

University of Mumbai



**NAAC Peer Visit Preparation
Presentation by Departments
Dates: 10th to 12th April, 2021**

Day 1 - Date: 10.04.2021

Presentation by Departments – Program Schedule		
Time	Details	Details
10.30 am	Welcome	IQAC Coordinator
10.35 to 10.45 am	Address by Pro Vice Chancellor	Prof. Ravindra Kulkarni
10.45 to 10.50 am	Introduction of Panel - I	
Presentation by Departments Commences		
10.50 to 11.10 am	Department of Bio-Technology	Expert Panel – I 1. Prof. R. K. Kamat, Professor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 2. Prof. Dr. B. D. Bhole, Mentor for the IQAC Cluster India and Former Head, Department of Microbiology, Garware College Pune
11.10 to 11.30 am	Department of Bio-Physics	
11.30 to 11.50 am	Department of Statistics	
11.50 am to 12.10 pm	Department of Life Sciences	
12.10 to 12.30 pm	University Department of Computer Science	
12.30 to 12.50 pm	University Department of Information Technology	
12.50 to 1.10 pm	Department of Geography	
<u>Lunch Break</u>		
2.10 to 2.20 pm	Welcome and Introduction of Panel - II	
2.20 to 2.40 pm	Department of German	Expert Panel II 1. Prof. M. Shirsat, Professor, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad 2. Prof. A. M. Gurav, Professor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur
2.40 to 3.00 pm	Department of Gujarati	
3.00 to 3.20 pm	Department of Hindi	
3.20 to 3.40 pm	Department of Kannada	
3.40 to 4.00 pm	Department of Pali	
4.00 to 4.20 pm	Department of Sindhi	
4.20 to 4.40 pm	Department of Sanskrit	

Day 2 - Date: 11.04.2021

Presentation by Departments – Program Schedule		
Time	Details	Details
10.30 am	Welcome and Introduction of Panel III	IQAC Coordinator

10.35 to 10.45 am	Brief Address by Pro Vice Chancellor	Prof. Ravindra Kulkarni
Presentation by Departments Commences		
10.50 to 11.10 am	Department of Sociology	Expert Panel – III 1. Prof. R. K. Kamat, Professor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 2. Dr. G.Y. Shitole, Principal, Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Pune
11.10 to 11.30 am	Department of Extra Mural Studies	
11.30 to 11.50 am	Department of Persian	
11.50 am to 12.10 pm	Department of Philosophy	
12.10 to 12.30 pm	Department of French	
12.30 to 12.50 pm	Department of Arabic	
12.50 to 1.10 pm	Department of Urdu	
Lunch Break		
2.10 to 2.20 pm	Welcome and Introduction of Panel - IV	
2.20 to 2.40 pm	Department of Civics and Politics	Expert Panel IV 1. Prof. M. Shirsat, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad 2. Prof. A. M. Gurav, Professor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur
2.40 to 3.00 pm	Department of History	
3.00 to 3.20 pm	Academy of Theatre Arts	
3.20 to 3.40 pm	Department of English	
3.40 to 4.00 pm	Department of Applied Psychology	
4.00 to 4.20 pm	Department of Marathi	
4.20 to 4.40 pm	Chankya Institute of Leadership Studies	

Day 3 - Date: 12.04.2021

Presentation by Departments – Program Schedule		
Time	Details	Details
10.30 am	Welcome and Introduction of Panel V	IQAC Coordinator
10.35 to 10.45 am	Brief Address by Pro Vice Chancellor	Prof. Ravindra Kulkarni
Presentation by Department Commences		
10.50 to 11.10 am	Center for Eurasian Studies	Expert Panel – V 1. Prof. Bharti W. Gawali, Professor, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad 2. Prof. Dr. B. D. Bhole, Mentor for the IQAC Cluster India and Former Head, Department of Microbiology, Garware College Pune
11.10 to 11.30 am	Department of Russian	
11.30 to 11.50 am	Rajiv Gandhi Center for contemporary Studies	
11.50 am to 12.10 pm	Centre for African Studies	
12.10 to 12.30 pm	Department of Communication and Journalism	
12.30 to 12.50 pm	Department of Music	
12.50 to 1.10 pm	Lok-Kala Academy	



NAAC Peer Visit Preparation

Presentation by
Departments

Date: 12th April 2021

Day – 3

2.30 to 2.40 pm	Welcome and Introduction of Panel - VI	
2.40 to 3.00 pm	Department of Commerce	Expert Panel IV Prof. (Dr.) G.Y. Shitole, Principal, Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Pune Prof. (Dr.), Pushpa Ranade, Principal, Shri Siddhivinayak Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Pune
3.00 to 3.20 pm	Department of Law	
3.20 to 3.40 pm	Department of Library and Information Science (	
3.40 to 4.00 pm	Department of Linguistics	
4.00 to 4.20 pm	Department of Physical Education	
4.20 to 4.40 pm	UMLA	

University of Mumbai



**NAAC Peer Visit Preparation
Presentation by Departments**

Date: 13.04.2021

Presentation by Departments – Program Schedule		
10.30 am	Welcome	
10.35 to 10.45 am	Address by Pro Vice Chancellor	Prof. Ravindra Kulkarni
10.45 to 10.50 am	Introduction of Panel - VII	
Presentation by Departments Commences		
10.50 to 11.10 am	Department of Chemistry	Expert Panel – VII 1. Prof. Dr. R. S. Mali, Former Vice-Chancellor, Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University (Formerly known as North Maharashtra University), Jalgaon 2. Sharad Mhaikar, Pro Vice Chancellor at NMIMS University
11.10 to 11.30 am	Department of Physics	
11.30 to 11.50 am	Center for Excellence in Basic Sciences	
11.50 am to 12.10 pm	National Center for Nano-science and Nano-technology	
12.10 to 12.30 pm	Department of Mathematics	
12.30 to 12.50 pm	Garware Institute of Career Education and Development	

University of Mumbai



**NAAC Peer Visit Preparation
Presentation by Departments
Dates: 13th April 2021**

2.30 to 2.40 pm	Welcome and Introduction of Panel - VIII	
2.40 to 3.00 pm	Department of Education	Expert Panel VIII 1. Prof. (Dr.) Sanjay Bhayani, Dean and Head Department of Business Management, Saurashtra University 2. Prof. (Dr.) Ashwin Purohit, Dean Faculty of Commerce, GLS University, Ahmedabad
3.00 to 3.20 pm	Alkesh Dinesh Mody Institute for Financial and Management Studies	
3.20 to 3.40 pm	Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies	
3.40 to 4.00 pm	Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy	
4.00 to 4.20 pm	Thane Sub-campus	
4.20 to 4.40 pm	Ratnagiri Sub-center	

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NAAC Peer Visit Preparation

Presentation by Departments

Dates: 10th to 14th April 2021

Day 5 - Date: 14.04.2021

Presentation by Administrative Sections & Departments Program Schedule		
2.00 to 2.05 pm	Welcome	
2.05 to 2.10 pm	Address by Honorable Vice Chancellor	Prof. Suhas Pednekar
2.10 to 2.15 pm	Address by Honorable Vice Chancellor	Prof Ravindra Kulkarni
2.15 to 2.20 pm	Introduction of Panel - VII	
2.20 to 2.30 pm	Opening Remarks of Expert Panel	
Presentation by Administrative Sections & Departments Commences		
2.30 to 2.50 pm	Presentation by Registrar	Expert Panel IX 1. Prof. (Dr.) R. K. Kamat, Dean Faculty of Science and Technology and Head, Department of Computer Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 2. Prof. (Dr.) Vinayak Deshpande, Dean Faculty of Commerce and Head, Department of Business Management, RTMNU, Nagpur
2.50 to 3.10 pm	Presentation by FAO	
3.10 to 3.30 pm	Presentation by DBOEE	
3.30 to 3.50 pm	Presentation by Director, DSD	
3.50 to 4.10 pm	Presentation by Director, NSS	
4.10 to 4.30 pm	Presentation by Director, KRC	
4.30 to 4.50 pm	Presentation by Director, DLLE	
4.50 to 5.10 pm	Presentation by Director, Sports	



University of Mumbai

Two-day National Seminar

On



RUIA COLLEGE
Explore • Experience • Excel

Inclusive, Innovative and Sustainable Future of Education- NEP 2020

Organized by

Internal Quality Assurance Cells

of

S. P. Mandali's

Ramnarain Ruia Autonomous College

&

University of Mumbai

24th and 25th May 2021

Platform: Zoom. Live streaming on Youtube



About The Seminar:

Education is central for actualizing human potential, creating an inclusive society and promoting national development. The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015 -seeks to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” by 2030.

Universal high-quality education will transform India from a developing nation to a developed nation. To achieve this, there will be a greater demand for a skilled workforce, in conjunction with multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities.

The National Education Policy lays special emphasis on the all-round development of each individual including not only the creative potential, cognitive capacities, critical thinking and problem solving, but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities, besides being rooted to traditional values and culture.

The teachers are at the center of the fundamental reforms in the education system, because they truly shape our next generation of citizens. The National Education Policy thus aims to empower teachers by providing autonomy, while also instilling in the system basic methods of quality control, responsibility and accountability.

Keeping these objectives in view, Ramnarain Ruia Autonomous College in collaboration with University of Mumbai, is organizing a two-day National Seminar on “Inclusive, Innovative and Sustainable Future of Education- NEP 2020’. We hope to reach out to maximum number of teachers at pan India level and help in disseminating the knowledge gained through these deliberations. It will help in changing the mindset of the stakeholders which is the first and important step towards planning and implementing the NEP 2020.

