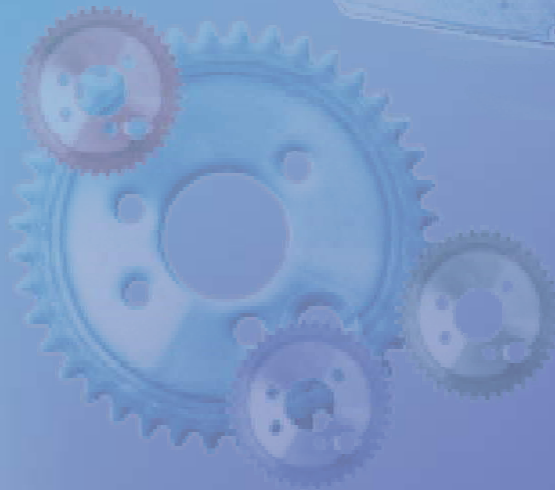
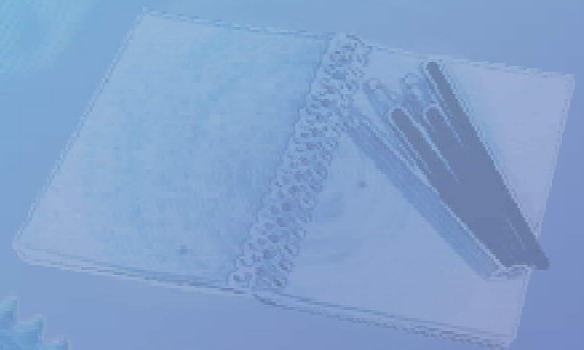


A song of Technocrats

March 2008



PLATINUM FOUNDATION MANAGED

GANDHINAGAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Approved by AICTE and affiliated to Gujarat University)

MOTI BHOYAN, KHATRAJ-KALOL ROAD TA. KALOL, DIST, GANDHINAGAR 382721

PH: 02764 281860 FAX: 02764 281862 EMAIL: git_enggcollege@yahoo.com

WEB: www.git.org.in



First Year A-Division



First Year B-Division



First Year C-Division



First Year D-Division



First Year E-Division

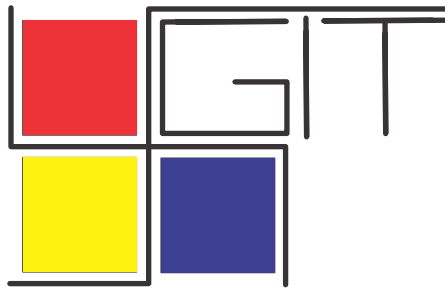


First Year F-Division



A song of Technocrats

Annual Magazine
of



PLATINUM FOUNDATION MANAGED

GANDHINAGAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(A Center of Engineering & Management Studies)

Approved by AICTE and Affiliated to Gujarat University & Gujarat Technological University)

At. Moti Bhoyan, Khatraj-Kalol Road Ta. Kalol, Dist. Gandhinaar - 382721

Ph. 02764-281860/61, Fax. 02764-281862, Web. www.git.org.in, E-Mail. director@git.org.in

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ms. Zalak Modi
Lecturer, Ec Dept.

Dr. K. N. Sheth
Director
Gandhinagar Institute of Technology

Prayer

ITANEE SHAKTEE HUMEI DENAA DAATAA.....MAN KAA WISHWAAS KAMAJOR HO NAA.....

HUM CHALE NEK RASTE PE HUM SE.....BHOOLAKAR BHEE KOEE BHOOL HO NAA....

DUR AGYAN KE HO ANDHERE.....TAU HAME GYAN KI ROSHANI DE....

HAR BURAI SE BACH KE RAHE HUM....JITANI BHI DE BHALI JINDAGI DE....

BAIR HO NA KISI KA KISISE....BHAVANA MAN ME BADALE KI HO NA....

HUM CHALE NEK RASTE PE HUM SE.....BHOOLAKAR BHEE KOEE BHOOL HO NAA....

HUM NA SOCHE HAME KYA MILA HE...HUM YE SOCHE KIYA KYA HE ARPAN...

FUL KHUSHIYON KE BATEN SABHIKO...SAB KA JIVAN HI BAN JAYE MADHUBAN...

APANI KRUNA KA JAL TU BAHA KE, KAR DO PAVAN HAR EK MAN KA KONA..

HUM CHALE NEK RASTE PE HUM SE.....BHOOLAKAR BHEE KOEE BHOOL HO NAA....

HAR TARAF JULM HAIN, BEBASEE HAIN....SAHEMA SAHEMA SA HAR ADAMI HAIN.....

PAP KA BOZ BADHATA HI JAYE...JANE KAISE YE DHARATI THAME HAIN....

BOZ MAMATA SE TU YE UTHA LE...TERI RACHANA KA HI ANT HO NA...

HUM CHALE NEK RASTE PE HUM SE.....BHOOLAKAR BHEE KOEE BHOOL HO NAA....

HUM ANDHERE MEIN HAIN ROSHANI DE...KHO NA DE KHUD KO HI DUSHMANI SE...

HUM SAJA PAYE APANE KIYE KI... MAUT BHI HO TO SAH LE KHUSHI SE...

KAL JO GUJARA HAIN FIR SE NA GUJARE...ANEWALA WO KAL ESA HO NA...

HUM CHALE NEK RASTE PE HUM SE.....BHOOLAKAR BHEE KOEE BHOOL HO NAA....

ITANEE SHAKTEE HUMEI DENAA DAATAA...MAN KAA WISHWAAS KAMAJOR HO NAA.....

Message from Shri Harishbhai Rohera

Trustee Platinum Foundation



I am happy to learn that GIT is releasing second issue of college magazine. The magazine is meaningful presentation of the students and the faculty members.

At the outset, I would like to sincerely congratulate Dr. K. N. Sheth, President of the student council, Prof. Deepak Gaywala and Prof. Anshu Shah, Vice President (MBA) and Vice President (Engg.) respectively. Ms. Zalak Modi has also worked hard in bringing out the second issue of college magazine. Mr. Hiren Trivedi also has worked meticulously for designing this colorful magazine.

The contribution made by the students and faculty members are worth appreciating. I am sure with the existing teamwork; sky is the limit for GIT.

I complement the students and faculty members for their endeavors made by them in bringing out this wonderful issue.

Shri Harishbhai Rohera

પ્લેટીનમ કોન્ડેશનના ટ્રસ્ટીશ્રી માનનીય પ્રો. ધનશ્યામભાઈ ઠક્કર ના આશીર્વાચનો



ગાંધીનગર ઈન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ ઓફ ટેકનોલોજીનાં તૃતીય વાર્ષિક મહોત્સવ અંગેના સ્મૃતિગ્રંથની પ્રસિધ્ધિ, એ મારા માટે વર્ષ ૨૦૦૮-૨૦૦૯ ની પંચરત્નમાળાનું પાચમું રત્ન બન્યું છે. આ પ્રસંગની લાગણીઓ વ્યક્ત કરવા મને શબ્દો નથી મળતા આ પ્રસંગ એટલો અદ્ભૂત, આગવો અને આનંદપ્રદ લાગે છે કે મારું હૃદય આનંદની લાગણીઓથી ભિભરાઈ ગયું છે.

આ સ્મૃતિગ્રંથના પાનાઓ આપણી આ સંસ્થાની સિધ્ધિ, સાહસ્ય અને પ્રગતિની ઈતિહાસ વર્ણવે છે. આ સંસ્થાના વિદ્યાર્થીમિત્રોએ, માત્ર ભણવામાંજ નહીં પરંતુ ભણવાની સાથે સાથે સ્મૃત-ગમતક્ષેત્રે તેમજ સાસ્કૃતિકક્ષેત્રે પણ આપણી સંસ્થાના કાર્યદક્ષ અને કાર્યનિષ્ઠ વડા ડૉ. કે. એન. શેઠ સાહેબના વડપણ હેઠળ અને અધ્યાપકમિત્રોના માર્ગદર્શન હેઠળ નોંધપાત્ર સફળતા હાંસલ કરી છે. જે કાબિલેદાદ છે અને જેને બિરદાવ્યા વગર હું રહી શકતો નથી. જી.આઈ.ટી કેમિયિના તમામ સભ્યોને મારા ખૂબ ખૂબ અભિનંદન.

થ્રેઈ પણ સંસ્થાની પ્રસિધ્ધિ, એ સંચાલક મંડળના હકારાત્મક અભિગમ, સંસ્થાના વડાની કાબિલિયત, સહ - કાર્યકરોના સહકાર અને વિદ્યાર્થીમિત્રોની રચનાત્મક મહિનતનો પરિપાક છે, જે આપણી સંસ્થા માટે સાચું જ ઠર્યું છે.

આપણી સંસ્થાની આટલા ટૂંકા સમયગાળાની પ્રગતિ એ આપણી સંસ્થાના ડાયરેક્ટર, ડૉ. કે. એન. શેઠ સાહેબની ઉત્સાહપ્રેરક ધગધ, તનતોડ પ્રયત્નો અને દરેક બાબતો માટેની સાચી સમજણને આભારી છે. તેની નોંધ લેવી જ ઘટે. એમના વડપણ હેઠળ આપણી સંસ્થા ખૂબ ખૂબ પ્રગતિ કરશે, એમાં મને કોઈ પણ જાતની શંકા નથી. આપણી સંસ્થાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પણ જીવનના તમામક્ષેત્રે ઝળહળતી કારકિર્દી બનાવશે એ માટે તમામ વિદ્યાર્થીમિત્રોને મારા અંતરના આશીર્વાદ છે.

આ સંસ્થાના તમામ શૈક્ષણિક અને બિનશૈક્ષણિક સ્ટાફના સભ્યોએ વિદ્યાર્થીઓના સર્વાંગી વિકાસ માટે અમૂલ્ય ફાળો આપ્યો છે. એ માટે તમામ પ્લેટીનમ ટ્રસ્ટના અભિનંદનને પાત્ર છે.

પ્રો. ધનશ્યામભાઈ ઠક્કર

Director's Message



It gives me a great pleasure that the second issue of GIT magazine called "Git – A song of Technocrats" is being published this year also. This publication has a meaningful, creative and expressive skill and talent of students as well as faculty members of GIT. In a span of three years of journey, GIT has accomplished the mission effectively for which it was setup. Hold on, it is not the end. Institute has been constantly achieving the laurels of excellence in the field of academic and co-curricular activities. It is a matter of pride to state that the national level technical symposium entitled "D!MenSiON'09" was one of the most successful event of the year wherein large number of students other than GIT also participated in various techno managerial competitions. The media including Doordarshan and TV9 also comprehensively covered these events. I was confident that students will make the "D!MenSiOn09" successful because many students of GIT were winners at almost all engineering colleges of Gujarat.

The vision of this institute to create the educational excellence is coming true. The institute which was primarily setup as a degree engineering college has also achieved its name as post graduate institute of management leading to MBA in three streams of specialization viz. Financial Management, Human Resource Management and Marketing Management.

The credit of the transformation of the dream into its reality is on account of the devotion and commitment of experienced Trustees of Platinum Foundation Mr. Harishbhai Rohera, Prof. Ghanshyambhai Thakkar, Mr. Deepakbhai Ravani, Mr. Pravinbhai Shah and Smt. Varshaben M. Pandhi. I take an opportunity to express my deep feelings of gratitude to all the trustees of Platinum Foundation for motivating and mentoring us.

I am extremely happy to mention that throughout the year the faculty members have worked very hard to achieve all kinds of curricular and co-curricular activities. Not only the tech fest but the institute conducted many state level seminars on Technology management, Commercialization Wireless Communication under the banner of Industrial Interface through Interaction popularly known as III. I feel our faculty members have lot of potential and they can do better.

I feel privileged to compliment the staff members and the students for showing high level energy throughout the year in accomplishing the high horizons in all the institutional activities like Blood Donation Camp, Kite Festival, Debate competition, elocution competition, Rangoli Competition, Essay Competition, Youth Festival of Gujarat University and sports activities at Gujarat University South Zone Local Committee and SVNIT. Of course this list is not exhaustive as we have to add the efforts made by them in bringing out the second issue of GIT magazine "Git – A song of technocrat.

On this occasion, I convey my best wishes to students and staff of GIT for their best future.

Moti Bhojan, Gandhinagar
8th April, 2009

Dr. K. N. Sheth
President – Student Council

From the Editor's Desk

The second issue of GIT "A song of technocrat" is released to provide the readers at the various interesting sessions in engineering and management. This magazine provides precise information about the technical events, seminars, management contests, cultural and sports activities of the current academic year.

This magazine has been continently structured so that it becomes very convenient to readers to peruse any interesting content of any of the event or activity. The contribution is absolutely from the family of GIT. The contribution made by the students as well as the teachers is outstanding because the senior most students have completed just three years. The faculty members have also taken pain in motivating the students to write for this magazine. We heartily congratulate the students and the faculty members for their efforts in the right direction.

During the edition, we have travelled a joyful journey of various articles submitted by the students as well as by the faculty members. Few of the articles are "Kruti" of Kruti's Corner, student wall bulletin of GIT.

We hope that this edition will serve a purposeful presentation to the readers. We regret unintentional error, if any, in publication of this magazine.

Editorial Board

Student's Council

Dr. K. N. Sheth

President

Vice President : **Prof. Anshu Shah** (Engg.), **Prof. Deepak Gaywala** (MBA)

8	General Secretary	:	Keyoor Prajapati
8	Asst. General Secretary	:	Meghal Bhatt
8	Ladies Representative	:	Megha Patel
8	Cultural Secretary	:	Mitisha Vaidya , Engg
		:	Krupal Sevak , MBA
8	Sports Secretary	:	Sayed Mushraf , Engg.
		:	Neel Shah , MBA

Class Representatives

(Third Year) ENGG.

Braj Kishor Mandal	-	(3 rd ME)
Saharsh Shah	-	(3 rd IT)
Vivek Pathak	-	(3 rd EC)
Stuti Vora	-	(3 rd CE)

(Second Year) ENGG.

