LAXMI CHARITABLE TRUST'S
SHETH L.U.J. & SIR M.V. COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE
DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN MARG, ANDHERI (E), MUMBAI – 400 069

IQAC
Proposal Form

To,

The Chairperson, IQAC.

Date: 10/10/2023

Proposal For **Seminar** ☐ **Webinar** ☑ **Workshop** ☐ **Others** Best Practice

Event Type: E-Waste Drive and Intercollegiate Webinar

Session Title: Electrowarriors - A Proactive Approach in Tackling Electronic Waste

Proposed Date and Time: 14th October 2023, 10:30 am – 12:00 pm (Webinar)

Department: IQAC

Organizing Committee: Ms. Merina Gheevarghese, Mrs. Sneha Gokarnakar, Mrs. Shweta Khopde, Dr. Priyanka Vartak, Ms. Charmy Shah and MVLU Student's council

Contact Number: +91 9867651568

Email ID: merina95varghese@gmail.com

Resource Person Details:

- Name: - Mrs. Sujatha Kotian
- Department /Specialization: - Head of Department of Data Science and Artificial Intelligence
- Organization /Institute: - Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College,Ghatkopar
  Email ID: - sujatarahulkotian@gmail.com
  Contact No. : - 9969386907

Intended Audience : All who wish to be a part of responsible electronics waste management.

Learning Objectives : To create awareness about E-waste, problems, and potential solutions.

IQAC Coordinator

IQAC Chairperson

SHETH L.U.J. & SIR M.V. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & COMMERCE ANDHERI (EAST) MUMBAI-69.

Proposed by

Laxmi Charitable Trust's

Sheth L.U.J. College of Arts & Sir M.V. College of Science & Commerce

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Marg, Andheri (East), Mumbai 400 069.

No. MVLU/IQAC/86/23-24

Date: 11th October, 2023

NOTICE

All students, teachers and Non-Teaching staff are invited to join the webinar conducted by the college on 14th October 2023, Saturday from 10:30 am to 12:00 pm on the occasion of International E-Waste day. The IQAC will host an E-Waste Drive and Intercollegiate Webinar on the initiative titled "Electrowarriors - A Proactive Approach in Tackling Electronic Waste" in collaboration with ReGreen Recycling Pvt. Ltd. which is adapted as a College Best Practice and will be followed throughout the academic year 2023-24. All students, teaching and Non-Teaching staff are encouraged to participate in the initiative by donating electronic waste products, examples of which are provided below.

To register for the webinar, scan the QR code below:

List of E-waste items which can be donated are suggested below:

Remote	Electric Switch	Clock/Watch	Charger	Wire / Cables
Camera	Tape Recorder	VCR Player	Printer	Key Board
Ear phone	Induction Plate	Calculator	Mobile	Hard Disk
Hair dryer	Weighing Scale	Radio	Web camera	Floppy Disk
Hair Straightener	Heater	Spike Guard	Pencil Cell	Router
Iron	Tab /Ipad	Electronic toys	Data Card	Power Bank
Mixer / Juicer	Toaster	Lamp/Table Lamp	Gaming Console	Mouse
Set Top Box	Electronic Toy	Audio system	Battery(Mobile/Laptop)	Pen Drive etc.

I/C PRINCIPAL

CC: I/C Principal Copy
Office Copy
IQAC

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ELECTROWARRIORS: 'A PROACTIVE APPROACH IN TACKLING E-WASTE'

E-WASTE DRIVE

An MVLU College Initiative
in collaboration with Regreen Recycling Pvt Ltd

DATE: 14th OCTOBER ONWARDS
E-BIN LOCATION: GROUND FLOOR.
NEAR IT/CS DEPT. STAFF ROOM

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E-Waste Drive

Date: 6-4-2024
By Asst. Prof. Merina Gheevarghese

Title: "ElectroWarriors- A proactive approach in tackling Electronic Waste" in collaboration with Regreen Recycling pvt Ltd..

Department: IQAC **Criteria:** MVLU and Vissanji Academy students

Collaboration: MVLU IQAC **Date:** 14-10-2023 to 6-04-2024 **Time:**10:30 am to 12:00 p.m.

Teaching Staff Attended: 10 (MVLU), 40 (Vissanji)

Students Attended: 25 (MVLU), 800 (Vissanji Academy)

Objective: To create awareness, collect e-waste, and recycle it effectively in collaboration with Regreen Recycling Pvt Ltd.

Outcome: The participants gave away large amounts of e-waste for proper disposal, paving the way for a better future.

Brief Report: The E-waste drive was launched on October 14, 2023, by MVLU College in collaboration with Regreen Recycling Pvt Ltd. This effort was then extended for the current academic year, 2023-24.Students, faculty, and non-teaching staff all actively contributed to the e-waste collection. The college and Vissanji Academy also donated to the cause. This idea was expanded upon during our ElectroWarriors Vibes Fest 2024, which also included an e-waste drive. All participants got Electrowarrior E-certificates for their active contributions to a sustainable future.

Documents Attached:
Brochure:https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HchVyYgrTrwN7VC5DBNpKPmlCWfTVVWT?usp=sharing
Photos: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1akO0sAYv0L-Thh7JP7DJ1mUtVxR62BYE?usp=sharing
Link to website: https://mvlucollege.in

Program Coordinator
Ms. Merina Gheevarghese

IQAC Coordinator
Mrs. Manisha Sayani

I/C Principal
Dr. Mahendra Kanojia

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ANDHERI (EAST) MUMBAI-69.

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INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE COMMITTEE(IQAC)

ORGANIZES

AN INTER-COLLEGIATE WEBINAR

ON

ELECTROWARRIORS: 'A PROACTIVE APPROACH IN TACKLING E-WASTE'

GUEST SPEAKER:

MRS. SUJATA RAHUL KOTIAN.

HOD, Data Science and Artificial Intelligence,
Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College, Ghatkopar

DATE
14th OCT, 2023

TIME
10:30am - 12:00pm

Key Takeaways: Creating awareness on e-waste while discussing problems related to it and finding potential solutions.

PLATFORM: GOOGLE MEET

REGISTER HERE

https://forms.gle/QnZYwTNaqJEcdFpn8

E-certificates will be given to active participants

Attendance Sheet of Inter- Collegiate Webinar on Electrowarriors: A Proactive Approach in Tackling E-Waste

Google Meet Attendance Tracking Report

Meeting Name: sjn-caum-unb

Date: 14-Oct-2023

Attendance Tracking Started At	:	10:16:57
Attendance Tracking Stopped At	:	11:46:41
Total Number of people Attended	:	118
Total Meeting Duration	:	1 hr 29 min 42s

Detailed Attendance Report

Apply filter

Number Of People Attended More Than 65% Of Meeting: 76

Number Of People Attended Less Than 65% Of Meeting: 42

S.No	Participant Name	Attended Duration	Attended Percentage
1	01_SUSHANT ADHAV	1 hr 21 min 51s	92%
2	06_KOMAL DUBEY	42 min 22s	48%
3	07_ANIKET YADAV	1 hr 24 min 58s	95%
4	10_TANVEER SHAIKH	46 min 47s	53%
5	11_FYBSC_DSAI_VISHAL PURKAIT	1 hr 14 min 57s	84%
6	15_SAKSHI DUBEY	0 min 51s	1%
7	16_SPANDANPOL	5 min 33s	7%
8	18_AHMED KHAN	49 min 39s	56%
9	20_SUMEET CHAUHAN	1 hr 27 min 4s	98%
10	28_SARAH SHAIKH	58 min 13s	65%
11	29_SUJAL YADAV	1 hr 26 min 18s	97%
12	30_SHRIHITA KATKAM	1 hr 18 min 47s	88%
13	31_MAHEK JAMADAR	1 hr 28 min 42s	99%
14	33_TRAVIS FERNANDES	55 min 50s	63%
15	34_TRIPTI TIWARI	1 hr 25 min 14s	96%
16	36_ANSHUL JAISWAR	51 min 49s	58%

SIR M. V. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & COMMERCE ANDHERI (EAST) MUMBAI

S.No	Participant Name	Attended Duration	Attended Percentage
17	37_RAJ MOR	1 hr 20 min 54s	91%
18	39_VISHNU TIWARI	1 hr 16 min 47s	86%
19	40_ARPITA RAI	1 hr 17 min 51s	87%
20	45_SHANKAR PILLAI	1 hr 2 min 28s	70%
21	46 _ SAURABH SAHU	1 hr 16 min 59s	86%
22	47_SUHAIL KHAN	43 min 35s	49%
23	47_SUYOGSINGH	29 min 51s	34%
24	50_ZUBIYA	54 min 46s	62%
25	52_AARYA KARANJEKAR	1 hr 28 min 20s	99%
26	53_JOMIN DAVIS	1 hr 19 min 10s	89%
27	54_ YASH SHUKLA	1 hr 19 min 10s	89%
28	57_LUCKY SINGH	1 hr 21 min 33s	91%
29	59_IQRA SHAIKH	1 hr 27 min 11s	98%
30	61_ABHAY YADAV	22 min 27s	26%
31	63_SUHANI SHARMA	1 hr 28 min 3s	99%
32	67_ANKITA PRAJAPATI	1 hr 3 min 6s	71%
33	AASIYA QURESHI	36 min 40s	41%
34	ABIN PILLAI	1 hr 25 min 53s	96%
35	ADARSH SHUKLA	1 hr 26 min 18s	97%
36	ADVAIT SUNIL AROLKAR	57 min 51s	65%
37	AMAN DUBAL	30 min 45s	35%
38	ANANYA YADAV	1 hr 27 min 18s	98%
39	ANJALI TOPALE	51 min 30s	58%
40	ANJALI YADAV	1 hr 18 min 31s	88%
41	ATHARVA JADHAV	1 hr 25 min 37s	96%
42	BHUMIKA	51 min 15s	58%
43	BINITA THAKKAR	1 hr 13 min 11s	82%

S.No	Participant Name	Attended Duration	Attended Percentage
44	BSCIT. MAHIPAL27	1 hr 21 min 7s	91%
45	CHITRANGANA SINGHA	58 min 33s	66%
46	CLIVE LEWIS	35 min 3s	40%
47	DAKSHATA KAMBLE	1 hr 5 min 19s	73%
48	DEEPALI CHATURVEDI	39 min 7s	44%
49	DEEPIKA YADAV	30 min 46s	35%
50	DHRUV PATEL	1 hr 19 min 53s	90%
51	DIPESH KODIARSU	1 hr 21 min 27s	91%
52	DR MAHENDRA KANOJIA	1 hr 27 min 43s	98%
53	GAYATRI RAJESH BANIYA	1 hr 14 min 22s	83%
54	GHANSHYAM KANOJIYA	43 min 48s	49%
55	GUNGUN JAIN	1 hr 16 min 59s	86%
56	IT LEENA MONDAL	1 hr 19 min 10s	89%
57	JANHAVI KANDU	1 hr 26 min 28s	97%
58	JAY PINAGE	1 hr 18 min 55s	88%
59	JYOTI KUMBHAR	1 hr 18 min 58s	89%
60	JYOTI YADAV	48 min 17s	54%
61	KAJAL MEHTA	12 min 38s	15%
62	KERMEEN DEBOO	1 hr 13 min 48s	83%
63	KUNAL GUPTA	56 min 3s	63%
64	MAMTA PANDEY	1 hr 28 min 36s	99%
65	MANASVI SINGH	1 hr 2 min 18s	70%
66	MANAZIR ANSARI	1 hr 17 min 9s	87%
67	MANISHA GUPTA	1 hr 14 min 25s	83%
68	MANISHA SAYANI	1 hr 18 min 44s	88%
69	MANJIT SINGH	1 hr 28 min 50s	100%
70	MANJUNATH GOWDA	1 hr 29 min 42s	100%

