i360 Life At Indus University

newsletter

INDUS

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IITE Celebrates Induction Program 2015

Indus Institute of Technology and Engineering organized a two day Induction Program for the first year batch of 2015 at the university campus on 3rd & 4th August 2015. More than 500 students attended the program. Day-1 consisted of Motivational Session by Mr. Amitabh Shah Founder of Yuva Unstoppable. Day-2 included presentations on different college policy, evaluation schemes and norms. The Cultural Section which consisted of Dance, Music and Band Performances enlightened and entertained all to the core. Keeping in sync with the trend, Indus University successfully celebrated the two day Induction Program making it better and bigger this year.

INDUS UNIVERSITY
Where Practice Meets Theory

INDUS UNIVERSITY, Rancharda, Via: Thaltej,
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Indus University awarded by Yuva Unstoppable

YUVA Unstoppable is a youth movement which aims at inspiring and mobilizing every Indian to contribute 2 hours/week for a better India. Yuva Unstoppable inspires every youth to spare some time of their schedule towards serving others, spreading happiness and extending love. On 29th of July 2015 Indus University was awarded by Yuva Unstoppable in presence of Smt. Vasuben Trivedi, Minister of Higher & Technical Education, Women & Child Development, Govt. of Gujarat & Mr. Parthiv Patel, Wicket Keeper Batsman, for the university's contribution towards society by encouraging students to educate several unprivileged children. Dr. Shashi Tandon, Dean Academics IITE attended the function and accepted the award on behalf of the university. So far, we have more than 100 volunteers from the university who are spending 2 hours of their time per week to teach under privileged children of municipal schools. ■

IICT: Expert Session on "Interview Improvising Techniques"

Institute of Information and Communication Technology at Indus University organized an expert session for the final year batch on 'Interview Improvising Techniques' on 23rd July'15. Prof. Ravindra Parulekar an appreciated Student Counsellor of the university was invited to brief the students about the topic.

The expert covered varied topics relating to interviews viz, facing an interview; Manners & etiquettes of Interview; Behavior and Dressing; improvising self-confidence through gestures. Students found the session extremely enlightening and crucial as they are to appear for interviews in a short span of time. ■

Industrial Exposure for Mechanical Engineering Faculty by Electrotherm (India) Ltd

Teaching students is a combination of practical knowledge and in depth understanding about the subject.

To fulfill this, Dr. A. M. Bisen, HOD Mechanical Engineering had arranged a one day training program on 'INDUSTRIAL EXPOSURE' for Mechanical Engineering faculty to enhance knowledge and technical skills. The honorable Dr. J.D.Vyas & Mr. Ashok Upadhyay delivered theoretical session and Mr. Milan Nayak had accompanied faculty in Electrotherm India Limited for the practical session.

Prof. Hardik Mehta coordinated the entire program. On the experience of FDP, he said, "By attending the FDP, faculty members can understand how the theoretical concepts can be applied into real time application. During the walkthrough in all sections of Electrotherm Shop Floor we could understand the mfg. of Induction Melting Furnace, its construction & working principles. We also got a brief idea about the establishment of small scale industries." ■

One Day Development Program for Lab Assistants

Department of Mechanical Engineering

The Department of Mechanical Engineering under the guidance of Dr. A. M. Bisen HOD Mechanical Engineering, conducted a One Day Lab Assistance Development Program (OLDP) on August 01, 2015. Mr. Pragnesh Patel, Lab Technician, delivered practical

session on Computer Integrated Manufacturing & CNC Programming. He explained about making programs for turning operation on CNC turning machine. He simulated this program on simulation software MTAB. Ms. Vishwa Parikh, Teaching Assitant Mechanical Engineering, with her experience on the subject of Material Science and Metallurgy delivered practical session. She briefed about preparation of material surface for material testing and analyze characteristics which helps and provides idea about basic structure of material, grade of material's structure. The program enhanced knowledge of lab assistants about respective subjects. Mr. Ashwin Prajapati coordinated the session. ■

Orientation of IICT

On 9th of July, 2015 IICT, Indus University celebrated their orientation program and warmly welcomed the new students' batch of Integrated MCA, Integrated M.Sc (CA & IT) and M.sc IT to the Indus Family. The event witnessed the pleasant presence of Dr. S. B. Sharma Executive President INDUS University, Dr. S. B. Tandon Director IITE, Prof. Rekha Nair Dean NICM and Dr. Vishal Dahiya – The Head of the Department, faculty members, parents and students.