Keyoor Prajapati	-	(2 nd ME)
Kaushal Parikh	-	(2 nd IT)
Ravi Modi	-	(2 nd EC)
Jaynesh Patel	-	(2 nd CE)
Sunny Pandya	-	(2 nd CE)

(First Year) ENGG.

Shinod Babu Mathunni	-	A.DIV
Pankit N Patel	-	B.DIV
Patel Nrupen J.	-	C.DIV
Pandya Swapnil K	-	D.DIV
Patel Sunny K	-	E.DIV
Anuradha Tiwari	-	F.DIV

(First Year) MBA

Jignesh Panchal	-	MBA
Nibi Thomas	-	MBA



THIRD ANNUAL ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT - 2009

We congratulate all the students of our institute specially those who have secured higher marks in University Examinations. The followings students are the top notchers in the University examination conducted in the academic year - 2008-09

Electronics & Communication Engineering Department		
 <p>Name : Jaynil Soni Rank : 1st % : 7.9</p>	 <p>Name : Kruti Acharya Rank : 2nd % : 7.89</p>	 <p>Name : Ruchi Sharma Rank : 3rd % : 7.82</p>

Information Technology Department	
 <p>Name : Vikrant P. Chaubay Rank : 1st % : 7.87</p>	 <p>Name : Dhawani N. Shah Rank : 2nd % : 7.61</p>
 <p>Name : Darshil A. Soni Rank : 3rd % : 7.58</p>	 <p>Name : Ishita Thaker Rank : 3rd % : 7.58</p>




Information Technology Department	
 <p>Name : Anil Motwani Rank : 1st % : 8.04</p>	 <p>Name : Madhuri Nainani Rank : 2nd % : 7.46</p>
 <p>Name : Priti Thakur Rank : 2nd % : 7.46</p>	 <p>Name : Naved Munshi Rank : 3rd % : 7.21</p>

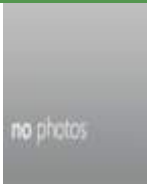


Mechanical Engineering Department		
 <p>Name : Akshay K. Soni Rank : 1st % : 7.94</p>	 <p>Name : Viral S. Bhachech Rank : 2nd % : 7.03</p>	 <p>Name : Parth A. Shah Rank : 3rd % : 6.74</p>

Rankers of GIT

First Year

Electronics & Communication Engineering Department		
 Name : Charania Sujay Rank : 1 st % : 78.64	 Name : Gohil Devansh Rank : 3 rd % : 75	 Name : Pooja Trivedi Rank : 2 nd % : 73.78




Computer Engineering Department		
 Name : Majumdar Aadit Rank : 1 st % : 80.64	 Name : Shah Karishma Rank : 2 nd % : 74.88	 Name : Pillai Dhanya Rank : 3 rd % : 74.85




Information Technology Department		
 Name : Desai Suniti Rank : 1 st % : 76.8	 Name : Lalluwadia Nancy Rank : 2 nd % : 74.6	 Name : Hardik Parekh Rank : 3 rd % : 73.9




Mechanical Engineering Department		
 Name : Anand Divakaram Rank : 1 st % : 79.16	 Name : Mudaliar Tamilarasam Rank : 2 nd % : 76.66	 Name : Patel DhavalKumar Rank : 3 rd % : 73.32




Rankers of GIT

Fourth Semester (Second Year)

Electronics & Communication Engineering Department		
		
Name : Dharajia Himanshu Rank : 1 st % : 71.31	Name : Dipak Patel Rank : 2 nd % : 70.62	Name : Govind Yadav Rank : 3 rd % : 66.37

Computer Engineering Department		
		
Name : Seema Juneja Rank : 1 st % : 73.69	Name : Stuti Vora Rank : 2 nd % : 69.82	Name : Uday Shukla Rank : 3 rd % : 69.21




Information Technology Department		
		
Name : Dhaval Patel Rank : 1 st % : 76.50	Name : Dipak Patel Rank : 2 nd % : 73.75	Name : Nidhi Rajyaguru Rank : 3 rd % : 67.25




Mechanical Engineering Department		
		
Name : Nilam Patel Rank : 1 st % : 72.53	Name : Hardik Shah Rank : 2 nd % : 69.60	Name : Chintan Modi Rank : 3 rd % : 65.07



Rankers of GIT

Fifth Semester (Third Year)

Electronics & Communication Engineering Department		
 Name : Dipak Patel Rank : 1 st % : 70.37	 Name : Himanshu Dharajia Rank : 2 nd % : 69.87	 Name : Govind Yadav Rank : 3 rd % : 66.00

Computer Engineering Department		
 Name : Seema Juneja Rank : 1 st % : 76.00	 Name : Stuti Vora Rank : 2 nd % : 71.50	 Name : Ashok Pariya Rank : 3 rd % : 68.61

Information Technology Department		
 Name : Dhaval Patel Rank : 1 st % : 78.13	 Name : Kiran Patel Rank : 2 nd % : 73.75	 Name : Monika Chauhan Rank : 3 rd % : 71.13

Mechanical Engineering Department		
 Name : Hardik Shah Rank : 1 st % : 72.53	 Name : Patel Nilam Rank : 2 nd % : 69.60	 Name : Smithkumar Naik Rank : 3 rd % : 66.53

Proud of GITans

- Dhaval Patel, 06IT29 Secured First Position in 5th Semester in the University Examination.

REPRESENTATION IN THE TECH FESTS ORGANISED BY ENGINEERING COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

GIT students have participated in the technical symposiums organised by various colleges of Gujarat & other states. They have shown their technical talent in many events, the details of winners are as under:-

S. No.	Name of Student	Class	Name of organising College	Name of Event	Rank
1.	Saharsh Shah	06 IT050	LDRP	Programming	II
2.	Rachit Dalpat	07CE094	LDCE	Robotics	III
3.	Rutvij Trivedi	06EC062	C.U. SHAH	Robotics	II
4.	Rushil	06IT035	LDCE	Robotics	I
5.	Meet Bhagat	08IT003	Nirma University	Counter Strike	I
6.	Somesh Bais	06IT004	DAIICT	Forth Edge	I
7.	Mehul Dholakiya	07ME154	LDCE	Robotics	I
8.	Jignesh Pansuria	07ME156	LDCE	Robotics	I
9.	Dholakiya Mehul Kumar	07ME154	LDCE	Junk Yard	I
10.	Patel Amit	07ME157	LDCE	Junk Yard	I
11.	Chirag Choudhary	07ME153	LDCE	Junk Yard	I
12.	Sunny Patel	08ME020	Nirma university	Robotics	II
13.	Akshay Soni	08ME031	Nirma university	Robotics	II
14.	Viral Bachchech	08ME002	Nirma university	Robotics	II
15.	Parth Shah	08ME060	Nirma university	Robotics	II
16.	Nabil Bisnagari	06IT005	LDRP	AD Contrive	II

Representation in the Youth Festival Organised by Gujarat University

Our students have participated and won prizes in the events organised under the Youth Festival Organised by Gujarat University. The details of participation are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Student	Class	Name of Event	Rank
1.	Bhavade Ruchi Arun	08IT002	Classical Vocal Solo	I
2.	Kalburgi Bhagyesh	07EC152	Rangoli Competition	II
3.	Patel Viral N.	07EC029	Light Vocal (Indian)	-
4.	Patel Megha K.	06IT033	Collage	-
5.	Patel Ravi	07EC055	Mono Acting	-
6.	Anovadiya Tejas	07EC001	Cartooning	-
7.	Vyas Ishita N.	07EC155	Poster Making	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF CULTURAL SOCIETY

The principal objective of the Cultural Society is to promote and groom the talent of our students in the field of cultural activities and management of various events for their overall development. To achieve this objective the Cultural Society of this institute was constituted in the month of September - 2007. The structure of the Society for the year 2008- 2009 is as follows:-

Dr. K. N. Sheth
President

Prof. Anshu Shah
Vice President (Engg.)

Prof. Deepak Gaywala
Vice President (M.B.A.)

Mr. Yogesh Prajapati
Coordinator

Mrs. Rupam Gupta
Ms. Megha Shah
Ms. Chandani Changela
Mr. Gaurang Trivedi
Members

Ms. Mitisha Vaidya
Students - Cultural Secretary

In the session 2008-09 the society has organised many curricular and co-curricular activities. A brief introduction of all these activities are given as under:-

VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION CAMP

At the outset of the year 2008 – 2009, the first noble initiative taken was to serve the humanity and help the needful of blood through Voluntary Blood Donation Camp. The Camp has been organised in association with Indian Red Cross Society, Ahmedabad in the month of September, 08. In this camp 250 blood units were collected from students and faculty members of GIT. The donors were given a certificate of appreciation for their noble act.

This event was coordinated by Dr. K. N. Sheth, Director of this institute and Parthiv Shah, Lecturer, Electrical Engineering.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION

On the occasion of Teachers Day an Elocution Competition was organised on 5th September, 08 on the topic: "Dr. Radhakrishnan: An Ideal Teacher". For this competition the panel of judges was as follows:

- Mrs. Kinjal Adhvaryu, Coordinator, CE
- Mrs. Rupam Gupta, Librarian
- Prof. Umang Patdiwala, Coordinator, ME

The Names of the winners are as under:

- First prize : Ishita Thakkar- 08CE067
- Second prize : Soni Jainil, 08EC032
- Third prize : Memon Moinuddin- 06EC017
: Richa Singh- 06EC052

GIT Kite Festival

GIT Kite Festival'09 has been organized in a wonderful way in the ambiance of the institute on 26th January, 2009. Two different competitions were conducted viz. Kite Cutting and Fancy kite Flying Competition.

KITE CUTTING COMPETITION

In this competition students were provided a restricted area in which they were supposed to fly kites and were provided total ten numbers of kites. In each group maximum four participants were allowed. In each restricted area one supervisor was allotted. A team who cut maximum number of kites was declared the winner.

The panel of judges was as follow:-

- Prof. R.S. Gujar, Coordinator, Civil Engg.
- Prof. U.J. Patdiwala, Coordinator, ME
- Prof. Anshu Shah, Coordinator EC

The winners are as follows:

- First Prize : Syed Mohd. Mushraf - 06ME049
Panchal Ankit - 06ME018
Patel Janak Kumar – 06ME027
Parihar Vinay – 06ME055
- Second Prize: Patel Jaynesh – 07CE113
Dalpat Rachit – 07CE094
Patel Jigar - 07CE099
Jain Sourabh – 07CE111
- Third prize : Vaja Sameer – 08CE120
Dhamaliya Jatin – 06ME006
Patel Mitul – 06ME031
Talavia Harshil – 06ME050

FANCY KITE FLYING COMPETITION

This was another competition which was held on the same day. In this competition students had shown their creativity in kite making. Another criterion which was checked is that all those kites should be flyable. GIT students have shown their artistic brilliance in this competition.

The panel of Judges was as follows:-

- Mr. Balvant Tondel, Librarian, MBA
- Ms. Arpita Dey, Lecturer, MBA
- Mr. Indresh Shah, Sr. Lecturer, EC
- Mr. Hardik Bhatt, SR. Lecturer, EC
- Prof. Amit Sharma, Asst. Prof., EC

The winners of this category were:-

- First prize : Bhatt Meghal – 06EC002
Patel Jaynesh- 07CE114
Pathan Najibullah - 06EC040

- Second prize : Shah Kinnar – 06EC050
Shah Dikesh- 06EC049
- Third prize : Bhatt Meghal – 06EC002
Patel Jaynesh – 07CE114

DEBATE COMPETITION

A Debate Competition was organized on “Can global recession get remission by the next year”? After the competition the jury also shared their views on the issue and given topic on the presentation skills to the participants

The panel of judges was as follows:-

- Mr. Ritesh Sikligar, Asst. Director, Hasmukh Goswami College of Engg.
- Prof. Deepak Gaywala, Coordinator, Dept of MBA
- Mr. Milan Shah, Lecturer, Dept. of MBA
- Mr. Parag Shah, Head HR, Reliance Fresh, Gujarat
- The list of winners is as under:

- First Prize : Soni Jaymin- 08EC032
- Second prize : Thakkar Ishita – 08CE067
- Third prize : Pandya Gaurav – 08MBA027

RANGOLI COMPETITION

The beginning of the New Year was marked with the colors by means of “rangoli competition” which was held on 25th February, 2009. Many GIT students participated in this competition. Judgment was based on cleanliness, themes and color combination used by different participants. Students have shown their artistic excellence in this competition.

The panel of judges was as follows:-

- Ms. Chandni Changela, Lecturer, Dept of Maths
- Mr. Indresh Shah, Sr. Lecturer, Ec
- Mr. Milan Shah, Lecturer, MBA
- Ms. Bindal Gandhi, Lecturer, EC

The lists of winners are as follows:

- First prize : Bhagyesh Kalburgi – 07EC152
- Second prize : Ishita Thakar – 08CE067
- Second prize : Dipali Vanar - 08CE113
- Third prize : Karishma Trivedi – 08CE110
- Third prize : Ishita Vyas – 07EC155

ESSAY COMPETITION

On 27th February, 09 an essay competition was organised on the topic “Anatomy of Satyam Fraud”.

The judges of the competition were as under:-

- Mr. Ritesh Sikligar, Asst. Director, Hasmukh Goswami College of Engineering
- Ms. Arpita Dey, Lecturer, MBA Programme

The Name of the winners is as under:-

- First prize : Dhanya Pillai – 07CE042
- Second prize : Oza Riddhi – 07CE077
- Third prize : Kartik Shukla – 07IT044

KRUTI'S CORNER

In the Kruti's Corner students can display their painting, poems, general articles, technical articles & their creativity on Notice Board.

The judges of the event were:-

- Ms. Zalak Modi, Lecturer, EC
- Ms. Chandni Changela, Lecturer, Maths
- Ms. Bindal Gandhi, Lecturer, EC
- Ms. Niral Gandhi, Librarian
- Ms. Dipti Joshi, Librarian

The results are as under:-

- First prize : Bhagyesh Kalburgi (Painting) - 07EC152
Ishita Vyas (Painting) - 07EC155
- Second prize : Nirmal Gandhi (Poem) – 08IT051
- Third Prize : Brijesh Mehta (Article) – 07IT014
Riddhi Shukla (Painting) – 06EC061

Annual Report of Sports Society of GIT

The Sports Society of GIT was established during the month of September – 2007.