S.No	Participant Name	Attended Duration	Attended Percentage
71	MR. AZAD	27 min 20s	31%
72	MUSKAN PANDEY	1 hr 28 min 49s	100%
73	MVLU COLLEGE	1 hr 29 min 42s	100%
74	NANDINI KHARAT	1 hr 19 min 15s	89%
75	NAVAL	1 hr 7 min 59s	76%
76	NEHA NAG	1 hr 21 min 50s	92%
77	NITINKUMAR BERA	1 hr 28 min 48s	99%
78	OMKAR KUBAL	1 hr 19 min 56s	90%
79	PANKTI DEDHIA	31 min 20s	35%
80	POOJA YADAV	1 hr 29 min 42s	100%
81	POONAM DUBEY	21 min 55s	25%
82	PRABHAT PANDEY	3 min 36s	5%
83	PRADNYA BHABAL	1 hr 27 min 34s	98%
84	PRITI PAL	1 min 3s	2%
85	PRIYA KADAM	1 min 49s	3%
86	PRIYANKA PAWAR	1 hr 15 min 21s	85%
87	RAMKUMAR SINGH	1 hr 28 min 25s	99%
88	RAUNAK VISHWAKARMA	1 hr 19 min 2s	89%
89	RUCHI YADAV	18 min 13s	21%
90	S076SENORITA DSOUZA	1 hr 10 min 5s	79%
91	S082 SAMEER KHAN	50 min 35s	57%
92	S085 JAYESH MALI	59 min 52s	67%
93	S095 AMIT PATEL	1 hr 14 min 24s	83%
94	SACHIN VISHWAKARMA	1 hr 29 min 26s	100%
95	SAKSHI DUBEY	1 hr 17 min 55s	87%
96	SAKSHI POIPKAR	29 min 8s	33%
97	SAMARTH GALANDE	44 min 57s	51%

S.No	Participant Name	Attended Duration	Attended Percentage
98	SANDHYA TIWARI	1 hr 22 min 26s	92%
99	SANJANA SAHU	1 hr 28 min 39s	99%
100	SAURABH CHAUHAN	1 hr 27 min 31s	98%
101	SAVITA PRAJAPATI	1 hr 28 min 38s	99%
102	SHUBHAM SOLANKI	32 min 55s	37%
103	SHWETA KHOPDE	1 hr 2 min 17s	70%
104	SHWETA TODGIRE	1 hr 25 min 14s	96%
105	SONPARI TIWARI	56 min 2s	63%
106	SUJATA KOTIAN	1 hr 21 min 54s	92%
107	SUMEET SHINDE	1 hr 21 min 51s	92%
108	SUMERA SHAIKH	1 hr 28 min 57s	100%
109	SWASTIKA MISHRA	1 hr 11 min 23s	80%
110	SWATI MAHAJAN	1 hr 19 min 46s	89%
111	TANNU SHARMA	47 min 28s	53%
112	TEJASHRI	4 min 43s	6%
113	TRIPATHI ANKLESHA	34 min 12s	39%
114	VARAD TAWADE	1 hr 21 min 50s	92%
115	VIVEK TIWARI	1 hr 21 min 41s	92%
116	VIVEK YADAV	33 min 48s	38%
117	YASH DURGAWALE	37 min 45s	43%
118	YASHRAJ POTNAGARI	48 min 2s	54%

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WEBINAR REPORT

Date: 16-10-2023
By Asst. Prof. Charmy Shah

Title: "ElectroWarriors- A proactive approach in tackling Electronic Waste"

Department: IQAC **Criteria:** MVLU and Intercollege students **Collaboration:** MVLU IQAC

Date: 14-10-2023 **Time:**10:30 am to 12:00 p.m. **Platform:** Online- (Google Meet and YouTube)

Teaching Staff Attended: 10 **Students Attended: 190** (Students from various colleges)

Resource Person: Mrs. Sujatha Rahul Kotian **Contact No.**:9969386907

Objective: To create awareness about E-waste and understand the potential solutions for recycling the e-waste.

Outcome: The participants got a deeper understanding of e-waste management and its challenges.

Brief Report: The webinar started with the welcome speech by Asst.Prof. Merina Gheevarghese; thereafter, Ms. Bhumika Dube introduced MVLU College and the various courses offered by the college. Ms. Leena Mondal then welcomed the resource person, Mrs. Sujatha Kotian. She gave a lot of information about electronic waste and how to recycle it. Towards the end of the webinar, questions and doubts were answered by participants. The session was concluded by a vote of thanks by Ms. Aasiya Mohd Yunus Qureshi . All the participants received E-certificates for participation.

Documents Attached:
Brochure:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pYvnqR7Z0RsleHo5lGOfM04jwOqzZMMF/view?usp=drive_link
ResourcePersonProfile:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U3sXjcY1A89z-lLQMHnvyN519bvIh61J/view?usp=sharing
Photos:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1N6hNpKt4n9g6zGT91z6GbKNMo7VSsrr4?usp=share_link
Attendance:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1pRwr-Mxhc-y3dn0FVmVwvy3cib2cYr7R?usp=share_link
Feedback:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1xhq9KVvk01AOceAOKz9idIRdKY88Usp2?usp=share_link
YouTube Link:https://youtu.be/50UaZSVfvdU?si=ONRPBqVf9LE-Y5D2
Link for website: https://mvlucollege.in

Program Coordinator
Ms. Merina Gheevarghese

IQAC Coordinator
Mrs. Manisha Sayani

I/C Principal
Dr. Mahendra Kanojia

SHETH L.U.J. & Sir M.V. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & COMMERCE ANDHERI (EAST) MUMBAI-69.

Laxmi Charitable Trust's
Tel.: 6699 2022
SHETH L. U. JHAVERI COLLEGE OF ARTS
AND
SIR M. V. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & COMMERCE
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Marg, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400 069.

Associate College : Shri Chinai College of Commerce & Economics, Andheri (East)
E-mail : info@mvlucollege.in

Letter of Collaboration

No. MVLU/225
Date: 6-11-2023

To,
The Principal,
Vissanji Academy,
Andheri (East),
Mumbai-400069.

In accordance with our collaborative objectives for a sustainable future, we have developed a program titled "Electrowarriors - A Proactive Approach in Tackling Electronic Waste". This program is of academic interest and of intellectual exchange with the goal of building a long-term mutually beneficial solidarity. Our college is at the forefront of efforts to reduce the negative environmental impact of e-waste through promoting the recycling and suitable disposal of electronic equipment.

We were pleased to approach Vissanji Academy with a proposal for a collaborative project. We feel that it would not only help our local community but also improve the educational and environmental consciousness of your students and staff. We are proposing a collaboration between Sheth L.U.J and Sir M.V. College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Vissanji Academy, and ReGreen Recycling Pvt. Ltd. to work on different initiatives. We propose to hold an E-Waste drive on your campus.

The following goals will be accomplished through this collaborative effort:

1. Engage and educate Vissanji Academy students and staff on the significance of appropriate e-waste disposal and its environmental impact.
2. To raise awareness among students by the school through activities such as poster creation, presentations, plays and so on.
3. Set up e-waste collection sites on your property, such as an e-bin, for old cell phones, laptops, printers, and other electronic equipment. We will make certain that the goods collected are recycled and disposed of in an ecologically responsible and certified manner by ReGreen Recycling Pvt. Ltd.
4. Encourage students and faculty to participate in sustainability initiatives and promote awareness of e-waste reduction through responsible use and recycling.
5. In order to accomplish this, the fundamental objective of e-waste management is to reduce, reuse, and recycle. The school needs to make sure that students are safe as the e-waste is being collected.

If you believe our plan aligns with the values and mission of your school, we welcome the opportunity to collaborate with you. We appreciate you taking a look at our proposal. We are excited about the possibility of collaborating to have a positive influence on our environment and community.

We accept the innovative proposal and look forward to the collaborative effort as early as possible.

06/11/23

SHETH L.U.J. & SIR M.V. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & COMMERCE ANDHERI (EAST) MUMBAI-69.

I/C Principal

L.R.S.S.M. VISSANJI ACADEMY MUMBAI 400 069.

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COLLABORATION & E-WASTE DRIVE REPORT

Date: 16-12-2023
By: Asst. Prof. Merina Gheevarghese

Title: Joining Hands for a Sustainable Future "ElectroWarriors- A proactive approach in tackling Electronic Waste" in collaboration with Vissanji Academy

Department: IQAC **Collaboration:** Vissanji Academy

Date: 25-10-2023 & 15-12-2023 **Time:** 8:00 am to 9:00 a.m. (assembly) & 8:00 am to 2:00 p.m. (drive)

Venue: Vissanji Academy Ground **Teaching Staff Attended** : 01 (MVLU) 40 (Vissanji)

Students Attended: 02 (MVLU), 800 (Vissanji Academy)

Resource Person: Ms. Merina Gheevarghese, **Contact No.**:9867651568

Objective: To create awareness about e-waste and understand the potential solutions for recycling e-waste.

Outcome: The participants got a deeper understanding of e-waste management and its challenges and actively contributed to the drive.

Brief Report: On the occasion of Sustainability Day, i.e., October 25, 2023, Asst.Prof.Merina Gheevarghese addressed the students and teachers of Vissanji Academy on e-waste management and potential solutions for recycling them. In the end, she also asked everyone to pledge that they would in the future manage their e-waste carefully by giving it to the desired recycler. In agreement with this, we hosted an e-waste collection drive in Vissanji Academy on December 15, 2023, to which many teachers and students contributed.

Documents Attached:
Photos: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1i5bUViXs_3ddqMZ1ea0zipsWocR2eKT2?usp=sharing
YouTube Link: https://youtu.be/4XbtIkO6Dw8?si=wy9ry1JBdKw4HWwe
Link for website: https://mvlucollege.in/

Program Coordinator
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I/C Principal
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DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN MARG, ANDHERI (E), MUMBAI – 400 069

IQAC
Proposal Form

To,
The Chairperson, IQAC.

Date: 08/02/2023

Proposal For ☐ Seminar ☐ Webinar ☑ Workshop ☐ Others:

Event Type Intra-collegiate workshop

Session Title Research paper writing

Proposed Date and Time 20/02/2023-22/02/2023, 02:00 pm to 3:30 pm

Department Department of Biotechnology, IT, Computer Science, BAMMC

Organizing Committee **IQAC**

Contact Number (+91) 8097243080

Email ID iqac@mvlucollege.in

Resource Person Details

- Name : Dr. Mahendra Kanojia
- Department / Specialization: Computer Science
- Organization / Institute: MVLU College
- Phone Number: 9820477088
- Email ID: principal@mvlucollege.in

Intended Audience Students and teaching staff of MVLU College

Learning Objectives The objective of this workshop is to develop research aptitude, logical thinking and reasoning. By the end of the workshop the participants will be able to: understand how to write a research paper.

IQAC Coordinator

IQAC Chairperson

Proposed by

SHETH L.U.J. & SIR M.V. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & COMMERCE
ANDHERI (EAST) MUMBAI-69.

LAXMI CHARITABLE TRUST'S
SHETH L.U.J. & SIR M.V. COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE
DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN MARG, ANDHERI (E), MUMBAI – 400 069

Date: 9 February, 2023

NOTICE

All the teaching staff and students are hereby informed that the training program on 'How to write a research paper' will be held from 20-22nd February, 2023 from 2:00 pm – 3:30 pm.

