.

Day 1: 19-02-2026 (Thursday)		
8.30am -9.30am	Registration	
11.00am	Inauguration	
Time	Resource Person	Title
10.00 am to 11.30 am	Dr. Ramakrishna Former Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata	Century of faunal survey conservation and discoveries in India I
11.30 am to 11.45 am	Tea Break	
11.45 am to 1.15 pm	Prof. H. A. Ranganath. Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.	Diversity in form and functions of RNA: Part I: Housekeeping functions
1.15 pm to 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
2.00 pm to 3.30 pm	Dr. Ramakrishna Former Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata	Century of faunal survey conservation and discoveries in India II
3.30 pm to 3.45 pm	Tea Break	
3.45 pm to 5.15 pm	Prof. H. A. Ranganath. Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.	Diversity in form and functions of RNA: Part II: Regulatory functions.
Day 2: 20-02-2026 (Friday)		
Time	Resource Person	Title
10.00 am to 11.30 am	Prof. S. N. Hegde Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.	Taxonomy of <i>Drosophila</i>
11.30 am to 11.45 am	Tea Break	
11.45 am to 1.15 pm	Prof. S.S. Malini Chairperson DOS in Genetics and Genomics, MGM.	Unravel the secrets of brain and its management
1.15 pm to 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
2.00 pm to 3.30 pm	Prof. V. Shakunthala Chairperson DOS in Zoology MGM.	Live embryo observation sex comb differentiation and species identification.
3.30 pm to 3.45 pm	Tea Break	
3.45 pm to 5.15 pm	Prof. M. S. Krishna DOS in Zoology, MGM.	<i>Drosophila</i> Models: Morphology of <i>Drosophila</i> .



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Day 3: 21-02-2026 (Saturday)		
Time	Resource Person	Title
10.00 am to 11.30 am	Prof. Gurushankar. H. P Central University Kerala, Kasaragodu, Kerala	Human disorder model: Sex determination in organisms.
11.30 am to 11.45 am	Tea Break	
11.45 am to 1.15 pm	Prof. Gurushankar. H. P Central University Kerala, Kasaragodu, Kerala	Human disorder model: leukemia – lessons from Down's syndrome
1.15 pm to 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
2.00 pm to 3.30 pm	Dr. Chennaveerappa. H Ret. Professor Government College Maharani's, Mysuru.	Grasshopper as a Model organism to study cytogenetics as well as for evolution
3.30 pm to 3.45 pm	Tea Break	
3.45 pm to 5.15 pm	Prof. S. Basavarajappa DOS in Zoology, MGM	Field collection and identification of grass hopper in MGM
22-02-2026 (Sunday)		
Day 4: 23-02-2026 (Monday)		
Time	Resource Person	Title
10.00 am to 11.30 am	Prof. C. B. Ganesh Senior Professor Department of Studies in Zoology Karnataka University, Dharwada.	Evolutionary medicine: why natural selection shapes disease, aging an antibiotic resistance-I
11.30 am to 11.45 am	Tea Break	
11.45 am to 1.15 pm	Prof. H. N. Yajurvedi. Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.	Stress physiology using rat model
1.15 pm to 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
2.00 pm to 3.30 pm	Prof. C. B. Ganesh Senior Professor Department of Studies in Zoology Karnataka University, Dharwada.	Evolutionary medicine: why natural selection shapes disease, aging an antibiotic resistance-II
3.30 pm to 3.45 pm	Tea Break	
3.45 pm to 5.15 pm	Dr. Y. S. Suhas Head-Laboratory Animal & Preclinical Research Service Vaarunya Biolabs Private Limited, Bengaluru.	Preclinical research in drug discovery-An overview : rat as model



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Day 5: 24-02-2026 (Tuesday)		
Time	Resource Person	Title
10.00 am to 11.30 am	Prof. V. A. Vijayan Former Professor UOM, Mysuru	Epidemiological Research with Mosquitoes as Model Vectors
11.30 am to 11.45 am	Tea Break	
11.45 am to 1.15 pm	Prof. Nagaraj Professor and Chairman Department of Studies in Applied Zoology Biological Science Block, Shankarghatta, Kuvempu University, Shivamogga.	<i>Drosophila</i> as a Human Disease Model
1.15 pm to 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
2.00 pm to 3.30 pm	Prof. N. B. Ramachandra, FASc Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.	Genetics Today
3.30 pm to 3.45 pm	Tea Break	
3.45 pm to 5.15 pm	Prof. Nagaraj Professor and Chairman Department of Studies in Applied Zoology Biological Science Block, Shankarghatta, Kuvempu University, Shivamogga.	Identification of mosquito larva from Manasagangotri Campus Mysuru.
Day 6: 25-02-2026 (Wednesday)		
Time	Resource Person	Title
10.00 am to 11.30 am	Prof. S. R. Ramesh. Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.	Giant Chromosomes and their significance in research.
11.30 am to 11.45 am	Tea Break	
11.45 am to 1.15 pm	Prof. Sannappa. B Professor and Chairman DOS in Sericulture and Science, UOM,MGM.	Prospects of Sericulture in India
1.15 pm to 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
2.00 pm to 3.30 pm	Prof. T. S. Jagadeesh Kumar DOS in Sericulture Science UOM, MGM.	Molecular spectrum of AMPs in silkworm model
3.30 pm to 3.45 pm	Tea Break	
3.45 pm to 5.15 pm	Prof. Anil Kumar DOS in Sericulture and Science, MGM.	From silkworm to silk pros and con (Overview of silk)

All are cordially invited by
Chairperson, Teaching Staff, Research Scholars
And Students
Venue: Prof. M. R. Rajasekarasetty Memorial Hall,
DOS in Zoology, Manasagangotri, Mysuru – 06.

The Seven-days workshop on “National Workshop On Recent Advances In Research Using Animal Models” was useful for Teaching, Research Scholars and students a much anticipated event in held on February 19th to 25th, 2026 at the Department of

Studies in Zoology. The workshop was attended by guest faculty, research scholars, invitees and M.Sc., Zoology students. This workshop was a great platform for experimental research using different animal models for knowledge sharing and networking among the participants and attendees.

Day – 1

Session 1 : Inaugural session

President address : **Prof. N.K. Lokanath**
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor
University of Mysore, Mysuru

Inaugural address : **Dr. Ramakrishna**
Former Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata.

Date and Time : 19th February, 2026, 10.00 am to 11.30 am

Resource Person : **Dr. Ramakrishna**
Former Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata.

Title : Century of faunal survey conservation and discoveries in India I





First Session by Ramakrishna he spoke about the origin of the subject Taxonomy and subsequent development of the branch taxonomy. He spoke predominantly on the scientific study and classification of India's fauna developed largely under the influence of European scholars from the eighteenth century onward. Early efforts were led by naturalists associated with the British East India Company, who documented India's rich biodiversity through collections and field observations, laying the groundwork for modern taxonomy. Sir William Jones played a pioneering role in encouraging scientific inquiry, and the establishment of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784 provided an institutional base for natural history research. Zoologists such as Thomas Horsfield and John Edward Gray further advanced the classification of Indian mammals, reptiles, and birds. A major milestone was the founding of the Zoological Survey of India in 1916, which systematized faunal studies in the country. Naturalists like Allan Octavian Hume and Ferdinand Stoliczka also made significant contributions. European institutions such as the British Museum housed extensive Indian collections, aiding comparative taxonomy. Despite the colonial context, these foreign scholars significantly shaped the foundations of faunal taxonomy in India and integrated Indian species into global scientific knowledge.

Session 2

Resource Person : **Prof. H. A. Ranganath.**
Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.

Date and Time : 19th February, 2026, 11.45 am to 1.15 pm

Title : Diversity in form and functions of RNA: Part I: Housekeeping functions



The second session was handled by Prof. Ranganath H.A he spoke on the Diversity in form and function of RNA, in the first part of the speech, the house keeping function of RNA and its function. RNA exhibits remarkable structural and functional diversity Beyond its classical role as protein synthesis, various types of RNA, house keeping, gene regulation essential for the cell survival and maintenance. Further, in his talk the different type of RNA and its role in the different levels of regulation of cellular function has been clearly clarified to students.