The structure of the Sports Society for the academic year 2008- 2009 is as under:-

Dr. K. N. Sheth
President

Prof. Anshu Shah
Vice President (Engg.)

Prof. Deepak Gaywala
Vice President (M.B.A.)

Mr. Parthiv Shah
Co-ordinator, Sports

Mr. Balvant Tandel
Mr. Nirav Pandya
Mr. Kashyap Patel
Mr. Vijay Baria
Mr. Rashmikant Patel
Mr. Gaurang Trivedi

Syed Mushraf
Students - Sports Secretary

The principal objective of the constitution of Sports Society is to excel in the field of Sports and Games and promote the talent and the skills that the students of our institute possess. In order to bring excellence in sports activities, our Institute represented in various tournaments organized by Gujarat University South Zone Local Committee and SVNIT etc. GIT also celebrated Sports activities this year. The brief summary of the important activities performed are given in following paragraphs.

Participation in Tournaments organized by Gujarat University South Zone Local Committee during August – September 08

The students who participated in various games viz. Cricket, Basket ball, Kabaddi, Chess, Table Tennis, Badminton (Singles & Doubles) have been enlisted as under:

Cricket Team

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
SHAH KINNAR P. (C)	(06 EC 050)	MEMON MOINUDDIN	(06 EC 017)
PATHAN NAJIB	(06 EC 040)	BHATT MEGHAL	(06 EC 002)
TRIVEDI JAYDEEP	(06 IT 056)	PANDYA TEJOMAY	(06 IT 025)
KOUSAMYA ABHISHEK	(06 CE 018)	JARDOSH ROHAN	(07 CE 095)
DALPAT RACHIT	(07 CE 094)	CHAUDHARI ARPIT	(07 ME 006)
NAIK SAPAN	(07 EC 051)	SHAH ANKIT	(07 IT 031)
SYED MUSHRAF	(06 ME 049)	JAIN SWADESH	(07 CE 023)
JAIN SAURABH	(07 CE 111)		

Congratulations to the team members that they reached in the quarter finals of the tournament.

Basket ball Team

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
BRAJ KISHOR (C)	(06 ME 016)	RAJESH SOLANKI	(07 EC 041)
VIVEK KUMAR (VC)	(07 IT 061)	BHATT MEGHAL	(06 EC 002)
ROBIN VAKKAVYL	(07 CE 157)	JATHAR PARAG	(07 IT 013)
PATEL DEEPAK	(06 EC 024)	ABHIK BANERJEE	(07 ME 049)
VIVEK PATHAK	(06 EC 039)		

Kabaddi Team

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
PRAJAPATI KEYUR I. (C)	(07 ME 061)	SYED MUSHRAFF	(06 ME 049)
PATEL VIJAY D.	(06 ME 036)	WADIYA TEJAS	(06 ME 052)
PATEL AMIT	(07 ME 137)	PATEL SATISH	(07 ME 041)
PATEL CHETAN	(07 ME 029)	PATEL ANUP	(07 IT 022)
PRAJAPATI DINESH	(07 IT 033)	PATEL ARPIT	(07 IT 053)
PATEL PIYUSH	(06 ME 034)	DHOKIYA MEHULKUMAR	(07 ME 154)

Chess Team

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
JATHAR PARAG	(06 IT 013)	CHAUHAN NANDISH	(06 IT 008)

Table Tennis Team (Singles)

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
TRIVEDI JAYDEEP	(06 IT 056)	NAGRECHE MANIT	(06 EC 018)

Badminton Team (Singles - Boys & Girls):

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
TRIVEDI JAYDEEP	(06 IT 056)	JAIN KAVITA	(07 IT 010)

It is a matter of pride that **Trivedi Jaydeep** was runners up in Badminton (Singles) and **Jain Kavita** was one of the semifinalists in Badminton (Singles)

Badminton Team (Doubles - Boys & Girls):

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
TRIVEDI JAYDEEP	(06 IT 056)	JAIN KAVITA	(07 IT 010)
PANCHAL NEEL	(07 ME 052)	JAIN SHRUTI	(07 EC 058)

**Participation in Tournaments organized by Sardar Vallabhbhai
National Institute of Technology (SVNIT), Surat in February '09.**

The students who participated in various games viz. Cricket, Basket ball, Volley ball, Badminton (Singles & Doubles) have been enlisted as under:-

Cricket Team

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
TRIVEDI JAYDEEP (C)	(06 IT 056)	JAIN SWADESH	(07 CE 023)
SYED MUSHRAFF	(06 ME 049)	NAIK SAPAN	(07 EC 051)
PARTH PATEL	(08 CE 042)	SHAH ANKIT	(07 IT 031)
ATODARIA JAYRAJ	(06 CE 001)	PATEL PRITESH	(07 IT 027)
CHANDANI DEEPAK	(06 CE 007)	PATEL VIVEK	(08 EC 021)
KOTHARI PRANAV	(08 IT 205)	ANOVADIA TEJAS	(08 EC 001)
PANCHAL DHURUV	(08CE030)	KOUSAMIYA ABHISHEK	(06 CE 018)

Volley ball Team

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
PATEL JAYNESH (C)	(07 CE 113)	PARTH CONTRACTOR	(07 CE 010)
PATEL JAYKISHAN	(07 CE 060)	THAKKAR UTSAV	(07 EC 042)
THAKKAR MIHIR	(07 EC 059)	ATODARIA JAYRAY	(06 CE 001)
GANDHI HARSHIT	(07 CE 018)	SALUJA TARUN	(06 IT 043)

Basket ball Team

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
BRAJ KISHOR MANDAL	(06 ME 016)	SOLANKI RAJESH	(07 EC 041)
VIVEK KUMAR	(07 IT 061)	MIT PARIKH	(08 CE 034)
HARSH PARAB	(07 EC 013)	SHAH DEVANSH	(08 IT 031)
RAVI MODI	(07 EC 050)	VISHAL AMLANI	(08 IT 039)
PRADEEP KUMAR	(07 ME 043)		

Badminton Team

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
TRIVEDI JAYDEEP	(06 IT 056)	DARJII INDRANEEL	(08 CE 011)
J. NITIN	(06 ME 008)	SHAH DARSHEEL	(08 CE 054)
GHODASARA CHETAN	(08 CE 019)		

Annual Sports Meet held during 24th Feb '09 to 6th March '09

Cricket

In **Final**, **6th E.C.** was the winning team on 6th March '09. They have been successful in defending the title this year. **6th M.E.** fell short of 32 runs chasing the target of 142 runs set by 6th E. C. in 20 over batting first. **Memon Moinuddin (06 EC 017)** was **Man of the match** for taking 3 wickets and scoring 26 runs. **Patel Vivek (08 EC 021)** was **Man of the series** for scoring 115 runs and taking 6 wickets.

Names of the players of winning team are as follows

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
MEMON MOINUDDIN (C)	(06 EC 017)	PATHAN NAJIB	(06 EC 040)
BHATT MEGHAL	(06 EC 002)	PATEL NAKUL	(06 EC 032)
SHAH KINNAR	(06 EC 050)	BHAU PARTHIV	(06 EC 003)
SHAH DIKESH	(06 EC 049)	RAOL HARDIK	(06 EC 042)
PATEL PIKIN	(06 EC 035)	PATEL JAYDIP	(06 EC 028)
JOSHI KRUNAL	(06 EC 014)	PARMAR RAHUL	(06 EC 021)
MEHTA RISHI	(06 EC 016)	NAGRECHA MANIT	(06 EC 018)

Names of the players of losing team are as follows

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
SYED MUSHRAF (C)	(06 ME 049)	NAIK SMITH	(07 ME 155)
WADIYA TEJAS	(06 ME 052)	PATEL VIJAY	(06 ME 036)
PATEL PIYUSH	(06 ME 034)	PATEL JIGNESH	(06 ME 028)
PANCHAL ANKIT	(06 ME 018)	DHOKIYA MEHUL	(07 ME154)
PATEL ANKIT	(06 ME 022)	PATEL ASHISH	(06 ME 023)
SHAH JAYMIN	(06 ME 045)	PATEL NILAM	(06 ME 032)
PATEL PRAGNESH	(06 ME 039)	DHAMELIYA JATIN	(06 ME 006)

Volleyball

Final Match of Volleyball was played between **6th C.E.** and **4th C.E. (A)** at college ground on 6th March '09. **6th semester C.E.** won the final in two sets of **26-24** and **25-18**. The main difference between the winning team and losing team was the co-ordination among the players of winning team. Players of winning team were quite good at passing the ball among themselves and clearing the net. Very few services from winning side were defaulted. **Thakkar Nitish (06 CE 056)** was the outstanding player from the winning side in the final.

Names of the players of the winning team are as under

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
SHUKLA UDAY (C)	(06 CE 052)	PATEL DIPEN	(06 CE 030)
PAGIYA ASHOK	(06 CE 027)	THAKKAR NITISH	(06 CE 056)
CHANDANI DIPAK	(06 CE 007)	PATEL JAY	(06 CE 032)
PANDYA PARTH	(06 CE 026)	SHAH PRANJAL	(06 CE 049)

Names of the players of the losing team are as under

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
MAHAK KHUSHALANI	(07 CE 027)	JAYNESH PATEL	(07 CE 113)
NEEL GANDHI	(07 CE 019)	SHAH DARSHIL	(07 CE 102)
PARTH CONTRACTOR	(07 CE 010)	MALANI VIPUL	(07 CE 034)
CHARANIYA ZENITH	(08 CE 205)		

Kabaddi

Mechanical Department completely dominated Kabaddi Tournament. **6th M.E.** won the final against **6th semester E.C.** held on 6th March '09 at college Kabaddi ground. 6th M.E., a team of **Sports Secretary Syed Mushraf**, made sure that they retained the title. They defeated 6th E.C. convincingly. They were leading in both the sets. The scores of both the sets were **23 – 15** and **17 – 12**.

Names of the players of winning team are as under

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
SYED MUSHRAFF (C)	(06 ME 049)	DHOKIYA MEHUL	(07 ME 154)
PATEL AMIT	(06 ME 157)	PATEL VIJAY	(06 ME 036)
WADIYA TEJAS	(06 ME 052)	VYAS RUSHIKESH	(06 ME 060)
PATEL PIYUSH	(06 ME 034)	PANCHAL ANKIT	(06 ME 018)
PATEL ANKIT	(06 ME 022)	VYAS KARANJ	(07 ME 158)

Names of the players of losing team are as under

Name	Roll No	Name	Roll No
PANDYA ASHISH (C)	(06 EC 020)	PATEL NIKHIL	(06 EC 033)
PATEL JATIN	(06 EC 026)	MEMON MOINUDDIN	(06 EC 017)
PATEL NAKUL	(06 EC 032)	BHATT MEGHAL	(06 EC 002)
PATEL PIKIN	(06 EC 035)	PARMAR RAHUL	(06 EC 021)
PATEL BHAVIN	(06 EC 023)	NAGRECHA MANIT	(06 EC 018)

Table Tennis

Trivedi Jaydeep (06 IT 056) has been able to continue his dominance in singles and doubles of table tennis. He has been able to retain both the titles this year. He defeated **Sheth Saahil (08 ME 028)** in finals of Table Tennis singles.

In doubles, a pair of **Trivedi Jaydeep (06 IT 056)** and **Saluja Tarun (06 IT 043)** won against the duo of **Sheth Sahil (08 ME 028)** and **Shah Darsheel (08 CE 054)**.

Badminton

Both the finalist of badminton (girls – singles) was of the same class 4th semester C.E. (A). **Pillai Dhanya (07 CE 042)** defeated **Rathod Jinal (07 CE 100)**.

In final of badminton (girls – doubles), duo of **Jain Kavita (06 IT 010)** & **Gajjar Bhoomi (07 IT 006)** defeated **Patel Krupa (07 IT 016)** & **Negi Hetal (07 IT 016)**.

In final of badminton (boys – singles), **Trivedi Jaydeep (06 IT 056)** defeated **Patel Parth (08 CE 042)**.

In final of badminton (boys – doubles), **Chetan Ghodasara (08 CE 019)** and **Verma Parth (08 CE 073)** defeated **Pratik Garach (08 MBA 008)** and **Anish Mehta (08 CE 027)**.

In final of badminton (mixed doubles), duo of **Trivedi Jaydeep (06 IT 056)** and **Vaidya Mitisha (06 IT 057)** defeated **Thakkar Mihir (07 EC 059)** and **Jain Shruti (07 EC 058)**.

Carrom

In final of Carrom (Singles), **Modasiya Krushang (07 ME 021)** defeated **Chhatrala Mohit (07 ME 008)**.

In final of Carrom (Doubles), **Vaibhav Gajera (07 ME 011)** and **Chhatrala Mohit (07 ME 008)** defeated **Alap Shah (07 IT 041)** and **Hardik Panchal (07 IT 017)**.

Chess

In final of Chess, **Manthan Shah (08 IT 079)** defeated **Vijay Vishnani (08 CE 074)**.

N.F.S.

In final of NFS, 4 finalists were **Patel Hiren (08 CE 099)**, **Patel Dipen N. (06 CE 030)**, **Patel Krutarth (08 CE 101)** and **Sheth Sahil (08 ME 028)**. **Patel Hiren** was the winner, while **Patel Dipen**, **Patel Krutarth** and **Sheth Sahil** were 1st, 2nd and 3rd runner up respectively.

Counter Strike

Team of 6th C.E., comprising of **Uday Shukla (06 CE 052)**, **Sameer Mehta (06 CE 022)**, **Brijesh (06 CE 029)**, **Viral Maru (06 CE 021)**, **Parth Pandya (06CE 026)** and **Dipen Patel (06 CE 030)** defeated a team of 6th I.T., comprising of **Tejomay Pandya (06IT025)**, **Parag Jathar (06 IT 013)**, **Siddharth Jadeja (06 IT 011)**, **Trivedi Jaydeep (06 IT 056)**, **Nandish Chauhan (6 IT 008)**, and **Manish (06 IT 006)** in two rounds. The scores of two rounds were **10 – 9** and **10 – 1**.

