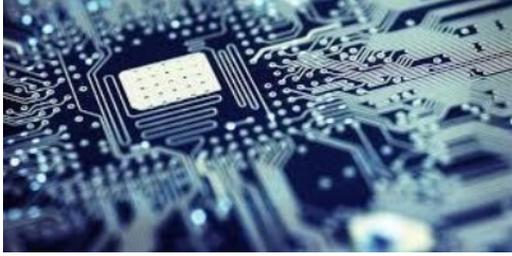


# Discover India .... Technology Way



Concept by  
Nitin Shastri

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched his ambitious “Make in India” program in September 2015, pledging to lower barriers to doing business and promote foreign investment. He is hoping to transform Asia’s third-largest economy into a manufacturing powerhouse like China. It has been almost a year since the program was launched. Discover India... Technology Way is a programme designed to show case Engineering & Technological strength of India. Discover India... Technology Way programme participant will also get to know insight of the government and lawmakers as they would get involved in direct meetings with political leaders, Members of Parliament, business heads, top executives from reputed corporate giants and experts across different industries. Discover India... Technology Way programme would give participants to make direct linkage and lifelong business contacts. Before launching ambitious programmes like “Make In India” & Smart Cities” the Government of India for the first time since independence took specific steps to change atmosphere in the country. Lately we have seen tremendous change. Just to mention specifically the change was brought through :

- Restoring leadership – governance and work culture
- Putting economy of growth path – attracting large investments through FDI
- Giving boost to agriculture industry & Milk production through making changes in various previous schemes. Introduction of schemes like “Gokul Mission”
- New Focus on Health & Education in Rural India.
- Re-energizing Defence Programme
- Boosting Infrastructure
- Urban Development Programme – Smart Cities
- Changing scenario in Energy Development – Gas / Oil / Electricity / Renewable Energy
- Improved Relations with neighboring countries & burnishing India’s image globally

The modern India has lot to offer to inspiring young entrepreneurs, businessman, investors and community leaders. Today there are growing opportunities in various fields from automobile industry to agro industry; small scale industries like Khadi to mega power plants; from road development to railways; from small town planning to Smart Cities. In 21<sup>st</sup> Century this progress in various fields in India is going to change fortune of millions of youths of this country.

How the World looks at this :

Make in India effect: Manufacturing PMI at a 4-month high  
on strong demand

Make in India to unlock opportunities in defence

'Make in India' is a marathon, not a sprint, says Railways

Minister Suresh Prabhu

5 lakhs new jobs to be available for skilled work force by  
2017

Despite global headwinds, 'Make In India' will work: Sajjan  
Jindal

'Make in India' is an excellent initiative: Adi Godrej

Make in India: Shipyard industry gets infrastructure status

Indian Army's modernization drive : Key defence projects on

'Make in India' path

India-Korea Business summit: Make in India gets a leg up  
from South Korean honchos

About a dozen Chinese tech firm keen on 'Make in India'

Chinese investors make strong pitch for Make-in-India.

Legend of

Discover India ..... Technology Way

## Swami Vivekananda : The maker of modern India

Vivekananda's vibrant thoughts and thunder-like words were a riveting inspiration for the valiant Indian freedom revolutionaries, including national hero Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in their struggle against British imperialism. Netaji described Vivekananda as "the maker of modern India". This, indeed is one of the reasons why he is regarded as the father of spiritual nationalism in India. Vivekananda's concept of nationalism, rooted in the Vedic thoughts, assumes great significance. He was one of the greatest leaders who had shaped the nationalist movement in modern India. He is what can be called as a true Indian legend.

"My faith is in the younger generation, the modern generation, out of them will come my workers. They will work out the whole problem, like lions," Swami Vivekananda said in one of his speeches.

Discover India.... Technology Way programme would visit various cities in India and participants will get to know first-hand information about 6 National Issues related with :

MAKE IN INDIA

ECONOMY – PROSPECTS & CHALLENGES

(with special reference to establish Smart Cities)

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

EDUCATION & RESEARCH

ENVIRONMENT

## DEFENCE FORCES

During this programme the participants would be visiting 6 important cities of India; will be visiting 2 mega projects; will participate in 8 key-note addresses which will be delivered by eminent personalities; interact with eminent corporate executives from multi national companies and political leaders, lawmakers of the country. At each city we have one role model called “ Legend of the Day” . In every city we will have a special programme on a subject and special lectures will be arranged on legendary personalities who in past have contributed to their respective field. The Cities we are visiting are Pune , Mumabi), Anand, New Delhi , Varanasi, Jamshedpur, Raipur & Nagpur.

Note : Mark Cities on this Map as Pune (2 nights), Mumabi (1 Night), Anand ( 2 nights), New Delhi (3 nights), Varanasi ( 2 nights), Jamshedpur ( 1 night), Raipur (1 night) & Nagpur (1 night).

If required take this matter on separate page



The programme kicks-off from Pune on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2017

Day	Dates	City	Subjects
Day 1-2	14 & 15 Nov	PUNE	Technology - Education & Research
Day 3-4	16 & 17 Nov	Anand	Co-Operative Movement in India
Day 5-7	18, 19, & 20 Nov	New Delhi	Meetings with lawmakers and political leaders
Day 8-9	21 & 22 Nov	Varanasi	Education
Day 10-11	23 & 24 Nov	Jamshedpur	Visit to 1 <sup>st</sup> Steel Plant of India
Day 12	25 Nov	Raipur	Visit to Naya Raipur – Urban Development & Smart Cities
Day 13-14	26 & 27 Nov	Nagpur	Environment & visit to Ramtek

Day 15	28 Nov	Mumbai	Make in India
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Travel Schedule Discover India....Technology Way

Day	From City	To City	Mode of Travel
3	PUNE	Ahmadabad	Air
	Ahmadabad	Anand	Coach
5	Anand	Ahmadabad	Coach
	Ahmadabad	New Delhi	Air
8	New Delhi	Varanasi	Air
10	Varanasi	Tata Nagar	Railway
12	Tata Nagar	Raipur	Railway
13	Raipur	Nagpur	Railway
15	Nagpur	Mumbai	Air

Schedule of lectures & proposed speakers

Day	Dates	City	Speakers	Subjects
Day 1-2	14 Nov	Pune	Swami Satyasheshanand or Mukul Kanitkar	Swami Vivekanand's Life & Teachings
	14 & 15 Nov		Dr. Vijay Bhatkar	Technology
			Dr. Anil Sahasrabuddhe	Education
			Dr. Naik	India's Space Programme
Day 3-4	16 & 17 Nov	Anand	Kishorji Mandge	Co-Operative Movement in India
			Shri Jyotindrabhai Mehta	

