

Annexures

Annexure A1:

Academic Support Cell

The Academic Support Cell has been support English Language Skills through the year and more recently it gives extra help in Mathematics and Economics to students who wish to prepare for competitive examinations. Ms Bhawna Kale, Dr. Shivani Jha, Mr Sailesh Kumar and Ms Anubha Bhargav have been engaged in running the Cell.

The Academic Support Cell (ASC) was created to fulfill the dual needs of a) providing extra academic support to students beyond regular classroom teaching and b) coaching students to excel in competitive exams, both free of cost. In order to cater to these purposes and ensure high standards of quality in education, the ASC provides support to students in honing their skills in English and preparing them for various entrance and competitive exams which require Mathematics/Reasoning and Economics. Teachers working for the cell are Ms.Bhavna Kale (Remedial Classes for English), Ms. Anubha Bhargava (Maths), Dr. Shivani Jha(Spoken English and Personality development) and Dr. Shailesh (Economics).

Annexure A2:

Outreach Extension Cell

Outreach and Extension Cell of the college is part of the IQAC which tries to extend its activities to the underprivileged sections of the society. The students participate in different programs so as to enable them to connect with different sections of the society. Along with this sensitization towards gender issues, child labour and domestic violence through exhibitions, workshops and street plays are an integral part of the activities of the committee. Sensitized, aware and committed students look beyond the classrooms to connect with different groups and sections of society. This year the committee has been involved in various activities.

‘Library Every Friday’ is an initiative taken by the Outreach Extension Cell of the college. Library facilities are provided to the children of Nirmal Chhaya (a home providing care to women and girl children rescued from a variety of difficult situations run by the Department of Women and Child Development). The students were divided in two groups, each group has ten volunteers, from different departments of the College and work as a team to collect and lend

reading material for young children and conduct reading sessions. The initiative aims at developing reciprocal growth, firstly, by providing facilities to the deprived section and secondly, by helping to inculcate a sense of responsibility and community service.

One Billion Rising Campaign. The college in collaboration with CFAR (Centre for Advocacy and Research) organized a Public Art show on 6th and 7th February, 2017 from 11.00 am to 4.00 pm under OBR (One Billion Rising) campaign. The art exhibition brought together the creative outputs that had emerged from the various workshops that had taken place over the last year as part of the school of life project. It was presented on a single platform using photographs, drawings, story boards, graphic stories, newspapers, video spots, slogans and street play performance that traced the challenges and dreams of women and young people faced with gender-based violence, both in and outside their homes. The exhibition provided a space and thoughts about the possibilities that peer-based learning methods create in contesting hegemonic structures. The School of Life tent (30 x 30 ft) was pitched in the Central lawns and exhibition was set up inside it.

Student from the department of Human Development and Family Empowerment performed Mime play on 6th February, 2017 based on the issues of gender discrimination which they also performed at the Central Park of Connaught Place on 5th February, 2017.

Three Day Workshop. A three day workshop was organized by 'School of Life' in collaboration with CFAR. On the **first day**, the workshop focused on Media-The Use of Camera and the knowledge of using it efficiently.

On the **second day**, it started with the focus on gender and its issues with a description of difference between Sex and Gender. It elaborated on the characteristics traits of Girls and boys with reference to the stereotypes set by the society. Later, they initiated an activity of good touch and bad touch focusing the pleasure and pain issue of gender. After that they divided the students' in different groups and gave few topics on gender issues on which the students were asked to prepare scripts to enact.

On the **third day**, Short clips were made with the scripts prepared by the students.

Dwarka Court. A visit was organised to get information regarding court and its followed procedures. There were seven girls from the department of H.D.F.E (accompanied by Mrs. Krishna), adolescent girls and women of Kalyan Puri were a part of this visit. The motive was to find answers to the questions that a typical person comes across while following court procedures. The group attended an interaction session with two of the protection officers and discussed the current concerns of women, how to file a case and procedures related to the same, laws regarding domestic violence and the duration period required for the final judgment of a case, divorce cases and custodians of the child after divorce and so on.