About University of Mumbai:

The University of Mumbai is one of the oldest and premier Universities in India. It was established in 1857 consequent upon ‘Wood's Education Dispatch’, and it is one of the first three modern Universities in India. The University has always given its best to the country in general and to the city of Mumbai by enthusiastically contributing to various academic, research, and social initiatives.

It also has sub-centres at Thane, Kalyan and Ratnagiri. The University of Mumbai is one of the largest Universities in the world in terms of the number of students enrolled every year. More than 800 Colleges and Institutions are affiliated with the University of Mumbai.

About Ramnarain Ruia Autonomous College:

Ramnarain Ruia College was established in the year 1937 by Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Pune, with an inclusive motto ‘Education for All’. Since its inception, the college has been striving for all-round growth of learners through various innovative academic, co-curricular and extra-curricular programs.

The College was granted the status of ‘College of Excellence’ in 2014 and is also the first college in Mumbai to establish the DDU KAUSHAL Kendra for skill-based training in 2015- both by the UGC. The College is also the recipient of the ‘Star College Status’ awarded by the DBT, Govt of India in 2016.

Ruia College was accorded an Autonomous status from the academic year 2017-18. In addition to these accomplishments, Ramnarain Ruia College was awarded an A+ Grade with a CGPA of 3.70 by the NAAC in 2017. The College has also received the grant from RUSA for Enhancing Quality and Excellence in 2018.

Sessions: Day 1- 24th May 2021 (9.30 am -1.00 pm)

Dr. Anushree Lokur , I/C Principal, Ramnarain Ruia Autonomous College	Welcome Address
Prof. (Dr.) Suhas Pednekar , VC, University of Mumbai	Opening Remarks
Prof. (Dr.) Ravindra Kulkarni , Pro VC, University of Mumbai	Seminar Address
Prof. (Dr.) S. S. Mantha Former Chairman, AICTE & Chancellor, KL University, AP	Keynote address on 'Inclusive, Innovative and Sustainable Future of Education'
Prof. (Dr.) L. S. Sashidhara , Dean (Research), Ashoka University	NEP 2020: Training and Resources for Teachers
Dr. Vijay Joshi Chief Consultant, RUSA-Maharashtra	ABC: Reform Potential to Transform

Sessions: Day 2- 25th May 2021 (9.30 am -1.00 pm)

Dr. Anita S. Diwakar , Designated Partner AIEE Edtech	Educational Technology Tools & Pedagogical Practices for Online Teaching
Prof. (Dr.) R. K. Kamat Dean, Science and Technology, Shivaji University	Technology for Educational Inclusion
Panel discussion	Sustainable Future of Education
Prof. (Dr.) Kumar Suresh , NIEPA	
Prof. (Dr.) R. K. Kamat , Dean, Sci. & Tech. SU	
Dr. Rahul Mirchandani , CEO, Aries Agro Ltd	
Prof. (Dr.) Vimal Kumar Jain , Director, UoM-DAE-CEBS	

Organizing Committee:

Patrons:	Prof. (Dr.) Suhas Pednekar, Hon. Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai Prof. (Dr.) Ravindra Kulkarni, Pro Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai
Chairperson :	Dr. Anushree Lokur, I/C Principal, Ramnarain Ruia Autonomous College
Convenors:	Dr. Smita Shukla, IQAC Coordinator, University of Mumbai Dr. Jessy Pius, IQAC Coordinator, Ramnarain Ruia Autonomous College
Core Organizing Committee:	Dr. Kamini Donde Dr. Kanchan Chitnis Dr. Ashwini Deshpande
Organizing Committee:	Dr. Varsha Shukla, Vice Principal Dr. Manish Hate, Vice Principal Varsha Malwade Dr. Bhavna Narula Dr. Madhavi Badole Dr. Nana Pradhan Dr. Sachin Palekar Dr. Sachin Labade Dr. Aparna Phadke
Technical Team :	Mr. Sachin Rajagopalan Ms. Antara Vaidynathan Mr. Onkar Ramdasi Mr. Vikki Gaikwad Mr. Niranjana Chavan



Registration :

Who can attend: Faculty, PG and PhD students (No registration fees)

Registration Link: Please fill in the Google form using the link <https://forms.gle/g9aguMbPKmqchUeE7>

For any queries: events@ruiacollege.edu

Instructions for participants:

E -certificates will be provided to all attendees.

Attendance is mandatory for all the sessions.

Feedback form of each day to be filled up immediately after the seminar for the certificate to be issued.



RUIA COLLEGE

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Ramnarain Ruia Autonomous College

L. N. Road, Matunga, Mumbai- 400019.

Visit us: www.ruiacollege.edu





University of Mumbai
Mock Peer Team Visit
Schedule 13th, 14th and 16th
August 2021

Day 1 - August 13, 2021

Day and Venue	Peer Team Visit Schedule		Time From	Time To
	Day 1			
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Breakfast and Preliminary Meeting and Interaction with University Authorities		9.30 am	10.00 am
	Criteria II: Teaching, Learning and Evaluation			
	Visit to Departments Starts			
Groups	Peer Team A Chairman: Prof. Vijay Khole	Peer Team B Chairman: Prof. N N Maldar		
	Department of Civics and Politics (Seminar hall at Department of Civics and Politics Presentation followed by Visit to department)	Interaction with DBOEE	10.00 am	10.30 am
On Site	Department Communication and Journalism (Seminar hall at Department of Civics and Politics Presentation followed by Visit to department of Communication and Journalism)	National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology (Seminar hall at National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology Presentation followed by Visit to National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology)	10.30 am	11.00 am
On Site	Department of Extramural Studies (Seminar hall at Department of Civics and Politics Presentation followed by Visit to department of Extramural Studies)	CEBS (Seminar hall at National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology Presentation)	11.00 am	11.30 am

		followed by Visit to CEBS)		
On Site	UDIT (Seminar hall at Department of Civics and Politics Presentation followed by Visit to UDIT)	Department of Bio-Physics (Seminar hall at National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology Presentation followed by Visit to Department of Bio Physics)	11. 30am	12.00 noon
On Site	GICED(Seminar hall at GICED Presentation followed by Visit to GICED)	Department of Bio-Technology (Seminar hall at National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology Presentation followed by Visit to Department of Bio Technology)	12.00 noon	12.30 pm
On Site	Department of Applied Psychology (Seminar hall at GICED Presentation followed by Visit to department of Applied Psychology)	Department of Chemistry (Seminar hall at National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology Presentation followed by Visit to department of Chemistry)	12.30 pm	13.00 pm
MC Room	Lunch For Peer Team at MC Hall Ambedkar Bhavan		13.00 pm	14.00 pm
On Site	Department of Library Science (Seminar hall at GICED Presentation followed by Visit to Department of Library Science, JN Library)	Department of Statistics (Seminar hall at National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology Presentation followed by Visit to department of Statistics)	14.00 pm	14.30 pm
On Site	Department of Physics (Seminar hall at Department of Physics Presentation followed by Visit to department of Physics)	Department of Life-Science (Seminar hall at National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology Presentation	14.30 pm	15.00 pm

		followed by Visit to department of Life-Science)		
On Site	RGCCS (Seminar hall at RGCCS Presentation followed by Visit to RGCCS)	Department of Physical Education (Seminar hall at Department of Physical Education Presentation followed by Visit to Department of Physical Education)	15.00 pm	15.30 pm
On Site	Chanakya Institute of Public Leadership (Seminar hall at RGCCS Presentation followed by Visit to Chanakya Institute of Public Leadership)	Ratnagiri Sub Center by Virtual Mode (Seminar hall at University Department of Computer Science)	15.30 pm	16.00 pm
On Site	Department of Sanskrit (Seminar hall at RGCCS Presentation followed by Visit to Department of Sanskrit)	University Department of Computer Science (Seminar hall at University Department of Computer Science Presentation followed by Visit to University Department of Computer Science)	16.00 pm	16.30 pm
On Site	Department of Education (Seminar hall at Department of Education Presentation followed by Visit to Department of Education)	Department of French (Seminar hall at University Department of Computer Science Presentation followed by Visit to Department of French)	16.30 pm	17.00 pm
On Site	Department of Geography (Seminar Hall at Department of Geography followed by Visit to Department of Geography)	Department of Russian (Seminar hall at University Department of Computer Science Presentation followed by Visit to Department of Russian)	17.00 pm	17.30 pm

Day 2 - August 14, 2021

Day and Venue	Peer Team Visit Schedule		Time From	Time To
	Day 2			
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Breakfast		09.30 am	10.00 am
	Criteria II: Teaching, Learning and Evaluation			
	Visit to Departments Starts			
Groups	Peer Team A Chairman: Prof. Vijay Khole	Peer Team B Chairman: Prof. N N Maldar		
On Site	Alkesh Dinesh Mody Institute for Financial and Management Studies (Conference room at ADMIFMS followed by Visit to ADMIFMS)	Department of Arabic (Seminar hall at University Department of Computer Science Presentation followed by Visit to Department of Arabic)	10.00 am	10.30 am
On Site	Jamanalal Bajaj Institute for Management Studies (Conference room at ADMIFMS)	Department of German (Seminar Room at Department of German or Department of Sociology followed by visit to Department of German)	10.30 am	11.00 pm
On Site	Department of Law (Conference room at ADMIFMS)	Department of Sociology (Seminar Room at Department of Sociology followed by visit to Department of Sociology)		
On Site	University of Mumbai Law Academy (Conference room at ADMIFMS followed by Visit to University of Mumbai Law Academy)	Department of Persian (Seminar Room at Department of Commerce followed by visit to Department of Persian)	11.00 pm	11.30 pm
On Site	Department of Music (Seminar hall at Department of Music, School of Arts followed by Visit to Department of Music)	Department of Commerce (Seminar Room at Department of Commerce followed by visit to Department of Commerce)	11.30 pm	12.00 noon
On Site	Department of Theater Arts	Department of History (Seminar Room at	12.00 noon	12.30 pm

