



## **TEACHING LEARNING CENTRE**

and

# DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

## **RAMANUJAN COLLEGE**

(Accredited Grade 'A' by NAAC) UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

under the aegis of

PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA NATIONAL MISSION ON TEACHERS AND TEACHING MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

are organising an

**TWO -WEEK REFRESHER COURSE IN ECONOMICS** 

# SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES: Perspectives from India

31 JANUARY - 14 FEBRUARY 2022

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION

## **RAMANUJAN COLLEGE**

Ramanujan College is a constituent College of the University of Delhi (DU). It is inspired by the life and work of Srinivasa Aiyangar Ramanujan, one of the world's greatest mathematicians. The College has been accredited Grade "A" by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in its First Cycle. It is located in the well-known area of Kalkaji, near Nehru Place, in South Delhi.

The College was established in 1958 as an evening college for boys with just five programmes. Since 2010, Ramanujan College has been expanding and now with the latest addition of B.Sc. Environmental Sciences (Hons) in 2020, it at present offers sixteen undergraduate programmes in different disciplines. This achievement, in alignment to the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, makes the College a centre for interdisciplinary studies and research with a future focus on blended learning. It has gradually grown into a self-sufficient and self-reliant institution owing to its academic vigour and intellectual capital.

Ramanujan College was awarded the Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Knowledge Acquisition and Upgradation of Skilled Human Abilities and Livelihood (DDU KAUSHAL) Kendra in 2016 by the UGC, under which two vocational courses were started in Banking Operations and Software Development.

The College has conducted a Course on Human Rights, Environment and Ethics through its National Resource Centre (NRC), under the Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) scheme of Ministry of Education (MoE). This Course was uploaded on MoE's Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) platform SWAYAM and many participants registered for it.

Ramanujan College offers various short-term diploma, certificate, and executive development programmes on contemporary and skilloriented themes. These are conceived and designed by faculty members in consultation with external experts. The courses get exceptional response from the students and are conducted throughout the academic session. They are open to alumni and students of all the colleges. Some of these courses support the curriculum, some prepare the students for higher studies and also accelerate the professional growth.

The College is the Study Centre of School of Open Learning (SOL), Non-Collegiate Women Education Board (NCWEB) and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for various courses. As an initiative towards students and teachers exchange programmes, the College has entered into Memorandum of Understanding(s) with foreign universities. It is also working for collaboration with other higher education institutions located in remote areas of the country, under the Vidya Vistar Scheme of the University of Delhi.

The prestigious Teaching Learning Centre was awarded to Ramanujan College in 2017 by the Ministry of Education, under the Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) scheme.

In pursuit of its vision: "Discover, Empower, Transform: Building A Better World", Ramanujan College is today perceived as one of the best colleges in the country.



## TEACHING LEARNING CENTRE, RAMANUJAN COLLEGE

Teaching Learning Centre (TLC) is mandated by the Ministry of Education (MoE) to organise Faculty Development Programmes (FDPs), Faculty Orientation and Induction Programmes (FIPs), discipline specific and interdisciplinary Refresher Courses, conferences, workshops, through offline and online modes. These programmes are based on indepth subject knowledge, quantitative and qualitative research methodologies, and on an interdisciplinary approach as is envisaged in the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020.

The TLC, Ramanujan College has been set up with the aim of "Reaching the Unreached" teachers in terms of regional diversity and geographically remote areas of the country. It has successfully conducted more than hundred learner-centric programmes since October 2017 and trained over one lakh teachers across the country in various discipline specific and interdisciplinary programmes.

In the TLC Programmes distinguished and internationally acclaimed resource persons deliver lectures and conduct sessions on wide ranging disciplines/topics of relevance in the contemporary and ever evolving global scenario to benefit the teaching fraternity, corporates and researchers. The sessions are also uploaded for larger audiences on the official YouTube Channel of the College.