Nishant Jani (08MBA010) has been selected for Rajkot District, Saurashtra Team of Anshuman Gaekwad (Former Indian National Cricket Team Coach) Indian Ideal Cricket Club.

It has been a second year in continuity for me to be the Sports Co-coordinator. It has given me a great deal of satisfaction and happiness in coordinating and guiding the students to carry out their annual sports competitions and sports activities throughout the year. I am happy that the umpires and referees of various games played during college's annual sports meet have done their job without any bias and with full honesty and sincerity. I regret the fact that this year we could not involve Basket ball (boys), Foot ball (boys), Kho-Kho (girls). I would like to take an opportunity here to thank Mr. Nayan Patel (Head of General Department), Mr. Kuldeep Dodhiya (lecturer in Mechanical Department), Mr. Tapan Patel (a lecturer in Mechanical Department), Mr. Milan Pandya (a lecturer in Mechanical Department), Mr. Hiren Trivedi (a Sr. Lab Assistant in Computer Department), Mr. Pankaj Patel (a Lab Assistant in Mechanical Department) for their support during annual sports meet. I would like to appreciate the efforts of G.S. Keyoor Prajapati, A.G.S. Meghal Bhatt, L.R. Megha Patel, Sports Secretary Syed Mushraf, Trivedi Jaydeep, Jigish Shah for making annual Sports meet a success.

Parthiv Shah
(Sports Coordinator)

GS, AGS & LR ON ANNUAL ACTIVITIES

It was indeed matter of great pride and privilege to hold honorary position of the General Secretary, Ladies Representative and Assistant General Secretary over past two years. We were given this opportunity to do something great for the development of our Institution. During the academic year 2008-2009, we held various co- curricular and extra-curricular activities in the college with the wonderful support and co-operation from our students friends. Teachers also gave their guidance in the conduct of these activities. Our Director Dr. K. N. Sheth had always been source of inspiration and encouraged us to give our best in all these activities.

- Our college participated in the Gujarat University Youth Festival on 19th & 20th September, 2008 at P. D. Pandya Commerce College and our student received many prizes for their talent.
- Our college commenced the M.B.A. Program this year on 5th September, 2008. We held the inauguration function and the student of B.E. welcomed all the M.B.A. faculty and students and dignitaries of the function.
- The Elocution competition held on 5th September, 2008 in seminar hall on “DR. Radhakrishnan : An Ideal Teacher ”
- Blood Donation camp was held on 5th September, 2008. Many donors from the students as well as staff voluntarily donated the blood to the Indian Red Cross Society, Ahmedabad. The blood donation camp was highly successful.
- The most enjoying event the kite festival which had two competition one that of kite cutting and another that of Fancy Kites. In the Kite Cutting competition, Students have to cut the maximum kite in limited time with the available kites given by college duly marked and the groups having maximum marks after the given time span were declared winners. In the fancy kite competition the winners were decided on the basis of criteria viz. decoration of the kites and flyable conditions.
- The Industrial visit of Mechanical Engineering Department was organized at Elecon, L&T, Essar, Ispat Industries, GNFC, GSFC, HMT, Reliance, Sintex, Universal Starch allied Ltd, HDFC, SBI, Arvind Mills Ltd, TCS etc.
- The Industrial visit of Electronics and communication Engineering Department was organized on the 29th & 30th September, 2008 at ISRO, Ahmedabad.
- The Industrial visit of MBA Semester 1 student was organized in the month of November, 2008 where students visited Plastic Division of Sintex Industries Ltd.
- A state level seminar on” Technology Management” was organized on 26th February, 2009. The eminent speakers from all over the state were invited to address the audience comprising of students of GIT and other colleges.
- A state level seminar on “Commercializing wireless Communication” was organized on 3rd march, 2009. The eminent speakers from all over state were invited to address the audience comprising of students of GIT and other colleges.
- The Essay competition held on 27th February, 2009 in seminar hall on “Anatomy of Satyam Fraud”.
- The Debate competition held on 12th February, 2009 in seminar hall on the topic “Can Global Recession get Remission by next year?”
- The major event of the Engineering and Management students which was national level technical festival named “Dimensions-‘09” having technical competitions in various events at the campus of the college. We invited all the engineering students as well as Management Students from all over India. The “Dimension-‘09” was held on 2nd and 3rd April, 2009. The 2nd April, 2009 events were the followed by the D.J. Night party.
- We have organized the Third “Annual Function” and “Talent Evening” on the 11th April, 2009. We have also organized the releasing ceremony of the college magazine “Git–A song of Technocrats” on the same day and also a research journal ‘JET’ on the same day.

“THE DREAMS ARE NOT WHAT YOU SEE IN SLEEP, DREAMS ARE THE THINGS WHICH DO NOT LET YOU SLEEP”

Keyoor Prajapati
General Secretary

Megha Patel
Ladies Representative

Meghal Bhatt
Additional General Secretary

Inaugural Function of Industrial Interface through Interaction (III) Program

On 26th February 2009, Industrial Interface through Interaction Program was introduced in Gandhinagar Institute of Technology. The Program was inaugurated by the Chief Guest of the Function Brig. L.N. Joshi, Director, Ankur Scientific Renewable Energy Company Ltd., Baroda. On this occasion Sh. Mahendra bhai Pandhi, member of Governing body of GIT & Dr. K.N. Sheth, Director, GIT were also present. Dr. K.N. Sheth felicitated the invited guests by presenting them flowers. Dr. K.N. Sheth introduced the Chief Guest and invited guests to the participants. Chief Guest Brig. Joshi has appreciated this effort of GIT towards establishing a link between Industry and Academic Institutions for the mutual benefit of both.

In the current session two seminars were organised under the banner of III. First for the MBA & Engineering students on the topic of "Technology Management" on the same day & second seminar was organised for Electronics & communication Engineering & Information Technology students on the topic "Commercializing wireless Communication" on 3rd March, 09.

Blood Donation Camp



GIT Kite Flying Festival 2008



Ratri B4 Navratri



One Day State Level Seminar on Industrial Planning and Management



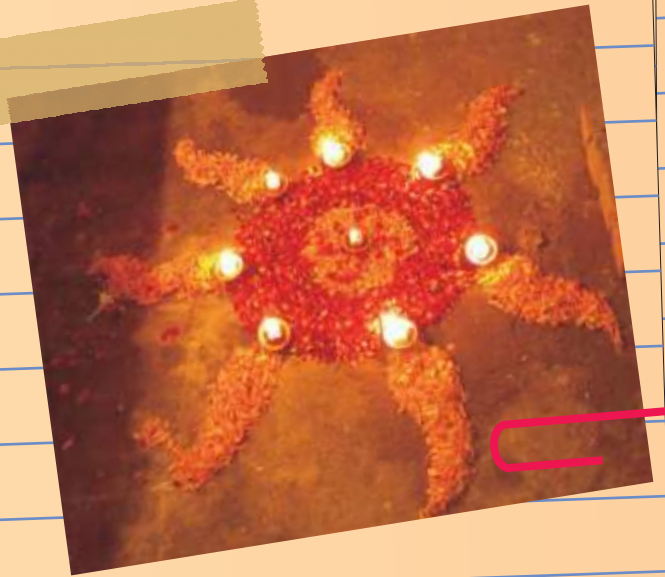
Inaugural Function of Career Skill Enhancement Program



Sports Week 2008



GIT Art Corner



Krutí 2008



STATE LEVEL SEMINAR ON TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT ORGANISED AT GIT

On 26th February 2009, Industrial Interface through Interaction Program was introduced in Gandhinagar Institute of Technology. The Program was inaugurated by the Chief Guest of the Function Brig. L.N. Joshi, Director, Ankur Scientific Renewable Energy Company Ltd., Baroda. On this occasion Sh. Mahendra bhai Pandhi, member of Governing body of GIT & Dr. K.N. Sheth, Director, GIT were also present. Dr. K.N. Sheth felicitated the invited guests by presenting them flowers. Dr. K.N. Sheth introduced the Chief Guest and invited guests to the participants. Chief Guest Brig. Joshi has appreciated this effort of GIT towards establishing a link between Industry and Academic Institutions for the mutual benefit of both.

On the same day First Technical State Level Seminar was also organised on Technology Management. Brig. L.N. Joshi chaired the technical Session. He himself spoke on "Renewable Energy: Generation & Management". He emphasised the need to explore these unconventional energy resources to satisfy our future need of power & Gas which is available at very cheap cost. Mr. Prashant Trivedi, Dy. General Manager- Project, Sintex Industries Ltd, Kalol was also one of the Speakers. He explained about the different aspects of production Management by taking example of Sintex industry. Mr. M.S. Rathore, Former Vice President of Welspun delivered his speech on Global Challenges for HR managers. Sh. Parag Shah, State Head (Reliance Fresh), Gujarat, among the speakers of the function explained the Retail Management. He explained about the strategies and challenges for retail management.

The seminar has got overwhelmed participation. Almost 350 students of various engineering and management institute across the Gujarat state participated in it. At the end of the seminar participants were awarded with certificates.

STATE LEVEL SEMINAR ON COMMERCIALIZING WIRELESS COMMUNICATION ORGANISED AT GIT

On March 3, 2009, a State Level Seminar was organised in the Gandhinagar Institute of Technology. It is a second seminar conducted under its III (Industrial Interface Through Interaction) Program. Prof. J.V. Dave, Head EC Department of L.D. College of Engineering was the chief Guest of the function & Dr. Prabhat Ranjan of DAIICT gandhinagar was the Guest of Honour of the function. During the Function Trustees of the Platinum foundation Prof. Ghanshyambhai Thakkar & Sh. Mahendrabhai Pandhi were also present. Dr. K.N. Sheth, Director of GIT welcomed all the invited Guest Trustees & eminent speakers of the function.

Prof. J.V. Dave, Chief Guest of the Function emphasised the need of these types of programs in the academic institutions to enlighten them with Industrial developments. He also stated the need to concentrate on practical work. Dr. Prabhat Ranjan has also emphasised the need of such program for the development of students. After this Dr. K.N. Sheth has delivered his presidential remarks.

In the technical sessions the invited speakers were Prof. Prabhat Ranjan, Mr. Madhukant Patel, Mr. Bhupendra Suthar & Prof Amit Sharma. Prof. Prabhat Ranjan of DAIICT delivered his lecture on Wireless sensor application for wildlife & Planetary exploration. Mr. Madhukant Patel, Chief Technical Officer of Viztech systems Pvt. Ltd. Ahmedabad spoke on Noise & Interference in Wireless communication Systems. Mr. Bhupendra Suthar, System Design Engineer, Visiospect Systems Pvt. Ltd. shared his knowledge about Embedded systems & microcontroller applications in wireless systems with the students. Prof Amit Sharma of GIT delivered his lecture on Design & implementation of RFID applications.

Almost 210 students of GIT and Other colleges have participated in this seminar. Students have also asked about their queries with the experts. Students enjoyed all the technical sessions very much.this seminar has proved very useful to the students of Electronics & Communication Engineering & Information Technology.

DIMENSION 09: A NATIONAL LEVEL TECHNICAL SYMPOSIUM

Dimension 09 is described as different facets of man's personality, attitude and philosophy. Dimension'09 is an effort to provide a common platform to the budding technocrats and managers to express their innovative ideas & talents through their projects and presentations. Dimension 09 is a national level technical Symposium and is aimed at bringing talents from students to explore their presentation skills, technical expertise, managerial capabilities and creativity. Prof. N.N.BHUPTANI, registrar of Gujarat Technological University was the chief guest of the function. He inaugurated this festival by his dynamic speech.

In Dimension 09 the events organised were categorised under five streams. First stream, Sanganak Yantram was related with the activities under Computer and IT field. In this category the events were EXEGESIS: paper presentation, CODE IT : i.e. coding competition in C/C++ language, CodeSlam, to check the programming skills of participants through debugging a program written in C/C++. And to add some fun LAN ARENA was also organised in which the participants will check their speed of thinking and decision making by NFS & Counter Strike.

Under the stream Vidyut Sancharam, events were included to evaluate the hardware and software designing skills of students in the field of electronics & communication engineering. This category included events Digishow: Project Presentation, Documentation: Paper presentation, Digitronics: Circuit Designing Competition, DigiAsic: VHDL programming, Digitrics: Multisim Programming, Decipher: Where participating team had to search the FM transmitters placed at different locations in college campus.

In Yantrik, various events of ROBOTICS were organised viz. Robo Warriors where robots fought with each other, Robo Overtake: racing of robots, Robo League: in which robots had to pass through various hurdles present in their path. Along with the robotics other competitions are paper presentation and project presentation.

For MBA students some activities like Quiz Balls: Business Quiz, Case Shot: Case study, Ad Conceive: where participants had shown their innovative ideas in the field of marketing, Envision: Where Participants were evaluated on their perception & vision from the given picture.

Along with all technical & management capabilities our engineers & managers should have some talent in creative field also. To enlighten their hobbies some events were organised under the category called Kaarya where they demonstrated their painting and sketching skills in Demonstration, General knowledge in Mind Bender a Quiz competition, Spellethon, & many more on the spot fun activities.

In all we had 23 technical & non technical events & many fun activities.

In 'Dimension 09' we had 1600 registration for all technical & nontechnical events. Almost 600 students have participated in this festival. Students of Nirma University, ADIT, Govt. Polytechnic, CITC(Changa) and many more institutions have witnessed the gala.

Coming towards the prize segment of tech fest I'm glad to inform you that today almost 100 trophies of winners and runners up will be given, cash prizes worth Rs. 5600/- had distributed and some other prizes had been given to the winners and 1200 certificates had been distributed during the tech fest. PT EDUCATION was the main sponsor of this festival.

My FM, TV9, Ahmadabad Mirror, Divya Bhaskar, Doordarshan have supported us in giving this tech fest necessary coverage & publicity. We are thankful to them also.