			Shri Satish Marathe	
Day 5-7	18, 19, & 20 Nov	New Delhi		Meetings with lawmakers and political leaders
Day 8-9	21 & 22 Nov	Varanasi	Dr. S.B.Majumdar	Education
			Shri Anil Walsangkar	
Day 10- 11	23 & 24 Nov	Jamshedpur		Visit to 1 <sup>st</sup> Steel Plant of India
Day 12	25 Nov	Raipur	Dr. Vainkaiah Naidu	Visit to Naya Raipur – Urban Development & Smart Cities
			Brinda Somaya, Mumbai	
Day 13- 14	26 & 27 Nov	Nagpur	Dr. Prakash Javadekar	Environment & visit to Ramtek
			Dr. Rajendra Singh	
			Lt. Gen. D.B.Shekatkar	Defence of India
Day 15	28 Nov	Mumbai		Make in India – Indian Economy: Prospects & Challenges

Day	Dates	City	Subjects
Day 1-2	14 & 15 Nov	PUNE	Technology - Education & Research
		Speakers	Dr. Anil Sahasrabuddhe
			Dr. Vijay Bhatkar
			Dr. Anil Kakodkar

Globalization and open market policy have made tremendous changes in Indian business arena. Indian manufacturers are facing stiff competition from overseas manufacturers, particularly from China. Although

we have potential to lead world manufacturing sector, large part of it has still remained untapped. We have a huge semi-skilled workforce but we lack in transforming this workforce to “Skilled” labor. Indian Industry must aim to become world class manufacturing centers / hubs. Besides, as Gandhiji has suggested it is imperative to make our villages self- reliant. Increased productivity of rural India will add considerably to our GDP and strengthen the concept of Make in India. All that we need is the will to make change in our traditional mind set. It will not only provide right opportunity to our youth but it will also curb the fearsome growth of unemployment. Secondly this will correct the imbalance between Import-Export of the country.



The COEP Satellite (SWAYAM) project is aimed at developing a reliable bidirectional communications platform. Started in late 2008, the SWAYAM project revolves around the challenge of building a pico-satellite destined to orbit the Earth at a height of 500-800 km.

### **Legend of the Day**

## **Dr. Vikram Sarabhai – Father of Indian Space Programme**

Considered the Father of the Indian space program; instrumental in establishing the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in Ahmedabad in November 1947; was Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He along with other Ahmedabad-based industrialists played a major role in the creation of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. Vikram Sarabhai was one of the greatest scientists of India. He is

considered as the Father of the Indian space program. Apart from being a scientist, he had a rare combination of an innovator, industrialist and visionary.

After his matriculation, Vikram Sarabhai proceeded to Cambridge for his college education and took the tripos in Natural Sciences from St. John's college in 1940. When World War II began, he returned home and joined as a research scholar under Sir C. V. Raman at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. His interest in solar physics and cosmic ray led him to set up many observation stations around the country. He built the necessary equipment with which he took measurements at Bangalore, Poona and in the Himalayan areas. Vikram Sarabhai was instrumental in establishing the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in Ahmedabad in November 1947. Vikram Sarabhai visualized a new field of research opening up in solar and interplanetary Physics. The year 1957-1958 was designated as International Geo-physical year (IGY). The Indian program for the IGY had been one of the most significant ventures of Sarabhai. It exposed him to the new vistas of space science with the launching in 1957 of Sputnik-I. Subsequently, the Indian National Committee for Space Research was created, of which Vikram Sarabhai became Chairman. With active support from Homi Bhabha, Vikram Sarabhai, set up the first Rocket Launching station (TERLS) in the country at Thumba near Thiruvananthapuram on the Arabian Coast. The first rocket with sodium vapour payload was launched on November 21, 1963. After the sudden death of Homi Bhabha in an air crash, Vikram Sarabhai was appointed Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission in May 1966. He wanted the practical application of science to reach the common man. He decided to acquire competence in advance technology for the solution of country's problems based on technical and economic evaluation of its real resources. He initiated India's space programme, which today is renowned all over the world. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was awarded with Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Medal in 1962 and Padma Bhushan in 1966. Vikram Sarabhai passed away on December 31, 1971.

### **Education for All 2000-2015: India is first in the race to reduce out of school children**

India has made striking progress towards reaching the measurable 'Education for All' goals, according to a new UNESCO global education. Since 2000, when countries committed themselves to the global education goals, India has reduced its out of school children by over 90% and Universal Primary

Education has been achieved. This year India is predicted to be the only country in South and West Asia to have an equal ratio of girls to boys in both primary and secondary education. Globally, just one third of countries have achieved all of the measurable Education for All (EFA) goals set in 2000. Only half of all countries have achieved the most prominent goal of universal primary education. Now, new education targets are being set for the year 2030. In accordance with UNESCO policy the Ministry of Education, Human Resources have now set new goals for next decade, i.e. :

- **Expand early childhood care and education;**
- **Achieve universal primary education;**
- **Ensure equal access to learning and life skills for youth and adults.**
- **Achieve a 50 % reduction in levels of adult illiteracy**
- **Achieve gender parity and equality**
- **Improve the quality of education and ensure measurable learning outcomes for all**

#### **Higher education in India: Vision 2030**

India is among top 5 countries globally in cited research output, with 23 universities in global top 200 !!!

By 2030, India will be amongst the youngest nations in the world. With nearly 140 million people in the college-going age group, one in every four graduates in the world will be a product of the Indian higher education system. Over the last two decades, India has remarkably transformed its higher education landscape. It has created widespread access to low-cost high-quality university education for students of all levels. With well-planned expansion and a student-centric learning-driven model of education, India has not only bettered its enrolment numbers but has dramatically enhanced its learning outcomes. A differentiated three-tiered university system – where each tier has a distinct strategic objective – has enabled universities to build on their strengths and cater across different categories of educational needs.

Further, with the effective use of technology, India has been able to resolve the longstanding tension between excellence and equity. India has also undertaken large-scale reforms to better faculty-student ratios by making teaching an attractive career path, expanding capacity for doctoral students at research universities and delinking educational qualifications from teaching eligibility.

**The road to progress: 2013 to 2030**

In recent years, India has undertaken massive structural and systemic changes that have started to yield encouraging results. The country has been touted to have the best-in-class post-secondary education system at present. Some of the significant factors that have contributed to this growth and can help envision the 2030 dream includes:

**Expansion of a differentiated university system with a three-tiered formalized structure**

**Transition to a learner-centered paradigm of education**

**Highlights of India's education sector :**

- India is the single largest provider of global talent, with one in four graduates in the world being a product of the Indian system
- India is among top 5 countries globally in cited research output, its research capabilities boosted by annual R&D spends amounting to over US\$140 billion
- India is in the fourth cycle of its research excellence framework, with at least a 100 of Indian universities competing with the global best
- 23 Indian universities are among the global top 200, going from none two decades ago.
- In the last 20 years alone, 6 Indian intellectuals have been awarded the Nobel Prize across categories
- India is a regional hub for higher education, attracting global learners from all over the world
- Indian higher education institutions are governed by the highest standards of ethics and accountability, with every single one of them being peer-reviewed and accredited.