Ramanujan College is a pioneer in offering offline/online courses for faculty members of higher education institutions and research scholars through the customised Learning Management System (LMS), designed by the College's Research Development and Services Cell. It is predominantly participant-friendly and incorporates evaluation methods and comprehensive feedback systems to judge learning outcomes. The LMS is hosted on CLOUD with high scalability and reliability. The College has installed its own Cloud Infrastructure to host its servers for research and data analysis.

#### Enrichment Spectrum at the TLC, Ramanujan College

- Transforming teachers into knowledge-creators
- Emphasis on creating self-learning space for participants
- Interaction with eminent scholars and academicians
- Four Quadrant Approach (e-tutorial, e-content, Self-Assessment and Web Resources).
- Regular follow-up with the participants through Google Classroom/Telegram/Discussion Forum.
- Adaptation skills for the dynamic contemporary environment
- Augmentation of professional capabilities and research-based knowledge
- Inter and cross-disciplinary methodologies of study
- Co-creation and mutual contribution between participants and facilitators
- Formation of knowledge capital
- Online certificates using the Blockchain Technology to ensure authenticity and verifiability

## **DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

The Department of Economics, though established in 1958, has recently become one of the most sought after and active departments of the college. The zeal to push forward the frontier of knowledge in the field combined with a well-knit network of studentteacher efforts has earned the department a prestigious recognition in no time. As the aim remains to help students master a skillset that will enable them to think critically and imbibe the skills necessary to enter a wide range of careers, the underlying principles and willingness to acknowledge the continuously evolving nature of the subject is never overlooked. Students are encouraged to participate, are provided with an intellectually nourishing environment through Distinguished Guest Lecture Series, basic and applied research projects, and discussions within their peer groups. The department carries forth the idea of fresh economic thought and outlook, so that knowledge shall no longer be bound by the barriers of conventional thoughts.

## **CONCEPT NOTE**

The entire earth is one cohesive system where everything and all beings are interrelated- coexisting and self-balancing. Human activities to a large extent disturbed this balance, some intended on purpose, others without much purpose. The linearities in which the economic activities are carried out are based on the idea of inputoutput-waste. This makes us question the core premise on which economy operates. The danger of extinction of planet's resources has pressed the need to think about the sustainability of the processes, rather than just focusing on their end outcomes. This involves building systems and arrangements that do not create problems in the first place and are regenerative in design.

The 26th Conference of Parties (COP26) in Glasgow emphasized the importance of adopting sustainable methods to maintain economic development and growth while keeping climate change under control. The Paris Agreement of 2015, in which countries agreed to reduce their emissions in order to limit temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius, now appears insufficient. Countries have decided at COP26 to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C by the end of the century. India as the signing member to Paris Agreement COP-21, has detailed it's intended climate action in a series of NDC's submitted to UNFCC. The first stage deliberations point at India emerging as a green economy coupled with aspirational targets on renewable energy generation and achieving net zero carbon emission by 2070. However, with the threat of new Covid variant, Omicron, looming over the Indian economy and the challenges of climate change together seem to casts a shadow over its growth prospects.

India is striving to achieve a state free of poverty, gender inequality, and economic inequality, thereby ensuring a healthy planet for future generations. The adopted sustainability initiatives of the Government of India are multidimensional, integrating various social, economic, and environmental dimensions. These dimensions are as follows:

- Energy Efficiency: India has developed a robust mechanism for shifting from conventional to non-conventional energy sources. With an annual growth rate of roughly 23%, India is a pioneer in the solar energy sector. Other energy sources that have seen significant growth in recent years include wind energy, small hydro energy, and nuclear power.
- 2. Social Sustainability: The NITI Aayog's Social Development Indices encourage states to compete on a variety of social development indicators. These indices are closely monitored and published with the best practices followed by the top states in a specific index, which serve as guidelines for other states. Given of India's vast topography, states can implement policies that are best suited to their demographic groups.
- 3. Economic Sustainability: The government's policies, such as Swachh Bharat Mission and emphasis on Make in India, are aimed at green investments that focus on equal economic growth that generates wealth for all while minimizing environmental damage. Make in India aims to uplift socially marginalized communities by providing job opportunities and additionally addition aid in the equitable distribution of resources.
- 4. Environmental Technology: While many businesses, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), are still hesitant to fully embrace technology, a large majority of start-ups and digital entrepreneurs are narrowing the gap with tailored and cost-effective solutions. Using these to adopt greener production techniques can not only be cost effective, but it can also help to reduce the negative effects of pollution-producing operations on employees.