To add fun n frolic to this mega event a DJ dance party was also arranged at the evening. All the winners were honoured on 3rd evening in its Valedictory Function.

Dimension 09 has really worked to give a dimension to the thinking of our students to think globally, to think in a different manner, to have team spirit & developing a sense of responsible citizen as an engineer.

Achievements of MBA Programme

Prof. C.A. Dipak S. Gaywala
Coordinator, MBA Programme

It is indeed a great pleasure to write a message in this prestigious issue of GIT magazine 09. The quality of academic and co-curricular activities carried out through out this academic year has brought recognition to the institute from the academicians and managerial cedar from the industry. The inaugural function of MBA program in the early September, 2008 had set the trend in the right direction. The MBA program is approved by AICTE and affiliated to Gujarat University and from the next year MBA program will be affiliated to Gujarat Technological University. Various activities that followed this launch helped students in honing their skills sets with focus on all round personally development of the students. To name a few:

1. Blood donation camp for the students and faculty members.
2. Kite festival.
3. State level seminar on technology management for the management and engineering students.
4. Debate competition.
5. Industrial visit: plastic division of Sintex industries limited, kalol
6. National symposium called DIMENSION'09 held on 2nd and 3rd April 2009.
In dimension'09, MBA students participated in large numbers along with other management college's students.
7. The action plan of summer training for two months period of MBA Semester II students is also initiated.

Proper infrastructure facilities have been created to support MBA program such as classrooms with necessary teaching aids like multimedia projector, OHP etc. for interactive learning.

The institute has well equipped library for the MBA program having text books, reference books, periodicals, journals of national as well as international level.

The computer center is also established for MBA program with internet (Wi-Fi) connectivity.

The placement cell for MBA students is being developed for placement of summer training and the final placement.

REPORT OF GIT – LIBRARY (2008 – 2009)

Mrs. Rupam R. Sikligar
Librarian,
Centre for Engineering Studies

Mr. Balvant Tandel
Librarian,
Centre for Management Studies

INTRODUCTION

Library is the knowledge hub for the Institute. It reflects the institutes' commitment to providing the best possible library and information services to its world class community of faculty, students and staff. In 2008 GIT Library continued to make progress towards the intellectual development of the college's learning, teaching and research activities. The library during the year continued its mission of facilitating the creation of new knowledge through the acquisition, organization and dissemination of library materials.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The collection of books, journals, CDs, DVDs and other reading material is the best and biggest asset of the library. The library added 2223 items in GIT Library – Centre for Engineering Studies during the year. Special care has been taken to neatly maintain the library stacks to facilitate users to locate the desired document quickly, and worn out labels are normally replaced immediately. Back issues of the magazines/Journals from 2007 are also preserved in the GIT – library, CES.

Collection	Added during 2008 -09	Total as on 31st March 2009
Books (Engineering)	1843	8252
Books (Management)	1536	1536
Books (General)	221	1021
CDs	100	720
DVDs	50	100
Journals (Engineering)	8	58
Journals (Management)	44	44
Newspapers	1	7

AUTOMATION

The GIT Library is now fully automated. Every function of the library has been operated by the software named "SOUL". The OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) is one of the most heavily used functions of the software and is accessible during library hours via library terminals. Besides listing all the documents available in the library, it allows reservation, circulation, fine collection, and indicates status of a particular book. OPAC is searchable by author, title, accession number, subject and several other fields.

LIBRARY HOMEPAGE

The Library Homepage, which is under construction, will provide a single window to all the resources and services of the library. It will allow to :

- Search/Browse the material in the library (Search Library Catalogue, OPAC)
- Check the materials borrowed by the users and their due dates
- Access E-Resources (books, journals, theses, databases and multimedia products)
- Download library membership form, Book suggestion form· Locate library materials

LIBRARY SERVICES

The Library aims to provide wide and efficient access to the needed information in a service-rich environment to all its users. It offers a package of high quality, user focused services to support the research, teaching and learning endeavors of faculty, students and staff.

- 1) **Reference, Consultation & Circulation:** Reference service helps users to make full use of library resources and services. It provides necessary assistance to users in locating information or document of their choice. There are around 100 reference documents which include Dictionaries, Encyclopaedias, yearbooks etc. Approximately 70 – 90 documents are circulated to the students and approximately 20 documents are circulated to the staff daily which includes books, Magazines, Journals, CDs and DVDs. It is open from 09:00a.m. to 04:00 pm on all working days.
- 2) **Book Bank :** The Book Bank Collection helps students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker background. The collection consists of the prescribed text books for undergraduate courses and loans books to these students for full semester. During the year Twenty One students availed this facility and borrowed 110 books from this collection.
- 3) **Information Alert Services :** The library offers the following current awareness services to alert users about the latest information of their interest:
 - List of Additions, new arrivals
 - News items display
 - Useful articles display
 - Display of Forthcoming conferences, other national and international events
- 4) **Users Education:** Users education is an important regular activity of the library to inform, alert, educate and train users about various resources and services of the library.
- 5) **Inter Library Loan :** Inter Library Loan facility plays very important role in research as well as paper presentation for the students and staff. Under this service the document which is not available in the GIT Library is made available for the consultation by borrowing the document from other organization or Institution.
- 6) **Membership :** GIT is the respective member of British council as well as Ahmedabad Management Association.

DIGITAL LIBRARY : AN INTRODUCTION

Mrs. Rupam R. Sikligar

Librarian,

Centre for Engineering Studies.

INTRODUCTION

A digital library is simply an on-line system providing access to a wide variety of content and services. Content can include virtually any kind of electronic material, such as various kinds of electronic media (images, video, etc.), licensed databases of journals, articles and abstracts, and descriptions of physical collections. The term "Digital Library" has a variety of potential meanings, ranging from a digitized collection of material that one might find in a traditional library through to the collection of all digital information along with the services that make that information useful to all possible users.

According to Ian Witten, digital library is a collection of digital objects, including text, video and audio, along with methods for access and retrieval, and for selection, organization and maintenance of the collection. The DELOS Digital Library Reference Model defines a digital library as an organization, which might be virtual, that comprehensively collects, manages and preserves for the long term rich digital content, and offers to its user communities specialized functionality on that content, of measurable quality and according to codified policies.

PURPOSE

The purpose of Digital Library is to expedite the systematic development of: the means to collect, store, and Organize information and knowledge in digital form as well as to promote the economical and efficient delivery of information to all sectors; to encourage co-operative efforts which reduces considerable investment in research resources, computing and communications network; to strengthen communication and collaboration between and among the research, business, government, and educational communities; to contribute to the lifelong learning opportunities of the world.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Electronic digital formats
- Networked
- Fair use
- Persistent
- Guidance and referral

COMPONENTS

The requirements for the Digital Library are Hardware, Software, media, Policies, Access, Development standard, GUI, I/O Devices, users, Acquisition, Indexing, Storage, Network Architecture, Protocols.

ADVANTAGES

- No physical boundary. The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically; people from all over the world can gain access to the same information, as long as an Internet connection is available.
- Round the clock availability. A major advantage of digital libraries is that people can gain access to the information at any time, night or day.
- Multiple access. The same resources can be used simultaneously by a number of institutions and patrons
- Information retrieval. The user is able to use any search term (word, phrase, title, name, subject) to search the entire collection. Digital libraries can provide very user-friendly interfaces, giving clickable access to its resources.
- Preservation and conservation. Digitization is not a long-term preservation solution for physical collections, but does succeed in providing access copies for materials that would otherwise fall to degradation from repeated use. Digitized collections and born-digital objects pose many preservation and conservation concerns that analog materials do not. Please see the following "Problems" section of this page for examples.
- Space. Whereas traditional libraries are limited by storage space, digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them and media storage technologies are more affordable than ever before.

INTRODUCTION TO TQM

Dr. K. N. Sheth
Director

Total Quality Management (TQM) has evolved over the years from quality thinking:

- TQM is management and control of Quality-related activities.
- Top management leadership focuses on Quality.
- All employees-all departments, all levels assure Quality.

Total Quality Management-Definitions:

TQM is a short label for the list of pre-requisites for achieving world-class quality. Use began in the last half of the twentieth century. Although there is no agreement on what were the essential elements of TQM, many use the criteria of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.¹

TQM is a conceptual and a philosophical context which requires management and human resources commitment to adopt a perpetual improvement philosophy, through succinct management of all processes, practices and systems throughout the organization to achieve effectiveness in the organizational performance and fulfilling or exceeding the community expectations.

Six Sigma is a methodology that provides businesses with the tools to improve the capability or their business processes. This increase in performance and decrease in process variation leads to defect reduction and vast improvement in profits, employee morale and quality of product.

Six sigma is a rigorous and a systematic methodology that utilizes information and statistical analysis to measure and improve a company's operational performance, practices and system by identifying and preventing 'defects' in manufacturing and service-related processes in order to anticipate and exceed expectations of all stakeholders to accomplish effectiveness.²

The goal of Six Sigma is to increase profits by eliminating variability, defects and waste that undermine customer loyalty.

Six Sigma can be understood/perceived at three levels:³

1. Metric: 3.4 Defects per Million Opportunities. DPMO allows you to take complexity of product/ process into account. Rule of thumb to consider at least three opportunities for a physical part/component- one for form, one for fit and one for function, in absence of better considerations. Also you want to be Six Sigma in the Critical to Quality characteristics and not the whole unit/ characteristics.
2. Methodology: DMAIC/DFSS structured problem solving roadmap and tools.
3. Philosophy: Reduce variation in your business and take customer focused, data driven decisions.

Six Sigma Strategy⁴

Strategy of improvements through Six Sigma can be summed up as anyone or combination of the following 3S.

Shift: If the central tendency of the process is outside the specification limits and spread is well within three limits, we need to Shift the process within three limits.

Shrink: If the central tendency of the process is within the limits but the spread of the process is beyond the limits, shrink the process within the limits.

Stabilise: If both central tendency and spread are as desired, stabilize the process by monitoring, standardizing and documenting the process.

TQM Implementation Model⁵

It covers the following steps:

Process improvement

- Manage variation fix a known problem:
QI Story.
- Prevent recurrence: SPC, Kaizen

System Improvement

Six Sigma
Daily Management
Quality Assurances
Theory of Constraints
Strategic Policy Management

Product Improvement

Quality Function Deployment

REFERENCES

1. Tompkins, J.A, and White, J.A., Facilities Planning, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1984.
2. Muther, Richard, Systematic Layout Planning, 2nd Edition, Management and Industrial Research Publications, Kansas City, Mo., 1973.
3. Francis, R.L., McGinnis, L.F., and White, J.A, Facility Layout and Location: An Analytical Approach, Second Edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1992.
4. Apple, James M., Plant Layout and Material Handling, Third Edition, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1977
5. Factory FLOW version 2.0 Tutorial and Reference Manual, CIM TECHNOLOGIES Corporation, Ames, Iowa, 1991.

LEARNING WITH CASES

Prof. Deepak S. Gaywala
Coordinator, MBA Programme

INTRODUCTION

The case study method of teaching used in management education is quite different from most of the methods of teaching used at the school and undergraduate course levels. Unlike traditional lecture-based teaching where student participation in the classroom is minimal, the case method is an active learning method, which requires participation and involvement from the student in the classroom. For students who have been exposed only to the traditional teaching methods, this calls for a major change in their approach to learning.

WHAT IS A CASE STUDY?

There is no universally accepted definition for a case study, and the case method means different things to different people. Consequently, all case studies are not structured similarly, and variations abound in terms of style, structure and approach. Case material ranges from small case lets (a few paragraphs to one-two pages) to short cases (four to six pages) and from 10 to 18 page case studies to the longer versions (25 pages and above).

A case is usually a “description of an actual situation, commonly involving a decision, a challenge, an opportunity, a problem or an issue faced by a person or persons in an organization.”¹ In learning with case studies, the student must deal with the situation described in the case, in the role of the manager or decision maker facing the situation.

An important point to be emphasized here is that a case is not a problem. A problem usually has a unique, correct solution. On the other hand, a decision-maker faced with the situation described in a case can choose between several alternative courses of action, and each of these alternatives may plausibly be supported by logical argument. To put it simply, there is no unique, correct answer in the case study method.

The case study method usually involves three stages: individual preparation, small group discussion, and large group or class discussion. While both the instructor and the student start with the same information, their roles are clearly different in each of these stages.

CASE STUDIES IN THE CLASSROOM

Case studies are usually discussed in class, in a large group. However, sometimes, instructors may require individuals or groups of students to provide a written analysis of a case study, or make an oral presentation on the case study in the classroom.

Preparing for a Case Discussion

Unlike lecture-based teaching, the case method requires intensive preparation by the students, before each class. If a case has been assigned for discussion in the class, the student must prepare carefully and thoroughly for the case discussion.

The first step in this preparation is to read the case thoroughly. To grasp the situation described in a case study, the student will need to read it several times. The first reading of the case can be a light one, to get a broad idea of the story.

The subsequent readings must be more focused, to help the student become familiar with the facts of the case, and the issues that are important in the situation being described in the case – the who, what, where, why and how of the case.

However, familiarity with the facts described in the case is not enough. The student must also acquire a thorough understanding of the case situation, through a detailed analysis of the case. During the case analysis process, she must to attempt to identify the main protagonists in the case study

(organizations, groups, or individuals described in the case) and their relationships.

The student must also keep in mind that different kinds of information are presented in the case study¹. There are facts, which are verifiable from several sources. There are inferences, which represent an individual's judgment in a given situation. There is speculation, which is information which cannot be verified. There are also assumptions, which cannot be verified, and are generated during case analysis or discussion. Clearly, all these different types of information are not equally valuable

1. Michael A. Hitt, R. Duane Ireland and Robert E. Hoskisson, Strategic Management (Thomson Southwestern, 6th Edition) Civ for managerial decision-making. Usually, the greater your reliance on facts (rather than speculation or assumptions), the better the logic and persuasiveness of your arguments and the quality of your decisions.