Filmistan. A visit to service provider officer. Eight students were a part of this visit. The visit was focused on issues that a woman face in her family and their possible solutions. They were explained about the ways in which they could handle sensitive situations.

Human Rights Office, Karol Bagh. A trip to the Human Rights Office, Karol Bagh was organized to spread awareness among students about Human Rights, its use and its importance.

Bal Bhawan. The Students of our college took part in sensitizing society about women's issues and they showed four short movie clips, based on gender discrimination, domestic violence, sex offence and molestation which were made in a three-day workshop, and shared their views and concerns about gender sensitization in the society.

A nukkad natak/Street play was enacted by children from Kalyan Puri slums on domestic violence based on the personal experiences of the children in collaboration with society for all round development (SARD). The students participated in an awareness campaign against child labour at Nehru Place.

A talk by Prof Bharati Baveja was organised on issues concerning human resource management in higher education for the faculty and the students.

Annexure A3:

Report on Bharati College Faculty Seminars held in the First Semester and Second Semester of the Academic Year 2016-17

Four talks of the Bharati College Faculty Seminar series were delivered in the academic year 2016-17. They are (i) 'The Centenarian wish of the Activist-Writer Mahasweta Devi: A Tribute' by Dr. Nandini C. Sen on 16 August 2016 (ii) 'A Case for the Standardization of Indian English' by Mr. Ankur Betageri on 20 September 2016 and (iii) 'Relevance of Abhigyaanashaakuntalam in Modern Times' on 7 February 2017 by Dr. Kanta Bhatia and (iv) 'Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and Women in Nineteenth Century Colonial Bengal' on 11 April 2017 by Ms. Anavisha Banerjee. Reports on the individual seminars and the abstracts are given below.

Presentation on 'The Centenarian wish of the Activist-Writer Mahasweta Devi: A Tribute' by Dr Nandini C. Sen on 16 Aug 2016

at Seminar Room, Bharati College. 11.00 am to 12.00 noon.

The first talk of the Bharati College Faculty Seminar series was given on 16 August 2016 by Dr Nandini C. Sen who spoke on the topic 'The Centenarian wish of the Activist-Writer Mahasweta Devi: A Tribute.' The programme was chaired by Dr Promodini Varma. The programme started with Ms. Anavisha Banerjee introducing the guests, and Dr Sandhya Jain, Principal of the college, welcoming the audience. Dr Sen then spoke at length about the life and works of Mahasweta Devi describing how Devi's works such as 'After Kurukshetra,' 'Breast Giver' and 'Draupadi' are subversive retellings of Indian epic narrative in which oppressed and marginalised characters like women and tribals either suffer helplessly and die, or find unique ways to resist patriarchy, power and oppression. She also spoke about *Hazaar Chaurashir Ma*, the novel which engages with the Naxal issue. The presentation was followed by a brief response by the Chair and a thoughtful question and answer session. The programme ended with a Vote of Thanks by Mr. Ankur Betageri, Faculty Coordinator of Faculty Seminar Series.

Abstract

Mahasweta Devi (1926 -2016) is one of the rare writers whose activism and writing has merged seamlessly. Spanning a career of almost six decades Devi's literary works have been translated into several Indian and foreign languages. She has taken up cudgels against all forms of oppression – whether it is the fight for land in Nandigram and Singur or the rights of the Adivasis or the oppression of the Denotified tribes. Mahasweta's canvas is vast – from the palaces of the Queens depicted in the *Mahabharata* to the bonded labour of Palamau – she examines the patterns of domination of class, caste and patriarchy. She also looks at her own social surroundings closely exposing the hypocrisies of the middle class and the debauchery of the state funded attack on the Naxals where a human being is reduced to being a corpse which merely bears a number to facilitate identification. This talk will focus on some of the key writings by the author namely “Hazar Churashir Ma”, “Rudali”, “Draupadi” and *After Kurukshetra* bringing to life the author's deep understanding of the society and the significant relevance of her writing in today's world.