Session 3

Resource Person : **Dr. Ramakrishna**
Former Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata

Date and Time : 19th February, 2026, 2.00 pm to 3.30 pm

Title : Century of faunal survey conservation and discoveries in India II



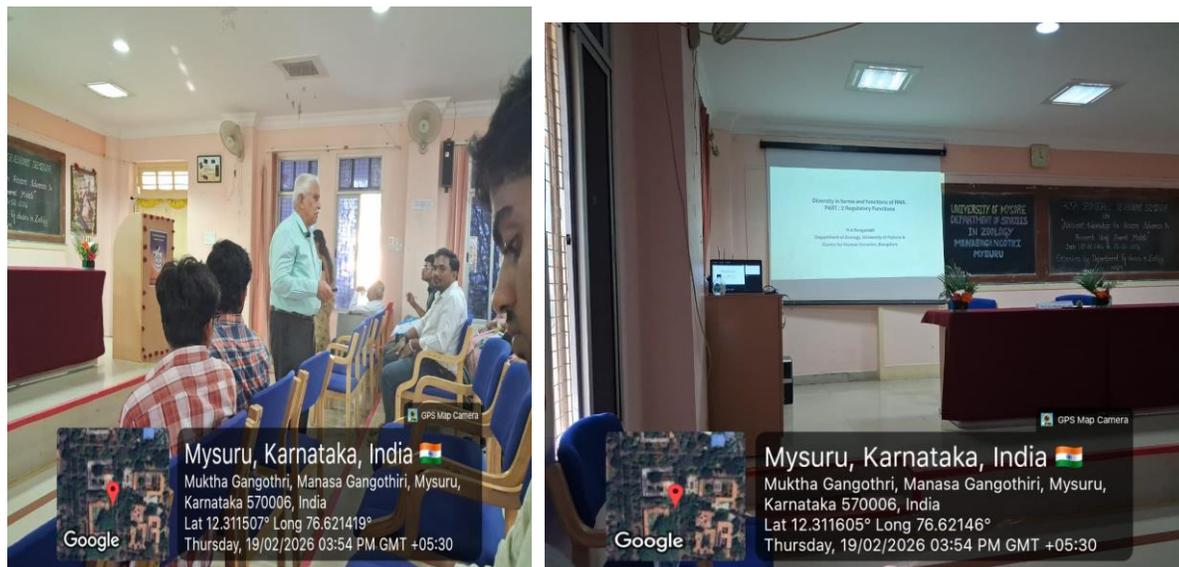
Post lunch session was continued by Dr. Ramakrishna and mainly spoke on the work done when he was in ZSI. Bio resources of Karnataka by Ramakrishna is an informative and well-structured work that highlights the rich biological wealth of Karnataka. The book presents a comprehensive overview of the state's diverse ecosystems, ranging from the forests of the Western Ghats to the coastal and dry inland regions. It effectively documents various plant, animal, and microbial resources, emphasizing their ecological, economic, and cultural importance. The author explains how Karnataka's varied climate and geography have contributed to its remarkable biodiversity. Special attention is given to endemic and endangered species, as well as to the role of local communities in conserving natural resources. The book also discusses issues such as deforestation, habitat loss, and sustainable management practices, making it relevant for students, researchers, and policymakers.

Session 4

Resource Person : **Prof. H. A. Ranganath.**
Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.

Date and Time : 19th February, 2026, 3.45 pm to 5.15 pm

Title : Diversity in form and functions of RNA: Part II: Regulatory functions



Session 4 speaker was Prof. H.A. Ranganath he continued to speak on the Regulatory function of the RNA. Major highlights of the Regulatory functions of RNA include, Controlling gene expression at transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. Modulating chromatin structure and epigenetic marks. Participating in RNA processing, splicing, and mRNA stability. Defending against viral genomes and transposons. In short, RNAs are highly versatile molecules, acting as both structural components and key regulators of gene expression, making them central to cellular function and adaptability.

Day - 2

Session 1

Resource Person : **Prof. S. N. Hegde**
Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.

Date and Time : 20th February, 2026, 10.00 am to 11.30 am

Title : Taxonomy of *Drosophila*



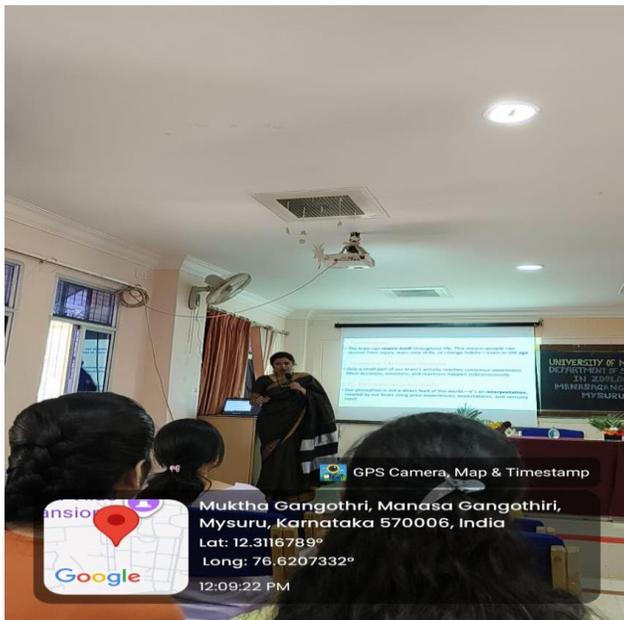
The taxonomy of *Drosophila* places it within the kingdom Animalia, phylum Arthropoda, class Insecta, order Diptera, and family *Drosophilidae*. The genus *Drosophila* was established by Johann Wilhelm Meigen in 1830 and includes many species commonly known as fruit flies. One of the most studied species is *Drosophila melanogaster*, which has become a key model organism in genetics and developmental biology. Within the family *Drosophilidae*, *Drosophila* belongs to the subfamily *Drosophilinae* and is further divided into multiple subgenera and species groups based on morphological and genetic characteristics. Taxonomic classification of *Drosophila* has evolved over time due to advances in molecular phylogenetics, leading to reclassification of several species into new or different genera. The genus remains one of the most diverse and scientifically significant groups within Diptera.

Session 2

Resource Person : Prof. S.S. Malini
Chairperson
DOS in Genetics and Genomics, MGM

Date and Time : 20th February, 2026, 11.45 am to 1.15 pm

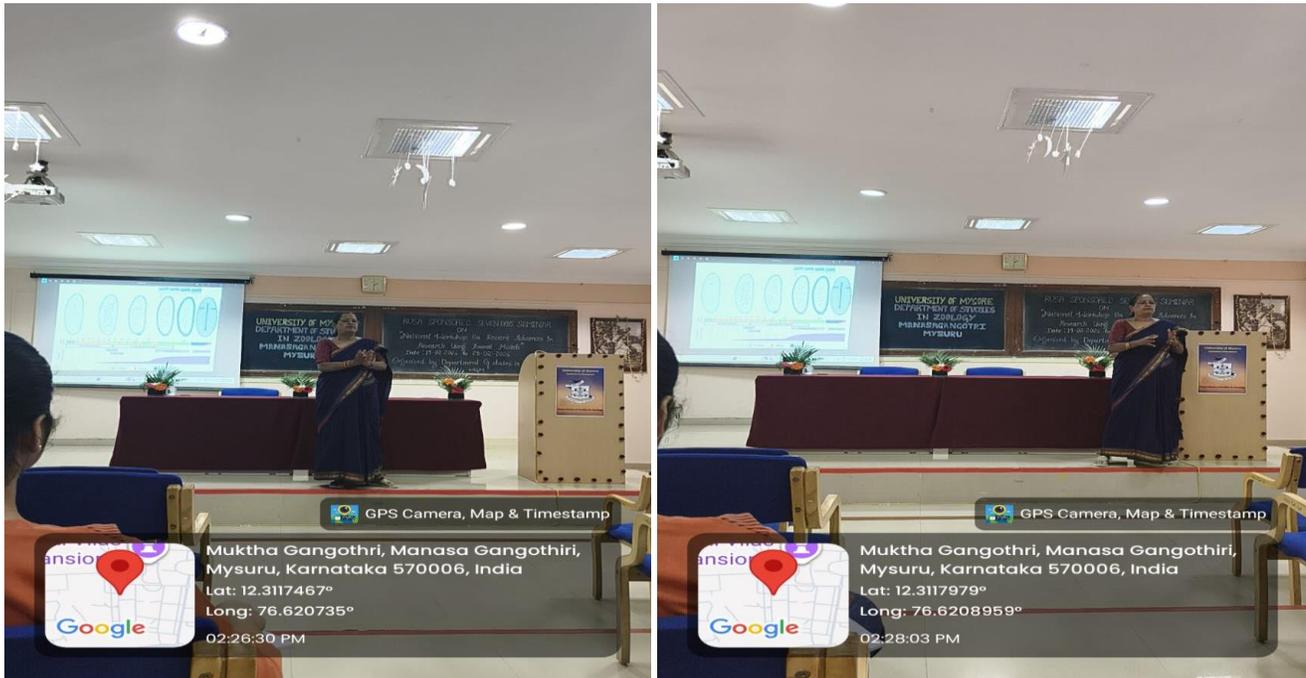
Title : Unravel the secrets of brain and its management



Prof. S. S Malini am has delivered a very informative lecture about the respective topic. Students have learnt about how to do stress management, positive thinking, how our brain works. She thought what are all the parts of brain and what are the functions of those parts, From simple reflex actions to complex processes like thinking, learning, memory, and decision-making, the brain plays a crucial role. Proper management of brain health is essential for maintaining overall well-being and quality of life.