Broadly speaking, the different stages in the case analysis process could be as follows²:

1. Gaining familiarity with the case situation (critical case facts, persons, activities, contexts)
2. Recognizing the symptoms (what are the things that are not as expected, or as they should be?)
3. Identifying goals/objectives
4. Conducting the analysis
5. Making the diagnosis (identifying problems, i.e., discrepancies between goals and performance, prioritizing problems etc.)
6. Preparing the action plan (identifying feasible action alternatives, selecting a course of action, implementation planning, plan for monitoring implementation).

Exhibit 1

Components of a Situation Analysis

1. Corporate level situation analysis
 - Corporate mission and objectives
 - Resources and competencies
 - Environmental problems and opportunities
 - Demographic
 - Social-cultural
 - Economic
 - Technological
 - Legal and regulatory
 - Competition
 - Portfolio analysis
2. Product level situation analysis
 - Market analysis
 - Describe the product-market structure
 - Find out who buys
 - Assess why buyers buy
 - Determine how buyers make choices
 - Determine bases for market segmentation

2. Adapted from: 1993, C. C. Lundberg and C. Enz, 'A framework for student case preparation', Case Research Journal, 13 (Summer):144/Michael A. Hitt, R. Duane Ireland and Robert E. Hoskisson, Strategic Management (Thomson Southwestern, 6th Edition) Ciii

Identify potential target markets

- Competitive analysis
- Identify direct competitors
- Assess likelihood of new competitors
- Determine stage in product life cycle
- Assess pioneer advantages
- Assess intensity of competition
- Determine the competitors' advantages and disadvantages
- Market measurement
- Estimate market potential
- Determine relative potential of each geographic area

- Track industry sales trends
- Assess company or brand trends in sales and market share
- Make forecasts
- Profitability and productivity analysis
- Determine the cost structure
- Identify cost-volume-profit relationships
- Perform break-even and target profit analysis
- Make projections of sales or market share impact of marketing expenditures

- What are the products / services mentioned?
- How/Why did the company land in problems (or became successful)?
- What decision issues/problems/challenges are the decision makers in the case faced with?

Summary

- Assess performance (identification of symptoms)
- Define problems and opportunities

Source: Developed from Joseph Guiltinan and Gordon Paul, 'Marketing Management: Strategies and Programs', Fourth Edition (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1990), Chapters 2-6/ Joseph Guiltinan and Gordon Paul, Cases in Marketing Management (McGraw-Hill, International Edition 1992) 2.

The components of a situation analysis for a typical marketing case are given in Exhibit 1. This consists of situation analyses at the corporate and product levels and a summary of the results of the analysis. Cases in other functional areas such as strategy can also be analyzed using similar frameworks. As mentioned earlier, the situation analysis should be followed by problem diagnosis and action plan recommendations.

While preparing for the case discussion, the student can also make notes with respect

To the key aspects of the situation and the case analysis. These could include points such as the following:

- which company (or companies) is being talked about? Which industry is referred to?

Case Discussions in the Classroom

A classroom case discussion is usually guided by the instructor. Students are expected to participate in the discussion and present their views. In some cases, the instructor may adopt a particular view, and challenge the students to respond. During the discussion, while a student presents his point of view, others may question or challenge him. Case instructors usually encourage innovative ways of looking at and analyzing problems, and arriving at possible alternatives.

The interaction among students, and between the students and the instructor, must take place in a constructive and positive manner. Such interactions help to improve the analytical, communication, and interpersonal skills of the students.

Students must be careful that the contributions they make to the discussion are relevant, and based on a sound analysis of the information presented in the case. Students can also refer to the notes they have prepared during the course of their preparation for the case discussion.

The instructor may ask questions to the class at random about the case study itself or about the views put forward by an individual student. If a student has some new insights about the issues at hand, she is usually encouraged to share them with the class.

Students must respond when the instructor asks some pertinent questions.

The importance of preparing beforehand cannot be emphasized enough – a student will be able to participate meaningfully in the case discussion only if he is knowledgeable about the facts of the case, and has done a systematic case analysis. A case discussion may end with the instructor (or a student) summarizing the key learning points (or ‘takeaways’) of the session.

Student performance in case discussions is usually evaluated, and is a significant factor in assessing overall performance in the course. The extent of participation is never the sole criterion in the evaluation – the quality of the participation is an equally (or more) important criterion.

Working in a Group

If a group of students is asked to analyze a case, they must ensure that they meet to discuss and analyze the case, by getting together for a group meeting at a suitable time and location. Before the meeting, all the team members must read the case and come with their own set of remarks/observations.

The group must ensure that all the group members contribute to the preparation and discussion. It is important that the group is able to work as a cohesive team – problems between team members are likely to have an adverse impact on the group’s overall performance.

PREPARING A WRITTEN CASE ANALYSIS

Quite often, a written analysis of the case may be a part of the internal evaluation process. When a written analysis of a case is required, the student must ensure that the analysis is properly structured.

An instructor may provide specific guidelines about how the analysis is to be structured. However, when submitting an analysis, the student must ensure that it is neat and free from any factual, language and grammar errors.

In fact, this is a requirement for any report that a student may submit – not just a case analysis.

MAKING A CASE PRESENTATION

The instructor may ask a group of students to present their analysis and Recommendations to the class. Alternatively, an individual student can also be asked to make a presentation. The key to a good presentation is good preparation. If the case has been studied and analyzed thoroughly, the content of the presentation should present no problems. However, a presentation is more than the content. Some of points that need to be kept In mind when making a case presentation is:

- As far as possible, divide the content uniformly so that each team member gets an opportunity to speak.
- Use visual aids such as OHP slides, PowerPoint presentations, advertisement/press clippings etc., as much as possible.
- be brief and to-the-point. Stick to the time limits set by the instructor.
- be well prepared.

EVALUATING STUDENT PERFORMANCE

The evaluation of a student’s performance in a case-driven course can be based on Some or all of the following factors:

- written case analyses (logical flow and structuring of the content, language and presentation, quality of analysis and recommendations, etc.).
- Case presentations (communication skills, logical flow and structuring of the content, quality of analysis and recommendations, etc.).
- Participation in classroom case discussions (quality and extent of participation).
- Case writing assignments or similar projects.
- Case-based examinations.

BENEFITS FROM THE CASE METHOD

The case benefit has several advantages over traditional teaching methods. The skills that students develop by being exposed to this method are listed in Exhibit 2. The consequences to the student from involvement in the method are listed in Exhibit 3.

Some of the advantages of using case studies are given below:

- Cases allow students to learn by doing. They allow students to step into the shoes of decision-makers in real organizations, and deal with the issues managers face, with no risk to themselves or the organization involved.
- Cases improve the students ability to ask the right questions, in a given problem situation. Their ability to identify and understand the underlying problems rather than the symptoms of the problems is also enhanced.
- Case studies expose students to a wide range of industries, organizations, functions and responsibility levels. This provides students the flexibility and confidence to deal with a variety of tasks and responsibilities in their careers. It also helps students to make more informed decisions about their career choices.

Exhibit 2

Inventory of Skills Developed by the Case Method

1. Qualitative and quantitative analytical skills, including problem identification skills, data handling skills and critical thinking skills.
2. Decision making skills, including generating different alternatives, selecting decision criteria, evaluating alternatives, choosing the best one, and formulating congruent action and implementation plans.
3. Application skills, using various tools, techniques and theories.
4. Oral communication skills, including speaking, listening and debating skills.

5. Time management skills, dealing with individual preparation, small group discussion and class discussion.

6. Interpersonal or social skills, dealing with peers, solving conflicts and practicing the art of compromise, in small or large groups.

7. Creative skills, looking for and finding solutions geared to the unique circumstances of each case.

8. Written communications skills, involving regular and effective note-taking, case reports and case exams.

Source: Michael R. Leeenders, Louise A. Mauffette-Launders and James Erskine, Writing Cases (Ivey Publishing, 4th edition) 7.

Exhibit 3

Consequences of Student Involvement with the Case Method

1. Case analysis requires students to practice important managerial skills—diagnosis, making decisions, observing, listening, and persuading – while preparing for a case discussion.
2. Cases require students to relate analysis and action, to develop realistic and concrete actions despite the complexity and partial knowledge characterizing the situation being studied.
3. Students must confront the intractability of reality—complete with absence of needed information, an imbalance between needs and available resources, and conflicts among competing objectives.
4. Students develop a general managerial point of view – where responsibility is sensitive to action in a diverse environmental context.

Source: 1993, C. C. Lundberg and C. Enzi, 'A framework for student case Preparation', Case Research Journal,

13 (summer) 134/ Michael A. Hit, R. Duane Ireland and Robert E. Hokinson, Strategic Management (Thomson Southwestern, 6th Edition) Chi.

- Cases studies strengthen the student's grasp of management theory, by providing real-life examples of the underlying theoretical concepts. By providing rich, interesting information about real business situations, they breathe life into conceptual discussions.
- Cases provide students with an exposure to the actual working of business and other organizations in the real world.
- Case studies reflect the reality of managerial decision-making in the real world, in that students must make decisions based on insufficient information. Cases reflect the ambiguity and complexity that accompany most management issues.
- When working on a case study in a group, students must also be able to understand and deal with the different viewpoints and perspectives of the other members in their team. This serves to improve their communication and interpersonal skills.
- Case studies provide an integrated view of management. Managerial decision-making involves integration of theories and concepts learnt in different functional areas such as marketing and finance. The case method exposes students to this reality of management.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON IFRS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT: HOW FAIR IS FAIR VALUE?

Milan Shah

Lecturer, MBA Programme

INTRODUCTION

According to IFRS and Interpretations, management should develop and apply a policy that is relevant to decision making needs of users of financial statements and is reliable as well. In this context, “reliable” means to:-

- Represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows
- Reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events, and conditions
- Be neutral
- Be prudent
- Be complete in all material respects.

FAIR PRESENTATION

Financial statements should present fairly the financial position, performance and cash flows of a business. A specific example of the application of the ‘fairness’ principal is the concept of ‘substance over form’ as defined in the IASB Framework. If information is to represent faithfully the transactions and other events that it purports to represent, it is necessary that they are accounted for and presented in accordance with their substance and economic reality, and not merely their legal form. It may be reasonably assumed that complying with all IFRS’s will result in fair presentation.

The definition of Fair Value as given in IFRS is “The amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s-length transaction”

In making the judgment, the management of an entity may also consider the most recent pronouncements of other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop standards, other accounting literature,

and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the sources of primary reference (i.e., the IASB Standards and Interpretations and its Framework).

So in short the company should adopt fair value measurement policy for its assets and liabilities, which is commonly invoked in various accounting standards. Currently, IFRS does not provide specific guidance to fair value measurement of an assets and liabilities that leads confusion in the minds of estimator, account writer and reader of financial statements.

Now it is very clear that companies have to follow fair value measurement (not historic cost valuation) for its assets and liabilities shown in the balance sheet. So will it be favorable for company and its stake holder? Shall we sure about transparency in preparing and disclosing accounting statements and information? Will it be useful to decision maker to make better decision? Can we compare firms on the basis of fair value base?

Definitely “Fair Value Measurement” will pose many challenges and implications. They are described in following points:

FAIR VALUE IS REALLY FAIR?

- Markets are dynamic and volatile: Business world is constantly changing. Today, markets are dynamic and volatile, whether it is to buy or sell, what people want to know is what an asset is worth today. Rapid price changes and shorter technology cycles can more dramatically shock the economic system. So it is quite difficult to decide fair value because prices changes every minutes.

- Quoted market price in an active market (assuming all information available to members/investors/prospective investors) is the best evidence of fair value and is used as the basis for measurement. Many times quoted market prices for an asset are often unavailable, so an estimate of fair value can be used. As a result, difficulties may be faced while making estimates of fair value.
- Determining the fair value of an asset or liability is simple enough in a liquid market. But when companies must make their own assessments of fair value using a discounted cash flow model or similar technique, then room for error, or even abuse, opens up. "It depends on what is fair valued. For example, a property is easier to get the fair value instead of say a credit derivative. Accountants are comfortable with the fair value measurement process for liquid trading instruments that value are available with however for less-liquid assets and liabilities, reliability is a significant concern.
- Fair values reflect point estimates and by themselves do not result in transparent financial statements. Additional disclosures are necessary to bring meaning to these fair value estimates. FASB's proposal takes a first step toward enhancing fair value disclosures related to the reliability of fair value estimates. Additional types of disclosures should be considered to give users of financial statements a better understanding of the relative reliability of fair value estimates. These disclosures might include key drivers affecting valuations, fair-value-range estimates, and confidence levels.
- Fair value will bring a level of volatility to financial statements that will make it more difficult for investors to make sense of them. Whatever changes due to fair value measurement will be passed through profit and loss accounts, so profit or loss will change dramatically. It will be adversely affected to a certain degree due to the level of "correctness" and reliability of the fair values used. It may well pose much application problems especially for the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) that may not have the resources to arrive at a good set of fair values.
- Investors want to see statements that show them clearly the impacts of the economic events and circumstances prevailing in the reporting period.
- Another bone of contention is the question of auditing fair value – is it easy? The task to audit fair values would be far more difficult compared to the use of historical cost since there may not be a "correct" or "reliable" basis to rely upon and at times may be subjective. Fair value invites lively debate - how reliable are fair values, how easy is it to audit fair values, will fair value accounting work in practice and what are the implications for performance measurement? Given the various uncertainties, definitely to audit fair values may be a daunting task not forgetting the numerous compliance requirements and other statutory compliance requirements.
- To decide fair value we should have markets available for such assets. Fair values are estimates based on certain variables that require relevant market information and are subjective if not illusory at times. The reliability of such market information would very much depend on the strength, reliability and creditability of the source of market information and the party who is estimating the fair value. Such fair values may be very subjective and biased towards the respective interest parties.
- Physical assets such as plant, machinery, land or buildings are typically reported at historical purchase prices. FASB, have asked companies to more accurately reflect changes in the value of assets and liabilities using comparable transactions in the marketplace and management's best understanding of the fair values. But for intangible assets like goodwill, patents, copyright etc which are called non-market-based assets fair values are subjective because they are based on and sensitive to the estimates, assumptions and measurement methods management uses to determine fair value. Under fair value accounting, it is difficult to verify valuations, as it is not based on observable market prices. Many of the values will be based on inputs and methods selected by management. Estimates based on these judgements will likely be difficult to verify.