The lamp of new beginning was lightened by the respected dignitaries, which was then followed by an introductory speech by Head of the department Dr. Vishal Dahiya. Executive President Dr. S. B. Sharma and Director IITE Dr. S. B. Tondon who interacted with the new batch and briefed them about the norms. The Guest of Honor Prof. Rekha Nair addressed the students with her inspiring, motivating, and heartfelt speech on soft skills.

On the second day of orientation, light hearted and fun filled games like 30 seconds to perform, DigiDigit, Fill in the blanks, Rapid Fire were entertained. The fresher students were also given a chance to perform. The event concluded at a happy, satisfactory, and inspiring note on the part of the students who seemed to be encouraged than ever before. ■

IEEEA: Expert Lecture on Analog Electronics

An Expert lecture on Analog Electronics was organized by **Indus Electrical & Electronics Students Association** on 24th July,2015 for the Third semester students. Ms. Nidhi Bhatt, HOD Dept. of EC SAL College of Engineering with more than 12 years of experience in teaching was the expert. The objectives behind the lecture was to provide basic knowledge of transistor & Diodes along with its working principle. Her talk touched current burning issues in the field of Electronics. She also discussed about semiconductor materials & recent trends in analog electronics. A fruitful discussion session in the end made students aware about the actual ground scenario. ■

IEEEA: Expert Lecture

Indus Electrical and Electronics Students Association organized an expert lecture for updating and providing a better understanding about electrical machines and transformers for 5th Semester EEE students on 17th July, 2015.

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The lecture was conducted by Mr. J. D. Vyas who is currently principal of ET Technical Training and development center and has a teaching experience of 45 years. He explained the basics of an electrical power system and its components right from the generation of electricity, its transmission, distribution and utilization. He discussed about electrical machines and also requested the students to contemplate on why a transformer is also considered a machine which by a general notion is a device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy and vice versa. ■

IEEA: Expert lecture on 'Transformers'

Indus Electrical Engineering Association organized an expert talk on the subject of 'Transformers' for the Third semester students. Prof. J.D. Vyas, Principal ET Training & Placement Cell, addressed the students about the subject. The discussion began from construction of transformers, different types of testing transformers and further covered all the important theories relating the subject. The session helped students in forming a strong fundamental base for the subject. ■

IEEA: Expert Lecture on 'Industrial Automation'

Indus Electrical Engineering Students' Association organized an expert session on 'Industrial Automation' for final year students on 16th July'15. The expert Mr. Milan Nayak incepted the session with information on 'Industrial Automation'. He talked about general concepts of the industrial production systems and their classification. The students learned about PLCs, SCADA & about the actual on going automation techniques with the help of various examples. ■

IIMS: Chart Making Competition for IBBA MBA

The Indus Institute of Management Studies (IIMS) youngest entrant made an artistic attempt in displaying the conceptual learning of their theory subject through chart making competition. The chart making competition for the Integrated BBA MBA students of Batch 2015 was held on 17th July 2015. It was an individual event in which all the students had to display their basic understanding through flowcharts and pictures. The themes were pertaining to their subject topics. The participants in the event were judged by in-house faculty on clarity of ideas, portrayal and presentation of content. Pradeep Chaudhary and Milind Sharma from First Year I BBAMBA were declared the winners. ■

Commencement of IEEE Student Branch at Indus

IEEE Student Branch at Indus has now been approved by IEEE, USA as well as the Gujarat Section. IEEE is the largest global professional body. They publish number of magazines, transactions in variety of related subjects and conduct conferences worldwide to disseminate the research information carried out all across the globe. Through the inauguration of the chapter at the university, students from Electrical Sciences Group can benefit by becoming members of the Indus IEEE Student Chapter. The functioning body of the branch will soon declare different technical activities under the chapter. ■