Venue: Ground floor Auditorium

Date: 20-22nd February 2023

Time: 2:00 - 3:30 pm

I/c Principal

LAXMI CHARITABLE TRUST'S
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DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN MARG, ANDHERI (E), MUMBAI – 400 069

Attendance Sheet

Training program on "How to write a research paper"

Date: 20th February, 2023

Sr. No.	Name	Mobile No.	Department	Signature
1	Isha Hattangadi	9372795817	BT	Ishah.
2	Simran Thakur	7021491374	BT	Simran Thakur
3	Anjana Jha	7039685118	BT	Anjana
4	Lubaina Patrawala	8879938572	BT	
5	Maitrey . Mistry	8655102304	BT	
6	Aryan Nanda	9757398448	CS	
7	Mitra Singha	9167435377	BT	Chitra
8	Tapasya Yadav	8828282826	CS	
9	Shweta Lokhande	8657680990	BT	
10	DISHA SINGH	7021839563	BT	
11	Amrita Gupta	9892160729	BT	
12	Ishita Bhuva	8767321267	BT	
13	Sagarika Anand K.	9987358017	BT	
14	Avni D'Souza	8169614209	BT	
15	Sejal Gupta	9152091373	BT	
16	Shashank. Hiwarle	8921025361	BT	
17	Vismay · V · Naik	9689109514	B·T	
18	Niroshka Dias	7400166625	B·T	
19	Vaishnavi Ahirrao	9326434018	BT	
20	Sharon David	7840916355	BAMMC	
21	Shaun Chavan	8355974579	BAMMC	
22	Hariom · Saini	9136771517	BAMMC	
23	Virendra parab	7208644409	BAMMC	
24	Gayatri Soni	7208412517	BAMMC	
25	Nupur. S. Bhaskar	9987469690	BT	

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ANDHERI (EAST)
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26	Gopal Vishwakarma	9928578761	CS	[signature]
27	Abhishek gautam	7398415570	CS	[signature]
28	Rohit Kumar Yadav	9321935970	SYIT	[signature]
29	Ashwin Purohit	9001985302	SYIT	[signature]
30	Mohd. Nabil	8829464700	CS	[signature]
31	Sandhya Prajapati	9619055422	SYIT	[signature]
32	Vicky Jha	7260069299	SYBT	[signature]
33	Gunjan Pathak	7400132832	SYBT	[signature]
34	Gautam Anandraj	8488344390	SYBAMMC	[signature]
35	Swastika Mishra	7710814392	SY BT	[signature]
36	Rashi Panchal	7499100838	SY CS	[signature]
37	Tannu Sharma	8393191838	SYIT	[signature]
38	Pooja Yadav	8425099419	SYIT	[signature]
39	Jyoti Yadav	7045967589	SYIT	[signature]
40	Srushti Nayak	9619577546	SYIT	[signature]
41	Manjunath Gowda	9372689623	SYIT	[signature]
42	Aswat Vishwakarma	9969601377	TYIT	[signature]
43	Gayatri Kulkarni	7588508778	TYIT	[signature]
44	Vaibhavi Nair	9511603160	SYCS	[signature]
45	Amaan Sayed	7506175388	SYCS	[signature]
46	Subhashish nabajja	9136863453	SYCS	[signature]
47	Varaliya mohammed	8097297914	SYCS	
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Attendance Sheet

Training program on "How to write a research paper"

Date: 20th February, 2023

Sr. No	Staff Name	Department	Sign
1	Dhwani Kapadia	Biotechnology	Dhwani
2	Manisha Mehul Sayani	BAMMC	MSayani
3	Singh Namrata	BAMMC	Namrata
4	Cheirmy Shah	BAMMC	Cheirmy
5	Dnyanada S. Ghadi	Biotechnology	DSGhadi
6	Renuja V. Vishwakarma	Biotechnology	Renuja
7	Merina Cheeverghese	IT	Mc
8	Rohini Jagadale	IT	RJagadale
9	Pradnya Kharade	CS	PKharade
10	Jyoti Chauhan	CS	Jchauhan
11	Sumit Tripathi	IT	Sumit
12	Shweta V Khopde	Biotechnology	SShinde
13			
14			

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Attendance Sheet
Day 2
Training program on "How to write a research paper"

Date 21st February 2023

Sr No.	Name	Mobile no	Dept	Sign
1	Harion	9136771517	BAMMC	
2	Virendra patel	7208694404	BAMMC	
3	Gayatri Soni	7208412517	BAMMC	
4.	Smruti Nayak	9619572546	BSCIT	
5	Dharan Dawid	7840916355	BAMMC	
6	Dharan Chavan	8355874578	BAMMC	
7.	Vaishavi Nair	9511603160	BSc CS	
8.	Rashi Panchal	7499100838	BSc CS	
9	Sandhya Prajapati	9619065422	SYIT	
10	Taposya Yadav	8828282826	FYCS	
11	Tanu Sharma	6393191638	SYIT	
12	DISHA SINGH	7021839563	SYBT	
13	Shweta Lokhande	8657680990	SYBT	
14	Mohd Nabil	8828444300	SYCS	
15	Aryan Nerurkar	9757348498	FYCS	
16	Disha N	9372795812	SYBT	
17	Chitrangana Singh	9167435377	SYBT	
18	Simran Thakur	7021491374	FYBT	
19	Lubaina Bharwala	8879938572	FYBT	

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Sr. No.	Name	Mobile No.	Department	Signature
20	Anjana Jha	9059689518	FYBT	Anjana
21	Vicky Jha	7260069211	SYBT	[signature]
22	Pooja Yadav	8425099419	SYIT	Pooja
23	Jyoti Yadav	7095467584	SYIT	[signature]
24	Swastika Mishra	7710814392	SYBT	[signature]
25	Sagarika Anand	9987358017	TYBT	Sagarika
26	Avril D'Souza	8169614209	TYBT	[signature]
27	Nupur Mhaskar	9987469090	SYBT	[signature]
3028	Manjunath Gowda	9372689623	SYIT	[signature]
29	Rohit Yadav	9329335939	SYIT	Rohit
30	ISHITA BHUVA	8767321267	FYBT	Ishita
31	Gunjan Pathak	7400132832	SYBT	Pathak
32	Gayatri Kulkarni	7588308778	TYIT	GUK
33	Aaswathy Vishwakarma	9969601377	TYIT	[signature]
34	Vaishnavi Ahirrao	9326434018	TYBT	Vaishnavi
35	Sejal Ghorat	9152081873	TYBT	[signature]
36	Ninoshka Dias	7400166625	TYBT	Ninoshka

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DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN MARG, ANDHERI (E), MUMBAI – 400 069

Attendance Sheet

Training program on "How to write a research paper"

Date: 21st February, 2023

Sr. No	Staff Name	Department	Sign
1	Dhwani Kapadia	Biotechnology	
2	Charmy Shah	BAMMC	
3	[illegible] Narwala	BAMMC	
4	Manisha Mehul Sayani	BAMMC	
5	Pradnya Kharade	Comp Sci.	
6	Jyoti Chauhan	Comp. Sci.	
7	Sumit Tripathi	I.T.	
8	Rohini Jagadale	IT	
9	Merina Gheevarghese	I.T	
10	Shweta V. Khopde	Biotechnology	
11	Dnyanada S. Ghadi	Biotechnology	
12	Pooja Vishwakarma	Biotechnology	
13			
14			

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Attendance Sheet
Day 3
Training program on "How to write a research paper"

Date ~~22nd~~ 22nd February 2023

Sr No.	Name	Mobile no	Dept	Sign
1.	Vicky Jha	7260069299	SYBT	
2	Gunjan Pathak	7400132832	SYBT	
3	Mohd Nabil	8828444300	SYCS	
4.	Mubin S. Mhaskar	9987469090	SYBT	
5	DISHA SINGH	7028839563	SYBT	
6.	Shweta Lokhande	8657680990	SYBT	
7.	Swastika Mishra	7710814392	SYBT	
8.	Aryan Nanda	9757398498	FYCS	
9.	Chitrangana Singha	9167435377	SYBT	
10.	Isha Hallangadi	7372795817	SYBT	
11.	Vainavi Nair	9611803160	SYCS	
12.	Rashi Panchal	7499150838	SYCS	
13	Tapasya Yadav	8828282826	FYCS	
14	Asmi D'Souza	8169614209	TYBT	
15	SAGARIKA ANAND	9987358017	TYBT	
16	Armaan Sayed	7506175385	SYCS	
17	Subhashish	7506175385	SYCS	
18	Mohammad Nadeem	8097277414	SYCS	
19	Kahan Mishra		TYCS	

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Sr. No.	Name	Mobile No.	Department	Signature
20	Lubaina Patrawala	8879938572	FYBT	[illegible]
21	Anjan Jha	7039685718	FYBT	Anjana
22	Simran Thakor	7021491374	FYBT	Simran Thakor
23	Hariom	9136771517	BAMMC	[illegible]
24	Shaan Chavan	8355874578	BAMMC	[illegible]
25	Sharon David	7840916355	BAMMC	[illegible]
26	Gayatri Soni	7208412517	BAMMC	Gayatri
27.	Virendra parat	9208641409	BAMMC	Viparat
28	Aswat Vishwakarma	9969601377	TYIT	[illegible]
29	Gayatri Kulkarni	7588508778	TYIT	GUK
30	ISHITA BHUVA	8767321267	FYBT	Ishita
31.	Rohit Kumar Y.	9321935939	SYIT	Rohit
32	Manjunath. Gowda	9326689623	SYIT	M. Gowda
33	Sruti. Nayak	9619572546	SYIT	Sruti
34	Pooja Yadav	8425099419	SYIT	[illegible]
35	Tanu sharma	6393191638	SYIT	Tanu
36	Jyoti Yadav	7045467584	SYIT	[illegible]
37	Rani Pacheran	9137804298	TYCS	[illegible]
38	Awais Shaikh	8976335826	TYCS	[illegible]
39	Sejal Gharat	9152081373	TYBT	[illegible]
40	Vaishnavi Abirrao	9326434018	TYBT	Vaishnavi..

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Attendance Sheet

Training program on "How to write a research paper"

Date: 22nd February, 2023

Sr. No	Staff Name	Department	Sign
1	Dhwani Kapadia	Biotechnology	Dhwani
2	Pragatya Kharade	Comp. Sci.	P Bhokal
3	Jyoti Chauhan	Comp. Sci.	Jchauhan
4	Sumit Tripathi	I.T.	Sumit
5	Rohini Jagadale	IT	R Jagadale
6	Merina Gheevarghese	I. T.	
7	Manisha Mehul Sayani	BAMMC	
8	Charmy S Shah	BAMMC	Charmy.
9	Pooja Vishwakarma	Biotechnology	
10	Dnyanada S. Ghadi	Biotechnology	
11	Shweta V. Khopde	Biotechnology	SShinde
12	Namrata Singh	BAMMC	
13			
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Report on "How to write a Research Paper" Workshop

Date : 23rd February 2023
By – Prof. Shweta Khopde

Title : How to write a Research Paper
Criteria : MVLU Students
Committee : Biotech Department
Collaboration : -
Date : 20-22nd February 2023 **Duration :** 3 days – 2:00-3:30 pm
Venue : Ground Floor Auditorium
Faculty & Staff Attended : 14 **Students Attended :** 40+
Objective : To create awareness to all the teaching staff and students regarding various methods in which research papers can be written.
Outcome : Training program guided about the various writing techniques of how to write a good research paper.
Brief Report :
The workshop was organized for 3 days. Ms. Dhwani Kapadia and Prof. Shweta Khopde were the organizers. Ms. Dhwani Kapadia introduced our resource person, Dr. Mahendra Kanojia on the first day. He gave a brief introduction to the concept of "Research Paper" writing and described many elements of a research paper. The ending notes of the speaker were to write without self-doubt and fear. A vote of thanks was provided by Ms. Dhwani Kapadia on the third day wherein she thanked Dr. Mahendra Kanojia for providing the audience with their valuable time. Thereafter the workshop was concluded.
Documents Attached :
Brochure : NA
Photos :
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1jFRtXwQLNfPC49vHQeW8RQecju54guzp?usp=drive_link
Attendance :
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AB6lzocuxfdkG5elzWxaTLnVaVN_lNu9/view?usp=drive_link
Feedback :
Day 1 : https://forms.gle/PNLj73UPpgGMGG7z7
Day 2 : https://forms.gle/KbPhpGPTedKzR3Sf8
Day 3 : https://forms.gle/242g66g4NMbpdjNR7
YouTube Link : https://youtube.com/live/5oXXStURXOE
Website Link: MVLU College

Program Director	IQAC Coordinator	IQAC Chairperson

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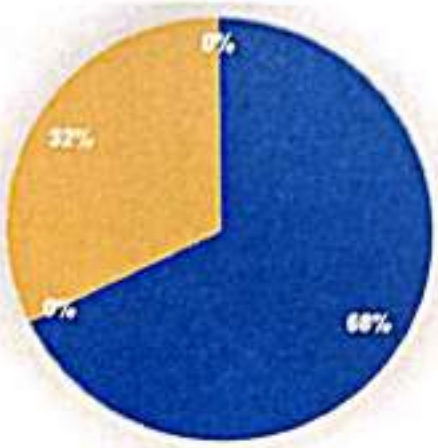
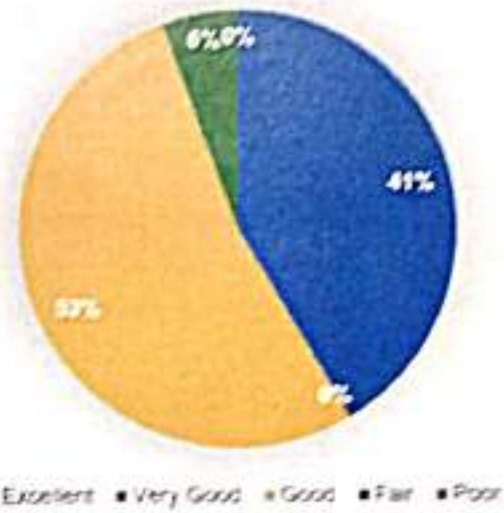
Training Program on "How to Write a Research Paper" Feedback Report DAY 01 A.Y. 2022-23

How do you rate the content of delivery of Resource Person?
53 Responses



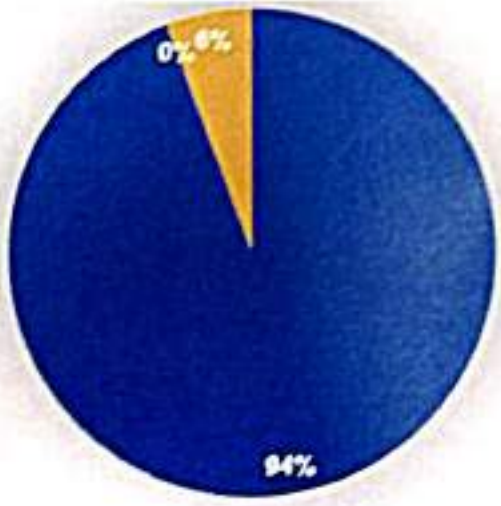
68 % attendees responded that content delivery was excellent and 32% attendees responded that content delivery was good.