These are exciting times when experiments are happening across the economy in social entrepreneur space, integrated-network space, in clean technology space and many more with a focus to initiate activities that demonstrate a paradigm shift to sustainable ways of life. India's commitment to green practices will continue to be a critical factor in the overall success of the economy, ensuring a cleaner environment, improved public health, natural resource conservation, and smarter and more efficient business processes.

This course provides an immense opportunity to make different aspects of sustainability analytically reachable and more productive for future research and policy initiatives by the government. The refresher course intends to throw light on the challenges and opportunities that sustainable development imposes on the Indian Economy. It will also look at possible policy formulations which may help in mitigating the challenges of development and growth but in a responsible and sustainable manner. In order to further our process of learning and to consider one problem at a time, we have divided our major themes under consideration into various subthemes.

## **MAJOR THEMES**

#### **Economic Growth and Sustainability Strategies**

Post the industrial revolution that ended in the late 1930s, India has witnessed tremendous growth in almost every aspect and though the reforms of 1991 were designed for a different technological frontier than what faces India in 2021, thirty years after India unleashed its reforms process, it is still incomplete. The reforms of 1991—which have continued, intermittently and gradually, in the years since—have succeeded in vastly increasing India's national income and its people's prosperity. By all reasonable measures, poverty has been reduced equally dramatically and yet, even by 1991's standards, it's a long road ahead. Hence, we are well past the Malthusian era where he predicted that the earth will not be able to keep up with the growth in the human population. However, with the sudden spurt of economic growth, the number of environmental concerns in the form of climate change and so on, have increased as well. It's been because of the sudden increase in frequencies of natural disasters that we've come to acknowledge the neo-liberal methods of production that have been in use for the better part of the past two centuries, making us realize the importance of sustainability strategies as the need of the hour. With sustainable development becoming synonymous to good governance for administrations across the globe, the whole world is stressing on employing regulations and formulating policies to attain the goals of sustainability, in every aspect of governance. The said regulations, policies and their effectiveness shall be discussed in detail, throughout the course.

#### Renewable Energy

Energy is essential to the progress of civilization. It has become one of the necessities of life. It is one of the basic ingredients of development and with the increasing population, demand for energy is also rising. Although the conventional source of energy is cheap and hence more popular, it's not sustainable. Keeping the climate urgency in mind, we must switch to renewable sources of energy now than ever.

The availability and affordability of conventional sources make them more popular as the preferred source of energy all over the world. In India, thermal power— power generated from burning coal, gas, and petroleum—comprised 60% of India's installed capacity in power generation. Coal alone accounted for nearly 50%. By comparison, renewable sources such as wind and solar energy and biomass accounted for 26%. Policy makers in India have already initiated the shift to renewable sources of energy. India raised its target of installed electricity capacity using renewable sources from 450 GW (NDC 2020) to 500 GW (NDC 2021). This aims to transform the cumulative electric power installed capacity composition to 50-50 per cent from renewable to non-renewable sources. According to the Ministry of Renewable Energy, in the last seven years, India has increased its solar capacity from 2.6 GW to 42 GW. We are going to explore all possible alternatives that India has in order to enhance its capacities in green energy sector.

#### **Energy Efficiency in India**

In the recent decades, India's substantial and sustained economic growth is placing an enormous demand on its energy resources. Energy efficiency in this scenario stood as an important policy debate which point at the idea of making an optimum use of energy resources (cost efficient) and to consider lesser emission of greenhouse gases. On other part, the energy demand-supply gap has been steadily growing with the development. Consequently, achieving energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy is essential to enable economic growth from energy supply growth, while ensuring that energy service demands are met. (Alliance for Energy Efficient Economy-AEEE).

