

# **GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY**



## **TWELVETH MEETING OF THE PLANNING BOARD**

**DATE : 19<sup>th</sup> OCT' 2012 (Friday)**

**TIME : 11.30 a.m. onwards**

**VENUE : VC SECTT.,(Conference hall)**

### **PROCEEDINGS**

**SECTOR – 16C, DWARKA, NEW DELHI**

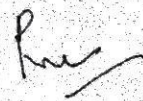


**TWELVETH MEETING OF THE PLANNING BOARD**

**HELD ON 19<sup>th</sup> Oct' 2012 (Friday)**

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**MINUTES OF THE 12<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING BOARD HELD ON 19.10.2012 at 11.00 A.M. AT GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI**

**Members present :**

1. Prof. D.K. Bandyopadhyay  
Vice Chancellor Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
2. Prof. Ishwar Dayal,  
Former Director, IIM - Lucknow,
3. Prof. Ranbir Singh,  
Vice Chancellor, National Law University,  
New Delhi
4. Prof. Anand Kumar,  
Management Development Instt,  
Gurgaon, Haryana.
5. Shri Sanjeev Govil,  
Chief Operating Officer,  
Idea Cellular, Delhi and Haryana
6. Dr. Bhasker.P.Joshi,  
Registrar Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University

(i) Shri P. Rajendran, Chief Operating Officer, NIIT Ltd. , (ii) Shri S.Y. Siddiqui, Managing Executive Officer, Maruti Suzuki India Limited, (iii) Shri Aquil Busrai, CEO, Consulting & Former Group Head HR IBM, (iv) Shri Ashok Khurana, Engineer Member, Delhi Development Authority, (v) Dr. K.K. Chakraborty, Chancellor NUEPA, Vice Chairman, Delhi Institute of Heritage Research and Management, New Delhi could not attend the meeting due to their pre-occupation. Prof. Naveen Rajpal Dean, University School of Information Technology and Prof. Saroj Sharma, Dean, University School of Education, attended the meeting to make a presentation before the Planning Board in line with Agenda item 12.06 and 12.07 respectively.

At the outset, the Vice Chancellor extended a warm welcome to all members of the Planning Board and pointed out that this statutory authority of the university is an advisory Body for the Board of Management and Academic council to fulfil the objectives of the university. Responsible for monitoring development of the university, it shall take stock of the present practices and activities of the university and may advice future planning so that prevailing weaknesses could be converted to strengths and the organization could be transformed into a globally acclaimed university.

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**Agenda Item No. 12.01 : To confirm the minutes of 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Board held on 09.02.2009**

The Planning Board accepted and confirmed the minutes of the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 09.02.2009 in the Conference Room of the University.

**Agenda Item No. 12.02: Action taken report on the proceedings of 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Board held on 09.02.2009**

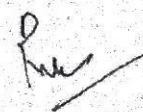
The Board appreciated the efforts of the University for streamlining its functional domain, growth and development in terms of infrastructure, students enrolled, Research, creation of Academic Audit Cell and Alumni Associations at respective schools, Consultancy, Adopting nearby area, etc. but expressed concerns about quality of students and teachers in the present scenario. It was opined that detailed discussions and deliberation on this account shall be carried out after the presentation of other agenda items.

**Agenda item No. 12.03 : Shifting of the University to its permanent campus at 16C- Dwarka, New Delhi.**

The Board congratulated the university for its functioning from permanent state-of-the-art campus at Dwarka and took note of the details regarding infrastructure developments which included creation of separate blocks for various schools and their Laboratories, Administrative blocks, University Information and Resource Centre(UIRC), residences, Health care centre, Community hall, shopping centre, hostels for boys and girls, etc., besides the plan submitted for Surajmal Vihar campus which shall come up in near future.

**Agenda item No. 12.04 : To apprise about the actions /activities of the university to streamline its operational domain.**

The Board was apprised of the present status of Academic activities / programmes and research conducted at the university and its affiliated institutions, maintained colleges and approved research centres, growth of UIRC, creation of updated Calendar Edition – II, International collaborations and admission of foreign students besides the schemata of operations at the university, welfare schemes for employees and actions taken for growth and development of all its components.