How do you rate the technical arrangement of the Training Program?
53 Responses



41 % attendees responded that technical arrangement was excellent, 53% responded that it was good and 6% attendees responded that technical arrangement was fair.

Are your queries answered correctly by resource person?
53 Responses



94 % attendees responded that their queries were correctly answered by resource person.

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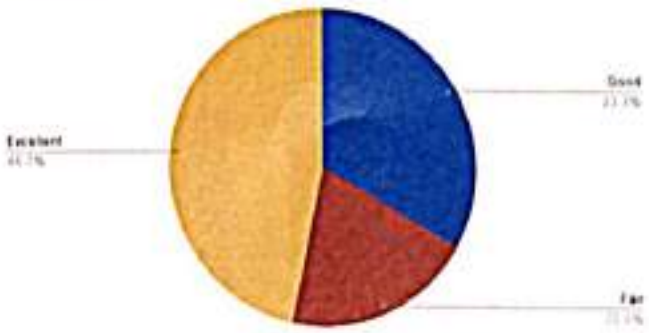
Training Program on "How to Write a Research Paper" Feedback Report DAY 02 A.Y. 2022-23

How do you rate the content of delivery of Resource Person?
38 Responses

55.3% attendees responded that content delivery was excellent and 44.7 % attendees responded that content delivery was good.

How do you rate the technical arrangement of the Training Program?
38 Responses



46.7 % attendees responded that technical arrangement was excellent, 33.3 % responded that it was good and 20.0 % attendees responded that technical arrangement was fair.

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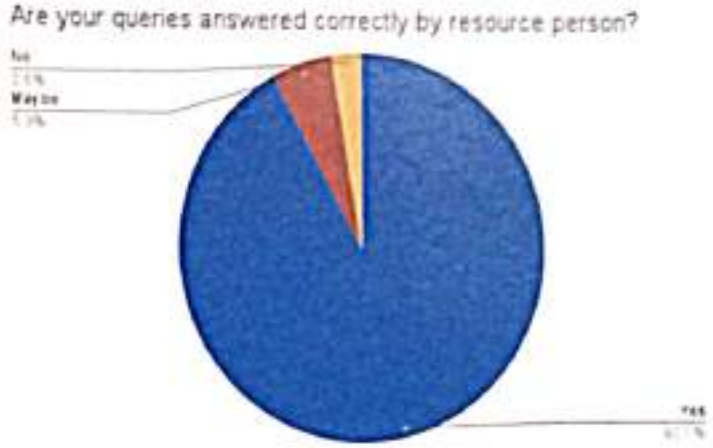
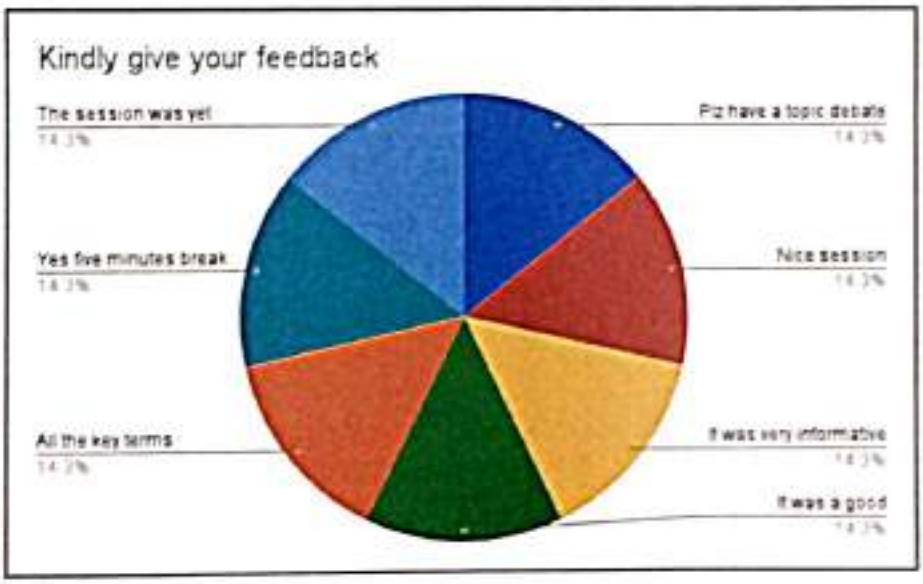
Are your queries answered correctly by resource person?
38 Responses



92.1 % attendees responded that their queries were correctly answered by resource person, 2.6 % responded that queries were not answered.



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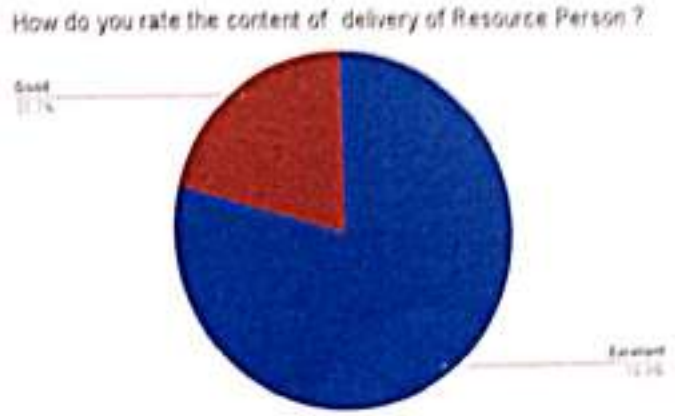
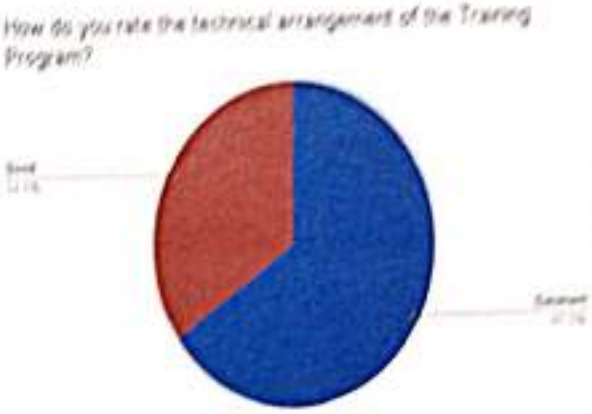
Training Program on "How to Write a Research Paper" Feedback Report DKY 01 A.Y. 2022-23

How do you rate the content of delivery of Resource Person?
29 Responses



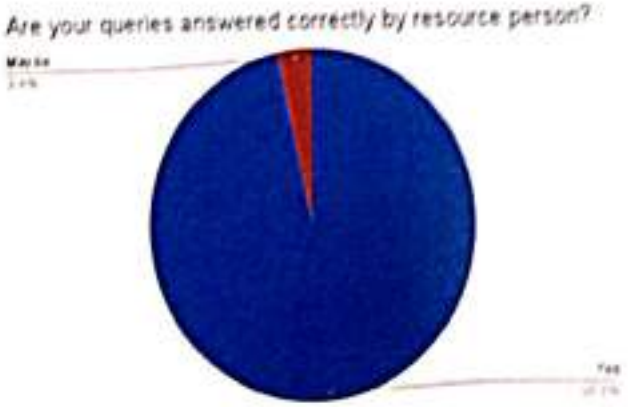
79.3 % attendees responded that content delivery was excellent and 20.7 % attendees responded that content delivery was good.

How do you rate the technical arrangement of the Training Program?
29 Responses



65.5 % attendees responded that technical arrangement was excellent, 34. 5 % responded that it was good.

Are your queries answered correctly by resource person?
29 Responses



96.6 % attendees responded that their queries were correctly answered by resource person.

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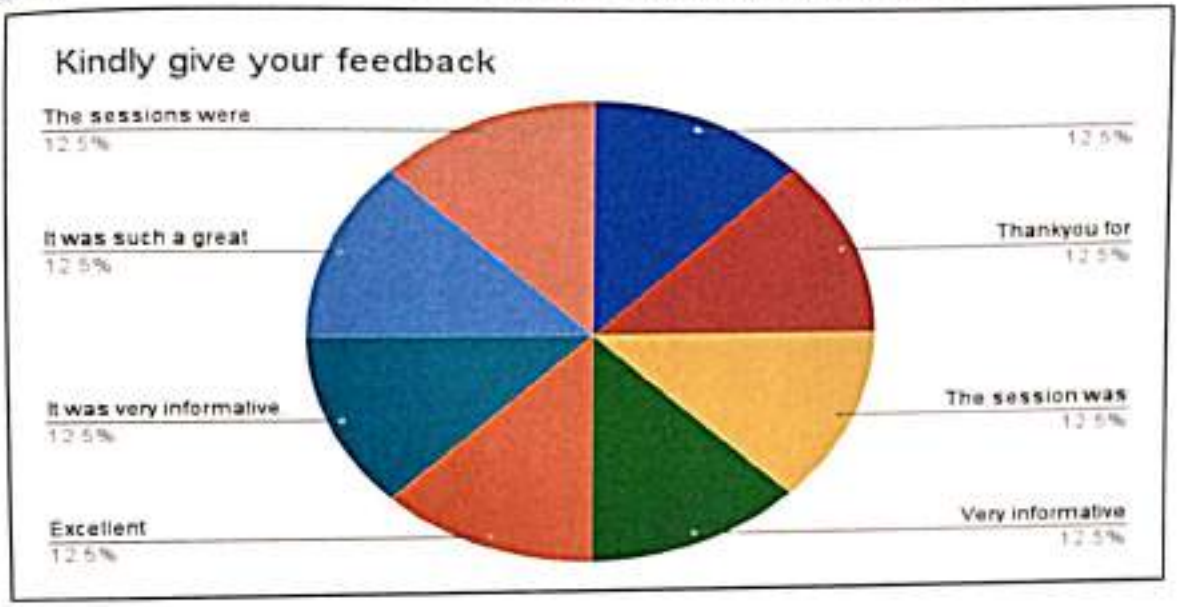

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Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Marg, Andheri (East), Mumbai 400 069.