	(Seminar hall at Department of Music, School of Arts followed by Visit to Department of Theater Arts)	Department of History followed by visit to Department of History)		
On Site	Lokkala Academy (Seminar hall at Department of Music, School of Performing Arts followed by Visit to Lokkala Academy)	MSEPP (Seminar Room at MSEPP followed by visit to MSEPP)	12.30 pm	13.00
	Lunch at MC Hall Ambedkar Bhavan		13.00 pm	14.00 pm
On Site	Department of English (Seminar Hall at Department of English Followed by Visit to Department of English)	Thane Sub Center (Seminar Hall at Department of Philosophy)	14.00 pm	14.30 pm
On Site	Department of Linguistics (Seminar Hall at Department of English Followed by Visit to Department of Linguistics)	Department of Philosophy (Seminar Hall at Department of Philosophy followed by visit to Department of Philosophy)	14.30 pm	15.00 pm
On Site	Department of Marathi (Seminar Hall at Department of English Followed by Visit to Department of Marathi)	Center for African Studies (Seminar Hall at Department of Philosophy followed by visit to Center for African Studies)	15.00 pm	15.30 pm
On Site	Department of Urdu (Seminar Hall at Department of English Followed by Visit to Department of Urdu)	Center for Eurasian Studies (Seminar Hall at Department of Philosophy followed by visit to Center for Eurasian Studies)	15.30 pm	16.00 pm
On Site	Department of Hindi (Seminar Hall at Department of English Followed by	Department of Lifelong Learning (Seminar Hall at Department of Philosophy)	16.00 pm	16.30 pm

	Visit to Department of Hindi)			
On Site	Department of Kannada (Seminar Hall at Department of English Followed by Visit to Department of Kannada)	Department of Sindhi (Seminar Hall at Department of Philosophy by Department of Sindhi followed by Visit to Department of Sindhi)	16..30 pm	17.00 pm
On Site	Department of Mathematics (Seminar Room at Department of Mathematics followed by visit to Department of Mathematics)	Department of Gujarati (Seminar Hall at Department of Philosophy by Department of Gujarati followed by Visit to Department of Gujarati)	17.00 pm	17.30 pm
On Site		Department of Pali (Seminar Hall at Department of Philosophy by Department of Pali followed by Visit to Department of Pali)	17.30 pm	18.00 pm
M C Room	Team A to continue on Aug 16	Exit Interaction with Authorities	18.00 pm	18.30

Day 3 - August 16, 2021

Peer Team A
Chairman: Prof. Vijay Khole

Day and Venue	Peer Team Visit Schedule	Time From	Time To
	Day 3		
	Breakfast at National Center For Nano-Science and Nano Technology		
	Criteria III: Research Innovation and Incubation		
On Site	Visit to Innovation and Incubation Center (MUIDEAS)	10.00 am	10.30 am
	Criteria V: Student Progression		
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction with The Placement officer of ADMIFMS, JBIMS,GICED, Director of Academy of Administrative Career, Faculty Placement	10.30 am	11.00 am

	coordinators of select departments and Counselling cell		
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction with Student Grievances, Anti ragging cell, Internal Complaint Cell, Women Development Cell	11.00 am	11.30 am
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction with Current students and Research Scholars	11.30 am	12.00 noon
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction with Parents	12.00 noon	12.30 pm
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction with Alumni's (Total Cannot Exceed 50)	12.30 pm	13.00 pm
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Lunch at MC Hall Ambedkar Bhavan	13.00 pm	14.00 pm
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction with Teachers (Total Cannot Exceed 50)	14.00 pm	14.30 pm
	Criterion I: Circular Aspects and Criteria VI: Governance and Leadership		
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction with Board of Studies and Deans	14.30 pm	15.00 pm
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction with Registrar and FAO	15.00 pm	15.15 pm
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Presentation and Interaction with IQAC	15.15 pm	16.00 pm
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction DSW, NSS Coordinator and Director Sports	16.00 pm	16.30 pm
MC Room at Ambedkar Bhavan. Kalina Campus	Meeting and Interaction with Non-Teaching Staff	16.30 pm	16.45 pm
M C Room	Exit Interaction with Authorities	16.45 pm	18.00 pm



University of Mumbai

Sixth Interdisciplinary Ph.D. Research Colloquium (Online)
IQAC & Department of German, University of Mumbai
18.12.2021

<https://meet.google.com/mwj-kejg-xbd>

CLICK

9.00 a.m. - 9.30 a.m. Introductory Remarks		Dr. Meher Bhoot, Head, Department of German, University of Mumbai Prof. Dr. Suhas Pednekar, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai Prof. Smita Shukla, Director, IQAC, University of Mumbai
Session I: 09.30 a.m. – 10.15 a.m. Moderation: Gita Chadha and Madhavi Narsalay		
1	Neeta Sanghi History	<i>The Salt Narrative of Bombay Region (1837 C.E. to 1947 C.E.)</i>
2	Anjali Singh Mumbai School of Economics & Public Policy	<i>Women Entrepreneurship in India</i>
3	Nargish V. Killare Mumbai School of Economics & Public Policy	<i>A Study of Socio-Economic and Health Conditions of Transgender Community in Mumbai Metropolitan Region</i>
Session II: 10.15 a.m. – 11.00 a.m. Moderation: Gita Chadha and Madhavi Narsalay		
4	Keekan P. Raghavan History	<i>A Historical Assessment of India's Geo-strategic Outreach and Diplomacy in the Waters of Indian Ocean: from 1950 to 2010</i>
5	Irfan Rupani Persian	<i>Print Culture in Qajar Era: Shaping the Political Culture of the Constitutional Revolution (1906-1911)</i>
6	Sonu Subhan Suji ADMIFMS	<i>Impact of New Labour Codes on Employees and Employers in Logistics and Port Service Industry</i>
Session III: 11.00 a.m. – 11.45 a.m. Moderation: Vidya Vecantesan and Renu Modi		
7	Gayatrrī Patwardhan German	<i>Documentaries for Teaching Socio-Political Topics in German as a Foreign Language</i>
8	Mohammad Irfan Raza Urdu	<i>Khanwaday-e-Razvia ki Urdu Natiya Shayeri ka Tahquiqui wa Tanquidi jayeza</i>
9	Bijal Rajnikant Oza French	<i>Coolies in Francophone Narratives</i>
Session IV: 11.45 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. Moderation: Vidya Vecantesan and Renu Modi		
10	Amit Jayant Deshmukh Philosophy	<i>The Four Most Important Verses of Bhagavad-gītā</i>
11	Aliasgar H. Gundarwala Urdu	<i>Connection between Literature and Psychology</i>
12	C. Vimala English	<i>Cultural Designing in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's "The Palace of Illusions"</i>
Session V: 12.30 p.m. - 1.15 p.m. Moderation: Renuka Ozarkar and Bhagyashree Verma		
13	Anusha D'Souza French	<i>In-Between Worlds : A Study of Coolie Mascarene Literature</i>

14	Jyotsna Paliwal French	<i>Colonial Soldiers of the First World War in Francophone Literature</i>
15	Kruttika Bhosale German	<i>German and Marathi Tenses in Comparison</i>
BREAK		
Session VI: 2.15 p.m. – 3.00 p.m. Moderation: Kanchana Mahadevan and Anuradha Mishra		
16	Jinesh R. Sheth Philosophy	<i>Can an Anekāntavādin Disagree?</i>
17	Fraeortis R. Satarawalla History	<i>Contribution of the Parsis in the Banking Sector in Western Maharashtra</i>
18	Prairna Balyan Life Sciences	<i>Role of Nigella Sativa Seeds in the Prevention of Glycation and Glycooxidation</i>
Session VII: 3.00 p.m. - 3.45 p.m. Moderation: Kanchana Mahadevan and Anuradha Mishra		
19	Amar Singh Philosophy	<i>What is a Role of Religion in Social Justice?</i>
20	Dinesh Kumar Life Science	<i>Analysis of anti-AGE and anti-aggregation property: Acesulfame potassium</i>
21	Nikam Ravindra Rajaram Physics	<i>Study of Structural, Dielectric and Magnetic properties Mn₂O₃ Bixbyite Compounds</i>
Session VIII: 3.45 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. Moderation: Manjiri Kamat and Archana Rath		
22	Radhika A. Vinze Physics	<i>The Standard Model and its Extensions</i>
23	Amruta Dhawale Biotechnology	<i>A Study on Oxidative Stress Adaptations in Escherichia Coli</i>
24	Akshay Kulkarni Physics	<i>Equivalence of Covariant and LFQED for the Process of Electron Positron Scattering</i>
Session IX: 4.30 p.m. - 5.15 p.m. Moderation: Manjiri Kamat and Archana Rath		
25	Firdous Sarnoubat History	<i>Dr. Khwaja Hamied's Contribution to Cipla</i>
26	Chitra A. Lele Political Science	<i>Review of Health and Medical Infrastructure with Reference to Covid-19 Pandemic in Mumbai</i>
27	Rasika Rajesh Gharat History	<i>न्यू इंग्लिश स्कूल, सोनाळे, तालुका वाडा या शाळेचे शैक्षणिक योगदान- एक अभ्यास</i>
Session X: 5.15 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. Moderation: Shrikant Pathak		
Postdoctoral Research Funding Opportunities, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Mala Pandurang , Ambassador Scientist to India, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Germany, Principal, Dr. BMN College		
Vote of Thanks		



**IQAC & Department of German
University of Mumbai**

**Sixth Interdisciplinary
Ph.D. Research Colloquium (Online)**

Saturday, 18th December 2021

9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
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ABSTRACTS

SESSION I

The Salt Narrative of Bombay Region (1837 C.E. to 1947 C. E.)