**Vision 2030: where do we see India?**

By 2030, India will have the largest population in the world, in the higher education age bracket. Increasing urbanization and income levels will drive demand for higher education. India's economy is expected to grow at a fast pace; rapid industrialization would require a gross incremental workforce of ~250 million by 2030; India could potentially emerge as a global supplier of skilled manpower.

India has the opportunity to become a prominent R&D destination. Given the expected socio-economic scenario in 2030, India would need a robust higher education system that can deliver on multiple imperatives.

### **Progress of Scientific Research & Technology in India**

India is one of the top-ranking countries in the field of basic research. Indian Science has come to be regarded as one of the most powerful instruments of growth and development, especially in the emerging scenario and competitive economy. In the wake of the recent developments and the new demands that are being placed on the S&T system, it is necessary for us to embark on some major science projects which have relevance to national needs and which will also be relevant for tomorrow's technology. The Department of Science & Technology plays a pivotal role in promotion of science & technology in the country. The department has wide ranging activities ranging from promoting high end basic research and development of cutting edge technologies on one hand to service the technological requirements of the common man through development of appropriate skills and technologies on the other.

Despite not having access to high level equipment and wealth, India has consistently doled out stalwarts in the fields of physics, mathematics, medicine, chemistry and space studies. Scientific research done in India by our very own citizens have changed the way the world works, from healing and eradicating deadly diseases to understanding the world and the universe around us. The past twenty-five years have been one of the greatest periods in the history of science, a period of unprecedented progress in which India has taken its part and which has seen the remarkable growth of India as a scientific nation.

### **Indian Achievements in the Field Of Science**

1. Dr. Koti Harinarayana - The brain behind India's first indigenously built combat aircraft. Tejas , which was the name given to the aircraft, saw first flight in 2001. Our country's first self made light combat aircraft was built by HAL and developed by Dr. Koti. It was a result of the diminishing

value of the country's soon to be obsolete Mig-21 fighter jets and, true to its name, made our defence sector's future a lot more radiant.

2. K. Radhakrishnan - In charge of the Mars Orbiter Mission . Also known as Mangalyaan, or Mars-Craft, this program by our very own space research organisation has been lauded as one of the most low cost but high functioning space missions till date. We can now proudly claim to be the only nation to reach Mars orbit on its first attempt. The brain behind the operation is actually credited to 14 scientists at ISRO.
3. Mylswamy Annadurai (ISRO) - Behind Chandrayaan 1, India's first moon probe - This space probe was successfully inserted into the lunar orbit in 2008 and pushed India's space program into the world map, placing us side by side with NASA and the European Space Agency. Chandrayaan's greatest achievement was the discovery of the widespread presence of water molecules in the lunar soil.
4. Suneet Singh Tuli - Empowering students with the Aakash Tablet - Empowering millions of Indians with tablets to study and access the internet, the low cost Aakash tablet comes pre-loaded with huge amounts of educational material. It is being distributed to students all over the country at highly subsidized rates so as to give everyone an equal opportunity.
5. Vijay P. Bhatkar - Conceptualised India's first supercomputer - Called the **PARAM 800** and unveiled in 1991, PARAM stood for parallel machine. Living up to its nomenclature of 'supreme', this machine, built indigenously by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing , placed India second after USA in the field of supercomputing.
6. U.R. Rao - The man behind The first satellite launched by India - **Aryabhata** , the name given to the satellite, was an indigenously designed space-worthy satellite that set up tracking and transmitting systems in the orbital sphere. U.R. Rao, the chairman of ISRO at the time was the man behind the launch in 1975 that put India on the world map in terms of space research.
7. Narinder Singh Kapany - The creator Fiber optics - The process to transfer information freely and almost instantaneously was made possible by the pioneering work of Narinder Kalpany. Fiber optics have revolutionized the way we communicate, offering high speed data transfers as well as helping in medical procedures such as endoscopy and laser surgeries.
8. Dr. A. Sivathanu Pillai - Oversaw the creation of Indigenously developed missile systems - India's self sustaining missile developing programme is called **BrahMos** . Dr. Pillai developed the

concept of the joint venture BrahMOS, which makes India one of the few countries to develop its own ballistic missiles as well as produce and supply missiles in other key areas of the world. The onset of BrahMOS led to the negation of the absolute power held by Western countries.



### **Legend of the Day**

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was first Vice President of India and second President of India. He was also a philosopher and introduced the thinking of western idealist philosophers into Indian thought. He was a

famous teacher and his birthday is celebrated as Teacher's Day in India. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was born on September 5, 1888 at Tirutani, Madras. As his father was poor Radhakrishnan supported most of his education through scholarships. He chose Philosophy as his major subject and did his B.A. and M.A. in it from Madras Christian College. After completing his M.A., Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, accepted an Assistant Lectureship at the Madras Presidency College in 1909. In college, he mastered the classics of Hindu philosophy, namely the Upanishads, Bhagvad Gita, Brahmasutra, and commentaries of Sankara, Ramunuja and Madhava. He also acquainted himself with Buddhist and Jain philosophy and philosophies of Western thinkers such as Plato, Plotinus, Kant, Bradley, and Bergson. In 1918, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was selected as Professor of Philosophy by the University of Mysore. In 1921, Radhakrishnan was nominated as Professor of Philosophy at the Calcutta University, 1921. In 1923, Dr. Radhakrishnan's book "Indian Philosophy" was published. The book was hailed as a "philosophical classic and a literary masterpiece." Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was invited to Oxford University, to deliver lectures on Hindu philosophy. In 1931, was elected Vice Chancellor of the Andhra University & in 1939, became the Vice Chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University. In 1946, he was appointed as Ambassador to UNESCO. After Independence Dr. Radhakrishnan was requested to Chair the University Education Commission in 1948. The Radhakrishnan Committee's suggestions helped mould the education system for India's needs. In 1949, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union. He helped laid the foundation for a strong relationship with Soviet Union. Dr. Radhakrishnan was elected first Vice-President of India in 1952. He was honored with the Bharat Ratna in 1954. After serving two terms as Vice-President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was elected President of India in 1962. During his tenure as President India fought wars with China and Pakistan. As President he helped see India through those trying years safely. He retired as President in 1967 and settled in Madras. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan died on April 17, 1975.