Number of research papers in the journal notified on UGC CARE list year wise during the last five years (A. Y. 2023-24 to A. Y. 2019-20)

A. Y. 2023 - 2024

Sr. No.	Documents
1.	Women's Studies in Higher Education Institutions in Post-Independent India
2.	Softcomputing approaches for detection of mental health
3	Comprehensive Study on Emotion Detection with Facial Expression Images Using YOLO Models
4	Sanskrit to English Translation: A Comprehensive Survey and Implementation using Transformer Based Model
5	Music recommender based on the facial emotion of the user identified using YOLOV8
6	Revolutionizing higher education institute query system by linking custom knowledge base with large language models
7	An Approach to breast cancer detection with histopathological images using transfer learning
8	Subjective Question Bank Generation Using Large Language Models with Custom Knowledge Base
9	Choledochal cancer region detection in hyperspectral tissue images using U-Net

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
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GENIUS

Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No: 47120

ISO 9001:2015 QMS
ISBN / ISSN

ISSN - 2279 - 0489
Volume - XI, Issue - II, February - July - 2023
Impact Factor 2020 - 6.538 (www.sjifactor.com)

Is Hereby Awarding This Certificate To

Sneha Gokarnkar

In Recognition of the Publication of the Paper Titled

Women's Studies in Higher Education Institutions in Post-Independent India

Editor : Vinay S. Hatole

Ajanta Prakashan,
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Mob. No. 9579260877, 9822620877 Tel. No.: (0240) 2400877,
ajanta3535@gmail.com, www.ajantaprakashan.com

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GENIUS

Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No. 47190

ISO 9001:2015 QMS
ISSN / ESSN

ISSN - 2279 - 0489
Volume - XI, Issue - II, February - July - 2023
Impact Factor 2020 - 6.538 (www.sjifactor.com)

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Sumitkumar Tripathi

In Recognition of the Publication of the Paper Titled

Women's Studies in Higher Education Institutions in Post-Independent India

Editor : Vinay S. Hatole

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Softcomputing approaches for detection of mental health

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***Abstract*: We have simulated a dataset[21] using two most promising deep learning algorithms viz: Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) and Long short-term memory (LSTM). The accuracy reported by the RNN model is 0.78 whereas LSTM resulted in 0.82 accuracies. In conclusion, deep learning has the potential to provide early detection and treatment for mental health issues. However, further research is needed to improve the accuracy and reliability of these models and to evaluate their potential for widespread use in clinical settings. Deep learning techniques have shown great promise in the field of medical diagnosis, including the detection of mental health problems. This research aims to investigate the use of deep learning algorithms for the detection of mental health disorders, such as depression, anxiety and stress. The study will gather a large dataset of mental health-related data, including demographic information and self-reported symptoms. The data will then be processed and analyzed using deep learning algorithms, such as Convolutional Neural Networks and Recurrent Neural Networks, to build models that can accurately predict the presence of mental health disorders. The results of this research will contribute to the development of more efficient and effective mental health screening methods, which could greatly improve the early detection and treatment of mental health problems.**

Keywords: Deep learning, Mental health, Anxiety, RNN, LSTM, Machine Learning.

I. Introduction

Mental illness is a category of medical disorder that alters a person's thoughts, feelings, or behavior (or all three), and research has proven that it can have an effect on one's physical health[1] Multimodal Deep Learning Framework is a state-of-the-art technique that utilizes multiple modalities of data to recognize mental disorders. This approach combines the power of deep learning and multiple data sources to provide a more comprehensive and accurate diagnosis of mental health conditions[2]. Users of social media often share their feelings or emotional states through their posts. In this study, we developed a deep learning model to identify a user's mental state based on his/her posting information. y collecting various mental-health-related data from social media, we aim at developing a deep learning model that can identify a user's mental disorder, including depression, anxiety, bipolar, borderline personality disorder (BPD), schizophrenia, and autism[3] This can include analyzing large amounts of patient data to identify patterns and predict outcomes, developing personalized treatment plans based on individual patient data, and using natural language processing to analyze patient-provider communication. The hope is that deep learning can improve the accuracy and efficiency of mental health assessments and treatments.

1. Image analysis [4]: Using deep learning algorithms, medical images such as brain scans can be analyzed to detect signs of mental health disorders.[4,5,6]
2. Speech and language analysis [7]: Speech and language patterns can provide insight into a person's mental state. Deep learning algorithms canbe trained on large datasets to identify speech and language patterns associated with mental health disorders.
3. Text analysis [8]: Natural language processing techniques can be used to analyze written text, such as electronic health records, to detect signs of mental health disorders.
4. Wearable data analysis [9]: Wearable devices can collect data on a person's physical and physiological state, which can provide insight into their mental health. Deep learning algorithms can analyze this data to detect signs of mental health disorders.

II. Literature Review

The paper "Multimodal Deep Learning Framework for Mental Disorder Recognition" by Zhang et al. (2020) presents a deep learning framework for recognizing mental disorders using multimodal data. The authors aim to improve the accuracy of mental disorder recognition by utilizing multiple modalities such as speech and facial expressions[10] In conclusion, this paper presents a novel and effective approach for recognizing mental disorders using multimodal deep learning. The authors demonstrate that combining speech and facial expression data can lead to improved accuracy in mental disorder recognition. To quickly and automatically identify seafarers who need psychiatric counseling and

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Keshav Mishra Keshav Mishra received his HSC in 2020 and is currently pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science from Sheth LUJ & Sir MV College, Mumbai University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. His current research focuses on deep learning, machine learning, machine translation for Sanskrit language, facial emotion detection using YOLOv5, transformer models for Sanskrit to English translation, machine learning techniques for detecting mental health issues. In addition, he is also exploring the field of data science and data analytics. This event sparked his interest in research, which led him to explore more career options in this area. He feels grateful for the opportunities and experiences he has had so far and looks forward to seeing what the future holds

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Dr Mahendra Kanoji Dr.Mahendra Kanojia Currently employed as I/C Principal and HOD of the Department of Computer Science and Head of the Computer Education Centre in Sheth L.U.J. and Sir M.V. College, Mumbai, India. He completed his Ph.D. in year 2020 and M.Phil in Computer Science in year 2017. His current research of interest focuses on the detection of cancer using machine learning and deep learning techniques. He is also interested in the paradigm of medical diagnosis using digital image processing and AI approaches. He is exploring the field of data science and data analytics after receiving his PhD in Computer Science on Breast cancer detection using deep learning methods. Studies of IoT and chatbots are also part of his current projects. He is emerging as a multidisciplinary computer science research scientist.

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Comprehensive Study on Emotion Detection with Facial Expression Images Using YOLO Models

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Abstract: **Facial expressions, a kind of nonverbal communication, can be used to interpret human emotions. A technology known as facial emotion recognition studies facial expressions in photos and movies. Due to the numerous applications, it has, emotion identification is a crucial subject. One of the most difficult pattern recognition challenges is emotion detection using facial expressions. Emotion detection using facial expressions includes a number of face-related applications, such as face verification, facial recognition, face clustering, and many more. In this article, we have given a comprehensive study of face and emotion detection using YOLO models. We have described the architecture of the YOLO model and its versions used for the review objectives. We have implemented various YOLO models and presented the experimental results of YOLOv5. We infer from our comparative study that YOLO models are explored for face detection but very little work has been found for expression detection. The initial hypothesis of this review was that there is an increase in accuracy with every new version of the YOLO model for face and emotion detection which turns out to be false.**

Keywords: Emotion Detection, Face Detection, Deep Learning, Convolution Neural Network, Pattern Recognition, YOLO.

I. Introduction

Recent developments in pattern recognition, machine learning, and biometrics analysis, along with the increased usage of cameras, are mainly responsible for the expansion of the FER (Facial emotion recognition) technology. For applications like surveillance, self-driving cars, and gaming that need quick and precise object recognition, YOLO is a popular option [1].

Emotion recognition has been added to the YOLO architecture recently, enabling it to categorize the emotional state of people in a picture or video. In order to do this, the YOLO model must first be trained on a sizable dataset of faces and emotions, such as the Affect- Net dataset, before it can be used to forecast the emotions of people in fresh photos or videos. Happiness, sorrow, wrath, surprise, and contempt are among the feelings that YOLO-based emotion detection systems frequently identify [2]. In several applications, including security, human-computer interaction, and other fields, YOLO-based emotion detection has been found to be relatively quick and accurate [3].

To research facial expressions, cameras are utilized to identify faces and capture real-time human responses to circumstances. The way that the facial muscles flex and contract differently in response to each facial expression makes it easier for deep learning algorithms to recognize emotion. It has been discovered that YOLO-based emotion recognition is reasonably quick and accurate, and it is employed in many applications including market research, security, and human-computer interface [4]. The quality of the training data, the size of the model, and the facial expressions of the people in the image are a few examples of variables that can have an impact on how well YOLO-based emotion detection systems perform. There are seven basic human emotions: surprise, contempt, rage, fear, happiness, and sadness. These emotions can be recognized by a range of facial expressions, such as the position of the mouth and the positioning of the eyes and brows [5].

This technology can be employed, and a variety of applications can be made, using the YOLO algorithm. Depending on their response, it may be clear if they are eager to talk to us or not. Face recognition can be used for a number of purposes, such as personal identification in surveillance

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Keshav Mishra Currently pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science from Sheth LUJ & Sir MV College, Mumbai University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. His current research focuses on deep learning, machine learning, machine translation for Sanskrit language, facial emotion detection using YOLOv5, transformer models for Sanskrit to English translation, machine learning techniques for detecting mental health issues. In addition, he is also exploring the field of data science and data analytics. This event sparked his interest in research, which led him to explore more career options in this area. He feels grateful for the opportunities and experiences he has had so far and looks forward to seeing what the future holds.

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Mahendra Kanojia Currently employed as I/C Principal and HOD of the Department of Computer Science and Head of the Computer Education Centre in Sheth L.U.J. and Sir M.V. College, Mumbai, India. He completed his Ph.D. in year 2020 and M.Phil in Computer Science in year 2017. His current research of interest focuses on the detection of cancer using machine learning and deep learning techniques. He is also interested in the paradigm of medical diagnosis using digital image processing and AI approaches. He is exploring the field of data science and data analytics after receiving his PhD in Computer Science on Breast cancer detection using deep learning methods. Studies of IoT and chatbots are also part of his current projects. He is emerging as a multidisciplinary computer science research scientist.

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Sanskrit to English Translation: A Comprehensive Survey and Implementation using Transformer Based Model

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Abstract: Sanskrit is an ancient language with a rich literary and cultural heritage, but it is not widely spoken today. However, its importance in understanding ancient Indian texts and culture has driven researchers to develop machine translation systems for Sanskrit to English. The goal of these systems is to automatically translate Sanskrit text into English, making it accessible to a wider audience. Language study and the use of human communication languages to interact with machines is a prominent research domain in Natural Language Processing (NLP). The Sanskrit language being the oldest, we found that there is limited work done to include Sanskrit and its translation using NLP. In this study, we use NLP and Deep learning Transformer based attention mechanisms to translate Sanskrit to English. We have used a corpus dataset to train our model and reported 20% accuracy using the Bhagavad Gita dataset and 72% accuracy using the Bible dataset which can be considered a good standard. As we increase the number of lines in the dataset the Model gives better accuracy. We compared the Transformer Model and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Model. Our model performs better than our previous models used to translate the Sanskrit language. They will also aid the linguistic community in saving the time-consuming process of Sanskrit to English translation.

Keywords: Sanskrit Translation, NLP, Deep Learning Model, LSTM, Transformer Model

I. Introduction

Sanskrit is an ancient language with a rich literary and cultural heritage, but it is not widely spoken today. However, its importance in understanding ancient Indian texts and culture has driven researchers to develop machine translation systems for Sanskrit to English. The goal of these systems is to automatically translate Sanskrit text into English, making it accessible to a wider audience. Since then, many researchers have worked on various aspects of machine translation for Sanskrit, including language modeling, machine learning algorithms, and corpus development. Most machine translation systems for Sanskrit use statistical machine translation (SMT) techniques [1,5], where the system is trained on large parallel corpora of Sanskrit and English text. This allows the system to learn the statistical patterns in the translation of words, phrases, and sentences, and to use this information to translate new text. One challenge in translating Sanskrit to English is the morphological complexity of the Sanskrit language. Sanskrit words can have many different forms depending on the context, and these forms must be correctly identified and translated in order to produce accurate translations [1]. To address this, some machine translation systems for Sanskrit use morphological analysis to identify the correct form of words before translation. Another challenge is the translation of proper nouns, such as names of people, places, and organizations. These names often do not have an equivalent in English and require special handling to produce accurate translations. To address this, some machine translation systems use named entity recognition techniques to identify proper nouns and translate them correctly. Although Sanskrit plays a significant role in Indian culture and history, nothing has been translated into or out of it whereas many different natural languages are accessible for this information. The speakers of various languages must use translation services or pick up the other language in order to access this material. Since not everyone can learn numerous

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Keshav Mishra Currently pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science from Sheth LUJ & Sir MV College, Mumbai University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. His current research focuses on deep learning, machine learning, machine translation for Sanskrit language, facial emotion detection using YOLOv5, transformer models for Sanskrit to English translation, machine learning techniques for detecting mental health issues. In addition, he is also exploring the field of data science and data analytics. This event sparked his interest in research, which led him to explore more career options in this area. He feels grateful for the opportunities and experiences he has had so far and looks forward to seeing what the future holds.