Student Achievement

Final year students Vatsal Shah, Ami Goswami & Bhavin Gajjar from Electronics and Communication Engineering published a paper entitled "Configuring LIFA for Remote Communication Using Web Architecture" in the International Journal of Industrial Electronics and Electrical Engineering (IJIEEE). ■

Upcoming Event

4 Essential Mentoring Skills

Courtesy: Ms. Meeta Agrawal

As a mentor one of your roles is to coach and mentor your student.
Well it should be anyhow!
Good mentors are able to embrace and develop four main skills. Without these skills you will not be able to communicate with or aid in the enhancement of anyone's development. And these skills are:

Observation Skills
These are important because you must be able to see and understand about students you are mentoring & what are their strengths.

Analytical Skills
These will give you the tools you need in order to determine where the student is falling short and what changes need to be made.

Questioning and Active Listening Skills
When mentoring, you don't spoon feed them with a set of detailed instructions or are telling them what to do. Instead, you're probing and asking them questions so they come to the conclusions themselves. You're not a teacher, you're a guide. A lot of mentors are actually good at asking the questions but never listen to the answers.

Feedback Skills
These are incredibly important as well. You must be able to give honest feedback in the form of constructive comments. Negative feedback isn't appropriate in most mentoring situations. You must be able to provide feedback on the actions and behaviors of your students without making them feel as though they have failed.
Have you taken the time to develop these mentoring skills?

If not, get to it!

Be Understanding

Courtesy: Mr. Kartik Pandya, Director Operations

A person of understanding draws the deep waters of the heart. They also live in knowledge and wisdom, bringing light and peace to everyone. Their love and relationship endures for a long time. This is why most people want to be with an understanding person. Understanding comes from an understanding attitude and maturity.

Have Knowledge… Knowing is the first step to gain understanding. Thus, you need to have more reading, listening and reflection. If for example you want to understand a person; read his notes, listen to his words and reflect yourself from him.

Build Principles… From the knowledge you have gathered, you must form rational theories. This requires utilization of your intelligence and analytical capabilities. From the notes, words and realizations you have acquired in the first step, you must draw out points which you can use to come out with the correct conclusions.

Seek Wisdom…. Wisdom is the ability to come up with the right judgments based on a person's stored knowledge and perception. So from the principles and theories you have built in the previous step, you must optimize them to discern what is right and what is wrong.

Create Values… As been popularly known, values are not values if not valued. Hence, you need to put great importance on the decisions you have made out from your wisdom. In other words, if you have judged the person as trustworthy based on your knowledge, principles and wisdom, then you must stand on that judgment.

Act on them… The people who are the persons of understanding are the ones who practice what they preach. To understand someone or something, you must practice what you are saying, thinking and believing about that person or thing. You can only understand the trustworthiness of a person if you, yourself, practice trustworthiness.

Wildlife around Indus University Campus
Birds - observed by Jitendra N Dave since February 2015