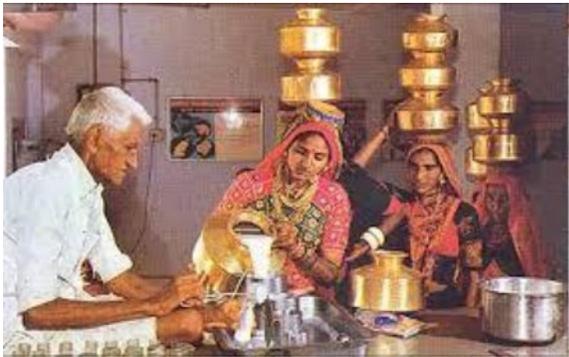
Day	Dates	City	Subjects
Day 3-4	16 & 17 Nov	Anand	Co-Operative Movement in India
		Speakers	Shri Kishorji Mandge
			Shri Jyotindrabhai Mehta
			Shri Satisji Marathe

## **Co-Operative Movement In India**

India since the country's independence from Britain in 1947 has seen a huge growth in Cooperative Movement which has played a key role in uplifting livelihood of farmers from rural India. The main areas of operation of co-operatives in India are as under :

- Agricultural Credit
- Agricultural supplies
- Agricultural Marketing
- Agricultural Processing
- Housing co-operatives
- Industrial co-operatives
- Urban credit Co-operatives
- Public Distribution of essential commodities through consumer co-operatives.

Anand Milk Union Limited which was formed in 1946 is owned by 2.6 million Milk Producers Farmers from Gujarat and has become a role model for Co-operative Movement all over the world. Co-operative Movement has made an impressive mark on Sugar farming and production sector all over the country as well.



### **Legend of the Day**

**Dr. Dhananjayrao Ramchandra Gadgil**

Dhananjayrao Ramchandra Gadgil a foremost researcher and economist who contributed towards forming India's economic plans and who promoted co-operation for rural development was born on 10th

April 1901 at Nasik in Maharashtra. He finished his early schooling at Nagpur in Maharashtra, the place originally his ancestor belonged. Prof. D.R. Gadgil received a Master of Arts degree and a Master of Literature degree from the University of Cambridge, England as well as honoris causa Doctor of Letters degree. He had very broad intellectual interests ranging from sociology, public affairs and history to biology and astronomy. He had in-depth knowledge in the fields of economic policies, planning and development, the Indian democracy, Wage control, Labour issues, Agricultural Economics and Co-operation. He studied Urban Planning and had prepared developmental plans of the cities of Mumbai and Pune. He was actively involved in the United Maharashtra struggle and was the Chairman of the panel that prepared the developmental plan for United Maharashtra.

To facilitate the study of politics along with economics, he established the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics in Pune in 1930. He was the Vice Chancellor of Poona University for some time too. He was the Vice-President of the Central Planning Commission from 1967 to 1971. He was a member of the Planning Commission during the fourth Five-Year Plan from 1969 to 1974. He was also on the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India. He also was the President of the Indian Economic Council and the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. From 3 March 1966 to 31 August 1967, he was a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha. The idea of a cooperative was first mooted at a conference of irrigators and presided over by eminent economist Dr. D.R. Gadgil in 1945. It was only by the end of 1948 that the first cooperative society to be set up at Pravaranagar was registered. He actively supported Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil in establishing the first co-operative sugar factory at Pravaranagar, Loni, Ahmednagar district. He worked as the President of this sugar factory for some time. The resounding success of the Pravara resulted in the government taking a decision in 1954 of granting industrial licenses for sugar industry to co-operatives alone. Maharashtra was privileged to benefit from his thoughts and knowledge in the areas of rural industry, principles of de-centralization, the role of the Reserve Bank in rural development and co-operative credit supply.

Prof. Gadgil, a visionary who formed India's economic policies played a key role in the development of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra. His work and contribution in the areas of long term economic research and planning and in the development of co-operatives in Maharashtra is regarded as fundamental. He served as President of National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, an Apex cooperative organization of India. As a tribute to and memory of the great co-operative leader and philosopher, the Institute has been named after him, as Dhananjayrao Gadgil Institute of Co-operative Management.

Day	Dates	City	Subjects
Day 5-7	18, 19, & 20 Nov	New Delhi	Meetings with lawmakers and political leaders

Day	Dates	City	Subjects
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Day 8-9	21 & 22 Nov	Varanasi	Education
		Speakers	Dr. S.B.Majumdar
			Shri Anil Walsangkar

Day 10-11 - Make In India & visit to 1<sup>st</sup> Steel Plant of India

Day	Dates	City	Subjects
Day 10-11	23 & 24 Nov	Jamshedpur	Visit to 1 <sup>st</sup> Steel Plant of India
		Speaker	

### India's Industrial growth

In this twentieth century when science and technology have gained unquestionable supremacy, the level of the industrial development of a country has become the yardstick to be applied to judge its actual development. All other progress has become meaningless; if a country is technologically backward, it is backward irrespective of any other excellence it might have acquired. While some have a high opinion of India's growth story since its independence, some others think the country's performance in the six decades has been abysmal. It's arguably true that the Five-Year Plans did target specific sectors in order to quicken the pace of development, yet the outcome hasn't been on expected lines. And, the country is taking its own sweet time to catch up with the developed world.

Beginnings of modern industry in India goes back to 1854 when the first cotton mill was established , followed by the establishment of the first jute mill in Calcutta the next year. However the policies and structure of British India towards industrial development were so poor that at the time of independence the employment in factories was less than 2 million workers. After gaining independence in 1947, the new government had many tasks before them viz. Growth of Agriculture Sector, Infrastructure Development, Progress in Education Sector and in Health Care, Scientific technology and research. In last 69 years the country has made tremendous progress in certain fields like medicine, space technology, nuclear technology. India's space programme, which began with the launch of its first satellite Aryabhata in 1975 has now reached to new height. India has emerged as a space power that has successfully launched foreign satellites. Its first mission to Mars was launched in November 2013 which successfully reached the planet's orbit on 24 September 2014. India is also aggressively pursuing both nuclear and missile programmes. That has simultaneously augmented the country's defence strength as well. BrahMos inducted into the defence system is the world's fastest cruise missile.

Legend of the Day

## Jamsetji Tata

Jamsetji Tata founded the vast industrial empire that has received an identity today from all over the world. Jamsetji Tata belonged to a trading family. He graduated from college in 1858 and joined his

father's trading firm. He became actively involved in his father's export business at a time when the business scenario in India was far from prosperous, largely because of the First War of Independence which broke out in 1857. His Father Nusserwanji Tata sent Jamshetji on a trip to Hong Kong in 1859 to expand his business interests there, a work that Jamsetji Tata completed successfully. Jamsetji Tata remained in Hong Kong for the next four years, trying to fulfill and realize his father's dream of setting up a branch of the Tata & Co. office there. The establishment of the new Tata & Co. office in Hong Kong was the beginning of the expansion of the Tata empire throughout Asia and the first step towards the creation of Tata & Sons. Jamsetji Tata worked with his father until the age of 29, after which he started a trading company of his own. This was in the year 1868, following which Jamsetji Tata gradually acquired and established several cotton mills of his own. The Empress Mill was set up in Nagpur in 1874. Jamsetji Tata made it a point to look after the best interests of the workers in Tata & Sons. The Tata companies were then also known to provide the best working atmosphere for its workers. Policies which were unheard of during those times, like medical facilities for the sick and for women with children, provision of pensions, accident compensations and on-the job training, were a part of the companies owned by Jamsetji Tata. After venturing in the Textile business he set up a new goals for his business. His vision was to establish an iron and steel plant, a world class hotel, a learning institution and a hydro-electric power project. Taj Mahal Hotel was established on December 3, 1903. He traveled to Europe and America to educate himself on the making of steel. In addition, he made it a point to educate himself on the latest technological progress that had taken place over the years all around the world so that he may use it for the betterment of the industries under Tata & Sons.