Presentation of the paper 'A Case for the Standardization of Indian English' by Ankur Betageri on 20 September 2016

at Seminar Room, Bharati College. 11.00 am to 12.00 noon.

The second talk of Bharati College Faculty Seminars was given by Mr. Ankur Betageri on the topic ‘A Case for the Standardization of Indian English’ on 20 September 2016. The programme was chaired by the linguist, Prof. Anju Sahgal Gupta, Director, School of Foreign Languages, IGNOU. The speaker and the chair were introduced by Ms. Anavisha Banerjee, followed by a brief talk on the activities of the English Department of Bharati College by the Teacher-in-Charge Dr. Nandini Sen. Mr Ankur Betageri then presented the paper which made a case for the standardization of Indian English variety. The paper highlighted the peculiar status of Indian English as a minor language without a major language and argued that alien standard Englishes like Standard British English and Standard American English, functioning as global homogenising forces, hampered the creative development of Indian English by rendering the Indian variation illegitimate. The talk was followed by intense Q & A session in which the difficulties, challenges and necessity of standardizing Indian English were debated and discussed. Prof. Sahgal Gupta, speaking as the Chair, said that while she appreciated the point of view put forth in the paper she was opposed to the idea of standardization. The programme ended with Vote of Thanks by Dr. Nandini Sen.

(Report prepared by Amretha Ashok, BA English Honours, VI Semester)

Abstract

In this paper I consider the status of Indian English as a variety whose standard varieties are either British English or American English and show how this status forces it to position itself as a minor language without a major language, or as a variation of standard variety major languages which do not accord it the position of minority. Using Deleuze's concepts of major and minor languages, and Harris' conception of language as a set of constraints, I show how having nationalistically defined foreign standards make Indian English both dependent on foreign sources to derive authenticity as well as limit its creative possibilities as a minor language by

making its power of variation illegitimate. As a solution to this crisis I propose the recognition and standardization of an acculturated variety of Indian English.

Presentation of the paper 'Relevance of Abhigyaanashaakuntalam in Modern Times' by Dr Kanta Bhatia on 7 February 2017

at Theatre Room, Bharati College. 11.00 am to 12.00 noon.

The third talk of the seminar series was delivered by Dr Kanta Bhatia on the topic 'The Relevance of Abhigyaanashaakuntalam in Modern Times' on February 7, 2017. The seminar was chaired by Dr Rakhi Jain and was convened by Mr Ankur Betageri.

Dr Kanta Bhatia began by introducing Kalidasa and his play *Abhigyaanashaakuntalam*. Dr Bhatia compared the works of Kalidasa and Shakespeare and felt that Shakespeare's works veer towards tragedies whereas Kalidasa's aim was to make people happy. As an idea poet, he was someone who could imagine the past, present and future. William Jones was the first to translate *Abhigyaanashaakuntalam* into English and now it has been translated in more than fifty languages.

Abhigyaanashaakuntalam is based on the episode of Dushyanta and Shakuntala of the Mahabharata. But Kalidasa's version differs from that of Mahabharata in making Dushyanta not responsible for the repudiation of Shakuntala as he is a victim of Rishi Durvasa's curse. The contemporary relevance of the play lies in the message that infatuation leads to failure and that beauty is constant only when it is upheld by virtue. The second theme which makes the play relevant is Kalidasa's environmental concerns. Kalidasa wishes for a society free from pollution and was sensitive about ecological preservation. Shakuntala is shown worshipping nature and Dushyanta gradually becomes non-violent. Community living, the idea of ashrams where students learn with nature and rural life is idealized. The bonding between women and the importance of understanding and loyalty in marriage is emphasized throughout the play. The seminar ended with an interesting discussion between Dr Kanta Bhatia and students.