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Paper ID - Title #172 - Music recommender based on the facial emotion of the user identified using YOLOV8

Authors Nair, Vainavi V; Kanojia, Mahendra G

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Paper ID - Title #75 - Revolutionizing higher education institute query system by linking custom knowledge base with large language models

Authors Varaliya, Mohammed Ashraf; Kanojia, Mahendra G; Nabajja, Subhashish

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This is to certify that the following paper was presented online using Zoom platform during the 15th International Conference on Soft Computing and Pattern Recognition held on December 13- 14, 2023.

Paper ID - Title #147 - An approach to breast cancer detection with histopathological images using transfer learning

Authors Patel, Vaibhav Anil; Kanojia, Mahendra G; Nair, Vaishavi V

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Paper ID - Title #48 - Subjective Question Bank Generation Using Large Language Models With Custom Knowledge Base

Authors Sayed, Amaan; Kanojia, Mahendra G; Nabajja, Subhashish

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This is to certify that the following paper was presented online using Zoom platform during the 23rd International Conference on Intelligent Systems Design and Applications held on December 11-12, 2023.

Paper ID - Title #229 - Choledochal cancer region detection in hyperspectral tissue images using U-Net

Authors Nabajja, Subhashish; Kanojia, Mahendra G; Yadav, Tapasya Manoj

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Sr. No.	Documents
1.	Forecasting of COVID-19 Cases in INDIA Using ARIMA and AR Time-Series Algorithm
2.	Soft computing and image processing techniques for COVID-19 prediction in lung CT scan images
3	Malignancy Detection in Breast Histo-Images Using Multi-layer Perceptron
4	Machine Learning and Image Processing Techniques for Covid-19 Detection: A Review
5	Smart Gloves Controller for Drones Using Raspberry Pi & NodeMCU
6	Emotion detection based on facial expression using YOLOv5
7	Machine Learning Approach For Detection Of Mental Health
8	LSTM based model for Sanskrit to English Translation

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Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that the following paper was presented offline (recorded presentation) during the 13th International Conference on Soft Computing and Pattern Recognition held on December 15-17, 2021.

Paper ID - Title #58 - forecasting of covid-19 cases in India using ARIMA and AR time-series algorithm

Authors Dilip Prajapati and Mahendra Kanojia

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Soft computing and image processing techniques for COVID-19 prediction in lung CT scan images

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Abstract. COVID-19 is a contagious respiratory illness that can be passed from person to person. Because it affects the lungs, damages blood arteries, and causes cardiac problems, COVID-19 must be diagnosed quickly. The reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) is a method for detecting COVID-19, but it is time consuming and labor expensive, as well as putting the person collecting the sample in danger. As a result, clinicians prefer to use CT scan and Xray images. COVID-19 classification can be done manually, however AI makes the process go faster. AI approaches include image processing, machine learning, and deep learning. An AI model is required to diagnose COVID-19, and a dataset is necessary to train that model. A dataset consists of the information from which the model is trained. This paper consists of the review of different image processing, machine learning and deep learning papers proposed by different researchers. As well as models based on deep learning and pretrained model using gradient boosting algorithm The goal of this paper is to provide information for future researchers to work with.

Keywords: COVID-19, image processing, machine learning, deep learning, pretrained model

1. Introduction

Humans have encountered many contagious diseases throughout history, resulting in pandemics and epidemics [1]. There were no advanced answers to these difficulties in the past, which resulted in several negative human consequences. COVID-19 [2] is a novel disease kind that has arisen. It's a member of the SARS family [3]. According to WHO, there were 198,778,175 confirmed cases of COVID-19 as of mid-August 2021, with 4,235,559 deaths and a total of 3,886,112,928 vaccination doses [4]. However, unlike in the past, there are now significantly more effective methods for detecting and diagnosing COVID-19, including RTPCR [5]. However, RT-PCR is not only time expensive, but it also has a high false negative rate [6]. As the prevalence of covid 19 grows, a better approach is required to address these issues. This is where AI [7] comes in. In the past, AI has proven to be extremely beneficial in the medical field [8]. AI has come a long way. In [147], Elleuch Mohamed et al. employed a pre-trained VGG-16 architecture to recognise characteristics in plant leaves in agricultural fields. Valappil et al. applied CNN-SVM machine learning method [148] for vehicle detection utilising Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). For Arabic word detection from natural photos, Ouliadji et al. used ensemble learning approaches such as Support Vector Machine, Neural Networks, and Adaboost boosting algorithm in [149]. However, because AI alone cannot solve the problem, CT scan and X-ray images are used. Using CT scan images and transfer learning techniques, Souza et al. utilized Mask R-CNN for lung segmentation in 2021 [150]. In the medical industry, CT scan and CXR images are employed for a variety of purposes [9,10]. Deep Learning [11], Machine Learning [12], and Image Processing [13] are some of the AI technologies that can be utilised to distinguish COVID-19 patients from CAP (Community Acquired Patients) [14].

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Paper ID - Title #68 - Machine learning and image processing techniques for covid-19 detection: a review

Authors Neeraj Venkatasia L. Appari, Mahendra G. Kanojia and Kritik B. Bangera

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Authors Awais Shaikh, Mahendra Kanojia and Keshav Mishra

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Authors Keshav Mishra, Mahendra Kanojia and Awais Shaikh

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A. Y. 2021 - 2022

Sr. No.	Documents
1.	Impact of Covid 19 on advertising industry
2.	Breast Cancer Detection Using Texture Features and KNN Algorithm
3	Comparative Multinomial Text Classification Analysis of Naïve Bayes and XGBoost with SMOTE on Imbalanced Dataset
4	College Student Lifestyle Query Classification Using Multi-Model Ensemble Learning with Polling, Technique

Purana (पुराणम्)

(Print Only) ISSN : 0555-7860

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IMPACT OF COVID- 19 ON ADVERTISING INDUSTRY

Authored By

Ms. Charmy. S. Shah
Research Scholar, JJT University (Reg no: 29821085) & Assistant Professor at Laxmi Charitable Trust's Sheth L.U.J College of Arts & Sir M.V. College of Science & Commerce.

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Paper Title: Breast cancer detection using texture features and KNN algorithm

List of Authors: Durgadevi Murugan and Mahendra Kanojia

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Issued On: December 17, 2020

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Department of Computer Application and Science
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A. Y. 2020 - 2021

Sr. No.	Documents
1	**A review on classification of breast cancer histopathological images using convolutional neural networks**

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A review on classification of breast cancer histopathological images using convolutional neural networks.

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Abstract— **Breast Cancer is worldwide registered as one of the common threat to women. There is an increasing death rate in women because of breast cancer. Breast cancer can be cured or lifespan of the patient can be increased if it is detected at an early stage. It is necessary to validate patients histopathological conditions for detection of cancer. The histopathologist are the experts to examine the case. Performing the classification procedure manually is very time consuming and prone to error, based on human expertise. So to subdue this lack of accuracy and consumption of time, researchers around the world are experimenting with various soft-computing methodologies for automated diagnosis of breast cancer. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is impending neural network with deep learning capabilities and promising results for breast cancer classification. In this paper we give a review about CNN and hybrid-CNN based breast cancer classification models. The paper also reviews the work where deep learning environments such as GoogLeNet is used to achieve high accuracy and efficiency in detection of breast cancer.**

Keywords- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN); Deep Learning; GoogLeNet;

I. INTRODUCTION

Breast Cancer is a malignant tumour in the breast and eventually, it spreads to other organs in body. Breast cancer spreads majorly through the lymph system or through blood cells. It occurs in men and women both, but comparatively, male breast cancer is rare. Worldwide breast cancer is considered one of the most common cancer in women[20]. According to Globocan 2018 reports, among all cancers breast cancer shares 14% in women, new cases registered is 1,62,468 and 87,090 is the number of deaths due to this diseases[1]. Tarly stage detection of breast cancer is essential for the best results of the case and the survival of the patient. The process of detection is carried out by histopathologists with the help of tissue samples, it delays the diagnosis process and affected by external factors [3].

Researchers around the world are developing various techniques for early and accurate detection of breast cancer. The histopathological samples are converted into histopathological images that are classified into weather benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). The artificial intelligence machine learning algorithms are implemented for automated breast cancer detection[13]. The convolutional neural network is recent and promising techniques for image classification. This paper gives insight of the types of CNN methodologies and its implementation in GoogLeNet [17] environment.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

K. Kumar and A. C. S. Rao [2] extracted patches of images and used a convolutional neural network and classified the image into benign or malignant for breast cancer detection. The BreakHis database was used with 9,109 breast tumour images for classification, 90% accuracy is reported. The classification accuracy of CNN depends on the extraction of features in different layers with the variation in parameter S. Angara, et al.,[3] presented the neural network breast cancer classification for whole-slide histopathological images. The classification process includes patch generation. The BreakHis database with 7909 images were used to carry out the experiment. The research states that deep learning techniques can do an accurate classification of the histopathological images. In 2018 S. K. Jafarbiglo, et al.,[4] proposed a system for classifying histopathological images based on nuclear atypia criterion. The proposed method does data augmentation, data processing and feature extraction with CNN. Researchers could achieve an accuracy of 84.23%.Convolutional neural network model with image enhancement methodologies was proposed by A.-A. Nahid, et al.,[5] in the year 2017, where three machine learning models were tested for classifying histopathological breast images, the machine learning models were Conventional CNN model, Merge CNN Model and MaxMin Convolutional Model. The classification was performed using the BreakHis breast image dataset and the most accuracy was shown by the conventional model. F. A. Spanhol, et al.,[6] trained the CNN model using image patches and reported a better efficacy rate for histopathological image classification. Random selection and sliding window mechanism was implemented for image

A. Y. 2019 - 2020

Sr. No.	Documents
1	Computer Aided System for Nuclei Localization in Histopathological Images Using CNN
2	A study on area occupied by nuclei and pixel intensity-based digital image features for breast cancer histology
3	Image Processing Techniques for Breast Cancer Detection: A Review
4	Application Of Internet Of Things (IoT) In Healthcare
5	Audio Fingerprinting: Review and Comparison
6	Breast Cancer Detection Using WBCD
7	Mobile Cloud Data Offloading: Limitations and Solutions
8	Internet of Things (iot) based Robotic Car
9	Recognition and Verification of Indian Currency Notes using Digital Image Processing

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Computer Aided System for Nuclei Localization in Histopathological Images Using CNN

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Abstract. Today, the health care industry is extensively using computer aided diagnostic expert system. The expert system for the diagnosis of breast cancer using the histopathological image is the need of time. Analysis of histopathological images is challenging due to its complex architecture with irregularly shaped nuclei. Convolutional neural network (CNN) is a promising technology emerging in recent years. We have designed a computer based expert system to identify nuclei in histopathological images. The system is developed using python programming language. We have used the BreaKHis breast cancer dataset for experimentation and Kaggle dataset for convolution masks generation. Nucleases are localized using custom design Keras and U-Net Hybrid CNN (KUH-CNN) model. The systems can be used by histopathologists for the diagnosis of malignancy in the tissue. The system can also aid the researchers who can implement a machine learning algorithm on the nucleases detected images for further analysis.