Jamsetji Tata breathed his last on May 19, 1904. He was the sole inspiration behind a group that today is one of the biggest industries of not only India but of the world also. Post Jamshetji Tata's death, The Tata Group was succeeded by his two sons, Dorabji Tata and Ratanji Tata. One of the most affluent, prosperous and well-to-do organizations, the Tata Group is today amongst the largest and most respected companies of the world. A pioneer of his field, the vision and aim of Jamsetji Tata came to life with time as his family gave wings to each of his dream projects. In fact, such was his contribution that the city of Jamshedpur in Jharkhand is today popularly known as Tatanagar. Today, the group boasts of being the founder of projects like Tata Steel, the Indian Institute of Science, the Tata Power Company Limited, the Taj Mahal Palace & Tower, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and many more.

Day	Dates	City	Subjects
Day 12	25 Nov	Raipur	Visit to Naya Raipur – Urban Development & Smart Cities
		Speakers	Dr. Vainkaiah Naidu
			Brinda Somaya, Mumbai

Urbanization in India with reference to growth of cities, pattern, growth its trends, causes and prospects of urbanization, cost of urbanization, growth of urban population, resources of urban development, spatial pattern of urbanization, problems of metropolitan cities in India policy issues and their need, trends and projections for urbanization.

Although the population in India is still predominantly rural, the progress of urbanization during the last two decades has been fairly rapid. During the first three decades of the century, the rate of urbanization was very slow. But it was during the thirties that urbanization began at a rapid rate. During the forties, the rate of urbanization has been even more rapid. The urban population of Indian Union alone has increased by over 18 million. A notable feature of urban development in India is the very rapid growth of cities and large metropolitan centers. In 1931, there were 35 cities in Undivided India with a total population of 9.14 million. By 1951, the Indian Union alone had 73 cities and their population totaled 23.55 million. Five metropolitan centers Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Hyderabad each with a population of one millions. The Great majority of Indian Cities are commercial centers of agricultural regions; Capitals of States, Industrial Centers and Transportation centers have also originated in most cases as regional centers.

Smart City concept:

What is a Smart City ? : Smart City is a developed urban area which has created specific development in specified area like : i) adequate water supply, ii) assured electricity supply, iii) sanitation, including solid waste management, iv) efficient urban mobility and public transport, v) affordable housing, especially for the poor, vi) robust IT connectivity and digitalization, vii) good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, viii) sustainable environment, ix) safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and x) health and education.

The Government of India has announced that in future there would be 100 smart cities developed throughout the country under the supervision of the Urban Local Body and the State Government.

### **Naya Raipur : INDIA'S FIRST GREENFIELD SMART CITY**

Chhattisgarh was formed as a new State in year 2000 with Raipur as its Capital. Recognizing the growing demands for high-quality infrastructure in State, Chhattisgarh Government decided to develop a modern, hi-tech, eco-friendly city- "Naya Raipur" that will serve as the administrative capital of the State and also cater to the infrastructural needs of industry and trade in the region. For planning and strategic development of this new capital city, Chhattisgarh Government constituted Naya Raipur Development

Authority (NRDA) . First new city of 21st Century in India- Naya Raipur, the state capital of Chhattisgarh is taking shape. Sanctioned in April 2008, Naya Raipur Development Plan 2031 is based on Grid Iron Pattern. Area along the highway is earmarked for transport related activities and main rail line is proposed in northern part of the city. Education and recreation related projects are proposed to come up in southern side of the city. Three big lakes are being developed as theme parks for recreation, tourism and sports activities. Gardens and playgrounds are evenly distributed in the entire city and linked together with a pedestrian corridor. City's urban structure is being regulated through the development control regulations and urban design guidelines.

**NAYA RAIPUR HIGH LIGHTS:**

Naya Raipur, India's First smart Green-field City has some very unique and special features. It has Underground power distribution system with 12 indoor 33KVA sub-stations - 24x7 power supply. The city water supply system to work on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Nearly 75.20 km of 4 lane/six lane roads have already been constructed.

Central Business District Office Complex, Retail and Commercial Spaces and specially designed offices for IT and Service sector industries. 3 Sectors are marked and developed as premium residential sectors which are in the proximity of NRDA's green corridors and Central Facility Corridor Zone. It will also serve as global education hub. IIIT, National Law University, ITM University, Kalinga University , and many reputed international schools are already operational. A special sector is being developed for sports complex, Club House, Golf Course and has 797 acres for the development of Jungle Safari.

**Legend of the Day**

**Charles Correa (1930-2015)**

At the frontier of contemporary Indian architecture, Charles Correa is very adept at sensitively meeting needs and preserving history. At Kanchanjunga Apartments, flats reconcile courtyards and the connected spaces of traditional living with the urban context of an apartment building. Indian values, for connecting pathways and history, abide deeply in his work, even without apparent reference, as in the glorious sweeping lines of the Champalimaud Centre for the Unknown in Lisbon.

Day	Dates	City	Subjects
Day 13-14	26 & 27 Nov	Nagpur	Environment & visit to Ramtek
		Speakers	Dr. Prakash Javadekar
			Dr. Rajendra Singh

			Lt. Gen. D.B.Shekatkar
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## **Environmental issues in India: Problems and Solutions**

### **MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN INDIA**

The Environmental issues in India are mainly rapidly dropping water tables, mass deforestation, land degradation or river contamination.

#### **WATER**

Today's main concern in India is to provide clean and purified drinking water to thickly populated cities and developing cities which are spread all over the country. Besides this another big problem is to provide adequate water supply required for agriculture and irrigation, which is a major industry in India. Years of exploitation and extraction of groundwater in India has caused the national water table going down. The rivers are on the front line of pollution in India. Millions of people depend on them for their livelihoods but they are slowly being polluted and destroyed by sewage, chemicals and other agricultural and industrial waste. The chemical and other industries are delivering their toxic waste into nearby rivers which is a real cause of concern.

#### **DEFORESTATION**

It is predicted that almost 5.3 Million hectares of forest have been destroyed since the independence. Most of it being chopped down for housing, industrialisation and river projects. This deforestation is another environmental issues in India.