In connection with, the initiative taken for energy efficiency can be understood in the 'Bureau of Energy Efficiency' (BEE) document which reported about successful implementation of energy efficiency programs in 2018–19. Like electrical energy savings of 136.4 billion Units, worth INR 67,039 crores, thermal energy savings of 12.00 million tonnes of oil equivalent, worth INR 22,083 crores, total energy savings of 23.73 million tonnes of oil equivalent i.e. 2.7% of total primary energy supply of the country, total cost savings worth INR 89,122 crores approximately which is equivalent to reduction in carbon dioxide emission of around 152 million tonnes.

In the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic, where many nations are facing the prospect of economic slowdown, recession, and rising unemployment, energy efficiency can play a role in stimulating the economy as well as supporting progress towards clean energy transition. (Annual Report 2019-20, BEE, Ministry of Power, Govt. of India). Sustainable development and environmental concern in recent decades proved that the 'Energy Efficiency' Policy Initiatives for sustaining economic growth will have a long journey and it will surely serve as a sustainability strategy.

#### **Green GDP**

"It measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile."

- Robert F. Kennedy on GDP

The GDP of a country shows the aggregate value of all final goods and services produced within the country. Green GDP differs from it in the sense that it also incorporates the depreciation of the natural capital of that country and also the money spent by that country to restore the environment. Green GDP is also known as Environmentally Adjusted GDP because we are making adjustments for the environmental damages. Countries are focused on their GDP growth ignoring its impact on the environment, but we need to acknowledge the importance of Green GDP. Not only this will help countries realize the actual damages caused to the natural resources but also help them optimize their growth strategy. In India, the former environment minister, Jairam Ramesh advocated greening India's national accounts by 2015 and encouraged policymakers to recognize the trade-off between pursuing high growth economic policies against the extensive impact they could have on India's natural capital. In theory, the Green GDP is a superior concept to GDP but the main problem that we face with it is related to its implementation. The measurement of Green GDP is difficult. There have been several developments in this regard but they all require the development of a comprehensive database.

#### **Climate Justice and Equity**

With the climate emergency that stretches across the globe today, the need to cut emissions are rising with every passing moment. With its signs being clearly visible in the form of intensification of natural disasters - extreme rains and floods in South Asia, droughts in Eastern Africa, wildfires in Australia, cyclones (Idai and Kenneth) in Southern Africa, we need to take action, not viewing the issue as groups possessing sets of opposing ideals, but as an umbrella group and on a spectrum. Consequently, it's extremely important to get everyone on board (individuals and administrations alike), which stresses the vitality of climate justice. Due to the higher residence period of greenhouse gases (GHGs), the current level of emissions is related to the emissions in the past and whether or not a popular opinion, carbon is the cheapest source of energy available currently, linking the emissions directly to the development of a country. Thus, amidst two things that would otherwise not be related, there exists a trade-off between development of a country and its carbon emissions, and hence Climate Change in the world we live in.

Currently, India is the third-largest polluter in the world. However, if you look at emission in per-capita terms then the picture changes dramatically. The emission of one person in the US is equivalent to the emission by 9 people in India. Developing countries like India are trying to decrease their emission but the world cannot expect much from these developing countries whose per capita emission is well below the world average, which is where the concept of equity comes into play.

#### **Global Value Chain and India**

With the advancement in information and communication technology coupled with the free flow of capital, global production nowadays is organized across the globe through outsourcing and subcontracting. This internationalization of the production is conceptualized in terms like global value chains, global production networks, and global value networks, etc. In these chains/ networks, high-value-added activities (branding and designing) are undertaken by Transnational Corporations, mainly situated in the western countries, while production and related activities are outsourced to the low-cost developing countries. The Economic survey (2019-20) pushes forward the idea of India's integration with the global value chains and networks to achieve higher economic growth and employment. Given this all-pervasive presence of VGC/GVN, it is important to explore some very important questions like what are the prospects for countries like India. Whether the inclusion in these chains and networks will generate decent employment for the people involved in it or will it just add to the already large pool of informal workers in India, making them suited to the need of capital i.e. cheap and flexible labor.