(Report prepared by Deeksha Sharma, BA English Honours, VI Semester)

Abstract

Kalidasa as a dramatist has attained universal admiration. His talents stand unique and rarely has any other been recognized as his equal. Sir William Jones introduced him to the western world by his translation of the Shakuntala in 1789. His greatness has been recognized by foreign critics. He is the most eminent dramatist and the best writer of lyrics and his two narrative poems assign to him the first place among the writers of epic kavya. Kalidasa has dealt with universal issues relevant in the modern times as well. One of the most important issues is environmental awareness. Issues related to rights and duties for women empowerment are also addressed powerfully in Kalidasa's *Abhigyaanashakuntalam*.

Presentation of the paper 'Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and Women in Nineteenth Century Colonial Bengal' on 11 April 2017

at Seminar Room, Bharati College. 11.00 am to 12.00 noon.

The fourth talk of Bharati College Faculty Seminars was given by Ms. Anavisha Banerjee on the topic '*Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and Women in Nineteenth Century Colonial Bengal*' on 11 April 2017. The programme was chaired by Dr. Nandini C. Sen. The programme began with Mr. Ankur Betageri formally welcoming and introducing the Chair, and the Chair introducing the speaker.

The paper began with the biographical introduction of Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay. The paper put forth Bankim's satirical attitude towards women: on the one hand, he talks about their progress and the influence of western culture, and on the other of them as the purveyors of Hindu culture and tradition. Also, he makes a distinction between modernization and westernization. As noted in the paper, along with his progressiveness, there is a sense of nostalgia for traditional women especially in his non-fictional essay 'Prachina ebong Nobina' (1874) (The woman of old and the new woman). In his work 'Samya' (Equality) he adopted J.S Mill's philosophy of equality but later rejected it. He had conflicting ideas regarding the West and women. But as pointed out in the discussion he was a product of his own era. The elements that constituted a middle-class Bengali intellectual 'Bhodrolok' and the women belonging to that class i.e 'Bhodomohila' were discussed along with his fictional and non-fictional works. Among his other works, his essay 'Shakuntala, Miranda ebong Desdemona' (1873) (Shakuntala, Miranda and Desdemona) in which he has considered Shakespearean characters as real women and questioned the timidness of Shakuntala, was discussed. Bankim formulated his views about the possibility of a more liberated and progressive idea of Hindu woman. Ms. Banerjee went on to discuss the non-fictional works of Bankim which were a part of the periodical *Bongodorshon*.

Bankim argued his case like a lawyer. He was very aware of the reform developments of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Bengal Renaissance. He also questioned the malpractices in Hindu culture like sati and the plight of young widows. He also founded *Bongodorshon*, a Bengali literary magazine. His contribution to the revival of Bengali culture and literature by writing in English to cater to the contemporary reader was very significant. Rabindranath Tagore admired *Bongodorshon*, and took over the editorship in 1901 after Bankim's retirement.

Bankim's witty essays by fictional feminine personas received an enjoyable discussion. He brought forth the superficiality of the English educated class and the hedonistic lifestyles of the Young Bengal Reformers. In those times liberty and emancipation that were brought about by education were equated with licentiousness in women and women were seen as creatures that needed constant protection from the outside world. Bankim argued his case by citing the example of women studying in the West. The period under discussion was a major phase in penmanship and the entire concept of debate. The paper provided an insight into Bankim's radical mind, especially with regard to women's issues; Bankim, in this respect, was more radical than Tagore who came twenty-three years after him. The lecture provided an interesting take on the events of the period. It was concluded by a lively discussion and the comments by the Chair.