**Agenda Item No. 12.05:**

**Presentation by the Vice Chancellor Prof.  
D.K. Bandyopadhyay to apprise the Board  
about the progress of the University.**

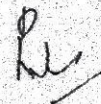
The Vice Chancellor made a detailed presentation including the vision and mission of the university and highlights of its present status in terms of its objectives, unique feature, foreign collaborations and recognitions it has acclaimed. To make the modus operandi of the university more explicit and clear, the Vice Chancellor specified the objectives of the university in the form of SWOT analysis. Projecting the internal and external factors that are favourable and unfavourable, he also explained the measures being taken to strengthen the various components of the system. This was done to facilitate the board members walk through the set up of the university and concentrate for a meaningful deliberation and advice to further improve the quality of teachers and students.

The Board members were glad to know that the university has attained outstanding recognition nationally and internationally over a short span of thirteen years which as on date is monitoring an Academic set up of 125 organisations including its schools, affiliations, maintained colleges and approved research centres. Prof. Ishwar Dayal wanted to know about the benefits accrued and strengths derived by the University due to foreign collaborations.

The Vice Chancellor gave a detailed account of the foreign collaborations and exchange programmes established with a well designed perspective and the advantages drawn as enumerated below.

**I. Improvement in students-**

- a. Exposure to culturally different environments makes them well rounded learners as they get an opportunity to understand different perspective, form novel ideas and new approach to concepts.
- b. Promotes networking that has a direct economic advantage and helps not only in capacity building but also in preparing students to compete in a global economy.
- c. Setting up higher bench marks.





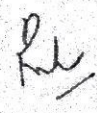
## 2. Benefits to teachers-

- a. Meeting educational needs by leveraging mutual capabilities and motivating them to improve their own educational skills by knowledge transfer.
- b. Transformation into a vibrant faculty due to access to latest in foreign curriculum developments.

He emphasised that in the process, even the students who do not get an opportunity to go overseas also get benefitted as the course curriculum gets revised as per global standards, thus eliminating redundancies. Increased number of applicants in virtually all University programmes and research does indicate that the university has been able to build an impressive roster of stake holders. Catering to 60 thousand students and transforming them into technically / professionally sound individuals is in itself a remarkable contribution to the society and the corporate world. Members, however, expressed their concern about students not devoting their full energies in Academic work and keeping themselves posted with the latest global practices.

It was unanimously agreed that the responsibility of teachers, therefore, becomes far greater in making teaching process an interesting experience and attracting students to attending classes regularly. Sh. Sanjeev Govil, an expert from the corporate world, pointed out that the universities especially those providing professional/ technical education, should be able to produce managers who are able to meet the vocational needs. Courses should be designed to give insight into the current technologies and more suited to industry.

Prof. Ishwar Dayal gave the example of trends prevailing in California University. He pointed out that the pattern followed there for imparting educations is very open, flexible with high mobility system and they have a provision of varied choice with liberty to pursue a plethora of programmes/ courses under one degree programme. This makes them more effective in generating successful innovations in response to profound competitive challenges. He added that when there is more choice, there is more involvement of students. The standards of education whether professional or technical, should focus on establishing systems to ensure continual excellence, self development and improved performance at individual as well as collective stage.





The Vice Chancellor clarified that in a modest way, we have given a little bit of freedom of choice for the courses in a programme; however, complete freedom of choice for the courses does not exist. On the issue of credit transfer, the Vice Chancellor pointed out that the university has a provision of migration in which the students pursuing Mechanical stream of Engineering not interested in the first year can migrate in the beginning of the second year, to the stream of their choice but the migration is based on performance and merit of the student. He pointed out that university is running integrated programmes also, wherein, the under graduate/ post graduate degree contents have been integrated and instead of 4 years B.Tech. followed by 2 years M. Tech. Programme, a B.Tech. / M.Tech. Integrated degree is awarded after 5 years of duration.