Neeta Sanghi

Department of History

The central role of salt in the 1930 Dandi March has made it into a symbol of the oppressive British Raj in India. Still lacunae exist in academic research on salt during the colonial period. This study intends to track the evolution of the salt industry in the Bombay region (a geographical region within 30 miles of the Bombay islands) under the influence of the colonial government's changing salt policies from 1837 to 1947, with the intent to enhance our knowledge of the geopolitical, economic, diplomatic and social importance of salt in the region, to add to the historiography of salt study during the colonial rule and to encourage further research in the subject.

Preliminary research shows that salt manufacture in the Bombay region increased after the imposition of a salt duty in 1837. This is in sharp contrast with the Bengal and Madras presidencies where salt manufacture was abolished or curtailed post taxation. Neither the intense competition from Liverpool salt nor the equalisation of salt tax across the British territories in 1882 hindered salt manufacture in the Bombay region.

This study will proceed on three main hypotheses. i) The growth of the salt industry was enabled by the policies of the Bombay government whose officers displayed a distinct preference for the Bombay region over the other salt producing regions in Gujarat for fiscal and political reasons. ii) The less than total colonial hegemony in the western region allowed the indigenous communities some negotiation power. iii) Salt played an important role, like cotton and opium, in the development of Bombay city.

Information obtained from archival records, newspaper articles, multiple salt reports and Gazetteers will be supplemented by interactions with a few past and present salt manufacturers to build an analytical, evidence - based narrative.

Women Entrepreneurship in India

Anjali Singh

Mumbai School of Economics & Public Policy

The economic empowerment of women has always been a subject of concern in India. Encouraging women to be entrepreneurs encourages them, first and foremost, to believe in their capacities. In the past few years, women entrepreneurs have evolved significantly in the economic development and social progress of the country due to industrialization, urbanization along with education and awareness. This opens up ample opportunities for the nation, society and the family. To empower women socially and economically the Government of India has set-up various entrepreneurial schemes to increase their participation in the economy. Women constitute 50% of the world population equal to male still their economic activity in terms of entrepreneurship, education, Socio-economic status is comparatively inadequate compared to male. According to the Sixth Economic Census (2014) released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, women create

about 14% of the total entrepreneurship 8.05 million out of the total of 58.5 million entrepreneurs. Further, 8.2 million (61.46%) persons were employed in establishments located in rural areas and 5.18 million (38.54 %) in establishments located in urban areas. 8.67 million persons (64.5%) persons were working in establishments without hired workers whereas, 4.77 million Women entrepreneurs (35.5%) persons were working in establishments with hired workers. When we empower women economically when we set-off a chain reaction that transforms the lives for her family and community. India stands very low compared to developing Nations UK and Russia women labour force participation is 73 and 69 respectively. In order to empower women socio-economically, the Government can promote an entrepreneurial ecosystem by providing easy access to loans, networks, markets and training. To provide economic independence enterprises need to be controlled, run and owned by women entrepreneurs. The economic census indicated that in India, the majority of the enterprises were run by the small proprietors and women hold only a negligible portion of that. The research paper aims to study the extent to which entrepreneurship helps in the empowerment of women. Information will be collected from secondary data and based on that will find the impact of entrepreneurship on the empowerment of women and vice versa. In this study, we intend to evaluate the effects of public schemes on opportunities for women entrepreneurs and also check whether the increase in entrepreneurship brings empowerment in women or not. To know the ability of women entrepreneurs to make women more empowered and for which data will be collected from public schemes which have helped women to become women entrepreneurs and become empowered. The sampling frame includes women enterprises from sole Proprietorship, Partnership or Private Limited with the ability to play a responsible role in decision-making and empowering other women through entrepreneurship. The study will be based on one decade comparison based on the period (2010-2019). The research aims to understand the profile of women entrepreneurs and their growth opportunities and also to identify the problem faced by them in running and promotion of their enterprises. To know how far women entrepreneurs are benefited from public policy. Majority of women are not aware of financial schemes by the government or bank. Lack of family support and low business guidance also constraints economic growth. It is extensive to understand the role of women in economic development as their participation can help boost the GDP of our nation furthermore. Women under micro and small enterprise should be given more importance as women entrepreneurs can be an effective tool to solve women poverty.

A Study of Socio-Economic and Health Conditions of Transgender Community in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

Nargish V. Killare

Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy

In 2011 census first time transgender community got counted, they comprise 0.04% of the Indian population, roughly 490,000. In a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court of India on April 2014 created the "third gender" status for transgender. This has come after a very long struggle of obtaining this approval from the society. Covid 19 pandemic has affected transgender community whose survival is purely based on public interaction. Livelihoods of

transgender are affected due to compulsion of maintaining physical distancing, the social gatherings and family functions have either stopped or carried out in limited number, the hotel industry, salons and parlours, fashion industry, film industry are also affected heavily. These are the few sectors where transgender are employed. Consequently, transgender are being weaned away from the source of work with no permanent sources of income. It is important to study the access to health care services and especially vaccines by using the lens of equity for this marginalised community.

Objective of the Study:

1. To understand the terminology used for Transgender in Indian Society.
2. To study their access to labour market and the sources of income.
3. To study impact of Covid 19 on transgender community with a focus on their livelihoods and health care needs.

Methodology: There is a review of existing literature on relevant area. After identifying the gap in the existing literature, there is selection of appropriate methodology for analysing the objectives of this research. The study is based on secondary data collected from research papers, journals, articles, publications and websites. Themes have been developed from in-depth analysis of review of literature which give insights about policies that need to be undertaken to address the issues of marginalization of the transgender community.

Conclusion: There is increase stress, health issues and depression without any family support and social security for transgender community.

SESSION II

A Historical Assessment of India's Geo-strategic Outreach and Diplomacy in the Waters of Indian Ocean: From 1950 to 2010

Keekan Priyesh Raghavan

Department of History

The present research focuses on India's past geo strategic stance at her backyard- THE INDIAN OCEAN. The strategic location at which the Indian Ocean is situated itself speaks the importance of this region. The historical facts pertaining to this region before the dawn of Indian independence and even after it has a lot to offer, as India prepares to mark its Geo-strategic outreach in this region to get control of the same. The episodes of World War II, Goa Liberation Movement, the Cold War threat, Indo-Pak Naval warfare, Bangladeshi rebellion, Maldivian crises, LTTE resurgence in Sri Lanka, terror attack on Taj Hotel and Somalian piracy as well as the control of trade, business, minerals, fisheries, terrains and islands directly or indirectly feeds into geo-strategic importance of the waters of the Indian ocean to its namesake nation.

For India, these tasks were particularly challenging. India lives in a difficult neighbourhood with an exposure to the full spectrum of these challenges. It ranges from political instability, illegal migrations and trans-national crime, military tension involving nuclear armed neighbours, and the entire array of climate change-related impacts in the country and the South Asian region. Because of the active external big power interest and intervention in South Asian affairs, India has to leverage its regional and wider international standing in the

ongoing global balance-of-power dynamics. It also involves developing judicious bilateral relations with its neighbours, with most of whom it does not share a natural border. On a positive side, it had to build its bilateral and multilateral relations in such a way as to provide to its citizens the maximum advantage in today's globalising economy whilst protecting them, at the same time, against external shocks too. As it pursued its expanding interests, farther beyond the region and at the global level, it had to be nimble footed in an increasingly unpredictable and volatile global situation.

Print Culture in Qajar Era: Shaping the Political Culture of the Constitutional Revolution (1906-1911)

Irfan Rupani

Department of Persian

In the history of print culture in late Qajar Iran, assessing the implications of the increased reliance on mechanized book production for the cultural and political realms. A common notion presented in histories of Qajar Iran is that the press revolution in Iran followed and resulted from the Constitutional Revolution.

In this presentation on printed books and examination of printed newspapers, we will examine the nature of print culture that preceded and arguably enabled the Constitutional Revolution. In his study, The Cultural Origins of the French Revolution, Roger Chartier suggested that the study of print culture entails a process of teasing cultural practices out of texts. The study of printed matter, and the changes in cultural practices therein, allows the historian to look for underlying shifts that bring about social and political transformations. Books may not bring about revolutionary change in and of themselves, but in certain contexts, printed texts can play an important role in constructing and disseminating a political culture. The discussions of printed books and newspapers will help show some of the ways that changes in the production and consumption of printed matter helped to shape the political culture of the Constitutional Revolution in 20th Century Iran.

Impact of New Labour Codes on Employees and Employers in Logistics and Port Service Industry

Sunil Suji

ADMIFMS

“Obedience to the law of bread labour will bring about a silent revolution in the structure of society” - Mahatma Gandhi

The entire spectrum of ‘logistics’ and ‘supply-chain’ primarily relies on people and machines and everything that connects in between. Logistics and supply chain are interdependent on components like producers, vendors, warehouses, logistics, manufacturers and retailers. Any disruption to these components of logistics and supply-chain implies a painful halt to economy and burdening increase in costs / inflation increase.

Labour uncertainty adds to the peril. Discontented and disappointed labour can halt, delay and sometimes uproot many vital processes serving and delivering, manufacturing, marketing and operations, distribution and delivery.