#### **AIR POLLUTION, PLASTICS AND OTHER WASTE**

The population residing in the Capital of India, New Delhi and its surroundings are facing huge problem of "AIR POLLUTION". The city of New Delhi has one of the worst qualities of air in the world. Other big cities like Mumbai and Pune in Western India, Hyderabad and Bangalore in the South and Kolkatta in the east faces similar problem. The problem of Air Pollution is mainly result of transport system, industries which are developed in the near vicinity of the cities, deforestation in the cities.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental and forestry policies and programmes. The

primary concerns of the Ministry are implementation of policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including its lakes and rivers, its biodiversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals, and the prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development and enhancement of human well-being.

**Legend of the Day**

Rajendra Singh

Ayurvedic medicine graduate and post graduated in Hindi literature, he is the Chairman of TBS. Since 1985, under his dynamic leadership, TBS is working for restoring life and hope to barren land of

Rajasthan. Mr. Rajendra Singh is the winner of Stockholm Water Prize' 2015; an awards known as "the Nobel Prize for Water". He has been honoured by Asia's most prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award' 2001, for Community Leadership. Along with India's most prestigious Jamnalal Bajaj Award' 2005. Popularly known as "Waterman of India", Rajendra Singh is also heading a national network of organizations working on water issues; Rashtriya Jal Biradari. This network is working for restoration of all mighty and small rivers of the country.

#### A Career in Defence and Paramilitary Forces

A career in defence forces promises one of the most prestigious and respected positions in the country. Youngsters who aspire to choose a career of excitement, adventure, and challenges can find no better

place than defence to meet all their professional expectations. The Indian Armed Forces are the military forces of India which consist of four professional uniformed services: The Indian Army, Indian Air Force, Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard. The various paramilitary organisations and various inter-service institutions also help the Indian Armed Forces. The Ministry of Defence is responsible for the management of armed forces in India.

## For the Brave Hearts



### Legend of the Day

## Field Marshal K M Kariappa

Field Marshal Kodandera Madappa Cariappa was born on 28 January 1899 in Coorg. After his formal education at Madikeri, he went on to study at the Presidency College, Madras. He was an active

sportsman. Cariappa was one among the select few who was selected for the first batch of KCIOs (King's Commissioned Indian Officers) at the Daly Cadet College in Indore and was commissioned in the Carnatic Infantry. He was in active service with the 37 (Prince of Wales) Dogra in Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq) and then posted to the 2nd Rajput Light Infantry (Queen Victoria's Own). He went on to become the first Indian officer to undergo the course at Staff College, Quetta in 1933. In 1946, he got promoted as the Brigadier of the Frontier Brigade Group.

K.M Cariappa saw action in Iraq, Syria and Iran from 1941-1942 and then in Burma in 1943-1944 and became the first Indian Officer to be given command of a unit in 1942. He went on receive many awards and accolades in his distinguished career. In 1947, Cariappa became the first Indian to be selected to undergo a training course at Imperial Defence College, Camberly, UK. After India's independence, K.M.Cariappa was appointed as the Deputy Chief of General Staff with the rank of Major General. Thereafter, he became the Eastern Army Commander and General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command during the outbreak of war with Pakistan.

K.M Cariappa was appointed as the first Commander-in-Chief of an independent Indian Army on 15 January 1949. Post-retirement from Indian Army in 1953, he served as India's High Commissioner to Australia and New Zealand. He was awarded the 'Order of the Chief Commander of the Legion of Merit' by American President, Harry S. Truman. The Government of India conferred the rank of Field Marshal on Cariappa in 1983.

Day	Dates	City	Subjects
Day 15	28 Nov	Mumbai	Make in India – Indian Economy: Prospects & Challenges
		Speakers	

### **Indian Economy : Prospects & Challenges**

India's population is approximately 1.237 billion and growing at 1.3% every year. This makes India the second most populated country in the world with China leading the charts with a population of 1.35 billion.

According to the most recent census survey, India occupies 17 % of the world's population and 65 % of these people are below the age of 35. It is expected that by the year 2025, up to 70% of Indian population will be moderately skilled and will of working age. Given the differential in wage differential, the country will keep attracting more service oriented work. For years, such large population weighed heavily on the country's available resources. Over the years, a lot of emphasis was placed on skill development and basic education. Today, a large part of those, who are below the age of 35 are educated and skilled. Over the next 4-5 decades, India's young population will transform the country's overall demographics further. A majority or people between the ages of 10-19 are all getting access to basic education.

With the kind of emphasis India is putting on skill development and higher education, over the next few decades, India could become to service sector, what china is for manufacturing. What started essentially as a cost effective software outsourcing industry has today transformed into a full time back office function for a large number of western businesses. Many of these businesses are continuously working on training their local staff and have made long term investment plans in the country which is a very positive sign for the future prospects of Indian economy.

**Legend of the Day**

About Speakers :

**Discovery of India .... Technology Way**

**Speaker - Swami Satyeshananda-**

## **"Life and Teachings of Swami Vivekananda"**

Swami Satyeshananda (New Delhi): Swami Satyeshananda is a monk of the Ramakrishna Order founded by Swami Vivekananda. He was a student of Sri Ramakrishna Vidya Shala, Mysore, a Premier Residential Composite Pre-University college run by the Ramakrishna Order. He completed his MB BS from the Government Medical College, Mysore in 1987 and joined the Ramakrishna Order of Monks in the same year at Belur Math near Kolkota which is the Head Quarters of Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission. He was there at Belur Math till 1996 serving as a Physician. He worked as a Physician at the Ramakrishna Mission TB Sanatorium at Ranchi, Jharkhand and Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Kankhal, Haridwar, Uttarakhand State from 1996 to 2008. At present he is in charge of the Ramakrishna Mission Chandigarh. His source of inspiration is the twin ideal placed before Humankind by Swami Vivekananda "For the Freedom of the Self and the good of the world." His articles have been published in journals like VEDANTA KESARI, GLOBAL VEDANTA, PRABUDDHA BHARATA etc. He is a regular speaker in Youth Conventions and loves to place before the youth the time tested wisdom of the sages of India.

Key Note Address – Technology –

Dr. Anil Kakodkar

Anil Kakodkar (born on 11th November, 1943) joined the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) in 1964, following the one year post graduate Training with top rank in Nuclear Science and Technology in

the then Atomic Energy Establishment. He became the Director of BARC in the year 1996 and was the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission and Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Atomic Energy, during the years 2000 -2009. He was DAE Homi Bhabha Chair Professor at BARC during Jan. 2010-Jan. 2015. Currently he is holding INAE Satish Dhawan Chair of Engineering Eminence at BARC. Dr. Kakodkar devotes his time primarily on issues related to energy, education and societal development.