Session 3

- Resource Person** : Prof. V. Shakunthala
Chairperson, DOS in Zoology, MGM.
- Date and Time** : 20th February, 2026, 2.00 pm to 3.30 pm
- Title** : Live embryo observation sex comb differentiation and species identification.

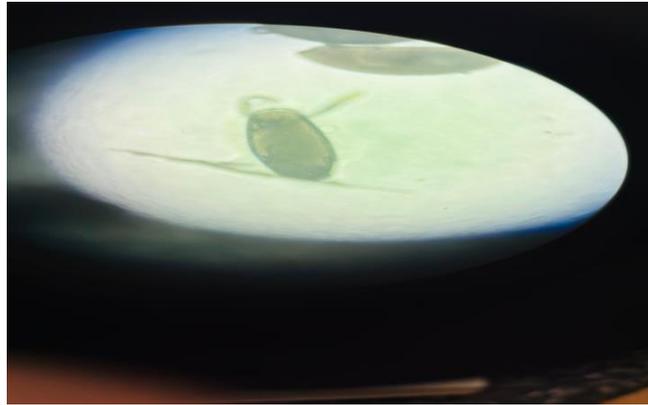


On 20th February, the National Workshop featured a highly informative and technically enriching session on live embryo observation, sex comb differentiation, and species identification, conducted by Prof. V. Shakunthala, Chairperson, Department of Zoology, University of Mysore.

In this detailed hands-on session, Prof. V. Shakunthala demonstrated the standardized protocol for collecting live *Drosophila* embryos using oviposition plates, synchronization of egg laying, and careful handling to preserve embryo viability. Participants were trained to identify distinct embryonic stages based on morphological landmarks under a compound microscope. The importance of studying embryogenesis in understanding gene expression, developmental regulation, morphogenesis, and early-stage phenotypic alterations was emphasized, particularly in the context of experimental biology and model organism research.

A focused segment on sex comb differentiation enabled participants to distinguish male flies by identifying the characteristic dark bristles present on the forelegs. Additionally, the session addressed species identification, highlighting diagnostic morphological traits such as body pigmentation, abdominal banding patterns, bristle arrangement, wing morphology, and eye color. Practical tips were provided to improve accuracy during microscopic examination.

The faculty members of the Drosophila Stock Center actively supported the demonstration and guided participants individually, ensuring effective skill development. The session significantly strengthened practical competencies in developmental observation and taxonomic identification of *Drosophila melanogaster*, making it one of the most impactful components of the workshop.

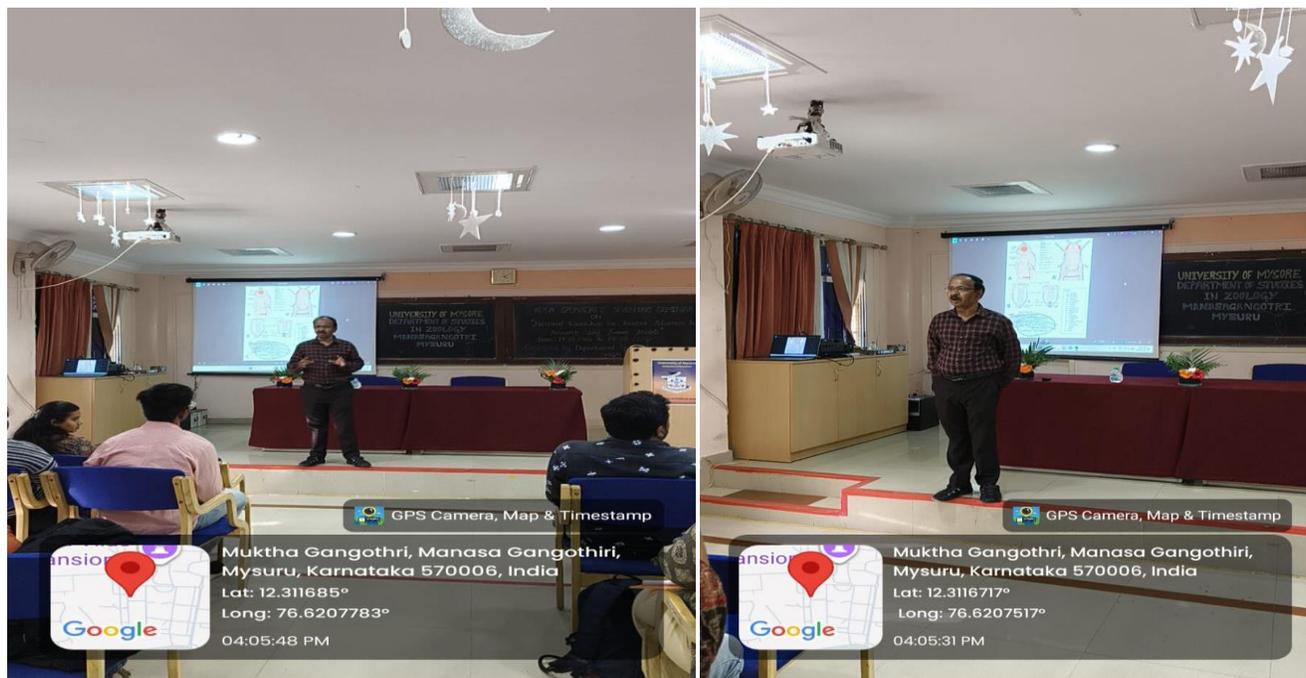


Session 4

Resource Person : Prof. M. S. Krishna
DOS in Zoology, MGM.

Date and Time : 20th February, 2026, 3.45 pm to 5.15 pm

Title : *Drosophila* Models: Morphology of *Drosophila*.



As part of the *National Workshop on Recent Advances in Research Using Animal Models* organized by the Department of Studies (DOS) in Zoology, a hands-on practical session was conducted to demonstrate the morphological and anatomical features of *Drosophila melanogaster*, a widely used model organism in biological research. The practical session was designed to provide participants and students with direct exposure to the basic identification, differentiation, and dissection techniques employed in *Drosophila* research. Adult flies were anesthetized and observed under a stereo binocular microscope to study their external morphology, including the head, thorax, and abdomen. Special emphasis was placed on sexual dimorphism, where male and female flies were differentiated based on body size, abdominal pigmentation, shape of the abdomen, and the presence of sex combs on the forelegs of males.

Participants were also introduced to various eye phenotypes, including the wild-type red eye and other mutant variations, to demonstrate the genetic basis of observable traits. In addition to morphological observations, live demonstrations of head dissection were performed to expose internal cephalic structures under microscopic guidance. The genital plate dissection was also demonstrated to confirm sex differentiation through examination of reproductive structures. The practical session successfully provided hands-on training and enhanced the understanding of *Drosophila* as an experimental model system. It strengthened the participants' technical skills in morphological identification and micro-dissection, thereby contributing to their foundational knowledge required for advanced research using animal models.



Observation of flies under stereoscope.