(Report prepared by Tanushree Basak, BA English Honours, IV Semester)

Abstract

My area of research analyses nineteenth century colonial Bengal with reference to the “bhadralok” (middle and upper-class Bengali intelligentsia) and the position of women belonging to the same class. I shall be looking at the class structure and the gender hierarchy which became an important platform in reflecting the colonial influence. The issues of western education, modernization and imitation of western lifestyle, shall be the main focus of my presentation. These socio-historical aspects shall be analyzed with the help of Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay (1838-1894) and his non-fictional writings since he was a product of his time, a nineteenth century Bengali intellectual. Moreover, his prose writings reflected many of the above-mentioned issues. I will give an introduction to Bankim and his writings, especially the essays in his periodical *Bangadarshan* (1872), which he edited. Through these non-fictional writings, I shall try to underline the complexity of Bankim’s views regarding the various aspects of western influence in nineteenth century Bengal, especially with reference to women, modernization and reform.



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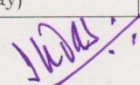
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No. Aca.I/299/Academic Calendar/56
09.05.2017

NOTIFICATION

The following Academic Calendar to be followed for the Undergraduate and Postgraduate courses for the academic year 2017-2018, is hereby notified for necessary compliance by all concerned:

SEMESTER I/III/V/VII	
Classes Begin	20 th July, 2017 (Thursday)
Mid-Semester break	30 th September, 2017(Saturday) to 6 th October, 2017 (Friday)
Classes begin after Mid-Semester Break	7 th October, 2017 (Saturday)
Dispersal of Classes, Preparation leave and Practical Examinations begin	16 th November, 2017 (Thursday)
Theory Examinations begin	30 th November, 2017 (Thursday)
Winter Break	17 th December, 2017 (Sunday) 31 st December, 2017 (Sunday)
SEMESTER II/IV/VI/VIII	
Classes begin	1 st January, 2018 (Monday)
Mid-Semester break	2 nd March, 2018 (Friday) to 7 th March, 2018 (Wednesday)
Classes begin after Mid-Semester Break	8 th March, 2018 (Thursday)
Dispersal of Classes, Preparation leave and Practical Examinations begin	27 th April, 2018 (Friday)
Theory Examinations begin	9 th May, 2018 (Wednesday)
Summer Vacations	20 th May, 2018 (Sunday) to 19 th July, 2018 (Thursday)


REGISTRAR

Copy to:

- (i). The Dean Students' Welfare/The Proctor/The Dean (Examinations)
- (ii). All Deans/Heads/Principals/Directors/Prof. -In -Charge
- (iii). The Chairman, Delhi University Sports Council/The Director-SOL/NCWEB
- (iv). The OSD (Admission), University of Delhi, Delhi-110007.
- (v). The Joint Dean, University Information Centre
- (vi). The JR-VCO, JR (Teaching)/Colleges/Council/JR-SDC
- (vii). The DR-SDC/AR-Colleges/SDC/Registrar-Office
- (viii). The PS to VC/PVC/DC/DSC/Registrar



Annexure A4

Excel sheet of feedback analysis

Annexure A5

RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT (2016-17)

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS WORKSHOP

The Programme: 6th March, 2017, 10 a.m., Committee Room
Inaugural Session

Address by Principal, Dr. Mukti Sanyal – 10 a.m.

Introduction: Dr. Shailaza Singh, Member, Research Committee

Keynote Address: Dr. Rekha Sapra on “Significance of Research in Undergrad Institutions”.

SESSION I (10.30 – 11.30 A.M.) - PRESENTATIONS

Chair: Dr. Nandini Sen, Associate Professor, Department of English

- Ankur Betageri, Assistant Professor, Department of English.

The Breaking of Shakuntala: How a bare life is transformed into a Social Subject.

- Anavisha Banerjee, Assistant Professor, Department of English.

Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and Nineteenth Century Colonial Bengal.