Since COVID-19 pandemic has made it evident that it will be impossible to do business in India without introducing a degree of legal compliance there is now an ever increasing need to implement reforms as proposed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2019 to replace 29 existing labour laws with four (4) Codes with the prime objective to simplify and modernise labour regulation i.e. Code on Wages, 2019, Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019, Industrial Relations Code, 2019 and Code on Social Security, 2019.

From the legal standpoint, all changes will have to be operationalised through contracts and policy guidelines. Organisations can take a larger role and draw up balanced contracts. The change will require careful consideration of legal relationships and the exposure under various arrangements. Despite these improvements the government is aware of the limited scope for growth without concrete reforms in the sector. The key issues affecting the overall performance are silo-based legal and regulatory environment in logistics and supply chains resulting in frequent disruptions.

The government is all set to regularize the new Labour Codes. With rules expected to come into force shortly the organizations/employers will need to sync themselves with new rules with new upcoming definitions for wages, gratuity, and new ways of calculating provident fund and other submissions. By enacting four (4) new labour codes, the government has strived to meet this need. The objectives are to simplify the maze of existing labour laws, improve India's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Index, ensure increased regulatory compliance by businesses and protect the rights and interests of employees. The government wants to facilitate ease of compliance and achieve equity for all. The new codes will ensure better use of technology for various compliances and effective enforcement. The new labour codes also raise concerns w.r.t. whether they shall apply only to blue collar employees or would they apply to all employees in general? It is clearly mentioned in the new labour codes that the codes will apply to all employees of an organization irrespective of their role/level/nature of duties/salary (with minimal exceptions). The codes may appear more as an act of consolidation rather than reform. However, the codes introduce several changes that employers in almost all industry sectors, location and size will need to closely understand and implement the new codes. Certain new and interesting concepts have been introduced in the labour codes including provisions in relation to fixed term employees, worker reskilling fund, social security for gig workers and platform workers, recognition of trade union, notice period for strikes, compounding of certain offences, etc. The new codes also prescribe the changes with respect to hiring of employees through third parties/ contractors.

All the four codes have been passed by both the Parliaments and have received Presidential assent and the rules shall be notified shortly. The organizations are gearing up for wage restructuring for their employees as per the new wage definition.

The transformative changes in the Labour codes are expected to give a major boost to labour reforms and impact many organizations in every sector. It is the objective of the government that the new laws should reduce complexities, improve ease of compliance, bring in more transparency and accountability and should help both employers and workers. The new codes are expected to enhance compliances significantly especially due to increased penal liabilities.

IMMEDIATE FOCUS POINTS

- Set-up an **Internal Taskforce** (HR, Legal, Finance etc.) to review various aspects of the Labour Codes with Labour Law experts
- **Re structure the employment mix, if required to ensure compliance and efficiency**
- **Financial impact assessments** on various scenarios – The implications of the definition of ‘wages’/Social Security/ Salary components/Fixed Term Employees/Consultants etc.
- Reviewing included/excluded components in the salary structure to understand the cost implications
- Incorporating Labour Code impacts within **2021 salary budgets**
- **Focus on full compliance**

SESSION III

Documentaries for Teaching Socio-Political Topics in German as a Foreign Language

Gayatrri A. Patwardhan

Department of German

Language learning is a multi-layered process. While learning a language, it is very important to comprehend cultural and socio-political background. Understanding socio-political issues can be challenging. Hence the work aims at analyzing and verifying the effectiveness of documentaries to understand socio-political topics. The below mentioned socio-political issues after 2010 have been considered as the basis of this work:

- 1) Refugee policy and refugee issues
- 2) Xenophobia and Islamophobia
- 3) Remarkable change in Germany's politics: the rise of the right wing Party - AfD

These have been burning issues in Germany. In 2015, Germany experienced exponential growth in the number of refugees.

These socio-political topics can be easily understood with the help of documentaries, as they can bring viewers closer to the reality. A documentary becomes an effective tool for teaching

such topics. With the help of documentaries, a viewer gets to know the opinions, expressions and the experiences of the people involved.

Khanwaday-e-Razvia ki Urdu Natiya Shayeri ka Tahquiqui wa Tanquidi jayeza

Mohammad Irfan Raza

Department of Urdu

Khanwadye Razvia Hindustan ka ek aham ilmi wo adbi khanwada hai. Digar Ilmi khidmat ke sath sath is khanwade ne fane-Nat goyi ke hawale se bhi aham karnama anjam diye hai. Yahi wajah hai ki mazkoora khanwade ki nat goyi ek dabistan ki haisiyat rakhti hai. Maulana Ahmad Raza se shuru hua Nat-goyi ka ye silsila ab bhi unke khandan ka turraiy imteyaz hai. Is maqale me ham Urdu me sinfe Nat aur Natiya shayeri ke hawale se khanwadye Razvia ki khidamat ko pesh karenge. Research Method : Tahquiq haq ki talash aur justuju ka nam hai, Tahquiq ke zariye hi ham naye haqayeq daryaft karte hai aur phir uski tauzih wo tashrih karte hai. zahir hai ki adbi Maqale me ek se zayada Triqaye Tahquiq ka istemal kiya jata hai is liye ham mukhtlif tariqaye tahquiq se istifada karenge.

Key Words: Urdu ,Nat ,Khanwadaye Razvia

Coolies in Francophone Narratives

Bijal Rajnikant Oza

Department of French

In the 19th century, Great Britain and France abolished the slave trade which resulted in a shortfall of labour, and economic catastrophe occurred for both the British and French colonizers. To continue their trading activities, it was needed for them to find out the alternate source of manpower and thus the end of slavery marked the beginning of the new and reinvented slavery known as “Indenture labour”, in which labourers signed a contract and they were assured: house, food, clothing, etcetera and free return passage to their homeland or a piece of land in the sugar colonies. Over a million Indian peasants were transported to sugar colonies like Reunion Island, Caribbean, Fiji, etcetera. During this time, India was under the British flag and most of the population was illiterate and they had not even heard about all these distant lands. To reach the new destination, they were transported by ship. During that time, for Hindus, crossing seawater was considered as the loss of caste and social status. Thus, they had the guilt of crossing *Kala Pani* and moreover they were mistreated aboard the ships. On their arrival at their dream destination, they realized that conditions were not as they had anticipated before signing a contract. But they struggled, fought and survived. Some of them could return but many of them could not return or did not return and settled there. And after years, their descendants earn a remarkable position and contribute to shaping the future of the countries they lived in as Coolies. The main aim of this research would be to study, analyse and understand the coolie life depicted in the francophone narratives selected as the primary sources through the prism of the theories and writings by various historians, literary writers and diasporic scholars.

SESSION IV

The Four Most Important Verses Of *Bhagavad-Gītā*

Amit Jayant Deshmukh

Department of Philosophy

Lord *Kṛṣṇa* has mentioned that he is the origin of both the transcendental and the material realms. All things have emerged from lord *Kṛṣṇa* himself. The persons who have gained spiritual knowledge engage in lord *Kṛṣṇa*'s devotional service and worship him. Lord *Kṛṣṇa*'s devotees have the habit of regularly thinking about him. Lord *Kṛṣṇa*'s devotees are engaged in serving him favourably with devotion. Lord *Kṛṣṇa*'s devotees become happy by discussing the pastimes of lord *Kṛṣṇa*. Lord *Kṛṣṇa*'s devotees encourage other sincere souls to make advancement in the process of *Kṛṣṇa* consciousness. Lord *Kṛṣṇa* gives the understanding of how to attain his causeless mercy only to those spiritual practitioners who are dedicated to him. Lord *Kṛṣṇa* is interested in imparting spiritual education to those spirit souls who are serious about the science of God realization. This relevant information is mentioned in the *Bhagavad-gītā*, chapter number ten and verse numbers eight, nine, ten and eleven. These four verses are to be considered as one of the most significant verses of the *Bhagavad-gītā*. Lord *Kṛṣṇa*'s devotees prefer conversation which is related to the spiritual subject matter. Lord *Kṛṣṇa*'s devotees are genuinely interested in developing love for him. Very few persons are fortunate enough to get an opportunity to understand the instructions of the supreme lord, *Kṛṣṇa*. The transcendentalists who are eagerly serving lord *Kṛṣṇa* are granted the required spiritual intelligence. Such wisdom is given by lord *Kṛṣṇa* for the eternal benefit of the finite spirit souls who are currently struggling in this material world.

Key words - *Bhagavad-gītā*, *Kṛṣṇa*, devotional service, causeless mercy, transcendental.

Connection between Literature and Psychology

Aliasgar Huseinibhai Gundarwala

Department of Urdu

There is a deep connection between literature and psychology. Over the past few years, research scholars have highlighted the importance of psychology for critique and research. Literary scholars have been greatly influenced by modern trends in the field of psychology. P. Gelford has psychologically analyzed works of art in different languages, and has completed high quality research projects. With the help of psychology, the personality of an artist and those areas of art can be illuminated where the hands of historians cannot reach.

Psychologist J. has evolved methods to measure the abilities of a creative personality. P. Gelford has set some standards. This ability is usually found in almost every artist, but the purpose of this article is to examine the creative ability of a poet in particular.

Cultural Designing in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's *"The Palace of Illusions"*

Vimala C

Department of English

Cultural Studies, chiefly is the study and analysis of culture with the determination to understand the society and the politics involved in it. In *Bodies That Matter*, Judith Butler states that "that gender is a choice, or that gender is a role, or that gender is a construction that one puts on", she further adds that it is what society expects an individual to behave or forcefully reiterates such behaviour. In alignment with this perception, this research article is a sincere attempt to analyse Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's novel *The Palace of Illusions*.