Kakodkar obtained his BE (Mech. Engineering) degree from the Bombay University in 1963 and M.Sc. in the Experimental Stress Analysis from the Nottingham University in 1969.

Kakodkar has worked for the development of the atomic energy programme in India throughout his professional life. Focus of his work has been on self-reliant development of nuclear reactor systems to address the Indian programme requirements. Undeterred by the restrictions imposed by the international community, he succeeded in developing various systems for the pressurized heavy water reactor, in building the Dhruva reactor starting from the conceptual stage, in rehabilitation of Madras Atomic Power Station Units 1&2 both of which at one stage appeared to be on the verge of being written off following failure of the moderator inlet manifolds, in conceptualization and development of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor that realizes the next generation objectives through innovative configuration of present day technologies besides use of thorium. Utilisation of our vast Thorium resources for energy production has received special attention under Kakodkar's leadership. He has created a roadmap for shaping the third stage of India's nuclear power programme aimed at tapping vast energy potential of our thorium resources not only as source for electricity production but also as a primary source for other forms of energy use. A number of new technology areas such as accelerator driven systems, high temperature reactors, materials and recycle technology etc. have been nucleated for this purpose. Kakodkar continues to be actively involved in programmes related to augmentation of Thorium utilisation in our nuclear power programme.

Kakodkar has been a key contributor to India's strategic programme. He was among the chosen few involved in the first successful Peaceful Nuclear Explosion Experiment that India conducted on May 18, 1974 at Pokhran. And later, he played a key role in the series of successful Nuclear Tests conducted during May 1998, again at Pokhran. India also demonstrated nuclear submarine powerpack technology under Kakodkar's leadership.

Dr Vijay Bhatkar is one of the most acclaimed scientists and IT leaders of India. He is best known as the architect of India's first supercomputer and as the founder Executive Director of C-DAC, India's national initiative in supercomputing. He is credited with the creation of several national institutions, notably amongst them being C-DAC, ER&DC, IIITM-K, I2IT, ETH Research Lab, MKCL and India International Multiversity.

He has been a Member of Scientific Advisory Committee to Cabinet of Govt of India, Governing Council Member of CSIR, India and eGovernance Committee Chairman of Governments of Maharashtra and Goa.

A Fellow of IEEE, ACM, CSI, INAE and leading scientific, engineering and professional societies of India, he has been honored with Padmashri and Maharashtra Bhushan awards. Other recognitions include Saint Dnyaneshwar World Peace Prize, Lokmanya Tilak Award , HK Firodia and Dataquest Lifetime Achievement Awards, and many others. He was a nominee for Petersburg Prize and is a Distinguished Alumni of IIT, Delhi.

Dr Bhatkar has authored and edited 12 books and 80 research & technical papers. His current research interests include Exascale Supercomputing, AI, Brain-Mind-Consciousness, and Synthesis of Science & Spirituality.

He is presently the Chancellor of India International Multiversity, Chairman of ETH Research Lab, Chief Mentor of I2IT, and National President of Vijnan Bharati.

Key Note Address – Co-operative Movement in India - Shri Subhashji Mandge, Indian Dairy Association, Shri Jyotindrabhai Mehta & Shri Satish Marathe

Key Note Address – Education – Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman of All India Council for Technical Education

Dr. S.B.Majumdar , Shri Anil Walsangkar

Dr Anil Sahasrabudhe is the present Chairman, All India Council of Technical Education. Previous to this assignment he was Director, of the College of Engineering Pune (CoEP), Asia's third oldest Engineering institute. He is also the secretary of the Board of Governors of (CoEP). Prior to joining CoEP, he was a faculty member at IIT Guwahati for 11 years and a lecturer at North Eastern Regional Institute of Science

and Technology (NERIST) in Arunachal Pradesh. During his tenure COEP has grown to be among the top 20 institutes in India and every industry wishes to have some collaboration or the other with COEP. COEP also received second best institute in the country for industry institute interaction based on a survey of 158 colleges conducted jointly by AICTE and CII. Dr. Sahasrabudhe is a Gold medalist during his B.E. in Mechanical Engineering and did his Ph.D from Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

#### Key Note address

Urban Development & Smart Cities – Hon. Shri Vaikaiah Naidu, Union Minister for Urban

Name	Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu
Date of Birth	01/07/1949
Present Address	30, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi - 110011 Telephone : 23019387, 23019388, Mobile: 9868181988
Email id	mvnaidu[at]sansad[dot]nic[dot]in
Educational Qualifications	B.A., B.L. Educated at V.R. High School, Nellore, V.R. College, Nellore and Law College, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

Profession	Agriculturist/Farmer, Political and Social Worker
Positions Held	1973-74 President, Students Union, Andhra University Colleges 1974 Convener, Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Kshatra Sangharsha Samiti of Andhra Pradesh 1977-80 President, Youth Wing of Janata Party, Andhra Pradesh 1978-83 Member, Legislative Assembly, Andhra Pradesh 1980-83 Vice-President, Youth Wing of All India B.J.P. 1980-85 Leader, B.J.P. Legislature Party in Andhra Pradesh 1983-85 Member, Legislative Assembly, Andhra Pradesh 1985-88 General Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State B.J.P. 1988-93 President, Andhra Pradesh State Unit of B.J.P. 1993 - Sept. 2000 General Secretary, All India B.J.P. April 1998 Elected to Rajya Sabha 1998-99 Member, Committee on Home Affairs Member, Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Agriculture Dec. 1999 - 2001 Member, Committee on Finance Jan. 2000 - Feb. 2004 Member, Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Rural Development 30 Sept. 2000 - 30 June 2002 Minister of Rural Development July 2002- Dec. 2003 National President, B.J.P. Jan. 2003 - Feb. 2004 Member, Committee on External Affairs Jan. 2004 - Oct. 2004 National President, B.J.P. (second term) July 2004 Re-elected to Rajya Sabha Aug. 2004 - May 2009 Member, Committee on Finance Oct. 2004 - May 2009 Member, Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution April 2005 - Jan. 2006 Vice-President, B.J.P. Jan. 2006 onwards Member, Parliamentary Board of B.J.P. and Central Election Committee Sept. 2006- Sept. 2009 Chairman, Committee on Petitions Oct. 2006 onwards Member, General Purposes Committee Dec. 2008 onwards Member, Tobacco Board Aug. 2009 onwards Chairman, Committee on Home Affairs July 2010 Re-elected to Rajya Sabha April 2011 onwards Chairman, Sub-Committee to examine various provisions of the Enemy Property (Amendment & Validation) Second Bill, 2010 of the Committee on Home Affairs Dec. 2011 onwards Vice-President, Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management Aug. 2012 onwards Chairman, Committee on Human Resource Development
Books Published	Articles in newspapers on the subjects of political and public interests
Sports, Clubs, Favourite Pastimes and Recreation	Reading and educating people
Countries Visited	U.S.A., U.K., Malaysia, Singapore, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Australia, Mauritius, Maldives and Thailand
Other Information	Chairman, Students' Union at College and also in University; imprisoned under M.I.S.A. during the emergency, 1975-77; Secretary, (i) B.J.P. Parliamentary Board and (ii) B.J.P. Central Election Committee; Spokesman, B.J.P., 1996-2000; Member, (i) Parliamentary Board of B.J.P., since February 2006 and (ii) Central Election Committee, since February 2006

## Brinda Somaya

Brinda Somaya is an architect and urban conservationist. Upon completion of her Bachelor of Architecture from Mumbai University and her Master of Arts from Smith College in Northampton, MA, USA, she started her firm Somaya and Kalappa Consultants in 1978 in Mumbai, India. In May 2012 she was the recipient of an Honorary Doctorate from her alma mater, Smith College. In 2014 she was awarded the Indian Institute of Architects - Baburao Mhatre Gold Medal for Lifetime Achievement.