Discussion

SESSION II (11.30 -1.00 P.M.) – PRESENTATIONS

Chair: Dr. Shakti Madhok, Associate Professor, Department of History

- Dr. Sutapa Das, Assistant Professor, Department of History

Discussion about UGC Minor Project: Historic Preservation in the Wake of Urbanization in the 21st Century: Exploring two cities – Delhi and Kolkata.

- Shobhana Sinha, Assistant Professor, Department of History

State, Sect and Society: Gaudiyas and Vallabhaites in Mughal India

- Dinesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of History

An Examination of Buddhistic Elements in Nirguna Saints Literature

- Salim Ansari, Assistant Professor, Department of History

Fatehpuri Begum Mosque: Constructed in the Memory of Emperor's Beloved Wife.

Discussion

Concluding Remarks: Dr. Shakti Madhok, Convenor, Research Committee.

Vote of Thanks: Dr. Asha Tiwari, Department of Sanskrit, Member, Research Committee.

Annexure A6

Bharati College had another good placement season for the academic session 2016-17, with Bhartians, getting placed in high quality profiles across diverse companies. Academic year 2016-17 saw participation from recruiters such as Indigo, Genpact, KYC consultancy, Career Innovators, Institute of Digital Marketing.

The roles offered were in the areas of cabin crew, hospitality services, consultancy, fashion consultant in retail stores, sales and marketing- digital, desk jobs and operations. Indigo airlines remained the top recruiter and made an offer with salary of INR 35,000 p.m. and lowest package was offered by Praxis hotel with salary of INR 12000 p.m. A total of 35 students were offered full time jobs and 20 were offered internship.

(a) Number of students getting successful placements= 35

(b) Number of Companies/Industries coming for campus recruitment=7

(c) Number of repeat recruiters=4

Annexure A7

Title of the Practice I

Literary afternoons with senior students

– Goal

To sensitized, aware and committed students look beyond the classrooms to connect with different groups and sections of society.

The Context

Outreach and Extension Cell of the college is part of the IQAC which tries to extend its activities to the underprivileged sections of the society. The students participate in different programs so as to enable them to connect with different sections of the society. Along with this sensitization towards gender issues, child labour and domestic violence through exhibitions, workshops and street plays are an integral part of the activities of the committee. Sensitized, aware and committed students look beyond the classrooms to connect with different groups and sections of society. This year the committee has been involved in various activities.

The Practice

‘**Library Every Friday**’ is an initiative taken by the Outreach Extension Cell of the college. Library facilities are provided to the children of Nirmal Chhaya (a home providing care to women and girl children rescued from a variety of difficult situations run by the Department of Women and Child Development). The students were divided in two groups, each group has ten volunteers, from different departments of the College and work as a team to collect and lend reading material for young children and conduct reading sessions. The initiative aims at developing reciprocal growth, firstly, by providing facilities to the deprived section and secondly, by helping to inculcate a sense of responsibility and community service.

Title of the Practice II

Library every Friday

– Goal

To provide the neglected senior citizens the joy of celebrated stories and poetry, in a manner meant to make them feel happy and needed in their twilight years.

The Context

To work for the neglected section of the society

The Practice

The Society began its ‘Heroes Initiative’ in the month of October. Under the initiative 10 students of English Department visited Old age home, Bindapur. All the activities were supervised by Mr. Charan Singh (Superintendent). The initiative was conducted for once a

fortnight. The group of students was led by Devanshi Dabas, English (Hons.) 3rd Year. As the objective of the initiative was 'Literary Afternoons with Senior Citizens' the students were asked to prepare a prose or a poem that was to be read during the session. Poems written by various Indian writers such as Harivansh Rai Bachhan were particularly welcomed. The sessions helped in providing the senior citizens opportunity for interaction with young people offering literary discussions but took on a varied flavour as the senior citizens sang and shared their views on topics like religion and India Epics i.e. Mahabharata and Ramayana apart from their experiences, and about their families. The students always received a warm welcome. The sessions stretched for 2 hours.