Prof. Ishwar Dayal suggested that this university should also have a programme wherein the Engg. Programme is integrated with the management programme as the current trend indicates that students after doing their Engineering like to pursue management programmes. He therefore, advised that the university should think of beginning an integrated programme of 5 years duration with Engineering at the Under Graduate level and Management programme at the masters level. He said that the university must ensure that education and knowledge must be imparted in such a manner that the students when they enter a professional field are able to relate new information to their prior knowledge.

The Vice Chancellor stated that the suggestions given by Prof. Ishwar Dayal are well taken and assured that the said programme will be started in the coming year(s). He further pointed out that the university is not liberal in beginning any course with self designed nomenclature but as per the stipulation could launch, courses that are approved by statutory body only. Hence, controlled freedom is given for conduct of course(s) / programme(s). He gave the example of Bachelor in Informatics Systems (BIS), Programme which was started during the initial year of the university establishment but due to disagreement with UGC and AICTE regarding recognition, the same had to be closed down.

Prof. Ishwar Dayal talked about the provision of Stanford University for a three level Degree programme which is being offered as an under graduate programme. He told that Professional schools at Stanford seek students who think analytically, communicate effectively, engage fully in their undergraduate courses

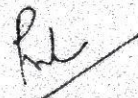




and avail themselves of research, leadership and community experience. He further told that students also benefit from a comprehensive system that assists them with academic planning. Every major of Stanford University is offered at an academically rigorous level, preparing the students to respond to professional challenges in a thoughtful and informal way, irrespective of their field of study. Also the students are at full liberty to engage in an array of organisations that enhance their college experience and further shape them into the type of applicant professional schools seek.

Prof. R.N. Singh expressed his concerns about lack of social consciousness and requirement of building tolerance and accountability for social cause in stakeholders. He said that educational programmes should be structured in a manner that students become capable of dealing with intellectual, emotional, and social platforms constructively. Focus of a university should be student centric making learning process more relevant and dynamic in the wake of changing times. He gave an example of National Law University (NLU) which is residential, accommodating some 500 students and various community based projects are being enforced sponsored by UNDP, Ministry of law and social justice, Lok adalats, etc. The outcome is that a broader volunteer and support network builds within the university in coordination with faculty and students and the organisations receive assistance on articulating Research that they struggle to address.

He was happy to tell about 'AAGHAS' an association, created at NLU to benefit the children of economically weaker sections who are deprived of education completely. Under the project, the students on the campus have voluntarily involved themselves in educating around 200 street children. He explained that students, who learn about the context of social issues from people living the experience, develop concerns and devise methods to improve their lives and conditions. He further pointed out that when service based projects are included within the rigorous academic framework, the students get automatically exposed to a unique forum which allows them to make connection between academia and service in ways they cannot do as comprehensively through separate academic and service experiences. He added that it is important to combine application with theory as it enhances their sensitivity to community based learning and bringing out deeper level of intellectual engagement.





Prof. D.K. Bandyopadhyay Vice Chancellor GGSIPU apprised the Board members about non availability of good faculty at senior level. He mentioned that various efforts have been made to attract the services of good faculty but unfortunately the response has not been satisfying. Repeated advertisements in the local newspapers and uploading the same on website of the university, do not suffice, therefore, the university is planning to extend the advertisement in other states especially South India so that we are able to get good faculty at senior level in the schools for each programme.

Prof. R.N. Singh, Vice Chancellor NLU said that as far as Law Programmes are concerned, there was a time when students joined the programmes in Law by chance and not by choice but as on date, the scene has changed and the students join law programmes by choice. These are very bright students and pursue a programme with very high expectations. Therefore, to meet such demands, the faculty has to be up-to-date with the current knowledge and the latest in Research besides being aware of academically relevant information befitting the world's best. The course curriculum at the best universities is revised at a faster pace as regular measure. He mentioned that it was difficult for him to assimilate scarcity of Academic excellence on the campus in terms of faculty for certain courses of law programmes due to rapid changes in the course curriculum but the problem was overcome by engaging good guest faculty for short term arrangements. He said that time has come when we as responsible administrators shall have to formulate methods and means to arrange for best quality faculty if we intend to prepare and produce best quality professionals.