No	Category / Family	Species	Scientific Name
1	**Myna / Starling**	Bank Myna	Acridotheres ginginianus
2		Brahminy Myna	Sturnia pagodarum
3		Common Myna	Acridotheres tristis
4		Rosy Starling	Pastor roseus
5	**Robin, Swallow & Sparrow**	Indian Robin	Saxicoloides fulicatus
6		Magpie Robin	Copsychus saularis
7		Wire-tailed Swallow	Hirundo smithi
8		Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica
9		House Sparrow	Passer domesticus
10		Yellow Throated Sparrow	Petronia xanthocollis
11	**Dove & Pigeon**	Eurasian Collared Dove	Streptopelia decaocto
12		Laughing Dove	Streptopelia senegalensis
13		Indian Rock Pigeon	Columba livia
14	**Babbler**	Jungle Babbler	Turdoides striata
15		Large Gray Babbler	Turdoides malcolmi
16		Common Babbler	Turdoides caudata
17	**Parakeet**	Plum-headed Parakeet	Psittacula cyanocephala
18		Rose-ringed Parakeet	Psittacula krameri
19	**Bulbul**	Red-vented Bulbul	Pycnonotus cafer
20		White-eared Bulbul	Pycnonotus leucotis
21	**Crow & Cucoo**	Common Crow	Corvus splendens
22		Jungle Crow	Corvus macrorhynchos
23		Asian Koel	Eudynamys scolopaceus
24		Crested Pied Cuckoo / Jacobian Cuckoo	Clamator jacobinus
25		Common Hawk Cuckoo	Cuculus varius
26		Black Headed Cuckooshrike	Coracina melanoptera
27		Black Drongo	Dicrurus macrocercus
28		Greater Coucal	Centropus sinensis
29		Rufous Treepai	Dendrocitta vagabunda
30		Indian Roller	Coracias benghalensis
31	**Raptor**	Shikra	Accipiter badius
32		Black Kite	Milvus migrans
33		Black Winged Kite	Elanus caeruleus
34		Steppe Eagle	Aquila nipalensis
35		Spotted Owlet	Athene brama
36		White-throated Kingfisher	Halcyon smyrnensis
37	**Other Terrestrial**	Common Tailorbird	Orthotomus sutorius
38		Purple Sunbird	Cinnyris asiaticus
39		Ashy Prinia	Prinia socialis
40		Small Minivet	Pericrocotus cinnamomeus

41		Lesser Flameback Woodpecker	Dinopium benghalense
42		Coppersmith Barbet	Megalaima haemacephala
43		Small Green Bee-eater	Merops orientalis
44		Common Iora	Aegithina tiphia
45		Thick-billed Flower-pecker	Dicaeum agile
46		Oriental White-eye	Zosterops palpebrosus
47		White browed Fantail Flycatcher	Rhipidura aureola
48		Spotted Fantailed Flycatcher	Rhipidura perlata
49	**Water & Aquatic**	Cattle Egret	Bubulcus ibis
50		Intermediate Egret	Ardea intermedia
51		Great Egret	Ardea alba
52		Indian Pond Heron	Ardeola grayii
53		Red-napped Ibis	Pseudibis papillosa
54		Black-headed Ibis	Threskiornis melanocephalus
55		Glossy Ibis	Plegadis falcinellus
56		Red-vattled Lapwing	Vanellus indicus
57		Black Winged Stilt	Himantopus himantopus
58		Little Cormorant	Microcarbo niger
59		Common Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus

Butterflies

No	Species	Scientific Name
1	Common Emmigrant	Catopsilia pomona
2	Common Grass Yel-low	Eurema hecabe
3	Plain Tiger	Danaus chrysippus
4	Crimson Tip	Colotis danae
5	Yellow Orange Tip	Ixias pyrene
6	White Orange Tip	Ixias marianne
7	Zebra Blue	Tarucus plinius

NUCLEAR POWER: A Sustainable Source of Energy

Dr. A. M. Bisen

HOD, Mechanical Engineering Department

All segments of the steadily growing world population have rising aspirations for better economic conditions and a higher standard of living. Both the growing population and rising aspirations have helped fuel an already burgeoning demand for energy worldwide. Most of that energy has estimates suggest that demand for electricity will double between 2020 and 2030. Nuclear power already contributes 17% of the world's electricity without producing greenhouse gases **(GHG)**. The increased demand for energy and the increased use of fossil fuels, however, have run headlong into obstacles.

Problems Encountered By Carbon-based energy

Concerns about constantly rising levels of GHG and their potential for serious negative impact on the world's climate led to development of the United Nations framework convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). During the 1997 Kyoto conference of the static involved in UNFCCC, targets were established for GHG emission reductions. As a result, developed nations are called upon to reduce their GHG emissions below 1990 levels by 2008-2012.Each country's target is slightly different; however, developed nations have a collective commitment to reduce GHG emissions. It has been observed that GHG emissions were actually greater. The discussions of new ways to supply energy have been carried out in the context of the Rio declaration on Environment and Development and have involved the principles of sustainable Development set forth in Agenda 21.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the discussions, sustainable development has been a key consideration. What is sustainable development? It is seen as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

This concept is expanded in the stated principles of the Rio declaration. Human beings are said to be at the centre of concerns for sustainable development; they are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. static are seen as having the right, within the principles of international law, to exploit their own resources and the responsibility to ensure that any activities within their jurisdiction do not cause damage to the environment or other States.