#### **Environment and Public Health in India**

India is pioneering in innovations addressing environmental issues. Yet, environmental degradation and climate change is the primary cause of mortality and morbidity in India. The unsustainable ways of life from both consumption and production side reflect its fragility and its dependence on the ecosystems. As a healthy nation is vital for economic growth, it is important that the goal of economic prosperity is not achieved at the cost of environment. India represents one-sixth of the world's population, supported on 1/50 of the world's land and 1/25 of the world's water. A large part of the Indian population below the poverty line and those in rural areas represent high-risk populations who are exposed to myriad health risks, including poor sanitation, pollution, malnutrition, and a constant shortage of clean drinking water. Thus, potential health impacts from environmental dilapidation due to air pollution, heat stress, impure water and diseases that are waterborne and vector borne such as malaria are most inevitable.

In this backdrop, it is imperative that we scrutiny the relationship between climate variability and human health and focus of issues that facilitate development of sustainable strategies with implication on promoting healthy population and workforce in India.

#### Food Security and Nutrition in India

Food security is related to food production and we expected that it would get affected due to Covid. But to our surprise Agriculture is the only sector whose production is estimated to rise by 3.74 percent to a new record level of 308 million tonnes from 297.5 million tonnes last year. Farmers did have difficulty in selling their products due to supply chain disruptions amid lockdown. If we look at the procurement of food grain by the Food Corporation of India (FCI), it's also at its all-time high. Hence, the main hurdle that we have is about the distribution of the food grains and widening the net of food security. During the nationwide lockdown, people lost their jobs and reverse migrated to their villages. We witnessed a sudden spike in the number of people living in the rural area. It was evident all over the world that this is the most severe increase in global food insecurity and became a challenge for governments. It was seriously felt by every policymaker that this pandemic severely derailed development and left with health and food survival challenges for populations. The food security and nutritional status of the most vulnerable population groups are likely to deteriorate further due to the health and socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. (FAO) It is questionable now how to Maintain food availability to everyone during the COVID-19 pandemic which may be improving nutrition and achieving food security for grass root people. Many agencies like; FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO are trying to better understand under which condition this target can be met. We are going to discuss the implications of the pandemic on India's food security and nutrition.

#### Growth of Indian Industry under the Goal of Sustainability

Despite the consistent attention the industry sector has received from the policymakers since 1947 in India, it hasn't been able to play the role of growth engine like in the case of China or other industrialized nations. Recently, with the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, the government is trying to attract investment in the manufacturing sector and to boost our exports, further widening the net of PLI and extended it to 10 more sectors, semiconductor manufacturing being the latest addition to this scheme. Thus, aiming at expanding the manufacturing sector such that it can contribute in increasing the share of industries in India's GDP.

Yet, it's vital to note that the pandemic has presented the sector with several new challenges. As a consequence of which, most of the industries in India operated at limited capacity; owing to the required labor market adjustments and raw and intermediate inputs supply shocks due to within and outside country ban on movement. Furthermore, the financial burden has increased due to the lack of access to credit and increased burden of interest. Adding this to the already long list of problems arising from the demand side of the market.

The present challenge is an opportunity to redesign Indian industry and encourage it to innovate within the larger goal of sustainability. Conventionally, industrialization, as a broad concept, was seen to clash with the goals of sustainability and environmental concerns. However, like scholars suggest, there is a need for a renewed look at the policy formulations and responses in order to envision the compatibilities wherein production spaces co-create and avoid the said clash. Hence, it is important to discuss the recent experiences of the industry sector in India and the policy attention in light of sustainability strategies.