Eye Phenotype



White eye mutant



Bar eye mutant



Curly wing mutant

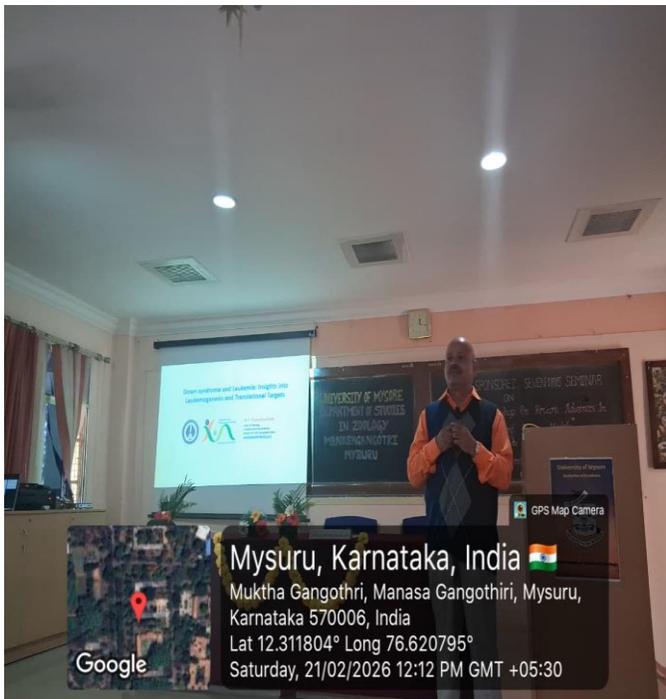
Day – 3

Session 1

Resource Person : **Prof. Gurushankar. H. P**
Central University Kerala, Kasaragodu, Kerala

Date and Time : 21st February, 2026, 10.00 am to 11.30 am

Title : Human disorder model: Sex determination in organisms.



The Department of Studies in Zoology organized a Seven-Day Workshop on *Recent Advances in Research Using Animal Models*, in which an insightful lecture on **Sex Determination in Organisms** was delivered by **Prof. Gurushankar H.P. from Central University of Kasaragod, Kerala**, where he explained that sex determination varies across organisms through chromosomal systems such as XX/XY in mammals, ZZ/ZW in birds, XO in insects, as well as environmental mechanisms like temperature-dependent sex determination in reptiles; he further described the molecular basis of sex differentiation by highlighting key genes such as SRY, SOX9, DAX1, and WNT4 in mammals and the Sex-lethal (Sxl), transformer (tra), and doublesex (dsx) genes in the model organism *Drosophila melanogaster*, emphasizing how gene regulation and chromosome ratios influence male and female development, while also explaining that hormonal factors like testosterone, estrogen, and Anti-Müllerian Hormone contribute to phenotypic sex; importantly, the lecture addressed variations in human sex development including intersex conditions and transgender individuals by discussing chromosomal variations such as XXY and XO, gene mutations, and hormone receptor differences as seen in conditions like Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome, Turner Syndrome, and Klinefelter Syndrome, and clarified the distinction between biological sex and gender identity, stressing that transgender identity reflects natural human diversity rather than a disorder, thereby combining scientific knowledge with social awareness and making the session highly informative, inclusive, and impactful for understanding genetics, development, and human diversity.

Session 2

Resource Person : **Prof. Gurushankar. H. P**
Central University Kerala, Kasaragodu, Kerala

Date and Time : 21st February, 2026, 11.45 am to 1.15 pm

Title : Human disorder model: leukemia – lessons from Down’s syndrome



In the subsequent session, **Prof. Gurushankar H.P. from Central University of Kasaragod, Kerala** continued his lecture by explaining the relationship between chromosomal abnormalities and disease susceptibility, with particular emphasis on **leukemia- lessons from Down syndrome**. He described that Down syndrome, caused by trisomy of chromosome 21, not only affects physical and cognitive development but also significantly increases the risk of blood cancers, especially acute leukemias during childhood. The speaker highlighted that children with Down syndrome have a markedly higher incidence of **acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)** and **acute myeloid leukemia (AML)**, particularly the megakaryoblastic subtype, due to gene dosage effects arising from the extra copy of chromosome 21 which alters normal hematopoiesis. He explained that genes located on chromosome 21 influence blood cell development and when overexpressed can disrupt normal differentiation, leading to uncontrolled proliferation of immature blood cells. The session further discussed that the severity and progression of leukemia in Down syndrome may differ from typical cases, sometimes showing increased sensitivity to chemotherapy but also a higher risk of treatment-related complications, making clinical management more complex. Prof. Gurushankar also emphasized the importance of early diagnosis, genetic screening, and personalized treatment approaches for affected individuals, and he connected these clinical outcomes to broader concepts of chromosomal imbalance, gene expression, and developmental biology. Overall, this continuation of the talk provided a clear understanding of how genetic conditions like Down syndrome can influence disease risk and severity, highlighting the importance of integrating cytogenetics with medical research for improved healthcare outcomes

Session 3

Resource Person : **Dr. Chennaveerappa. H**
Ret. Professor
Government College Maharani's, Mysuru.

Date and Time : 21st February, 2026, 2.00 pm to 3.30 pm

Title : Human disorder model: leukemia – lessons from Down's syndrome



Dr. Chennaveerappa H delivered an insightful and academically enriching session during the workshop on Grasshopper as a Model Organism to study cytogenetics as well as for evolution. His lecture provided a comprehensive understanding of the significance of grasshoppers as classical cytogenetic models and their continued relevance in evolutionary biology research.

Dr. Chennaveerappa began by highlighting the advantages of grasshoppers in cytogenetic studies, particularly their large and easily distinguishable chromosomes, clear meiotic stages, and well-defined sex chromosome systems. He emphasized how these characteristics make grasshoppers ideal organisms for studying chromosomal behavior, meiotic mechanisms, and structural variations.

A major focus of his session was on B chromosomes, their origin, behavior, and evolutionary significance. He explained the mechanisms underlying the maintenance of B chromosomes in populations, including meiotic drive and transmission advantages. Through detailed examples from his own research and publications, he illustrated how B chromosomes can influence genome organization, genetic variability, and adaptive evolution. His discussion provided valuable insights into how supernumerary chromosomes contribute to evolutionary dynamics rather than being merely inert or parasitic elements.

Dr. Chennaveerappa also shared findings from his cytogenetic analyses, including karyotype variations and chromosomal rearrangements observed in different grasshopper species. He connected these observations to broader evolutionary processes such as population divergence and speciation. His presentation effectively bridged classical cytology with evolutionary theory, demonstrating the enduring importance of chromosome-level studies in modern biology.

Overall, the session was highly informative and intellectually stimulating. It deepened participants' understanding of chromosomal evolution and inspired further interest in cytogenetic research using grasshoppers as powerful model organisms

Session 4

Resource Person : Prof. S. Basavarajappa
DOS in Zoology, MGM

Date and Time : 21st February, 2026, 3.45 pm to 5.15 pm

Title : Field collection and identification of grass hopper in MGM.



Insect collection is a foundational practice in biological sciences and plays a critical role in taxonomy, the branch of biology concerned with the identification, naming, and classification of organisms. Because insects represent the most diverse group of animals on Earth—within the phylum Arthropoda and class Insecta—systematic collection and preservation are essential for understanding biodiversity, ecological relationships, and evolutionary history.

The insect collection process begins with field sampling. Entomologists use a variety of tools depending on the habitat and target species. Sweep nets are commonly used in grasslands and agricultural fields to capture flying and vegetation-dwelling insects. Aerial nets are designed for catching butterflies and dragonflies, while beating sheets are used to dislodge insects from shrubs and trees. Pitfall traps are effective for ground-dwelling insects such as beetles and ants. Light traps are widely used to attract nocturnal insects, particularly moths. In aquatic environments, dip nets help collect larvae and other immature stages. Each method is selected to minimize damage to specimens while maximizing diversity and representativeness.

Once collected, insects must be properly euthanized and preserved to maintain diagnostic features. Ethyl acetate is often used in killing jars for adult insects. Soft-bodied insects such as aphids and larvae are preserved in 70–95% ethanol to prevent decay and distortion. Hard-bodied insects like beetles and butterflies are typically pinned using entomological pins and mounted in standardized positions to display key morphological characteristics, such as wing venation or leg structure. Very small specimens may be mounted on card points or slides for microscopic examination. Accurate labeling is a critical step; each specimen must include collection

data such as date, location (with GPS coordinates if possible), habitat description, and collector's name. Without this information, the scientific value of the specimen is significantly reduced.

After preservation, specimens are sorted, identified, and curated. Identification involves the use of taxonomic keys, reference collections, and increasingly, molecular techniques such as DNA barcoding. Taxonomists examine morphological traits including body segmentation, antennae type, mouthparts, wing structure, and genitalia, which are often species-specific. Proper curation in insect collections or museums ensures long-term preservation under controlled temperature and humidity conditions, protecting specimens from pests and environmental damage.

The importance of insect collection in taxonomy studies cannot be overstated. First, collections provide the physical evidence needed to describe new species. Taxonomists designate type specimens, which serve as the definitive reference for a species' identity. These are stored in recognized institutions and are essential for resolving classification disputes. Second, insect collections help document biodiversity patterns across regions and time. Historical specimens allow researchers to track changes in species distribution due to climate change, habitat loss, or invasive species.