Keywords: Breast cancer detection · BreaKHis dataset · Convolution neural network · Nuclei detection

1 Introduction

Medical image processing considerably deals with object localization or segmentation of the region of interest (ROI). The general approach for nuclease identification follows the process of image enhancement, nuclei segmentation and image post processing [1–3]. Morphological analysis plays a vital role in such a process [2, 3]. Albeit the general image processing approach has proved to be the most adapted procedure for nuclease segmentation, it has limitations in identifying overlapping nuclei, noisy image and intensity levels [2, 3]. The identification of nucleases can be viewed as an object localization problem [3, 17], with nucleases as an object of interest on the visually heterogeneous background. Study shows that CNN [4–8, 14, 15] has proved to produce

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A study on area occupied by nuclei and pixel intensity-based digital image features for breast cancer histology

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Abstract : Breast cancer is the most commonly occurring form of cancer in women, majorly occurring in the age group of 40-70 years and the second most common cancer worldwide. There are several signs of progress in image processing techniques and machine learning algorithms thataid the medical domain. The image processing works with image enhancement and object localization. Machine learning algorithms input image features to train the breast cancer detection model. It is important to extract the image features accurately to achieve promising results. This paper covers in depth study of areas occupied by image nuclei and intensity based on the features used for the detection of breast cancer.

Keywords : Breast cancer, Image processing, Breast cancer Image Features, Feature Extraction

INTRODUCTION : Breast cancer causes most of the cancer deaths among women worldwide. According toGlobal Cancer Observatory (GCO) report, in the year 2018, the number of new breast cancer cases are 20,88, 849 (11.6%) and number of deaths due to breast cancer are 6,26,679 (6.6%) which makes breast cancer the second largest cause of death due to cancer. Breast tissue from the suspected area is extracted and mounted in the slide for histology. A detailed study of the tissue slide is carried by the histopathologist for the diagnosis of breast cancer. The overall process of mounting the tissue on the slide and microscopic study takes a substantial amount of time. Further, the reliability of the diagnosis is based on the experience and expertise of the histopathologists. The design of medical diagnosis systems is called on to aid the histopathologists, to speed up the process of diagnosis of breast cancer and to produce more accurate results. Histopathological images are primary input in the process to design an automated breast cancer detection system. These images can be captured using a high-resolution camera placed on the eyepiece of the microscope (R & K, 2018). Image processing techniques are implemented on the captured images to enhance the image and extract the digital image features. Datasets of the extracted features are used to train various machine learning algorithms. Image segmentation and postprocessing techniques are used to identify the object of interest in the image. Once the objects of interest are identified, feature extraction techniques are used to convert the images into numerical data set representing extracted features (Belsare, et al., 2015).

In depth understanding of the various digital image, features are essential for the researchers before the design of any automated breast cancer diagnosis system. Accuracy of results produced by the machine learning algorithms highly depends on the type and quality of feature set used. Research unaware of the role of features in the image may lead to false accuracy prediction. Also, understanding of feature set aids the researchers for the selection of features based on the type of images and the interest of research. In this paper, we briefly discuss the breast cancer histopathological digital image feature which composed of the area occupied by nuclei and pixel intensities (Cao, et al., 2016), (Rajyalakshmi, et al., 2017).

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Authors: Mahendra Kanojia, Mohd. Abuzar Mohd. Haroon Ansari, Niketa Gandhi and S. K. Yadav

Yours sincerely,

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REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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APPLICATION OF INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT) IN HEALTHCARE

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ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things (IoT) can be simply defined as connecting to the internet all the physical places and things in the world for the vast amount of benefits it offers. Once connected to the internet one can send or receive information or both. Smart things have an ability to send and/or receive information. IoT is gaining vast recognition from a wide range of domains like agriculture, healthcare, academia, transportation, manufacturing etc by the development of smart systems. This paper focuses on the application of IoT in Healthcare systems which allow achieving excellent personalized healthcare at affordable costs. The application of this technology in healthcare domain allows medical facilitators and centers to operate more competently giving patient better treatment compared to the conventional methods. This paper discusses five such applications used in the healthcare domain. Further, it discusses the benefits offered by introducing this technology in the domain and also the challenges faced in implementing such systems in real life. The paper concludes by discussing the future of IoT in healthcare and how it has opened a world of possibilities for the next decade to see a revolution in the treatment and diagnosis of disease.

KEYWORDS — *healthcare, Internet of Things(IoT), IoMT, medical devices.*

INTRODUCTION

IoT as defined means that connecting to the Internet all the things in the world for the tremendous benefits it gives to the people worldwide in different domains. The subset of this is when we just refer to all the things related to a medical domain i.e medical device and application are connected to each other and can help monitor or track the status of patients with different ailments. This is termed as the Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) or healthcare IoT. The medical devices communicate to each other as they are connected via the online computer networks. These devices further linked to cloud platforms on which the captured data can be stored and used by the medical professional for analysis. It helps in improving and safeguarding patient's life by taking timely decisions related to their health. The concern medical professional can use the data received from IoMT to take healthcare decision of that particular patient. According to [1] IoMT will reach worldwide $136.8 billion by 2021. As of now, 3.7 million medical devices are connected to each other, transmitting critical information of the patients to the healthcare systems to which

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Recognition and verification of Indian currency notes using digital image processing

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Abstract: **The occurrence of counterfeit notes can be detrimental to the effective running of monetary systems of any nation. These counterfeit notes can be distributed by terrorist and other criminal organization and be used to fund illegal activities. This paper examines methods to enhance the security features of recently introduced Indian currency notes. The introduction of the INR 500 and 2000 notes in November 2016 resulted in some discourse concerning the security features of these new Indian currency notes. The wide occurrence of counterfeit Indian currency notes in the denominations of INR 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 has been reported over recent years. There is an expectation that these newly introduced INR 500 and 2000 may also be counterfeited and distributed illegally by criminal gangs and terrorist groups. This paper proposes a novel currency recognition system where the counterfeit currency is automatically recognized without any human intervention. The proposed system provides an interface to recognize the Indian currency notes and authenticate its validity. The system also identifies the counterfeit notes by using a scanner and various image processing methods for shape recognition. Various image features were used to distinguish between counterfeit and non-counterfeit notes. The study used an image database of Indian notes to access the accuracy of the proposed system. The experimental results show that the accuracy of the system proposed is close to 90% with a satisfactory level of sample processing. The accuracy of this identification was found to be diminished for sample notes which were damaged.**

Keywords: counterfeit notes, feature extraction, image processing, Indian currency.

I. Introduction

India experienced one of the biggest financial operations ever executed after the country's independence in late November 2016 [1]. This operation carried out by the Indian Federal government was targeted at the massive flow of 'black money' in the Indian market economy. It has been reported that up to INR 400 crores of fake currency was circulating in the Indian cash economy [1]. This fake currency was found to be mostly of higher denomination notes which are INR 500 and 1000. The last decade has seen great disruption of the world economy, and changes in the regulation of the financial systems with the introduction of the Euro currency and the ever-increasing importance of the Asia economics [1], [2]. There has also been a deregulation on markers which has resulted in both the increased exchange of money between countries through electronic systems. Despite this, the cash economy still remains the principal economy of India where a large proportion of the population does not have bank accounts and live below the poverty line. The avoidance of tax in property and other industries also relies on large percentages of payments to be carried out through cash transactions where this cannot be easily traced by government and banking agencies [1]. The cash economy has also been the avenue for criminal gangs and terrorist organizations to fund their activities and to gain an advantage by the introduction of a large sum of counterfeit notes.

The last few years have seen the widespread use of currency note recognition systems by banks and other agencies. These systems have been used in ATMs and for the counting and identification of large quantities of currency notes. These systems are able to recognize and classify specific paper currencies and reject notes from other paper currencies. These currency recognition systems use a number of techniques to distinguish between notes. Some systems are based on the recognition of different serial numbers for different denominations [3]. The drawback of these systems is that they require datasheets of the serial numbers for each batch of currency notes. Other systems are based on the recognition of optical features. The earliest optical recognition machines were primitive mechanical devices with high failure rates. The current OCR devices provide a high accuracy and a based on the detection of various image features such as variations in color, shapes and other markings [4].

The use of optical recognition systems for the identification of counterfeit currency notes is one possible technique to assist government agencies and banks to remove these notes from circulation. This study proposes a system which uses image processing techniques and various optical features of Indian currency notes to detect analogies in these notes. This paper will evaluate the accuracy of this system and outlines the implications for using this system in reducing the circulation of fake currency notes in India.

Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years .

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TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN 21st CENTURY

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Sheth L.U.J. and Sir M. V. College, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400069, India.

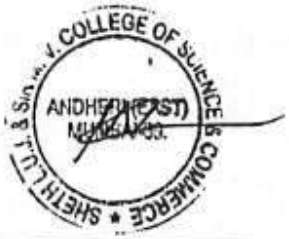
ABSTRACT:

This article focuses on the current and future of academic libraries in the 21st century with the integration of technology. It examines the role of technologies like RFID systems, website development, automation, digitization, database management, e-resources, and e-readers in reshaping library services. The article highlights the transformative impact of these technologies on library operations, user experiences, and the evolving role of librarians. This comprehensive analysis underscores the necessity for libraries to adapt and innovate, ensuring their continued relevance and effectiveness as academic libraries. It also anticipates the future of academic libraries, particularly with the introduction of AI, GIS, and IoT.

Keywords: library, automation, artificial intelligence, internet of things, RFID, OPAC, database, digitization.

INTRODUCTION:-

The 21st century is characterised by the rapid change of traditional businesses into the digital one. The information and communication technology (ICT) revolution has brought a number of major developments for education institutions. This includes applications, devices, systems, and networking components that enable modern computing. This implementation is not far from academic libraries.Technology is the cornerstone of libraries in the twenty-first century, helping them to meet the demands of their users. Libraries have traditionally been tasked with gathering, cataloguing, preserving, and protecting items so that future generations can utilise them. However, the contemporary library makes use of technology to provide its patrons with information services around the clock. As needed by providing tools for resource access, assisting with research, encouraging cooperation, and promoting information literacy, libraries in the twenty-first century are essential to education and research. They act as hubs of knowledge, enhancing the academic and research endeavours of students, faculty, and researchers. The main aim of 21st-century libraries is to define the growing role of academy libraries in supporting education and research in an increasingly digital and interconnected world. 21st century libraries will interrogate and widely understand the effect of technological advancement in libraries, which includes computational collections, online catalogues, data analytics, and virtual research aids.



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Study of Household Energy Consumption Pattern Due to Usage of Electronic Gadgets before and During Pandemic

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[1]Assistant Professor, Information Technology, Sheth L. U. J. and Sir M. V. College, Mumbai, India.
[2]Associate Research Assistant, Advanced Research Training, Haffkine Institute Mumbai, India.

Abstract

One key aspect of green computing is reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which are gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere and contribute to global warming and climate change. COVID-19 has introduced significant challenges to the energy industry. Potentially new practices and social forms developed during the pandemic have created an impact on energy demand and consumption. As there is an adverse effect on the global environment, it is time to improve the working habits of computer and business users. The aim of this study is to show the increased household energy consumption during the COVID-19 pandemic due to the rapid rise in the purchase and usage of electronic gadgets in Indian households. Due to the widespread adoption of the "work from home" mentality by businesses even after the epidemic, it has been noted that this has persisted. The study utilized the non-experimental quantitative research design specifically, the survey method which employs a descriptive questionnaire to the respondents. Information was gathered through a survey of 101 families in the Indian state of Maharashtra's three districts, Mumbai, Thane, and Palghar. A supervised machine learning model called regression analysis is used to verify the predictions. Investigation reveals that energy consumption is not only dependent on age, area, number of people, and number of gadgets owned by people but on various other factors.