Nuclear technologies contribute significantly to all of these needs. In addition, electricity generated from the use of nuclear power satisfies the economic and environmental protection goals in the Rio Principles.

Greenhouse Gases and UNFCCC

Using nuclear power helps move nations toward compliance with their commitments under the UNFCCC. Nuclear power plants do not produce greenhouse gases. In fact, they have helped several nations to reduce their GHG emissions significantly. Moreover, it is possible to meet the demand for increased energy while still reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

Land Use

Compared to other non-carbon-based and carbon– natural energy options, nuclear power plants require far less land area. For a 1000-MW plant, site requirement are estimated as follows: nuclear.1-4 km^2; Solar of photovoltaic park, 20-25 km^2 ; a wind field, 50-150 km^2; and biomass, 4,000- 6,000 km^2.

Projection suggests that in 2050, half of the world's population will live in large cities. This will require concentrated energy production systems in proximity to those population masses. Use of large

land areas for energy production will be impractical.

Waste Disposal

Rather than disperse massive quintiles of wise products over wide areas, as is the case with emissions from fossil fuel plants (sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon dioxide, and toxic metals such as arsenic and mercury contained in the fly ash), nuclear power plant operators are table to consolidate the waste and sequester it safely while its radiation level drops. By comparison, some of the waste dispersed into the air from fossil fuel plants is toxic and will remain so forever. The record of the civilian nuclear power industry in safely isolating both low-level and high level nuclear wastes has been excellent. There have been no significant releases of nuclear waste to the environment.

Preservation of Fossil Resources

Controlled fission of small amounts or uranium fuel can be used to generate large amounts of electricity without burning carbon-based fuel sources. The amount of fuel (mass and volume) required for a fossil- fueled plant.

One ton of uranium produces as much energy as 17,000 tons of coal. Nuclear power plants utilize resources of fissionable heavy metal (uranium) which has no other major use. Using uranium in this way slows the depletion rate of fossil resources and helps preserve fossil fuel resources to meet future development needs.

Long-Lasting reserves

Know fuel resources for nuclear power plants are estimated to provide for 250 years of consumption using current "once through" commercial reactor technology. The technology exits (though it is not yet significantly deployed), with multi pass fuel usage and fast reactors, to utilize even more energy from each fuel sample. Recycling of uranium and plutonium could extend the fuel supply for up to 10,000 years of consumption.

Environmental and Personal safety

Potential environmental impacts from nuclear power operations are carefully controlled and regulated. When operated according to current stringent safety standards. Nuclear plants pose no threat to workers, to society of to the environment.

By contrast, accidents, injuries, illness and deaths related to other energy sources are common. Yet, they receive relatively little attention from the media or the public, especially when compared with even minor events involving radioactive materials. Over the long term, the fission of nuclear fuel resources and safe isolation of the radioactive wastes generated in that process actually reduce the exposure of the biosphere to nuclear radiation.

Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

From the early days of nuclear power development there has been widespread concern that increase use of nuclear power would lead to the diversion of nuclear materials to clandestine weapons production. The system of international safeguards implemented by the IAEA, however, has been effective in preventing diversions of nuclear materials from commercial power reactors or reprocessing plants. The effectiveness of the safeguard program is aided by the extreme technical difficulties inherent in converting nuclear material produced in power reactors to weapons-grade material.

Technology Transfer

Transfer of technology to developing countries has made a major contribution to energy production in developing countries, such as Brazil, China, India, Korea, Argentina and South Africa. This ongoing technology transfer continues to build technical capacities to manage nuclear material and the ability to regulate, oversee and ensure its safety. As a result the foundation is being built in the developing world for additional use of nuclear energy and promotion of the beneficial uses of nuclear science and technology in the future.