Furthermore, insect collections support applied sciences such as agriculture, forestry, and public health. Correct identification of pest species enables effective management strategies. In medical entomology, accurate taxonomy of disease vectors is crucial for controlling outbreaks. Collections also contribute to phylogenetic studies by providing material for morphological comparisons and genetic analyses, thereby clarifying evolutionary relationships.

In conclusion, the insect collection process—from field sampling to preservation and curation—is a meticulous scientific practice that underpins taxonomy. By providing reliable reference material and enabling species identification, insect collections are indispensable tools for understanding biodiversity and sustaining ecological research.

Day – 4

Session 1

Resource Person : **Prof. C. B. Ganesh**
Senior Professor
Department of Studies in Zoology
Karnataka University, Dharwada.

Date and Time : 23rd February, 2026, 10.00 am to 11.30 am

Title : Evolutionary medicine: why natural selection shapes disease, aging an antibiotic resistance-I



In their influential 1991 book, *Why We Get Sick*, Randolph Nesse and George C. Williams introduced the foundations of what is now called evolutionary or Darwinian medicine. Their central argument is that many aspects of disease, aging, and vulnerability to infection cannot be fully understood without considering evolution by natural selection. Rather than asking only “How does this disease work?” evolutionary medicine also asks “Why are we vulnerable to it in the first place?”

Natural selection shapes traits that increase reproductive success, not necessarily health or longevity. As a result, the human body is not a perfectly engineered machine but a product of trade-offs, constraints, and historical compromises. Some diseases arise because of mismatches between our evolved biology and modern environments. For example, our ancestors evolved in conditions of food scarcity and high physical activity. Today’s abundance of calorie-dense food and sedentary lifestyles contribute to obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. Our genes have not had enough time to adapt to these rapid environmental changes.

Another key insight of evolutionary medicine is that many symptoms are not defects but defenses. Fever, pain, anxiety, cough, and inflammation often function as protective responses shaped by natural selection. Fever can inhibit pathogen replication; anxiety may help individuals avoid danger. Suppressing such responses clinicians to distinguish between harmful pathology and useful protective responses.

The evolution of pathogens also illustrates natural selection in action. Antibiotic resistance is a powerful example. When antibiotics are used, they kill susceptible bacteria but allow resistant variants to survive and reproduce. Through this process of selection, resistant strains become more common. The overuse and misuse of antibiotics in medicine and agriculture accelerate this evolutionary process. From an evolutionary perspective, resistance is not surprising; it is an expected outcome when strong selective pressures are applied to rapidly reproducing organisms. Understanding this helps inform better strategies, such as prudent antibiotic use and combination therapies.

A central concept in evolutionary explanations of aging is the antagonistic pleiotropy theory, proposed by George C. Williams. “Pleiotropy” refers to a single gene influencing multiple traits. “Antagonistic” pleiotropy occurs when a gene has beneficial effects early in life but harmful effects later. Because natural selection is strongest before and during the reproductive years, genes that enhance early-life survival or reproduction can be favored even if they contribute to aging and disease later. For example, genes that promote high levels of reproductive hormones may increase fertility in youth but raise the risk of cancers or cardiovascular disease in old age. Aging, therefore, is not necessarily programmed for death; it may result from trade-offs embedded in our genetic architecture.

In summary, evolutionary medicine, as articulated by Nesse and Williams, reframes our understanding of disease by integrating evolutionary biology with clinical science. It explains vulnerabilities as the outcome of trade-offs, mismatches, and ongoing evolutionary battles with pathogens. By recognizing that natural selection prioritizes reproductive success over long-term health, we gain deeper insight into why aging occurs, why symptoms often serve defensive purposes, and why antibiotic resistance is inevitable under selective pressure. This perspective does not replace modern medicine but enriches it, providing a broader framework for understanding human health and disease.

Session 2

Resource Person : Prof. H. N. Yajurvedi.
Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru

Date and Time : 23rd February, 2026, 11.45 am to 1.15 pm

Title : Stress physiology using rat model



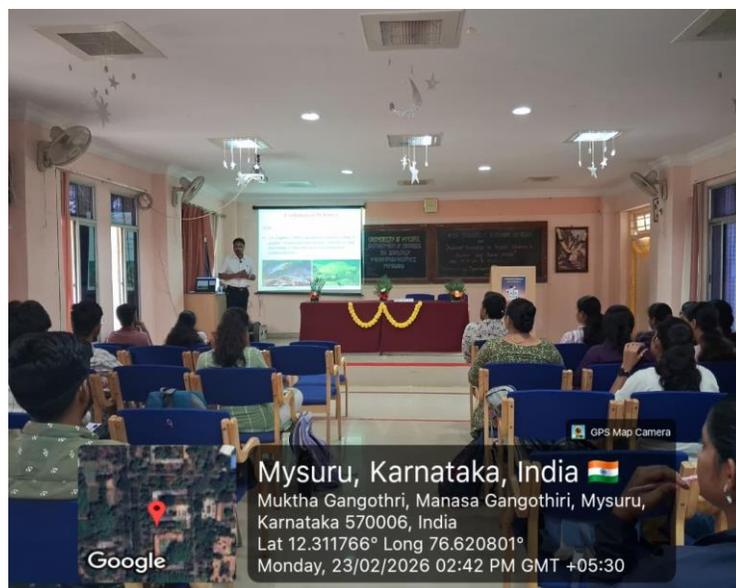
Stress physiology in the rat model is used to understand how the body responds to physical and psychological stressors. When rats experience stress, the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA) axis is activated, leading to the release of corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), and corticosterone, the main stress hormone in rats. Acute stress responses help mobilize energy and maintain homeostasis, while chronic stress can cause prolonged corticosterone elevation, impair immunity, and alter brain regions involved in memory and emotion. Behavioral tests in rats are commonly used to study anxiety- and depression-like responses, making this model important for understanding stress-related disorders in humans.

Session 3

Resource Person : **Prof. C. B. Ganesh**
Senior Professor
Department of Studies in Zoology
Karnataka University, Dharwada.

Date and Time : 23rd February, 2026, 2.00 pm to 3.30 pm

Title : Evolutionary medicine: why natural selection shapes disease, aging and antibiotic resistance-II



Evolutionary Medicine: Why Natural Selection Shapes Disease, Aging, and Antibiotic Resistance

In their influential 1991 book, *Why We Get Sick*, Randolph Nesse and George C. Williams introduced the foundations of what is now called evolutionary or Darwinian medicine. Their central argument is that many aspects of disease, aging, and vulnerability to infection cannot be fully understood without considering evolution by natural selection. Rather than asking only “How does this disease work?” evolutionary medicine also asks “Why are we vulnerable to it in the first place?”

Natural selection shapes traits that increase reproductive success, not necessarily health or longevity. As a result, the human body is not a perfectly engineered machine but a product of trade-offs, constraints, and historical compromises. Some diseases arise because of mismatches between our evolved biology and modern environments. For example, our ancestors evolved in conditions of food scarcity and high physical activity. Today’s abundance of calorie-dense food and sedentary lifestyles contribute to obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. Our genes have not had enough time to adapt to these rapid environmental changes.

Another key insight of evolutionary medicine is that many symptoms are not defects but defenses. Fever, pain, anxiety, cough, and inflammation often function as protective responses shaped by natural selection. Fever can inhibit pathogen replication; anxiety may help individuals avoid danger. Suppressing such responses clinicians to distinguish between harmful pathology and useful protective responses.

The evolution of pathogens also illustrates natural selection in action. Antibiotic resistance is a powerful example. When antibiotics are used, they kill susceptible bacteria but allow resistant variants to survive and reproduce. Through this process of selection, resistant strains become more common. The overuse and misuse of antibiotics in medicine and agriculture accelerate this evolutionary process. From an evolutionary perspective, resistance is not surprising; it is an expected outcome when strong selective pressures are applied to rapidly reproducing organisms. Understanding this helps inform better strategies, such as prudent antibiotic use and combination therapies.

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In summary, evolutionary medicine, as articulated by Nesse and Williams, reframes our understanding of disease by integrating evolutionary biology with clinical science. It explains vulnerabilities as the outcome of trade-offs, mismatches, and ongoing evolutionary battles with pathogens. By recognizing that natural selection prioritizes reproductive success over long-term health, we gain deeper insight into why aging occurs, why symptoms often serve defensive purposes, and why antibiotic resistance is inevitable under selective pressure. This perspective does not replace modern medicine but enriches it, providing a broader framework for understanding human health and disease.