The novel is a retelling of the epic Mahabharata but with a twist. Unlike the numerous different versions available, it is narrated from the point of view of Panchali which begins with her birth in fire along with her brother Dhri. Throughout the novel, many times Panchali is forced to do what she is expected to do rather than what she is willing to do. Knowingly and unknowingly she bends down to their expectations for which she regrets. This novel is an apt example for gender performativity. There are instances in the novel Panchali is criticised for not acting in the way a female is expected to behave and through these narrations, the novel opens a platform to analyse on the perspective "Masculine and feminine roles are not biologically fixed but socially constructed".

This research will analyse how the society designs gender roles and how the society gets designed by such cultural practices and gender performativity. The research primarily dwells upon how these kinds of practices have percolated into the society in the name of gender roles and gender discrimination.

Keywords: cultural studies, gender, gender roles, politics, feminism, gender performativity, feminism

SESSION V

In-Between Worlds: A Study of Coolie Mascarene Literature

Anusha Judith Reginald D'Souza

Department of French

Territorial domination only made up one half of the coloniser's interest, the other lay in political and economic exploitation. The abolition of slavery in 1835 was a watershed moment in Mascarene history. Both Reunion and Mauritius Islands saw an influx of indentured labourers. These indentured labourers or *Coolies* were brought from India to take the baton on from the former slaves.

The journey for these *coolies* from their homeland to the creation of their new home in Mascarene Islands via a new Indo-Mascarene community, was not instantaneous or easy. They had to pass through an important transitional phase, that of 'limbo consciousness.'

The aim of this research is to examine and highlight this limbo-consciousness or in-betweenness that characterises this population. In order to accustom themselves to the exigencies of the new society, the indentured body must let go of its prior conditioning in the host society. Caste dominated in 19th century India and the fear of the '*kala pani*' and losing caste reigned heavily. The Indians who left their homeland as coolies, braved the black waters, lost caste while intermingling with others on the ship and eventually also found a semblance of the family left behind in the '*jahaji bhai/behen and mata*'.

This thesis aims to study these moments of limbo-consciousness in literature and analyse their contribution in Indo-Mascarene identity formation.

Key words: colonisation, coolie, in-betweenness, kala pani, Indian-Ocean

Colonial Soldiers of the First World War in Francophone Literature

Jyotsna Paliwal

Department of French

The 100th anniversary of the end of the First World War has occasioned both celebration and controversy. In recent years, the subject has drawn the attention of the leaders, scholars and historians. The WW1 pitted the Central Powers against the Allies, nearly 4 million non-white men were mobilised into the European and American army for combat and non-combat roles. This thesis attempts to bring out the war experience of these non-white soldiers enlisted from French Africa, French Antilles & India by the France and Great Britain whose immeasurable contribution remained unrecorded and unsung for so many years.

The focus of this thesis is not the war itself or its many spine-chilling battles. The objective of the study is the trials and tribulations of the colonial-coloured soldiers. Language, race and colour are irrelevant in these stories because the common denominator is the coloured colonial soldier. He is cannon fodder, eminently expendable; he is the colonial subject who fights his colonial master's war. A comparative study of these three cultural spaces of Africa, India and the French Antilles will open up new vistas for reflection.

However, a study like the proposed one will necessarily be interdisciplinary in its approach. Resources such as films, documentaries, video-audio recordings, letters, pamphlets, and articles will be explored.

Till the 70s history was the story of the victors not the vanquished. It celebrated acts of valour's of generals; the contribution of the foot soldier was wilfully forgotten. This study looks at history not just from below but from the margins, from the periphery of the colonies controlled by imperial powers. The process of elitisation of history is a crucial part of intellectual decolonisation. The post-colonial citizen and former colonial subject are best placed to retell history.

German and Marathi Tenses in Comparison

Kruttika Bhosale

Department of German

A contrastive and systematic study of language structures of two or more languages, an interaction with methodologies, tools and techniques deployed in the teaching of various languages, including foreign languages would not only assist language leaning, but also facilitate an in depth understanding of all the languages involved in the study and encourage further research in this field. The present research titled “Deutsche und Marathi Verben. Eine kontrastive Studie” (English: German and Marathi verbs. A contrastive study) aims at a contrastive, systematic analysis of German and Marathi verbs in order to discover similarities between two of the Indo-European languages namely German and Marathi. The presentation brings to light some interesting findings concerning the comparison between German and Marathi tense forms

SESSION VI

Can an Anekāntavādin Disagree?

Jinesh R. Sheth

Department of Philosophy

This paper argues that the link between *anekāntavāda* (non-onesidedness) and *ahimsā* (nonviolence) is not exactly how it appears to be and that the burden of (textual) proof is on the part of those who claim that *anekāntavāda* promotes tolerance rather than the other way round. Further, the paper engages with the contemporary discourse on 'epistemology of disagreement' and the various themes that run along with it including 'epistemic superiority', 'epistemic inferiority' and 'epistemic peer'. This exercise would enable one to see whether the Jaina philosophers were interested in considering the other positions – both inter-personal and intra-personal – as their 'epistemic peer', and if not so, then to what extent can one say that *anekāntavāda* promotes tolerance. Besides, it raises a more fundamental question: is it too evil to disagree?

Keywords: *Anekāntavāda*, *ahimsā*, Tolerance, Peer, Disagreement, Epistemology, Debates

Contribution of the Parsis in the Banking Sector in Western Maharashtra

Fraeortis Rohinton Satarawalla

Department of History

With the advent of the British rule in India, the Western Maharashtra particularly the Bombay began to develop under Sir Gerald Aungier during 1650s which invited Parsis and other merchant communities to settle in Bombay. Most Parsis were traders by profession. Gradually quite later banking sector developed in Bombay and Parsis played an important role in the development of the Banking sector. This was possible due to large earnings by Parsi traders through opium trade and other mercantile activities. Although Parsis had the support from the British government and had collaborated with them too in the early days of

the banking sector in India but later on many pioneers Parsis decided to establish banks controlled by the Indians themselves. One of the finest examples is the foundation of the Central Bank of India in 1911 by Sir Sohrabji Pochkhanawala was the first swadeshi bank managed wholly by Indians. Apart from pioneers from the mercantile background who established banks, commoner Parsis also contributed to the banking by working as a manager, officer, clerk etc. and held position in the advisory committees and board of directors led by the Government at provincial and central level. For example; Homi Mehta was the member of the board of directors of the RBI.

Although Parsis had influence in the Central level and other provinces in India but their greatest influence lies in the Western Maharashtra especially Bombay city which had maximum number of Parsis settled there as well as numerous banks developed in Bombay allowed majority of the Parsis to work and contribute in the Banking sector. There were known and unknown Parsi individuals who played an important role from time to time in the development of banks in Western Maharashtra.

Role of *Nigella Sativa* Seeds in the Prevention of Glycation And Glycooxidation

Prairna Balyan

Department of Life Sciences

Nigella sativa, black cumin, an annual flowering plant native to Asia, has been commonly used as a traditional medicine and spice. Discovery of the active compounds such as TQ has led to its usage in therapeutic medicines. In this study, aqueous, methanol, ethanol and hexane extracts of seeds were used. The present study focusses on the antidiabetic, antiglycation and antioxidant properties of the *Nigella sativa* extracts. Among all the extracts, the antidiabetic activity of *N. sativa* by Alpha-Amylase and Alpha-Glucosidase assay method showed that the aqueous extract of *N. sativa* had the highest percentage of inhibition (74.62%) as compared to methanolic (59.40%), ethanolic (40.81%) and hexane extract (37.52%) which reveals the hypoglycaemic nature of *N. sativa*. The aqueous extract exhibited lowest IC₅₀ values for DPPH (0.64 ± 0.01 mg/mL) as compared to methanolic (0.81 ± 0.10 mg/mL), ethanolic (1.251 ± 0.01 mg/mL) and hexane extracts (1.633 ± 0.01 mg/mL). Investigation of total antioxidant as well as antidiabetic activity suggested that the aqueous extract of *N. sativa* has significantly higher activity than the other three extracts. The results confirm the antidiabetic activity of *N. sativa* seeds extract and suggest that because of its antioxidant affect it may be useful in helping with the diabetic complications. Moreover, the antiglycation properties of the aqueous extract were confirmed with observations like reduction in browning ($26.26\% \pm 0.01$), fructosamine formation ($26.06\% \pm 0.03\%$), carbonyl content ($28.86\% \pm 0.001$), and protein aggregation ($35.46\% \pm 0.003$), in an *in vitro* glycation system. Furthermore, the extract showed high efficiency in protection against H₂O₂-induced DNA damage. It can also be used as a source of antiglycation and antioxidant agent for the management of glycation-induced disorders like diabetes. In conclusion, *N. sativa* was effective in the reduction of glycation, diabetes, and oxidative stress.

SESSION VII

What is a role of religion in Social Justice?