Over three decades she has merged architecture, conservation and social equity in projects ranging from institutional campuses and rehabilitation of an earthquake-torn village to the restoration of an 18th century Cathedral, showing that progress and history need not be at odds. Her philosophy: 'the Architect's role is that of guardian - his is the conscience of the built and un-built environment.' This belief underlines her work that spans large corporate, industrial and institutional campuses and extends to public spaces, which she has rebuilt and sometimes reinvented as pavements, parks and plazas. Master-planning and building design of multiple corporate and educational campuses has become one of her areas of expertise. Some of these award-winning campuses include Tata Consultancy Services, Banyan Park, Mumbai; Nalanda International School, Vadodara; and Zensar Technologies, Pune. Her firm has recently

won the competition for the `Restoration and Upgradation of the historic Louis Kahn Buildings of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM-A)

Brinda is a Member of the National Advisory Board of NCSHS (National Centre for Safety of Heritage Structures) 2014 Under the Aegis of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (Government of India) IIT-Madras and also the Member of the Editorial Board for MARG Architectural Books. As a member of the Committee of `Environmental Impact Assessment of New Construction Projects for `Ministry of Environment & Forests' Government of India, the Mumbai Urban Heritage Conservation Committee, and Mumbai's Initiative for the Protection and Improvement of Streets and Public Spaces, Brinda Somaya has been actively involved in participating in her country's and city's development. She was also on the IAWA board of Advisors (International Archives of Women in Architecture), U.S.A. and Founder Trustee of the HECAR Foundation which has brought out several publications on Heritage and Architecture. She chaired a conference & organized a seminal exhibition on the Work of Women Architects with a focus on South Asia in Mumbai. In addition `The Hecar Foundation has brought out several books/documents such as `An Emancipated Place': Women in Architecture 2000+, `Silent Sentinels' Traditional Architecture of Coorg, `The Cathedral Schools Portfolio and `The Mumbai Esplanade Project'. The most recent publication is the `Vanishing Homes of India' which documents one Photographer's T.S.N. Nagarajan's memorable journey across the country in his quest for century-old homes and fading lifestyles.

Over the years, she has won numerous international and national awards. In 2004 Brinda Somaya won the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage award for the restoration of the St.Thomas' Cathedral in Mumbai. She is also a Leading European Architects Forum award winner for the new Nalanda Schools Campus in Baroda in 2006. She was the first woman to have won the Wienerberger Golden Architect Award for lifetime achievement - a peer award, in 2007. In 2008 a mention was awarded to Brinda Somaya by the UIA (International Union of Architects) Sgoutas Prize for alleviation of poverty for her Bhuj Village Project. Two of her projects were also nominated for the Aga Khan award. In 2013 she was chosen as one of the 100 GLOBAL PUBLIC INTEREST DESIGN persons working at the intersection of design and service globally.

Brinda has delivered analytical and critical talks as well as presented papers in India and abroad on her work - and other connected subjects. She has given lectures in the U.S.A, U.K., Australia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka & India and her work has been exhibited in the USA, UK & Japan. She has served as an Examiner & Jury Member in India & Abroad.

Key Note address

Hon. Shri Prakashji Javadekar

Union Minister of State for Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Dr. Rajendra Singh

Key Note address - Defence

LT GEN DR. DB SHEKATKAR, PVSM, AVSM, VSM (RETD)

1. Served in Army for 4 decades.
2. Participated in India-Pakistan war in 1965 in Kashmir. In 1971 in Western Theatre. He trained Mukti Bahini in Bangladesh before war of liberation.
3. During Kargil war in 1999 he was incharge of entire China front in Arunachal Pradesh which is claimed by China and is now called by them as South Tibet.
4. He was incharge of border management with China in Arunachal Pradesh, Myanmar, Bhutan and part of border with Bangladesh.
5. He served extensively in North East combating insurgency (internal Revolt) in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and other areas.
6. He served in Bluestar operations in Punjab and later, combated terrorism as Brigadier in Punjab, as Major General in Kashmir and as Lt General in Assam and other parts of North East India.
7. He has experience of controlling communal violence in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

8. He served at Army Headquarters, New Delhi as Deputy Director General of Military operations, as Additional Director General of Military operations and as Director General of Perspective (Strategic) planning.
9. He served as member of "Joint Working Group" dealing with India-China boundary other disputes. He also served as member of "Expert Group" dealing with boundary dispute. He was member of drafting team of Peace and Tranquility Agreement signed during Prime Ministership of Shri Narsimha Rao.
10. He has participated in negotiations with China and also with Pakistan on Siachen Glacier issue.
11. He was member of India-USA Defence Cooperation and Strategic Partnership initiatives.
12. He forced a record number of terrorists in Kashmir (1267) trained in Afghanistan and Pakistan to give up terrorism and lead a normal life. This is a "record" probably in the world, after II world war where terrorists indoctrinated by "Religious Fundamentalism" gave up terrorism.
13. For his dedication, devotion, and contribution to national cause, he has been decorated thrice by President of India.
  - a. First by Vishisht Seva Medal in 1981 (VSM)
  - b. Second by Ati Vishisht Seva Medal in 1997 (AVSM)
  - c. Third by Param Vishisht Seva Medal in 2002 (PVSM)

Key Note Address – Indian Economy -

Amartya Sen

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OR

Arindam Chaudhuri: Arindam Chaudhuri is one of the well known Indian economists. He is the founder "The Great Indian Dream Foundation" and "Planman group of companies". Arindam Chaudhuri received his Post Graduate Diploma in Planning and Entrepreneurship degree in the year 1992 from The Indian Institute of Planning and Management. He has received several awards for his contribution in the economic sector of the country. Arindam Chaudhuri was also appointed for the Planning Commission of India in 2004 as Consultative Committee member. He is Chairman, IIPM (Indian Institute of Planning & Management, New Delhi.

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