Session 4

Resource Person : **Dr. Y. S . Suhas**
Head-Laboratory Animal & Preclinical Research Service
Vaarunya Biolabs Private Limited, Bengaluru.

Date and Time : 23rd February, 2026, 3.45 pm to 5.15 pm

Title : Preclinical research in drug discovery-An overview: rat as model



A session on “Preclinical Research in Drug Discovery – Rat Model” was conducted. The session provided a comprehensive overview of the role of preclinical studies in evaluating new drug candidates before clinical trials, with a focus on the use of rat models for assessing efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetics. Key topics covered included the stages of drug discovery, selection of appropriate rat strains, standard procedures for handling and care, experimental design including dose selection and control groups, and data analysis methods. The resource person also emphasized ethical considerations, highlighting adherence to the 3Rs principle (Replacement, Reduction, Refinement) and compliance with institutional and national regulatory guidelines. Case studies demonstrated the practical applications of rat models in predicting drug safety and efficacy, while the interactive Q&A session addressed participant queries on experimental challenges and translational relevance. The session concluded with a clear understanding of the critical role of rat models in preclinical research and their contribution to the development of safe and effective therapeutics. The session on “Preclinical Research in Drug Discovery – Rat Model” effectively highlighted the essential role of preclinical studies in the drug development process. Participants gained valuable insights into the selection and handling of rat models, experimental design. The discussion underscored how well-designed preclinical research informs clinical trials by ensuring drug safety, efficacy, and translational relevance. Overall, the session enhanced the participants’ understanding of practical and regulatory aspects of preclinical research, equipping them with knowledge critical for advancing safe and effective therapeutics.

Day – 5

Session 1

Resource Person : Prof. V. A. Vijayan
Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru

Date and Time : 24th February, 2026, 10.00 am to 11.30 am

Title : Evolutionary medicine: why natural selection shapes disease, aging an antibiotic resistance-I



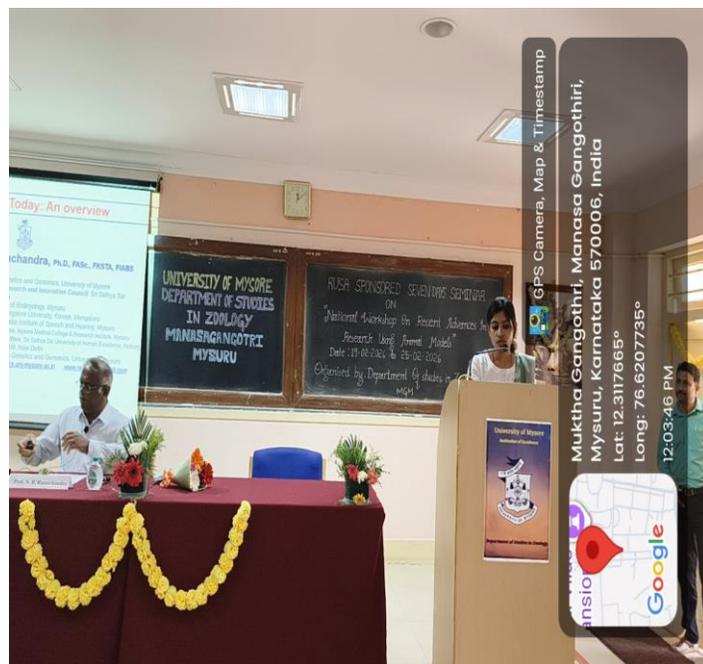
A lecture on “**Epidemiological Research with Mosquitoes as Model Vectors**” was delivered by **Prof. V. A. Vijayan** at the Department of Studies in Zoology, University of Mysore, Mysuru, on 24-02-2026, as part of National workshop on recent advances in research using animal models, where he provided a comprehensive overview of mosquitoes as important vectors of public health significance, with a special focus on their **types, morphology, breeding ecology, control measures, and experimental applications**. He began by explaining the major mosquito genera—*Anopheles*, *Aedes*, and *Culex*—and their roles in transmitting diseases such as malaria, dengue, chikungunya, and filariasis, highlighting differences in their biting behavior and habitat preferences. The lecture then detailed **adult mosquito morphology**, including head structures like antennae and proboscis, thorax, wings, and abdominal segmentation, along with sexual dimorphism between males and females. Prof. Vijayan emphasized the importance of **larval morphology** for species identification and vector control, describing the distinguishing features of larval head, thorax, abdomen, and respiratory siphon, and the characteristic resting positions of different genera in water. He also discussed **mosquito breeding sites**, ranging from clean stagnant water and domestic containers to polluted drains, stressing that elimination of breeding habitats is a key control strategy. The session further covered the use of **pesticides and insecticides**, such as organophosphates and pyrethroids, along with issues like insecticide resistance and methods like indoor residual spraying and fogging. In addition, various **mosquito repellents** were explained, including chemical repellents like DEET, plant-based products such as citronella and neem oil, and physical barriers like mosquito nets. Finally, he introduced **bioassays used in mosquito research**, including larval mortality tests, insecticide susceptibility assays, and repellent efficacy studies, which are essential for evaluating vector control measures. Overall, the lecture was highly informative and enriched the participants’ understanding of mosquito biology, epidemiology, and practical approaches for vector management and public health intervention.

Session 3

Resource Person : Prof. N. B. Ramachandra, FASc
Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.

Date and Time : 23rd February, 2026, 2.00 pm to 3.30 pm

Title : Genetics Today



He delivered a seminar about the topic genetics today which includes phases of genetics, principles of genetics- blending inheritance, particulate inheritance, explained about garden pea experiment, rediscovery of Mendelism, Extension of Mendelism- Haemophilia, human blood types, penetrance and expressivity. How the Gene is the ultimate unit of function of mutation, types of genes, down syndrome genetic mechanism, pedigree of down syndrome. dyslexia family and what is the recombination, transgenerational effect, genetic diseases 2025 control and prevention. Study of genome is genomics structural genomics, functional genomics and epigenomics

Mapping genetic diversity with the genome India project in April 8, 2025 in that they identify ,of the 180 million gene variation 130 million found in autosome and 50 million in the sex chromosome Genomic variations in congenital heart disease cases from Mysore Genetic variations in autism spectrum disorders in India Rare genetic disorder treated in womb-first time in 2025 Impact of genetics- invisible gene was identified dissected, manipulated, synthesised, edited and no longer a dream.

Day- 6

Session 1

Resource Person : **Prof. S. R. Ramesh.**
Former Professor, UOM, Mysuru.

Date and Time : 25th February, 2026, 10.00 am to 11.30 am

Title : Giant Chromosomes and their significance in research



Prof. S. R. Ramesh delivered a highly informative session during the workshop on Grasshopper as a Model Organism in Cytogenetics and Evolution, focusing on giant chromosomes and their significance in biological research. His lecture provided deep insights into the structural and functional importance of polytene chromosomes, particularly those found in salivary glands.

Prof. Ramesh began by explaining the formation of giant (polytene) chromosomes through repeated rounds of DNA replication without cell division, a process known as endoreplication. He elaborated on how this modified cell cycle is tightly regulated by key cell cycle regulators such as cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs). He clearly described how the modulation of cyclin-CDK activity permits DNA synthesis while preventing mitosis, thereby enabling the formation of highly amplified chromosomes in salivary gland cells.

A major emphasis of his talk was on chromatin organization within salivary gland chromosomes. He discussed the different types of chromatin, including euchromatin and heterochromatin, and explained how banding patterns reflect transcriptional activity. The functional relevance of puffing patterns as indicators of active gene expression was also highlighted, linking chromosome structure to gene regulation. His explanation of how cell cycle checkpoints are altered during endoreplication provided a clear understanding of developmental gene regulation.

In addition, Prof. Ramesh briefly introduced lampbrush chromosomes, outlining their occurrence in oocytes and their importance in studying transcriptional activity and chromatin organization at high resolution.

Overall, the session effectively connected giant chromosome biology with broader concepts of cell cycle regulation, chromatin dynamics, and gene expression. It greatly enhanced participants' understanding of chromosome function and their application as powerful tools in cytogenetic and developmental research

Session 2

Resource Person : **Prof. Sannappa. B**
Professor and Chairman
DOS in Sericulture and Science, UOM,MGM.