- Both auditors and users of financial statements will need to place greater emphasis on understanding how assets and liabilities are measured and how reliable these valuations are when making decisions based on them.

Although there is much debate today about what fair values are, and many obstacles to overcome as people get used to looking at financial statements in a different way, this issue is very healthy for the economic system. Accounting, whether fair value or historical cost is all about continuing to support improved transparency and enhanced financial disclosures, which promote market discipline and provide useful information to decision makers. In the long term, the movement towards a common consensus on how to better present the balance sheet, combined with better disclosure, will ultimately help investors make more informed decisions.

Further any change in fair value due to any circumstance or situation it should be disclosed properly in the annual report of the company so that all the stake holders can understand it properly. For example, changes in fair values on securities can arise from movements in interest rates, foreign-currency rates, and credit quality, as well as purchases and sales from the portfolio. It should be disclosed adequately.

REFERENCES:

1. Barry J. Epstein(2008) IFRS 2006– Interpretation and Application of International Financial Reporting Standards, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., One Wiley Drive, Somerset, NJ,USA.
2. Tiffin Ralph, (2008) The complete guide to INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS Including IAS and Interpretation, Thorogood, London EC2A 3DU.
3. Paul M. Collier(2003) Accounting for Managers: Interpreting accounting information for decision-making, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 8SQ, England
4. John Christensen and Hans Frimor (2007) “fair value, accounting aggregation and multiple sources of information” Essays in Accounting Theory in Honour of Joel s. Demski Springer Science Business Media, LLC
5. *Websites-*
www.iasb.org,www.deloitte.com,www.iaspl
us.com,www.researchandmarkets.com,

DIGITAL PRESERVATION SYSTEM: LOCKSS

Balvan Tandel

Librarian, GIT,
Centre for Management Studies

Introduction

Digital preservation has grown increasingly acceptable as librarians begin to realize that digital preservation has nothing to do with transient media like tape, CDs or hard drives, but rather with the ability of systems to make perfect copies and with the foresight to have enough copies that no statistically plausible set of failures can eliminate them all. There are some digital preservation problems arise like libraries now lease subscription materials; access free e-content, libraries not able to easily take long term custodial responsibility.

Do libraries have a future if they can't build collections?

Access without ownership threatens the future of libraries as custodians of our culture heritage. Failure to collect digital artifacts will create a "dark age" of our times. Digital bits decay if not routinely refreshed.

LOTS OF COPIES KEEP STUFF SAFE



The tortoise always wins

LOCKSS is a system being designed at Stanford University with funding from the National Science Foundation to provide a low-cost solution to the problem of archiving electronic information. LOCKSS operates by having individual libraries preserve their licensed content locally.

Publishers typically grant a blanket license allowing any authorized library the permission to do this. LOCKSS uses peer to peer open source software that runs on a typical desktop computer to preserve content almost exactly as it appeared when it was made available, including text, graphics, audio and other components. LOCKSS can immediately fill in and provide access to content to library users.

The concept behind the LOCKSS system is based on a few simple rules. Acquire lots of copies and scatter them around the world so that it is easy to find some of them and hard to find all of them. The goal of the LOCKSS project is to enable libraries to take custody of the material to which they subscribe – in the same way they do for paper – and to preserve it permanently.

LOCKSS is open source, peer-to-peer software that functions as a persistent access preservation system. Information is delivered via the web, and stored using a sophisticated but easy to use caching system. LOCKSS software allows the libraries to collect, store, preserve, and archive authorized content locally. The local copies serve as back-ups and can be accessed when the publishers' site becomes unavailable.

LOCKSS retains the libraries' traditional custodial role of scholarly information and allows libraries to "own" the content they have paid for in much the same way as in the printed environment.

Benefits of the LOCKSS

LOCKSS provides benefits to libraries, publishers and researchers, while capitalizing on their traditional roles.

Libraries:

1. Can easily and affordably create, preserve, and archive local electronic collections;
2. Own rather than lease electronic information;
3. Retain traditional custodial role of scholarly information;
4. Provide continuing and perpetual access to their local community.
5. To collect, preserve, and serve to authorize readers its own copy of the web-based content when the publisher's copy is unavailable.

Publishers:

1. Can easily and affordably provide content to the libraries for preservation and archiving with minimal risk to their business models or to their publishing platforms;
2. Ensure perpetual access to their materials;
3. Fulfill librarians' requirements that publishers guarantee both continuing (day to day) and perpetual (very long-term) access to purchased content.
4. offers a way to archive materials for the long term, even past the life span of the publisher's company
5. Grants perpetual access for qualified users
6. Maintains the business relationship between library and publishers
7. Maintains the look and feel of the material
8. Does not compete with their business model for standard library acquisitions.

Researchers and Journal Readers:

1. Can access archived and newly published content transparently at its original URLs;

2. Can use existing search engines to transparently locate archived content;
3. Need not be aware that LOCKSS exists in order to take advantage of it.

How LOCKSS works

LOCKSS is an open-source system (meaning that, if necessary, users can modify the software's source code) of networked data replicas – shared copies of e-journals – that allows the participants, through a peer-to-peer connection, to access reliably preserved data. In this case, "peer to peer" is not the same as freewheeling, Napster-like file sharing; users of one library's LOCKSS system can only access content from that library's collection.

Any library can join. Virtual private networks allow groups of institutions to collaboratively partner with one another to securely preserve their digital collections. Each subscribing library preserves their copy of publications as it sees fit, taking into account the publishers' restrictions. The publishers' agreements, of course, include restrictions on what librarians can and cannot do with the content, which is similar to the paper subscription agreement. The objective is that libraries can't redistribute those publications to other institutions.

With permission from the publisher, LOCKSS enables a library to collect, preserve and distribute to its readers copies of the material to which the library has subscribed. Each participating library has a Web crawler that:

- checks a publishers' site
- confirms that the publisher has granted permission for the crawler to download the publication
- downloads new releases of the publication

The LOCKSS box is always running and connected to the Internet around the clock, and it has a built-in security system to monitor its own health and defenses. The box is constantly "collecting new content, auditing its content against other LOCKSS boxes and repairing any damage, and monitoring reader's accesses to preserved content and transparently stepping in to supply it if the publisher can't or won't supply it."

A user needs only to download files from the LOCKSS Web site, save it to a CD to create a "boot CD" and boot one's LOCKSS computer from that CD, creating a "LOCKSS box" is easy. It just requires a personal computer with about 1 GB of memory, a CD drive or a USB flash memory drive and at least 250 GB of storage.

Conclusion:

Digital preservation has nothing to do with transient media like tape, CDs or hard drives, but rather with the ability of systems to make perfect copies and with the foresight to have enough copies that no statistically plausible set of failures can eliminate them all. LOCKSS software allows the libraries to collect, store, preserve, and archive authorized content locally. The local copies serve as back-ups and can be accessed when the publishers' site becomes unavailable. LOCKSS provides benefits such as to libraries, publishers and researchers, while capitalizing on their traditional roles.

References:

1. Robert Fox, Digital Libraries: the systems analysis perspective, the double bind of e- journal collections, International digital library perspective, Vol.23, No.1, 2007 pp. 21- 29
2. Golnessa Galyani Moghaddam, Preserving scientific electronic journals: a study of archiving initiatives, The Electronic Library, vol.26, no.1,2008,pp. 83-96
3. Michael Seadle, Selection for digital preservation, Library Hi Tech,vol. 22,no. 2,2004,pp.119-121
4. Jack Carlson, The 1st Electronic Resources and Libraries conference: A Supplement Report, Library Hi Tech News, 6th Nov 2006
5. www.lockss.com

HUMAN HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF ARSENIC

Dr. K. N. Sheth
Director

GENERAL EFFECTS

Arsenic is one of the most toxic elements that can be found. Despite of its toxic effect, inorganic arsenic bonds occur on earth naturally in small amounts. Humans may be exposed to arsenic through food, water and air. Exposure may also occur through skin contact with soil or water that contains arsenic^[1].

Arsenic is a potent toxicant that may exist in several valence states and in a number of inorganic and organic forms¹. Inorganic forms of arsenic are more toxic than organic forms. The trivalent forms are more toxic and react with thiol groups, while the pentavalent forms are less toxic but uncouple oxidative phosphorylation. Very few organ systems escape the effects of arsenic^[2].

To understand the health risks associated with arsenic, one must understand that organic arsenic and inorganic arsenic have different levels of toxicity. Inorganic As^{+3} are more toxic than As^{+5} , though the later is reduced to the former in the human body. It is thought that the greater toxicity of As^{+3} is due to its ability to be retained in the body longer since it becomes bound to sulfhydryl groups^[3].

Arsenic is known human carcinogen and even a minute quantity consumed can have severe adverse health effects on living being. Arsenic can cause acute and chronic toxicity on human health. The severity of toxicity depends on age and sex of the individual, the dose and duration of exposure, chemical nature of the compound, route of entry and the amount of arsenic accumulated into the body. The predominant symptoms of arsenic poisoning are skin manifestation which is called arsenicosis^[21]. Cancer risks due to arsenic are particularly at low dose since they originate from events in a single cell,

whereas in case of non-malignant effects the mechanism of arsenic toxicity is different^[4].

SPECIFIC EFFECTS

(i) Inorganic arsenic effects^[2]:

Trivalent inorganic arsenic inhibits pyruvate dehydrogenase by binding to the sulphhydryl groups of dihydrolipoamide. Consequently, conversion of pyruvate to acetyl coenzyme A (CoA) is decreased, citric acid cycle activity is decreased, and production of cellular ATP is decreased. Trivalent arsenic inhibits numerous other cellular enzymes through sulphhydryl group binding. Trivalent arsenic inhibits cellular glucose uptake, gluconeogenesis, and fatty acid oxidation. And further production of acetyl CoA; it also blocks the production of glutathione, which prevents cellular oxidative damage.

Effects of pentavalent inorganic arsenic occur practically because of its transformation to trivalent arsenic; inorganic phosphate and substitutes for phosphate in glycolytic and cellular respiration pathways. High energy phosphate bonds are not made, and uncoupling oxidative phosphorylation occurs. For example, in the presence of pentavalent arsenic, adenosine diphosphate (ADP) forms ADP-arsenate instead of ATP; the high energy phosphate bonds of ATP are lost.

(ii) Organic arsenic effects^[2]:

The most common organic forms of arsenic are not simple methyl derivatives but are water soluble acids that can be excreted, and thus are less toxic than some inorganic forms. In particular, in water,

arsenic occurs most commonly as the As^{+5} and H_3AsO_4 or one of its deprotonated forms.

Biological methylation in the environment by methylcobalamin initially involves the replacement of one or more $-\text{OH}$ group of the acid by $-\text{CH}_3$. monomethylation by the human liver and kidney converts most but not all ingested inorganic arsenic to $(\text{CH}_3)(\text{OH})_2\text{AsO}$, which is then readily excreted. In seafood, the common forms of arsenic are either the $(\text{CH}_3)\text{As}^+$ ion or that with one methyl group replaced by $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$; these forms are rather non-toxic to humans. In contrast, the neutral As^{+3} compounds such as AsH_3 and $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ are most toxic forms of arsenic.

(iii) Dermal effects^[5]:

It has been identified that in humans body skin is the most sensitive non-cancer end point of long term oral arsenic exposure. Oral exposure data from studies in human indicate that lesions typically begin at exposure of about 0.002-0.02 mgAs/kg/day. The most characteristic effect of long term oral exposure to inorganic arsenic compounds is the development of skin lesions; these lesions are often used as diagnostic criteria for arsenicosis. The three lesions most often associated with chronic arsenicosis are hyperkeratinization of the skin (especially on the palms and soles), formation of multiple hyperkeratinized corns or warts and hyperpigmentation of the skin with interspread spots of hypopigmentation.

There have been cases of dermal effect following inhalation exposures to inorganic arsenic, although they are not as diagnostic as for oral exposures. Direct dermal contact with inorganic arsenicals may cause irritation and contact dermatitis. Usually, the effects are mild (erythema and smelling), but may progress to papules, vesicles or necrotic lesions in extreme cases, these conditions tend to heal without treatment if exposure ceases. Following inhalation exposure to organic arsenic compounds, observed dermal effects are generally limited to irritation at high exposure levels.

(iv) Cardiovascular effects^[5]:

Cardiac effects of arsenic exposure are numerous and include altered myocardial depolarization (prolong QT interval, non specific ST segment changes), cardiac arrhythmias and ischemic heart disease. These effects results from acute and long term exposure to inorganic arsenic in the environment , as well as side effects from intravenous therapy with arsenic trioxide for acute promyelocytic leukemia.

Chronic exposure to inorganic arsenic shows effects on the vascular system. The most dramatic of these effects is 'Blackfoot Disease', a disease characterized by a progressive loss of circulation of blood in hands and feet, leading to necrosis and gangrene. In areas of high arsenic exposures, severe effects as increase in incidences of Raynaud's disease and of cyanosis of fingers and toes as well as hypertension, thickening and vascular occlusion of blood vessels, and other unspecified cardiovascular conditions.

(v) Respiratory effects^[5]:

From study of evaluated respiratory effects and exposure estimation, no significant changes are observed at exposure level of 0.613 mgAs/m³. Arsenic exposure at elevated concentration shows irritation in mucous membrane of the nose and throat, which can lead to laryngitis, bronchitis or rhinitis. Acute oral exposure to $\geq 8\text{mgAs/kg}$ may result in serious respiratory effects, including respiratory distress, hemorrhagic bronchitis and pulmonatry adema. Minor exposure of about 0.03-0.05 mgAs/kg/day can cause respiratory effects like cough, sputum, rhinorrhea and sore throat.

(vi) Gastrointestinal effects^[5]:

Both short term and chronic oral exposure to inorganic arsenicals have resulted in irritant effects in gastrointestinal tissues. Acute, high dose exposure to inorganic arsenicals results to nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Also, for chronic oral exposure to 0.01 mgAs/kg/day results in these symptoms.