Keywords: Green Computing, Greenhouse Gas (GHG), Supervised Machine Learning, Regression Analysis, COVID-19

1. Introduction

Economic development and technological innovations in India during the past decades have been accompanied by an increase in energy consumption. This has taken up a sharp shoot during the COVID-19 pandemic. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has impacted every field of life globally and has drastically stimulated environmental change. After Covid-19, schools and colleges started functioning physically, but most IT industries adopted the work-from-home culture and permitted their employees to continue working from home. This has seen a rapid increase in the purchase and usage of electronic gadgets in every household. In addition to that, cooling equipment was also in demand to maintain the room temperature of the home. Considering the green computing factors, optimal usage of all electrical

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Revitalization of Information Communication Technology Strategies in Education, Healthcare, and Banking After COVID-19

(Mumbai Sub-urban Region)

[1]Asst. Prof. Rohini Jagadale, [2]Asst. Prof. Merina Gheevarghese

Sheth L.U.J. & Sir M.V. College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Andheri(East), Mumbai- 400069, India

ABSTRACT

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has made a significant impact on a wide range of industries, including banking, healthcare, and education. Our study aims to demonstrate how ICT has transformed these industries and enhanced their performance after COVID-19. This study utilized the non-experimental quantitative research method, particularly the survey method, to gather data on three different sectors. ICT has greatly improved the education sector by providing new ways for students to access and interact with educational content. Online learning platforms and educational apps have made it possible for students to access educational resources from anywhere with an internet connection. With the advent of online banking and mobile banking, customers can now access their bank accounts and conduct transactions from anywhere at any time. This has greatly reduced the need for customers to visit physical bank branches, saving them time and effort. The use of ICT in healthcare has also facilitated the use of wearable devices and remote monitoring systems, which allow patients to track their health and alert healthcare professionals if there are any concerns. Overall, the impact of ICT in the banking, healthcare, and education sectors has been significant, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of these sectors and providing new opportunities for growth and development.

Keywords: Information & Communication Technology, Banking, Healthcare, Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

The world has changed since the pandemic-related crises, as we know it. Thanks to technology, that was a simple solution to this problem. ICT now dominates almost all spheres of human activity. Information and communication technology is referred to as ICT. It refers to technologies that offer telecommunication-based information access. Though it largely focuses on communication technologies, it is comparable to information technology (IT).

The term "Information and Communication Technology" (ICT) refers to a broad category of technological devices and instruments that are used to create, transfer, store, share, and exchange information. Computers, the Internet (websites, blogs, and emails), live broadcasting media (radio, television, and webcasting), recorded broadcasting media (podcasting, audio, and video players, and storage devices), and telephony (fixed or mobile, satellite, videoconferencing, etc.) are a few of the technical resources and instruments described above. Information and communication technology (ICT) has resulted in a paradigm change in people's personal and professional life. (Michael, 2008)

UNESCO states that "ICT is a scientific, technical, and engineering discipline and management approach utilized in managing information, its application, and its relationship with social, economic, and cultural concerns."The needs of society and our way of life have both undergone a creative transformation as a result of technology's quick progress. Recognizing the influence of new technologies on the job and daily life, today's teachers, students, doctors, and bankers have attempted to restructure their education programs, as well as classroom facilities, health exams, and financial transaction techniques, in order to reduce the technical gap between the present and the future. ICTs are bringing about dramatic changes in society and

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2	Office Productivity Tools	20
3	Web	10
4	Introduction to Internet and other emerging technologies	10
5	Electronic Commerce	10
	Total	**60**

Sr. No.	Modules / Units
1	**Introduction to Computers**
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2	**Office Productivity Tools**
	MS Word: Creating, Editing, Formatting and Printing of Documents, Using Tools, Mailmerge and Print Review and Set-up **MS Excel:** Creating Worksheet, Creating Various Formulae, Creating Charts, Rename and Copy of Worksheets, Using Tools, Printing Review and Set-up **Power Point:** Create Project Report, Create Slides, Animation, Page Designing, Insert Image, View Page, Print Review and Set-up. Use of Tools In Accounting :– Preparation of vouchers, invoices and reports, Calculation of Interest, Depreciation,TDS, Salary, Taxes, inventory and reconciliation
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PFAS Degradation Techniques – A Road towards Alleviating Organic Pollution

Onkar Lotlikar[1], Dhwani Kapadia[2], Sreela Dasgupta[3]
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ABSTRACT: PFAS are commonly found pollutants in soil and water bodies. Of all the PFAS that are found, PFOA and PFOS are the most hazardous ones. The review focuses upon Adsorption, Sonochemical Degradation, Photocatalysts, and Bio-remediation as techniques for the removal and degradation of PFA.

KEYWORDS: Adsorption, Bio-remediation, Photocatalyst, Sonochemical Degradation.

INTRODUCTION

PFAS are human-made chemicals that are used on a large scale due to their long-lasting nature and a wide range of applications. Additionally, the presence of strong carbon-fluorine bonds makes PFASs highly stable, both chemically and thermally [1]. The presence of such a strong bond complicates its degradation. Due to their strong C-F bonds, perfluoro alkylated substances persist for a longer time in the environment and are difficult to remediate. Their resistance towards grease, oil, water, and heat enables its use in a variety of fields which include fire-fighting foams, water-resistant fabrics, furniture, carpeting, cleaning products, non-stick cook-wares, and paints [2,3]. PFAS accumulate in the environment leading to an increased risk of bioaccumulation, causing health hazards [1,3,4]. The presence of such a strong bond complicates its degradation [5,6].

PFAS are immensely difficult to degrade and pose a great risk to the environment [6]. Among all the PFAS chemicals, the most studied are PFOS and PFOA as they are the most hazardous ones [4,5]. Humans are indirectly exposed to these toxic PFAS through soil and water bodies and can cause serious effects on one's reproductive system, and other immunological disorders [6]. The use of PFAS in commercially-treated products are to make them stain and water-repellent. This is how there is an increase in human exposure to PFAS. Drinking water can also act as a source of exposure in certain communities where water supplies are contaminated with PFAS. These alkylated substances were also found to cause hormonal disruption, and an increase in levels of cholesterol. Bioaccumulation and toxicity of such substances increases health risks [7]. All these reasons highlight the importance of degradation of PFAS.

PFOA and PFOS, are types of PFAS which contain saturated carbon chain with fluorine atoms, a long hydrophobic side, and a hydrophilic polar functional group. The term 'surfactant' or 'surface active agent' describes the tendency of this class of compounds to adsorb at the interface between two immiscible fluid phases. The structure of PFOS and PFOA is such that they are quite strong, water-soluble, long-chain acids that exist in equilibrium between the neutral and the anionic form [8-10]. Their solubility in water is largely influenced by the anionic forms which are significantly more water-soluble than their neutral forms [11]. Due to their amphiphilic property, these substances have a wide range of applications in surfactants [9,11]. At environmental pH values, both PFOA and PFOS exist primarily as anions (for PFOA pKa ranges from < 0 to 3.8). They are termed as forever chemicals [12].

Studies indicate that these chemicals are highly persistent in the environment, are bio-accumulative, and have been termed as forever chemicals as they persist in the environment for a very long time. There is a certain concentration up to which PFOA levels can be tolerated. The limit for the presence of the pollutants is 40 ng/L [13], after which the compounds can get highly concentrated in the body and pose a risk to all those consuming contaminated waters. As claimed by many researchers, long-chain PFAS cause more harm than the short ones but it is necessary to clean off the environment not just with PFOA and PFOS, but all the PFAS that persist in the environment. However, an in-depth study and the degradation pathway of all the compounds is difficult [13.14].
An array of techniques are emerging that study and bring about the degradation of PFAS. The current study reviews some of the promising techniques for the degradation of PFAS. The techniques discussed are as follows:

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An Intelligent Chatbot for Handling Frequently Asked Questions of Students Related to COVID-19

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Abstract:-In the pandemic situation of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), stress and anxiety among the students has increased. Students are mostly stressed about career, job, education, and health of their family members. In the lockdown situation of COVID-19, a virtual assistant can give some benefit to students. This paper proposes an Artificial Intelligence Markup Language (AIML) based chatbot to help the students in answering their queries related to COVID and academics. The result shows the potential of chatbot in helping students by answering their queries as virtual counsellor.

Keywords:- Chatbot, AIML, Pattern matching

1 Introduction:-COVID-19 was discovered in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. This virus has now spread worldwide andbecome a life-threatening pandemic in 2019-2020 [1]. It has affected people globally, a lot of people went into depression, stressed and fear stage [2]. This pandemic situation has also affected the student's mental health. According to the survey report of NEWSWISE, it was found that 93% of girls and 78% boys are experiencing increased stress and anxiety during COVID-19. (https://www.newswise.com/coronavirus/college-students-mental-health-continues-to-suffer-from-covid-19-new-survey-by-timelymd finds/?article_id=733635). In the same survey report, the top five causes of stress and anxiety among students during COVID found were: 72% of students feel uncertainty about future of their education, 61% students fear falling able to complete coursework, 60% students struggle with online learning, 50% students worry about their job and 49% students concerns about their family members health.

This is very worrying situation for the student's mental health and their progress. There is a requirement of proper motivation, guidance and awareness among the students in this pandemic situation. Due to lockdown, many school and colleges are shut down, so students are not able to share their problems with their teachers and counsellor. In such pandemic times, there is a need of virtual counsellor, which can help the student in solving their queries related to COVID and academics. This approach will surely give them some relief and mental support.

College Students Lifestyle Issue Identification Using Naive Bayes Classifier

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Abstract:-Lifestyle-related concerns have become more prevalent among college students in recent years. The majority of today's college students are more concerned with academic pressure, social media addictions, and a variety of other lifestyle issues. The purpose of this research is to discuss a machine learning system that determines and categorizes the student lifestyle problem based on their inquiries. The lifestyle issue classifier model is developed using a simulation of the Naive Bayes machine learning technique.

Keywords: Text classification, Naïve Bayes algorithm, Machine Learning

1 troduction

Students are subjected to a great deal of physical and emotional stress while studying for their degree. This manifests itself in high levels of stress that every student encounter while balancing academic success, social life, sleep, and maintaining a healthy lifestyle [1]. College students' mental health is primarily affected by anxiety. College students are the backbone of the country's development, and their psychological well-being is inversely proportional to the country's future growth level. Anxiety is a major contributor to poor health, according to studies. Anxiety and stress-related physical and mental diseases have become common causes for college students to take time off, drop out, or commit suicide [2]. Previously, the term "addiction" was connected with traditional substances such as alcohol, drugs, and addictive behaviours such as overeating and gambling; nevertheless, it is now connected with technology, particularly among young students [3].Aside from this, a pupil has a slew of other questions that must be addressed. Students are sometimes hesitant to ask their parents and teachers questions. They have a lot of questions about their education, their families, their spirituality, and their personalities. There is sometimes an age gap between parents and students, which prevents them from sharing their ideas. As a result, there is a strong desire to create a preliminary level of virtual system that can at the very least recognize the nature of student queries. Once the student's query has been discovered, a system can be created to handle it.

Textual data processing and categorization on online platforms where vast amounts of data are generated and exchanged is at the forefront of data mining's core concerns. The text segmentation method can be defined as the process of assigning text documents to one or

Life Style Issues Assessment - A Survey Study amongst the Mumbai College Students

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Abstract;-Anxiety, stress-related physical and emotional disorders have been common causes for college students to take time off, drop out, or commit suicide. The aim of this survey study was to assess the lifestyle-related issues of college students residing in the Mumbai city. An online survey was conducted amongst 816 students of the age group between 17 and 23. The data analysis report of the survey report reveals that beside academic and career issues, there are many other social, mental and physical issues students are facing in their life. There is lack of communication between parents and children, and the result is that they feel shy to open their hearts with their parents/guardian, teachers. These survey report points that there is a requirement of good counselling support to students so that they can share their thoughts, problems, and this will help them to solve their lifestyle issues.

Keywords: College students, Lifestyle Issues

1.Introduction:-College students are the most involved, emotional, and vulnerable group in today's culture when it comes to numerous psychological issues. Anxiety, depression, and suicide rates have risen in recent years as a result of increased peer competitiveness, which includes multiple stresses such as tests, evaluations, economic loss, emotional loss, and jobs.Any student's academic success is the product of a dynamic interplay of different variables, including the student's research patterns, personality traits, and personal interests, as well as the teaching abilities of concerned faculties. However, it has been found that today's college students are underachieving academically.They're more anxious, frustrated, and perplexed about their work and personal lives. As per the National Crime Report Bureau's (NCRB) most recent report, 10,159 students died by suicide in 2018. A student in India attempts suicide every hour, according to the study. (https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/student-suicides-rising-28-lives-lost-every-day/article30685085.ece).College students' suicide rates are directly influenced by stress, anxiety, and depression. Anxiety and stress-related physical and emotional disorders have been common causes for college students to take time off, drop out, or commit suicide. Different psychiatric issues affect different college students. It is possible to identify the key causes underlying college students' psychological issues as quickly as possible, thus enhancing their general mental health. [11].Aside from academics, a student's lifestyle is affected by a variety of topics and questions. Family and colleagues are the most