Date and Time : 25th February, 2026, 11.45 am to 1.15 pm

Title : Prospects of Sericulture in India.



A guest lecture on “**Prospects of Sericulture in India**” was delivered by **Prof. Sannappa B.**, at the Department of Studies in Zoology, University of Mysore, Mysuru, on 25-02-2026, as part of National workshop on recent advances in research using animal models, who presented an insightful overview of the **present status, economic value, and future scope of the Indian sericulture industry**. He explained that India is one of the leading silk-producing countries in the world, producing major varieties such as **mulberry, tasar, eri, and muga silk**, which significantly contribute to rural livelihoods and the national economy. The lecture emphasized the **advantages of sericulture to farmers**, including low initial investment, short crop cycles, regular income generation, suitability for small and marginal landholders, and its eco-friendly nature. Prof. Sannappa noted that **sericulture can be initiated even on a small scale**, with a minimum of **about 0.5 to 1 acre of mulberry cultivation** sufficient for starting silkworm rearing, making it highly accessible and sustainable for rural households. A major focus of the lecture was on the **classification of silkworms based on their feeding habits and biological traits**, where he clearly distinguished **mulberry silkworms** such as *Bombyx mori*, which feed exclusively on mulberry leaves, from **non-mulberry (wild) silkworms** such as

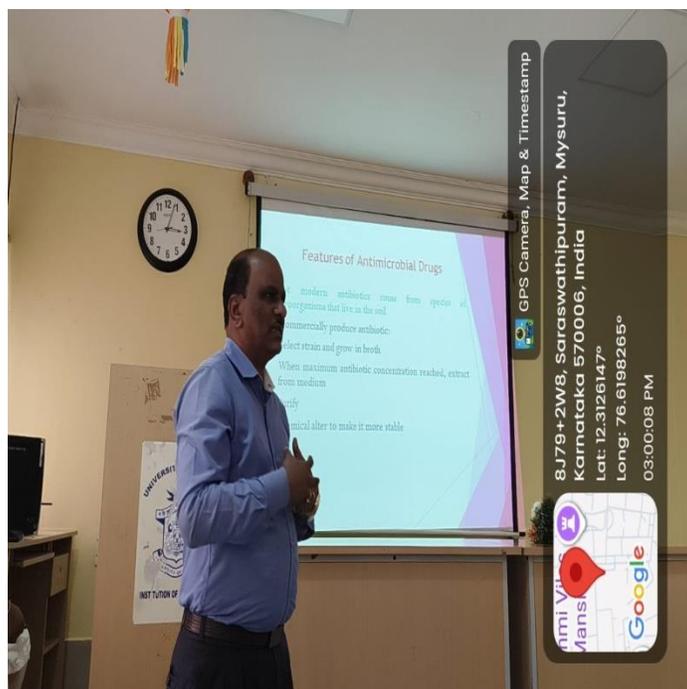
Antheraea mylitta (tasar), *Samia ricini* (eri), and *Antheraea assamensis* (muga), which feed on host plants like castor, oak, and som; he further explained that silkworms can also be classified based on **voltinism (number of life cycles per year)** into univoltine, bivoltine, and multivoltine races, and based on **commercial silk characteristics** such as filament length, texture, and colour. The lecture also highlighted how sericulture contributes to **national development** by generating large-scale rural employment, supporting women's participation, promoting agro-based industries, and offering **entrepreneurship opportunities** in activities such as silkworm seed production, rearing, silk reeling, weaving, and marketing of value-added silk products. Overall, the session was highly informative and motivational, providing a clear understanding of the **biological classification, economic benefits, and entrepreneurial potential of sericulture in India**, and encouraging students to explore this sector as a viable avenue for research and rural development

Session 3

Resource Person : Prof. T. S. Jagadeesh Kumar
DOS in Sericulture Science
UOM, MGM.

Date and Time : 25th February, 2026, 2.00 pm to 3.30 pm

Title : Molecular spectrum of AMPs in silkworm model



The molecular spectrum of antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) in the silkworm model—primarily *Bombyx mori*—refers to the diversity, structure, and functional range of innate immune peptides produced in response to microbial infection.

Short Summary

Silkworms rely on a robust innate immune system that produces multiple classes of AMPs when challenged by bacteria or fungi. Major AMP families identified in *Bombyx mori* include:

- Cecropins – Active mainly against Gram-negative bacteria
- Moricins – Broad-spectrum antibacterial activity
- Defensins – Primarily effective against Gram-positive bacteria

- Lebecins – Proline-rich peptides with antibacterial properties
- Attacins – Inhibit bacterial outer membrane protein synthesis

AMP expression is induced through conserved immune signaling pathways such as the Toll and IMD pathways, similar to those in other insects like *Drosophila melanogaster*. These peptides are synthesized mainly in the fat body and secreted into the hemolymph.

Overall, the silkworm model provides a valuable system for studying innate immunity, host–pathogen interactions, and AMP-based antimicrobial discovery due to its genetic tractability and physiological similarities to mammalian innate immune responses

Session 4

Resource Person : Prof. Anil Kumar
DOS in Sericulture and Science, MGM.

Date and Time : 25th February, 2026, 3.45 pm to 5.15 pm

Title : From silkworm to silk pros and con (Overview of silk)



Silk is made through sericulture. The larvae of the *Bombyx mori* spin cocoons from a single long silk fiber. These cocoons are harvested, boiled to soften them, and the silk threads are unwound, spun, and woven into fabric.

- Pros
- Soft & luxurious – Smooth texture and natural shine.
- Strong yet lightweight – Durable fiber with high tensile strength.
- Breathable & comfortable – Good temperature regulation.
- Biodegradable – Natural and eco-friendly fiber.
- Hypoallergenic – Gentle on sensitive skin.
- Cons

- Animal harm – Traditional silk production kills silkworms.
- Expensive – Labor-intensive process increases cost.
- Delicate care – Often requires handwashing or dry cleaning.
- Environmental impact – Water and energy used in processing.

Overall: Silk is a beautiful, high-quality natural fabric, but it raises ethical and environmental concerns.

List of participant who attended the workshop

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
RUSA 2.0 Sponsored Faculty Improvement Programmes

MALAVIYA MISSION TEACHER TRAINING CENTRE
and
DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ZOOLOGY

1-Week Workshop on "Recent Advances in Research using Animal Model"
from 19.02.2026 to 25.02.2026.

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Sl. No.	Name of the Participants	19.02.2026				20.02.2026				21.02.2026			
		10.00 to 11.30	11.45 to 01.15	2.00 to 3.30	3.45 to 5.15	10.00 to 11.30	11.45 to 01.15	2.00 to 3.30	3.45 to 5.15	10.00 to 11.30	11.45 to 01.15	2.00 to 3.30	3.45 to 5.15
1.	Dr. Santhosh S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Dr. T.K. Mohan Kumar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Dr. Rajwala - B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.	ASHA P.J.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.	DAMINI.C.S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.	SRII. VIDYA.M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7.	SINDHU.K	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.	PUSHPA TUMBADA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9.	SHRUSTI.L	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.	DHEEMAH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11.	LOSHIKA.B.L	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.	NISARGA.V.S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13.	NANDINI.G	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14.	SIRIGOWRI.P.R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15.	SINCHANA.L	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16.	NIRANJAN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17.	manjunath P.B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18.	Keerthana.H.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

19.	Keerthana. R	Keerthi											
20.	Prathiksha. P	Prathi											
21.	Prabhakaran. R	Pray											
22.	Chayamani. S	Chayas											
23.	Akshitha. HA	AP											
24.	Netravathi. S.S	AP											
25.	Aswini Praam Kumar	AP											
26.	Ravitej. S. Bagewadi	AP											
27.	Bhavyashree KA	Bhu											
28.	chandana. th	Chak											
29.	Ganesh. B.V	AP											
30.	Hemalatha. K	H.K											
31.	Nidhu Shree. Y.S	Nidhu											
32.	Madhu. v	Madhu											
33.	Shalini. K.R	AP											
34.	Rakshitha	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
35.	Shivaganga. S	SS											
36.	Bhagyashree	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
37.	Sneha. A. R	AP											
38.	Sneha. K. A	AP											
39.	NISARGA S. D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
40.	Pragathi. P	Praga											
41.	Lavanya. R	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
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45.	PUNITH. GIR	Punith											
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50.	SANJAY KUMAR.G	Sanj											
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		10.00 to 11.30	11.45 to 01.15	2.00 to 3.30	3.45 to 5.15	10.00 to 11.30	11.45 to 01.15	2.00 to 3.30	3.45 to 5.15	10.00 to 11.30	11.45 to 01.15	2.00 to 3.30	3.45 to 5.15
1.	Dr. SANTHOSH. S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2.	Dr. T.K. Mohan Kumar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3.	Dr. Prajwal-B	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4.	ASHA P.J.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
5.	DAMINI. C.S	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
6.	SREE. VIDYAM	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
7.	SINDHU. K	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
8.	PUSHPA TUMBADA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9.	SHRUSTI. L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
10.	DHEEMAH	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
11.	LASHIKA. B.L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
12.	NISARGA. U. S	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13.	NANDINI. G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14.	SIRIGOWRI. P. R	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15.	SINCHANA. L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
16.	NIRANJAN	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
17.	Manjunath P. B	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
18.	Keethana. H.	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K