Nuclear Power Is Sustainable and Supports Sustainable Development

When evaluated in light of impact on climate, land use, waste disposal, fuel availability, safety (occupational, environmental and personal),internalized environmental costs, and technology transfer, nuclear power is an energy option that is itself sustainable and can help nations achieve widely held goals of sustainable and development. Nuclear power must be included in the lost of energy options available for use by nations seeking to achieve UNFCCC targets and fulfill the promise of the Rio Declaration on environmental and development.

Hence, Nuclear Power is Part of the solution.

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End of Badgering

Janmesh Pandya

3rd Year, Automobile Engineering

The whole 9 to 5 routine is conventional, unadventurous and rather stressful. There are some people who just strive under pressure. Of course there is an added ache of the boss. For all of you out there who find these above lines to be true, Well, there is an alternative.

Freelancing. This is quite uncommon in India, but it's a growing Culture. Basically what you do is you are employed for a particular task and you don't have to show up at the office everyday. You can work from the comfort of your home. The task submissions are online. There is no job bondage. Did you know that in the united states freelancers can have a full time job, and many of them do. And it is not that they are less/ underpaid. By Freelancing you can make handful of money. Yes it is unconventional, but it is far less stressful than campus employment. Freelancers fall under the category of independent contractors.

Freelancers don't have a boss. They don't take orders from anyone. They work of their free will. They don't have to carry the stress of the boss waiting around the corner for a report. More importantly you don't have a mediator, You produce, You sell. For example, if you are Freelancing for the BBC, then you go cover some stories, collect information, compile it and sell it to the BBC. No colleague competition. Since the mediator is slashed from the picture, their share vanishes eventually, therefore you receive the full amount of your project directly.

The internet has proved to been a boon in these years. Freelancing wouldn't have advanced this much if it wasn't for the world wide web. It acts as a platform for the convergence of Freelancers and employers. The projects up for Freelancing are displayed on the internet and Freelancers can access that from any corner of the world. You can find work on the net, complete it on the net and submit it right away from the same internet.

Freelancing is not a field restrictive situation. Here, you can work on Web Design on a single job for three months and for the other three months you do something as Photography. You can travel places your heart wishes to. You can develop skills and use them for your next Freelancing job. The best part is, you can work on your passion, modify them to skills and get paid for applying thems to the real world. Everything is not predefined in a Freelancing situation, unlike campus employment. You can work on various platforms like Shed Industries or Multinational Corporations. The possibilities are infinite.

Commute is of convenience here. All freelancing jobs are not necessarily work from home. But most of the employers in the Freelancing Industry choose the luxury to work from the demographic profile that suits the work from home category. Most of us would kill Monday if it materialistically existed. If we were Freelancers it is possible we might not have such strong adverse feelings. It's because we don't have to wake up early morning, take a shower and get ready for work. We could be in bed till we wish and work in our pyjamas. During Freelancing, social life docent affect the work and it's the same the other way around. You have a party at 6 PM, start your work at 12 PM and you are out the door by 6. If you do come back you can resume working, or you could finish it up the next day.

Campus employers have to pass a lot of tests even after they get the job. This is not the case with Freelancers. They don't have any age demographic restriction, or physical fitness restriction. As long as you deliver you work. For example if you have tuberculosis, it would be quite difficult for you to find a campus job, whereas if you are looking for a Freelance project it wouldn't even come up.