(vii) Neurological effects^[5]:

A common effect following both oral and inhalation exposure to inorganic arsenic is the development of peripheral neuropathy. Exposure to inorganic arsenic in pesticide plants or smelters result in increased incidences of neurological changes including altered nerve conduction velocities.

Following high dose (>2mgAs/kg/day) acute oral exposure to inorganic arsenicals effects include headache, lethargy, mental confusion, hallucination, seizures and coma. Following long term exposure to 0.03-0.1mgAs/kg/day, peripheral neuropathy, characterized initially by numbness of the hands and feet and a 'pin and needles' sensation and progressing to muscle weakness, wrist drop and/or ankle drop, diminished sensitivity and altered reflex section.

(viii) Chronic effect^[5]:

The department of Health and human services (DHHS) determines inorganic arsenic as human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research for Cancer (IARC) has determined inorganic arsenic as carcinogenic to humans. EPA also has classified inorganic arsenic as known human carcinogen.

There are clear evidences that exposure to inorganic arsenic by either the inhalation or oral routes increase the risk of cancer. Working near copper smelters, mines, chemical plants can induce lung cancer.

The most common tumors seen are squamous cell carcinomas, which may develop from the hyperkerotic warts or corns commonly seen as dermal effect of oral inorganic arsenic exposure.

Long term exposure to arsenic can result in development of bladder cancer, with transitional cell cancers being the most prevalent. Also, long term exposure may lead to cancer of skin, lungs and kidney^[6].

References

1. Lenntech, "Arsenic in Water", Lenntech Water Purification and Air Purification Holding BV (2006).
2. Steven Marcus, "*Toxicity – Arsenic*", eMedicine-World Medical Library – Toxicity (2006).
3. Stanley E. Manahan, "Fundamentals of Environmental Chemistry".
4. Allan Smith and Meera M. Hira Smith, "*Arsenic Drinking Water Regulations In Developing Countries With Extensive Exposure*", Toxicology (2004), pp 39-44.
5. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USPHS), "*Toxicological Profile for Arsenic*", (2005).
6. World Health Organization, "*Arsenic in Drinking Water*", Media Centre- Fact Sheet N210 (2001), pp 1-4.

पलकों पे खंवास अजाने है हम
खपाधों की खुशबु दिक् में लसाने है हम ।
अजीब है तो दिवाणापन हमारा
असो हर लड़ा दिक् लजाने है हम ॥

इश्क में लगी अइक बखाने है हम
मुहब्बत में लगी आँसू भरने है हम
दिक् लजाना कोई हमसे सीखे
शां अर फरमानों की तरह मइयाने है हम ।

दिवाने का खताब है विशाक-दाशक
दाशों रसी ममन में जीव जाते है हम
अकं भुलकों की धनी हाँव की आँसू में
दुखो खुशी के साथ कैसे लहराने है हम ।

लोग हमने है मुहब्बत करने वक्तों पर
अगर दुनिया का दुख मुस्कुराने है हम
कोई या नहीं अकना चाँदको
दुख चाँदको कैसे गले लजाने है हम ।

'Muzam' Sheth: K.N.
17th June, 1977
at about 12-10.
G.S.C.C.

A BAD OR A GOOD TEACHER

07 CE 101

Raval Parthesh

A bad teacher is negatively pessimistic
A good teacher is positively optimistic

A bad teacher swears all the time
A good teacher cares in their prime

A bad teacher passes on rude fear
A good teacher has on good ears

A bad teacher discourages
A good teacher encourages

A bad teacher despairs
A good teacher prepares

A bad teacher likes to bitch
A good teacher likes to teach

A bad teacher shouts every moment
A good teacher scouts for every talent

A bad teacher is up for crude devices
A good teacher is up for good advice

A bad teacher lets students fight on in the dark
A good teacher sets students on the right track

A bad teacher feeds on their looks
A good teachers reads many books

A bad teacher sings along with wrong faults
A good teacher brings along the right results

SMILE IS A SIGN OF.....

A smile is a sign of love
A smile is a sign of care
A smile tells how much to others
You are important and also dear

A smile is a sign of cheer
A smile is a sign of trust
A smile shows how you can
Be happy even in hard crust

A smile is a sign of joy
A smile is a sign of hope
A smile teaches you how you can
Remove the clouds of mope

For nothing but only a smile
Takes away your pain and trial
And pick your trouble's pile
And let you smile, smile and smile

FIRST LOVE

we fought for a sip of water

from the fairest of hands

I saw till that date in Sonemarg

it was an autumn afternoon

sky was illuminated with the setting sun

your face was glowing like a red apple

and we became really thirsty

when I was drinking the water

my friend tried to snap a picture

but you fled like a doe covering your face

with a muslin dopatta revealing your sharp looks

that convey love anguish and

betrayal at the same time

which can kill any soul on Earth

was that my first love which still haunts me

in my dreams in my lone moments

MICROSOFT BUYS A LITTLE TIME

Megha K Patel
(06IT033)

In a surprise move, Microsoft chairman Bill Gates announced yesterday that he has purchased the entire calendar year of 1998. 1998 will be replaced instead by "Year-M" to be followed by actual 1998. "Windows 98 was not going to ship on schedule," Gates said. "But we couldn't change the name again... people were starting to get confused. So instead of spending a lot of time and money on a new marketing campaign we decided just to buy 1998. That way we get an extra year to debug Windows and get it shipped for what will be the new 1998." Microsoft arranged this coup by leveraging its financial assets to bail out the Federal Government and pay off the national debt. The IRS is being disbanded for next year,

but taxes will be collected as usual with one change: all checks must be made payable to "Bill Gates." A side benefit of this purchase is that Gates now owns the judicial branch for the duration of "Year-M." Speculators stated that Gates would likely use this opportunity to dismiss the numerous lawsuits pending against Microsoft. Gates apparently feels this would be cheaper than actually hiring lawyers to represent his rickety cases. In a related story, God has filed suit against Gates because of his purchase, claiming time to be the sole property of God. In a counter suit, Gates claims God is a monopoly and demands that he be broken up into "deity conglomerates."

"Gosh," said Gates. "They broke up AT&T... why can't we break up God?" Inside sources at Microsoft said that Gates was looking for an early resolution to the suit by hiring God as a programmer. Evidently, God has the exact profile that Gates is looking for in a programmer: he doesn't mind rainy climates, doesn't need any money, isn't married, and can work for at least 6 days without sleeping. "If we could just get some employees like that," Gates lamented, "we would be able to ship Windows 98 on time."

TWELVE THINGS GOD WON'T ASK ON THAT DAY

1. God won't ask about the color of your skin, He will ask the content of your character.
 2. God won't ask what your job title was; He will ask if you performed your job to the best of your ability.
 3. God won't ask the square footage of your house, He will ask how many people you welcomed into your home.
 4. God won't ask how many friends you had; He will ask how many people to whom you were a friend.
 5. God won't ask in what neighborhood you lived, He will ask how you treated your neighbor.
 6. God won't ask what kind of car you drove; He will ask how many people you drove who didn't have transport.
 7. God won't ask what your highest salary was; He will ask if you compromised your character to obtain it.
 8. God won't ask about the clothes you had in your closet; He will ask how many you helped to clothe.
 9. God won't ask you what all delicacies you had; He will ask you how many hungry souls we fed.
 10. God won't ask you how you lived on the earth; He will ask how you took care of the Mother Earth.
 11. God won't ask why it took you so long to seek salvation; He will lovingly take you to your mansion in heaven and not to the gates to Hell.
- God won't ask how many people you forwarded this to; He already knows your decision.

NEEL R ANAND
07CE098
C.E. 4TH SEM.DIV-'A'

Stories Behind Big Brand Names

Mercedes- Benz:- Mercedes (Meaning 'grace ') was name of the daughter of Austrian Businessman, Emil Jellinek who bought the first Mercedes, a 35 hp racing car in 1900. After Mercedes became a brand name, Emil Jellinek changed his own name as Jellinek Mercedes, taking his daughter name!

Compaq:- Compaq Computer corporation was founded in 1982 by Rod Canion, Him Harris & Bill Murto, three senior managers of Texas Instruments, who invested \$ 1000 a piece to form a company. The name of the company was formed by using “comp” for computer and “paq” for small integers.

Hotmail:- Hotmail, the largest webmail provider in the world, was founded by Jack Smith and Sabeer Bhatia in 1995. They settled for the name Hotmail as it is included in the letters “HTML” –the programming language used to write webpages. It was initially referred to as HoTMaiL with selective upper casing.

Hewlett Packard:- Partners Bill Hewlett & Dave Packard tossed a coin to decide whether the company they founded would be called Hewlett Packard or Packard Hewlett.

Intel:- Bob Noyce & Gordon Moore wanted to name their new company “Moore Noyce” but that was already trademarked by a hotel chain; so they had to settle for an acronym of INTegrated ELectronics.

Microsoft:- Coined by Bill Gates to represent the company that was devoted to MICRO-Computer SOFTware. Originally christened Micro-soft, The hyphen was removed later on.

Sony:- The name was coined by founder Akio Morita. It originated from the Latin word “Sonus” meaning sound, and ‘Sonny’ a slang used by Americans to refer to a bright youngster. The company was founded in 1946 as Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering with about 20 employees. Today, it has \$ 463 billion in sales and nearly 1,90,000 employees.

Yahoo:- The word was invented by Jonathan Swift & used in his book Gulliver’s Travels. It represents a person who is repulsive in appearance & action and is barely human. Yahoo! Founders Jerry Yang & David Filo selected this name because they liked this definition. The name Yahoo! is also an acronym for “Yet Another Hierarchical Official Oracle”.

Mrs. Namita Singh

Lecturer, MBA Programme

JOKES

- Nurse: Mubarak ho Santa tumhare ghare beta peda hua hain.
- Santa: wah kya technology hain meri biwi hospital main hai aur beta ghar me peda hua hain.

1) Ghajini me Amir Khan ki body itni jaldi kyo bani?
Q ki amir khan 1 bar jim jata tha 15 min. baad bhul jata tha.

2). Ladki: Jaan mujhe aise propose karo jaise Aajtak kisi ne n kiya ho.
Ladka: kamini, I love you, mujse shadi kar k mujhe tabah karde KAMBAKHAT.

3). Ek dost ne santa se poocha “ yaar tu hamesa foreign channel kyu dekhtha hain?”
Santa “yaar kuch bijli unki bhi kharch honedo.”

4). Ek baar santa gusse main: oye! Main iss duniya ko mita dunga, mita dunga aur mita dunga!!
Banta: Main tujhe rubber hi nahi dunga.

5). 1 Dafa 1 chor ne apni mangetar ko sonay ka set dia.....
Mangetar ne khus ho ke pucha is ki keemat kia he
Chor: 3 saal ki qaid

6). (ramlila shuru hone se phle)
Ravan: 1 bidi diyo.
Ram:chal tu apna bandal kharid (ramlila shuru hone ke baaad)

Ram: sita dede...
Ravan: q tune bidi di thi?

7). Jailor: Tumhe subah 5 baje phansi di jayegi
Santa:ha..haa..a..haa...
Jailor:hasta q hain?
Santa:main to uthta hi 9 baje hoon!!

8). Grahak : sethji, LIFEBOY hai?
Seth: haan!!
Grahak: To phir “Haath saaf karke chawal de do!!!”

9). Teacher: if you dial 001 then wat happen?
Santa: The police jeep will come in reverse gear!!!

INTERESTING CONVERSION

AN ATHEIST PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY SPEAKS TO HIS CLASS ON THE PROBLRM SCIENCE HAS WITH GOD, THE ALMIGHTY

He asks one of his new student to stand and....

Prof: so you believe in God?
Student: absolutely, sir.

Prof: is God good???

Student: sure.

Prof: is God all powerful??
Student: yes...sir.

Prof: my brother died of cancer even though he prayed to heal him.

“Most of us would attempt to help others who are ill. But God didn’t. How is this God good then?? Hmmm???

Student: (student is silent.)

Prof: Is “SATAN” good??
Student: no.

Prof: where does Satan comes from?
Student: from god....

Prof: right. Tell me is there evil in this world??
Student: yes.

Prof: so who created evil?
Student: (student doesn’t answer.)

Prof: is there sickness? Immortality? etc...all this things exist in the world, don’t they??

Student: yes, sir.

Prof: so who created them?

Student: (student has no answer.)

Prof: have you ever felt your god? Tasted your god? Smelt your god? Have you ever sensor perception of god?

Student: no, sir. I’m afraid I haven’t it.

Prof: yet you still belive in god?

Student: yes.

Prof: why?

Student: because of my faith, sir.

Prof: yes. Faith and that is the problem science has...

Student:.....: sir have you ever seen observed evolution with your eyes??

Prof: (Prof. shakes his head with a smile, to realize where the argument is going.)

Student: so since no one has ever observed the process of evolution at work and can’t even prove that, then are you not teaching your opinion, sir?

Student: is there anyone who has ever seen the professor’s brain?

Prof: (the class breaks down in laughter.)

Student: is there anyone in the class who has ever heard the professor’s brain, felt it, touched, or smelt it?

No one appear to have done so.

So, according to the established rules, science says that you have no brain, sir.

So how we trust your lecture sir?

Room is silent.

Prof: I guess you have to take on faith, son.

Student: that’s It!!!! Sir the link between man and god is faith. That is all things keep and alive...



Second Year CE
A-Division



Second Year CE
B-Division



Second Year A-Electronics &
Communication Engineering



Second Year
Information Technology



Second Year
Mechanical Engineering



Third Year
Computer Engineering



Third Year
Information Technology



Third Year Electronics
& Communication Engineering



Third Year
Mechanical Engineering



**PLATINUM FOUNDATION MANAGED
GANDHINAGAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

(Approved by AICTE and affiliated to Gujarat University)

MOTI BHOYAN, KHA TRAJ-KALOL ROAD TA. KALOL, DIST, GANDHINAGAR 382721
PH: 02764 281860 FAX: 02764 281862 EMAIL: git_enggcollege@yahoo.com
WEB: www.git.org.in