19.	Keenthana. P	Keethi											
20.	Prathiksha. P	Prathi											
21.	Prabhakaran. R	Prath											
22.	Chayamoni. S	Chays											
23.	Akshitha. HA	A											
24.	Netravathi. S.S	N											
25.	Aswini. Praem Kumar	A											
26.	Ravitej. S. Bagewadi	R											
27.	Bhagyashree KA	Bh											
28.	chandana. AK	Ch											
29.	Gomvi. B.V	G											
30.	Hemalatha. K	H											
31.	Nidhi'shree. Y.S	Nidhi											
32.	Madhu. V	Madhu											
33.	Chalini. K.R.	Ch											
34.	Ratshitha	R											
35.	Bhivaganga. S.S	B											
36.	Bhagyashree	Bh											
37.	Sula. V.R	S											
38.	Sneha. K.A	S											
39.	NISARGA S.D	N											
40.	Pragathi. P	P											
41.	Lavanya. R	L											
42.	Dhanush Rathnakar v.p	D											
43.	Kanjith. D	K											

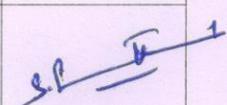
44.	C. L. Niranjana	<i>C.L.Niranjana</i>												
45.	PUNITH. C.R	<i>Punith</i>												
46.	Sinchana N.U	<i>Sinchana</i>												
47.	Sri Harshita	<i>Sri Harshita</i>												
48.	Vinutha. S	<i>Vinutha</i>												
49.	Praisya Daniel	<i>Praisya</i>												
50.	SANJAY KUMAR. G.	<i>Sanjay</i>												
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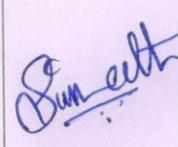
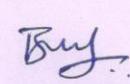
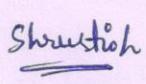
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
RUSA 2.0 Sponsored Faculty Improvement Programmes

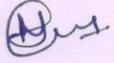
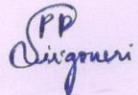
MALAVIYA MISSION TEACHER TRAINING CENTRE
and

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ZOOLOGY

1-Week Workshop on "Recent Advances in Research using Animal Model"
from 19.02.2026 to 25.02.2026.

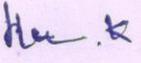
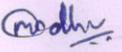
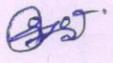
Sl. No.	Name and Official Address	Designation	Male / Female	SC/ST/OBC/GM	WhatsApp Mobile & Email	Signature
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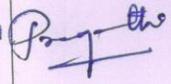
Sl. No.	Name and Official Address	Designation	Male / Female	SC/ST/OBC/GM	WhatsApp Mobile & Email	Signature
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11.	LOSHIKA. B.L DOS IN ZOOLOGY MGM, MYSORE		FEMALE	OBC	9035831672	

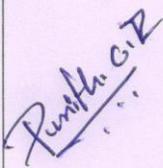
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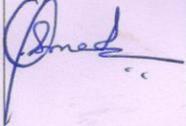
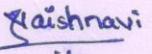
Sl. No.	Name and Official Address	Designation	Male / Female	SC/ST/OBC/GM	WhatsApp Mobile & Email	Signature
18.	KEERTHANA.H. DOS IN ZOOLOGY UOM		Female	OBC	9964719890 keertthemanth- 76@gmail.com	Keertthana
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23.	AKSHITHA.HA DOS IN ZOOLOGY UOM		Female	SC	8660764702 akshitha239 @gmail.com	Akshitha

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47.	SRI HARSHITA DOS IN ZOOLOGY UOM		Female	GC	7676766339 Srii.51704@gmail. com	

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51.	VAISHNAVI DOS IN ZOOLOGY UOM		Female	OBC	9380057969 vaishnavibetur@gmail.com	
52.						
53.						



GPS Map Camera



Mysuru, Karnataka, India 

Muktha Gangothri, Manasa Gangothri, Mysuru,
Karnataka 570006, India

Lat 12.312002° Long 76.620543°

Thursday, 19/02/2026 03:36 PM GMT +05:30

Feedback Session

This workshop has been a very valuable learning experience for us. The **hands-on sessions** were especially helpful because they gave us practical exposure and helped us learn how to handle animal models carefully and in a scientific manner. This has increased our confidence and understanding of research work.

Through this programme, we were able to **see our subject in a new and broader way**. It helped us develop a better scientific outlook and understand how animal models are used in real research.

We also learned about **recent developments and new techniques in science and research**, which made us more interested in our field and motivated us to keep updating our knowledge.

All the sessions were **very engaging and informative**, and we were encouraged to participate actively and ask questions.

We would like to place on record our sincere appreciation to all the speakers and experts who delivered the sessions. Their depth of knowledge, rich experience, and clarity in teaching made every session meaningful and inspiring for us. We are truly grateful for the time and effort they devoted to guiding and motivating us.

This workshop also taught us some important **life lessons**—such as the importance of hard work, discipline, dedication, and staying updated in our field in order to achieve success. Overall, this workshop has improved our **knowledge, practical skills, and scientific thinking**, and it has inspired us to work harder in our academic and research careers.

This approach helped us understand how animal models are selected, designed, and interpreted in actual research scenarios. Before concluding, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to RUSA for sponsoring this prestigious national workshop and providing us with this invaluable opportunity.

Overall, this workshop has improved our **knowledge, practical skills, and scientific thinking**, and it has inspired us to work harder in our academic and research careers.

Template of the Participation Certificate

UNIVERSITY  OF MYSORE

MALAVIYA MISSION TEACHER TRAINING CENTRE
MYSORE, KARNATAKA.

Certificate

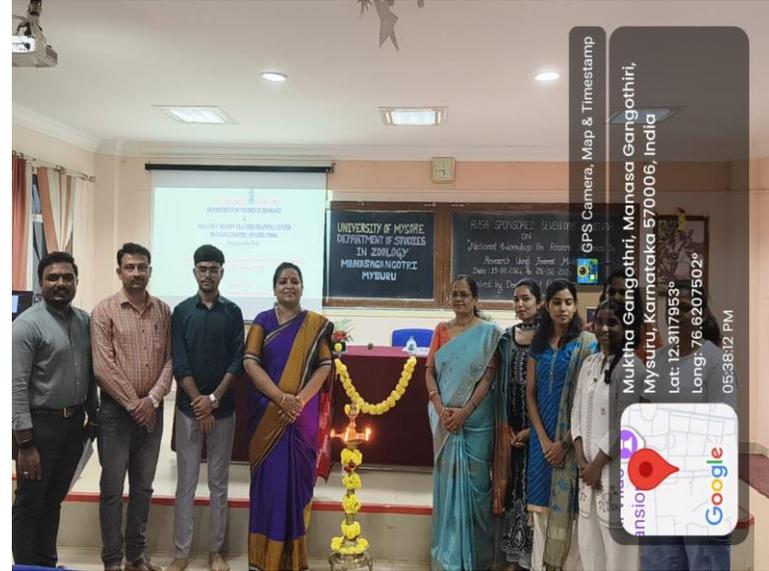
This is to certify that

.....
.....has participated in the
2-Day Seminar/Conference on
.....from..... to.....
under RUSA sponsored Faculty Improvement Programmes organized by the University of Mysore, Mysore.

Prof. Jyothi H.P.
Director, MMTTC

Prof. N.K. Lokanath
Vice-Chancellor

Valedictory Programme and Workshop attendees receiving their participation certificates







GPS Camera, Map & Timestamp

Muktha Gangothri, Manasa Gangothiri,
Mysuru, Karnataka 570006, India

Lat: 12.3116333°

Long: 76.62077°

06:19:41 PM