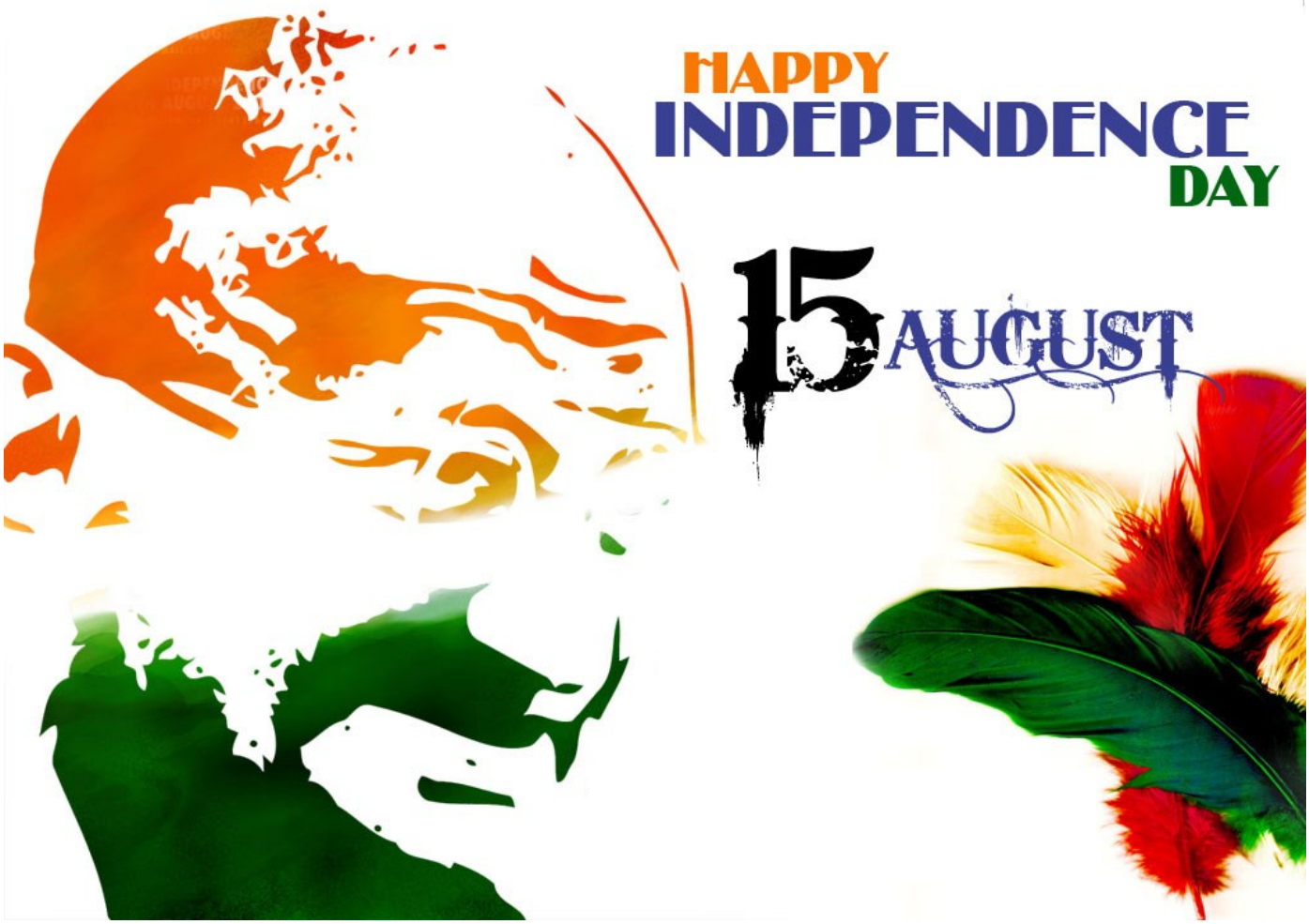
The world is evolving, evolve with it. Further we are not alone in this Freelancing situation. There are websites like www.freelancer.com, www.elance.com etc., that help throughout the whole process of obtaining a Freelance project. It is difficult to Freelance in India but not impossible. Also these days the employers seeking a Freelancer, advertise on the internet and freelancing projects are easier to find.

i-Pixel

Green is the prime color of the world, from which the loveliness arises

Celebrations aren't reserved for festivals

Picture Courtesy: Karneek Vyas
Electrical Engineering, Semester 3



Team i360 wishes you Happy 69th Independence Day

newsletter

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