## **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES**

In view of the apprehension in the world around sustainability, this refresher course aims to equip educators to be more familiar with the current developments and research going on in the field of environmental issues and the current paradigm shift in climate change. Recently, after the COVID-19 crisis, the dimensions of academic domain emerged and opened up new economic and social opportunities in the field of social sciences. The main aim of organizing a course on such a humanitarian issue as sustainability strategies, is to bring academicians, researchers thought leaders, philanthropists, representatives of Government and media on a common platform to have intense dialogue among them to explore the possibility of sustainability in our approach towards development and growth. This course aims to foster creativity, innovation and policy related decision-making understanding for researchable spirit to enrich this academic domain and cater the knowledge among the participants to develop their own futuristic ideas for researchable and questionable issues of environment which will surely enrich this stream of research. The course is a step toward the effort of Department of Economics, Ramanujan College, to build the thinkable outcome for sustainable strategies and its perspectives from India at the academic end. Through this course, participants will surely find the new academic ideation for future research.

## **RESOURCE PERSONS**

#### **MS. LIPIKA ROY**

Deputy Director, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Government of India

#### **PROF. DEV NATHAN**

Institute for Human Development, New Delhi & Visiting Research Fellow, Duke University, USA

#### **DR. SUKANYA DAS**

Head of the Department, Department of Policy Studies, TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi

#### **PROF. VIKRAM DAYAL**

Course Director of the IES (Indian Economic Services) Training & the Head of the IES Section, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi

#### **PROF. SHIBANI KHANRA JHA**

Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering Faculty in Charge, Teaching Learning Centre (TLC), Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani Campus









#### **PROF. KRISHNA RAJ**

Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, Institute for Social and Economic change, Bangalore



#### **PROF. MANISHA JAIN**

Assistant Professor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai

#### **DR. SURENDER KUMAR**

Head of the Department, Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, New Delhi



#### PROF. MANOJ PANDA

RBI Chair Professor, Institute of Economic Growth New Delhi



#### PROF. PURNAMITA DASGUPTA

Chair in Environmental Economics and Head, Environmental and Resource Economics Unit Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi



#### **PROF. VISHAL DAGAR**

Assistant Professor, Great Lakes Institute of Management Gurgaon

#### PROF. SUDHAKAR YEDLA

Professor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai and Former Vice-Chancellor, Dravidian University

#### **PROF. HELEN ROGERS**

Head & Research Professor International Management/ Bachelor International Business, Nuremberg Institute of Technology, Germany



#### DR. SATYAKI ROY

Associate Professor, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi

#### PROF. RAYAPROLU NAGARAJ

Professor Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research Mumbai



**DR. DIPA SINHA** Assistant Professor, School of Liberal Studies, Ambedkar University, New Delhi

## **REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT PROCESS**

#### **ELIGIBILTY**

The Refresher Course is open to Faculty members (regular/adhoc/temporary) from any Indian university/college and registered M.Phil./ Ph.D. research scholars in the disciplines of Economics and its allied fields.

All those who meet the eligibility criterion are required to register and pay a **Non-Refundable fee of INR 1450/- by visiting** 

#### <u>rcmoocs.in</u>

## **REGISTRATION DEADLINE: 30 January 2022**

After successful registration & payment, the participants will receive a confirmation via email. Please keep checking the spam folder of the email as the bulk email sent may end up in the spam folder.

An official group has been made for communication with the participants on "Telegram." You are therefore requested to install the Telegram App either from the Play Store or App Store. The link to join the official group will be provided in the confirmation mail.

## **IMPORTANT:**

- Registration is mandatory for participation.
- Attempting and submitting all the quizzes and assignments is mandatory, and each participant should score atleast 50% aggregate to be eligible for the completion certificate.
- Graded certificates on the basis of performance will be awarded to the participants.
- As part of the Ministry of Education's requirement under the PMMMNMTT scheme, all participants need to submit online feedback for each session.
- No Objection Certificate (NOC) or Leave is NOT REQUIRED to participate in the Programme
- Failing to meet any of the above conditions will result in the denial of completion certificate.

# For further information, write to us at: <u>rc2021@ramanujan.du.ac.in</u>

or contact us through WhatsApp: +91 - 7011863335 +91 - 7011527088

### **ORGANISING BOARD OF THE PROGRAMME**

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