Amar Singh

Department of Philosophy

Do we live in a just society? How does religious practice play an important role in Social Justice? To examine about religion and its impact on society. Religious foundations in Indian culture are very much rooted in moral obligations. Religion has been invalid if the text is misinterpreted and it loses ethical standard. Religious traditions are being seen as potential resources of love and wisdom, providing both theological doctrine and philosophical conviction for been responsible and reformative attitudes and action to be favorable to the environment. It is an acknowledged fact that religions have not only determined the way we perceive the world but also set roles that individuals play in nature. Indigenous religious identity is belittling when it is flashed and the other is glorified when they advertise it in workplace or educational institute. Indigenous has faced insults more outrageously than any other religion. Every religious tradition, even while upholding the supremacy of man, has condemned the needless exploitation of non- human beings and non-living beings. Most religions uphold the necessity of human intellect and rationality, which is a constructive line of approach rather than negative. Religion is ethical but it is autonomous in character in order to specify its dogmas. Vedic religion has a scope to unite the world. Religious beliefs are deemed to be sacred because they are based on revelations or Mystical. According to Hindu Tradition dharma plays an important role in Social Justice, dharma is of course a foundational element in Hindu thought despite its variegated meanings. It is, those moral, ritual, ceremonial, and legal obligations that support the social structure. I want to bring the focus to understand the influence of religions on environmental, and we must understand both the religious texts as well as inquire into the tradition that goes into the making of religions. To reconcile, the consciousness of ethical principles can definitely bring out a new beginning towards the society. A steadily growing body of evidence from the social sciences demonstrates that regular religious practice benefits individuals, families, and communities. Thus, Moving towards a Just Society. The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, I want to examine the roots of religious conception of morality and to show its relations with Social Justice.

Keywords: Ethics, Social Justice, religion, Philosophical enquiry.

Analysis of Anti-AGE and Anti-aggregation Property: Acesulfame Potassium

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Background and aims: The noncovalent interaction of amino groups of proteins and carbonyl group of sugars lead to formation of advanced glycation end products (AGEs). The rate of formation of AGEs increases during the hyperglycaemic conditions. These products are involved in many metabolic and neurodegenerative disorders. In last few decades there has been a several fold increase in the usage of artificial sweeteners in various food products

because of their less caloric value and less dependence on sugars to prevent Diabetes. However, there are very few reports on the involvement of artificial sweeteners in Glycation.

Materials and methods: In the present study, the acesulfame potassium (Ace-K), an FDA-approved artificial sweetener, was investigated for its involvement in glycation and aggregation process on the protein (BSA). The glucose-mediated glycation was analysed with fructosamine content by NBT method and carbonyl content by DNPH method. The AGEs and aggregation (ThT) of glycated products were assayed fluorometrically. Glycation-induced-secondary structure alteration of BSA was analysed with Circular Dichroism. Further, DLS, TEM, and SDS-PAGE analysis were performed to analyse the aggregation of proteins.

Results: Ace-K decreased the Amadori products and carbonyl content by 65.33% and 63.38% at 28 days incubation in comparison to glucose-mediated glycation of BSA. The presence of Ace-K also caused only 41.27% AGEs and 42.87% cross β -amyloid structures formation. TEM analysis indicated the size range of 50-300 nm of glycated BSA in presence of Ace-K. The secondary structure of BSA shown to be like native protein in the presence of Ace-K in the glycation system. Similarly, migration patterns of glycated BSA in the presence and absence of Ace-K indicted the antiglycating role of this sweetener.

Conclusion: The decrease in the amount of Amadori products, carbonyl content, and total AGEs, inhibition of glycation-induced aggregation and maintenance of secondary structure of glycated proteins in the presence of Acesulfame potassium indicate the potential antiglycating property of this artificial sweetener.

Keywords: Acesulfame potassium, Aggregation, AGEs, BSA, Glycation, Thioflavin T

Study of Structural, Dielectric and Magnetic properties Mn₂O₃ Bixbyite Compounds

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Department of Physics

Bixbyite is a manganese iron oxide mineral with chemical formula (Mn, Fe)₂ O₃ named by American mineralogist Maynard Bixby for its discovery, is a naturally occurring mineral found during mining for manganese. It is rare earth mineral found in the ratio of 75:25 for Mn-Fe. The iron/ manganese ratio is quite variable and many specimens have almost no iron (Viz. Mn₂O₃) having orthorhombic bixbyite structure with space group *Pcab* at room temperature with $a = 9.414 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 9.424 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 9.405 \text{ \AA}$. The interesting thing about Mn₂O₃ structure is that Mn has two crystallographic distinct sites and Mn at both the sites have 3+ valence state yet can have different magnetic moments. In such a system if Mn is replaced by Fe it will lead to very interesting magnetic system such as FeMnO₃. In FeMnO₃ both A and B site of ABO₃ structure have 50 % occupancy of Fe and Mn. As the concentration of Fe and Mn ions in Mn_{2-x}Fe_xO₃ changes its structural, magnetic and dielectric properties also changes and it can be used in various device applications such as it is found to be very efficient and excellent anode material for lithium ion batteries, catalyst, humidity sensor, energy storage, photocatalysis etc. So, we have prepared the samples of Fe_xMn_{2-x}O₃ for different values of x and studied its structural, dielectric and magnetic properties.

SESSION VIII

The Standard Model and its Extensions

Radhika A. Vinze

Department of Physics

The Standard Model of elementary particles is a unified theory of strong, weak and electromagnetic interactions. The particle content of the Standard Model includes leptons, bosons, fermions etc. After the discovery of the Higgs boson in 2012, all the particles in the Standard Model were found experimentally, however, the Standard Model, as it stands now, can explain only the results from terrestrial laboratories. There are still certain phenomena, for eg. Origin of neutrino masses, the physics of cosmos, the presence of Dark Matter and Dark Energy to name a few, which cannot be explained by the Standard Model. Hence, one should go beyond the Standard Model in order to explain such phenomena. In last few decades, there have been several compelling ideas for the beyond Standard Model theories which suggest either a presence of extra new particle along with Standard Model particles or presence of extra symmetry.

A Study on Oxidative Stress Adaptations in Escherichia Coli

Amruta Dhawale

Department of Biotechnology

All aerobic organisms by the natural process of respiration generate free radicals like superoxide radical ($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) etc. These free radicals lead to oxidative stress which causes aging and cancer besides other deleterious effects. Oxidative stress (OS) can induce cell death by attacking bio-molecules like nucleic acids (DNA, RNA), proteins etc. In *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), exposure to 1–3 mM H_2O_2 leads to cell death, caused primarily due to DNA damage. DNA damage can be repaired by several DNA repair pathways such as RecF pathway followed by the branch migration (BM) pathway and nucleotide excision repair (NER) pathway. To understand the roles of different genes of these repair pathways, 11 DNA repair single mutants (i.e. strains devoid of a single functional gene) of RecF pathway/BM pathway/NER pathway and 4 double mutants (strains devoid of two functional genes from any two pathways) and wild type *E. coli* (without any mutation) were exposed to OS at 3 mM H_2O_2 in LB medium (nutritionally rich medium) at 37°C aeration condition. Then the percentage survival of strains was evaluated $[(\text{Test CFU/ml} / \text{Control CFU/ml}) \times 100]$. Further, to study OS adaptations, all mutants were grown in either nutritionally deficient medium (minimal medium) or at lower aeration conditions and exposed to OS.

Major Findings:

- a) For the first time, our study, confirmed a novel role for the multifunctional RecG helicase in the survival of cells against H_2O_2 induced cell death.
- b) Also, new roles of NER pathway genes *uvrA* and *uvrD* in providing protection against OS were shown.

- c) Moreover, *E. coli* grown in nutrient deficient and in low aeration conditions, showed higher percentage survival suggesting an adaptive response to OS.

The current work is the first comprehensive study addressing roles of different DNA repair pathways and adaptive response of growth conditions in survival against H₂O₂ induced oxidative stress. [Publication: *Gene*, Feb 2021(doi: 10.1016/j.gene.2020.145297)]. **Keywords:-** Adaptive response, DNA damage, DNA repair, *Escherichia coli*, free radicals, H₂O₂, oxidative stress

Equivalence of Covariant and LFQED for the Process of Electron Positron Scattering

Akshay Kulkarni

Department of Physics

In Modern Physics, most of the development of Quantum Field Theory (QFT) is based on the mathematical framework of covariant formulation which ensures that a quantity remains invariant under Lorentz Transformations and has been applied with remarkable success to Quantum Electrodynamics (QED) and Weak Theory. However, it has certain drawbacks when applied to bound state problems, especially those of hadrons due to the nature of their underlying potential. In recent times, an alternative formalism of Light Front is paving its way into many of the modern theories such as String Theory and Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) due to some of the simplifications it offers over the usual covariant quantization. In order to ascertain its veracity and applicability, an equivalence needs to be established between Light Front and covariant formulation for the processes already described using the latter framework.

In light of this, we have taken up a well-known scattering process in Quantum Electrodynamics (QED), that of electron positron scattering and have proved the equivalence of covariant and Light Front QED at the Feynman diagram level.

SESSION IX

Dr. Khwaja Hamied's Contribution to Cipla

Firdous Sarnoubat

Department of History

Cipla today is one of the leading pharmaceutical companies in the World. It has come a long way since its establishment in 1935. Cipla was founded by Dr. Khwaja Hamied. He started it, instilled with a desire to establish an Indian Pharmaceutical company which could give stiff competition to the multinational pharmaceutical companies and to make India self-sufficient in providing medicines to its people. He had to encounter numerous difficulties in starting the company and to keep it running in the midst of the competition from the multinationals.

It takes time for any new pharmaceutical company to acquire a market for itself and to register profits. Cipla also had to face losses. The situation was such that in 1938 there were thoughts of closing the company. Dr. Khwaja Hamied did not give up. He continued his

efforts of making sure that the company survived and kept growing. He was actively involved in running of each and every aspect of the company be it from production, manufacturing to marketing the products of Cipla. The Second World War which started in 1939 boosted the sales of the company. Over the years the company registered profits and made steady progress under his guidance. It was in the year 1944 that the company purchased the Belasis Road premises in which it was situated till that time on lease. The Chemical Division of the company was started in 1960's during his tenure as Managing Director of the company.

Dr. Khwaja Hamied had always believed in providing affordable medicines to the people and believed that the company should be self-reliant. His vast Knowledge and his interest in various fields of learning like science, religion, politics, philosophy and other spheres is worth studying. His vision for scientific growth and development helped not only Cipla but also other Indian pharmaceutical companies to achieve success over a period of time.

Review of Health and Medical Infrastructure with Reference to Covid-19 Pandemic in Mumbai

Chitra Lele

Department of Political Science

In India government expenditure is low on health and medical infrastructure. In India majority of population is dependent on public health facilities. Present papers review the existing infrastructure at center and state level. It focuses health infrastructure in Mumbai in order to understand how it has been expanded in challenge of COVID 19 epidemic. Mumbai corporation has responded this challenge by maximum utilization of existing medical infrastructure in public and private domain and also, by creating new infrastructure models like jumbo field hospitals in short period of time. Public health facilities related with COVID has been categories by government at three tiers Dedicated Corona Hospitals DCH, dedicated Corona Health Centers DCHC and Dedicated Corona Care Centers DCCC. Ward level control rooms, monitoring of private hospitals, online bed allotment services, epidemic cell control, creation of jumbo hospitals and recruitment through bidding for medical services are some of the responses of local body government. Expenses on health infrastructure has become priority of MCGM.

Key words: Health infrastructure, DCH, DCHC, DCCC, jumbo field hospitals, COVID 19

न्यू इंग्लिश स्कूल ,सोनाळे , तालुका वाडा या शाळेचे शैक्षणिक योगदान - एक अभ्यास

Rasika Rajesh Gharat

Department of History

व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाचे महत्वाचे माध्यम म्हणजे शिक्षण होय. शिक्षणामुळे व्यक्तीचा पर्यायाने राष्ट्राचा ही आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक विकास घडून येतो. देशात महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले, धोंडो केशव कर्वे, अशा अनेक सुधारकांनी शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व लक्षात घेऊन अनेक ठिकाणी शाळा स्थापन करून शिक्षण प्रसाराचे कार्य केले. पद्मश्री पांडुरंग धर्माजी जाधव यांनीही ही प्रेरणा घेऊन शिक्षण

प्रसाराचा वसा घेतला.भारताच्या १० राज्यामध्ये सर्व जाती धर्माच्या लोकांसाठी शिक्षणाची कवाडे खुली केली. या शाळां पैकीच एक म्हणजे न्यू इंग्लिश स्कूल ,सोनाळे. पद्मश्री अण्णांनी १२ जून १९६७ रोजी वाडा तालुक्यातील सोनाळे या गावी शाळेची स्थापना केली आणि दारिद्र्य व आज्ञानात खितपत पडलेल्या दुर्गम भागातील मुलांसाठी शिक्षणाची सोय उपलब्ध झाली.या शाळेतील शिक्षण घेतलेले विद्यार्थी विविध क्षेत्रांत उच्च पदांवर पदासिन आहेत. सदर शाळेमध्ये शिक्षणाची सोय झाल्यामुळे संपूर्ण परिसरातील लोकांचा शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक विकास घडून आला. म्हणून संशोधिकेने प्रस्तुत विषय सादरीकरणासाठी निवडला आहे.

‘Career Guidance Workshop for Students with Disabilities’

Invitation to University Departments and Colleges affiliated to the University of Mumbai

Date: 12th March 2022

Time: 10.00 am to 12 noon

Organized by

**IQAC of the University of Mumbai,
Alkesh Dinesh Mody Institute for Financial and Management
Studies
Youth4Jobs Foundation
Thakur College of Science and Commerce**

The program is envisioned to offer career guidance to all students with disabilities so that they are well prepared for their campus placements. Reputed employers like Capgemini, Infosys, HSBC and DMART, the leading multinational companies have been invited to participate and interact with the students. These experts will speak on employment opportunities available for fresh graduates with disabilities in their companies.

Many multinational companies are interested in hiring persons with disabilities as part of their diverse workforce. These corporates believe in the abilities of persons with disabilities and they are committed to mainstreaming them through several activities such as career guidance, soft skills training, internships, and full-time employment for deserving individuals. However, youth with disabilities are not aware of the market developments, lack skills, and are not prepared for campus interviews thus making them unemployable.

This is where the IQAC of the University of Mumbai, ADMIFMS and Thakur College of Science and Commerce in collaboration with Y4J (NGO that works on improving the lives of people with disabilities through education, skilling, and placements and has trained 26,000 candidates with 70% of them have been placed in Tier1 and Tier 2 organizations across various industrial sectors in the past 10 years) are stepping in to help students with disability to secure jobs.

The students can register for the Career Guidance Workshop for Persons with Disabilities at: <https://forms.gle/tPwSoKCvAqHrZaC1A>



CAREER GUIDANCE SESSION for Persons with Disabilities

Helping people with disabilities
secure jobs easily

Eligibility

Graduates in any discipline
(Engineering, Arts, Science, Polytechnic etc)
and final year students can attend.

12th SATURDAY
March

10 AM - 12.00 PM
PLATFORM: ZOOM

Are you interested in starting your career with any of these Companies?

NatWest

AMEX

HSBC

Finastra

Cognizant

Amazon

Accenture

HDBFS

Capgemini

Infosys

Infosys BPM

D Mart

KFC

Reliance Mart

Big Basket

Virtusa

University Partner



IQAC & ADMIFMS

Organized By



JOB FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

College Partner



Thakur College of
Science & Commerce

Supported By



✉ ananya@youth4jobs.org,
iat@youth4jobs.org

Registration

Scan the QR code or use the link below for registration



<https://forms.gle/nPM39yNWzKx5MR5u9>

VIDYALANKAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MUMBAI

in association with

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL, BENGALURU

presents a Two-Day online National Symposium on

Best Practices in Higher and Technical Educational Institutes

Date: 28 - 29 April 2022

Time: 10:00 am - 5:00 pm

Platform: Zoom

Registration Fees: Rs. 1000 per participant

About the Symposium:

The Symposium aims to create awareness about the best practices of various institutes across the nation which are graded A++ and A+ by NAAC, Bengaluru. The primary objective is to facilitate a forum for identification of appropriate best practices for institutional development. This Symposium intends to motivate participating institutes to design and develop impactful best practices and eventually, institutionalize and internalize the same.

The Symposium will comprise keynote speeches and panel discussion by experts from NAAC, Bengaluru, University of Mumbai, RUSA and others.

Convener

Dr. Sangeeta Joshi

Professor, Technical Advisor & Director IQAC

VIT, Mumbai

☎ 9869036269

Co-Convener

Dr. Girish Gidaye

Professor, Electronics Engg.

VIT, Mumbai

☎ 9819289997



ACCREDITED BY NAAC



CGPA : 3.41



VIDYALANKAR
AUDITORIUM



Or

Registration link

<https://tinyurl.com/fhabb49v>

Scan to Register

For Registration Enquiry

Prof. Rohit Barve

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Prof. Arunkumar Ram

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Day 1

- Inaugural Ceremony: Chief Guest
Dr. Suhas Pednekar,
Vice Chancellor,
University of Mumbai, Mumbai
- Keynote Address: Identification of
Impactful Best Practices by Dr. Sujata
Shanbhag, Advisor, NAAC Bengaluru
- Sharing of Best Practices
University of Mumbai (Host
University)
Vidyalankar Institute of Technology,
Mumbai (Host Institute)
- Sharing of Best Practices by
Universities
- Sharing of Best Practices by Institutes
affiliated to Universities
- Audience Interaction and Feedback

Day 2

- Keynote Address: Evaluation of
Best Practices (Accreditation
Perspective) by Dr. Jagannath Patil.
Advisor, NAAC, Bengaluru
- Panel Discussion:
Institutionalization and
Internalization of Best Practices
- Sharing of Best Practices by
Autonomous Institutes
- Audience Interaction and Feedback
- Valedictory Ceremony

About VIT

Vidyalankar Institute of Technology (VIT) is an Engineering Degree and Management Institute, established in 1999, approved by AICTE and affiliated to the University of Mumbai. Three Engineering programmes are accredited by the NBA. The Institute is accredited with an A+ Grade by NAAC with CGPA of 3.41. The Institute strives to create industry-ready professionals and entrepreneurs by infusing the right blend of technological expertise and professional acumen and sensitizes them towards contributing to society.

Schedule: National Symposium on “Best Practices in Higher and Technical Educational Institutes”

Day 1: Thursday, 28 April 2022

Time	Activity	Invitee
10:00 am - 11:00 am	Inaugural Ceremony	Dr. Suhas Pednekar, Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai, Mumbai
11:00 am - 12:00 noon	Keynote Address: Identification of Impactful Best Practices	Dr. Sujata Shanbhag, Advisor, NAAC Bengaluru
12:00 noon - 1:00 pm	Sharing of Best Practices (Two Institutes)	- University of Mumbai (Host University) - Vidyalankar Institute of Technology, Mumbai (Host Institute)
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	Lunch Break	
2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	Sharing of Best Practices (Two Universities)	Universities
3:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Sharing of Best Practices (Three Institutes)	Institutes affiliated to Universities
4:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Audience Interaction and Feedback	

Day 2: Friday, 29 April, 2022

Time	Activity	Invitee
10:00 am - 11:00 am	Keynote Address: Evaluation of Best Practices (Accreditation Perspective)	Dr. Jagannath Patil, Advisor, NAAC, Bengaluru
11:00 am - 1:00 pm	Sharing of Best Practices (Three Institutes)	Autonomous Institutes
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	Lunch Break	
2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Panel Discussion: Institutionalization and Internalization of Best Practices	-
4:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Audience Interaction and Feedback	
4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Valedictory Function	Closing Remarks by Chief Guest