Shri Sanjeev Govil gave an example of the corporate world and informed that the engineers of the present generation are not professionally sound when they join the company and also unaware of the latest in the field. There is no linkage between the course studied and the application at the industry. Neither they are professionally strong nor do they show required degree of professional ethics. The trend is that, a professional as soon as he enters the corporate world, leaves the core subject and tends to enter marketing. He is not ready for the industrial work and presents himself off-the-track when it comes to execution of knowledge. The Academic organisation may have to take initiatives for instituting a system of regular improvisation so that quality of students produced as well as teachers available are professionally capable in justifying their achievements.

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He further added that since the focus of this university is to provide technical and professional programmes, the product should benefit the industry and society. He informed that technology is changing every three years; therefore, teachers have to be tuned to the latest developments to expect students to be aware of the most modern technologies. The whole scenario is very disturbing when fresh recruits do not respond to the expectations.

Shri Sanjeev Govil quoted an example from his own corporation and informed that as a distinct pattern; invariably there are two categories of students who get placement in the industry. (i) A Grade students: - Academically sound, but due to industrial pressure are not able to sustain and as soon as the initial year is over they are asking for a change. (ii) B Grade students who lack basic fundamental knowledge of the subject and honestly not academically ready for the assigned industrial work. He further mentioned that unless this pitiful condition of students is improved, we may not be able to create the best from professional/ technical Universities or Organizations. GGSIPU being a young university, should focus on improvement of quality of its teachers, researchers and students. There should be checks & balances for rigorous monitoring for quality control especially in terms of the following -

- (i) Quality of students
- (ii) Institutions affiliated to the university
- (iii) Teachers within the system and at affiliated institutions
- (iv) Course curriculum

He said that Industry outlook is to filter the students for their specific works and following steps, if taken may upgrade the standards of quality at the University -

- (i) Regular and meaningful University- Industry collaboration and Interaction.
- (ii) Gaps between theory and practice/ application to be removed by training of students at industries.
- (iii) Students geared up for entrepreneurship and industrial work.

He added that for India quality in Higher education must be achieved keeping in mind the issue of relevance, costs, and equity and maintaining International standards. Therefore, GGSIPU should set a trend in which the products could be absorbed for the growth and development of business and Industry like that of IIMs and IITs. Industry experts may also be engaged for short term assignments, lectures, training of students at the University, so that students and faculty become aware of

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the level of specific skills and technical knowledge required to remain at pace with the latest. Similarly, the students and faculty should also connect themselves for certain periods and training programmes with the Industry, for hands on experience because knowledge often results from experience gained at workplace and through learning by doing and using it.

He further pointed out that university industry relationship may also involve specific projects, to develop more radical innovations based on formal analytical scientific and technological knowledge. As a matter of fact, cooperation, coordination, and sharing of knowledge is likely to arise among people / organisations with same occupational aspiration or educational background and the university faculty should benefit from this fundamental and functional similarity through practice.

Prof. Anand Kumar said that a constant introspection of an academic system reveals that if it is learner centric, it will definitely go a long way in making our learning process more radical. He emphasised that motivation and engagement are essential for effective learning. Hence, it is the responsibility of the teachers to ensure that learning is linked with real world experiences and they remain current with world students. He suggested that improvement in quality of teaching through problem solving and specific training as per the needs of the programme and global scenario shall prove to be more effective than the existing Orientation and refresher programmes /courses arranged by Academic Staff Colleges for faculty development in the country.

He added that Formal and informal interactions, well structured courses, detailed feedback systems, simulation exercises, collaboration with industry and business will foster in building up required competencies in the students as well as faculty. To stay ahead of the pack, culture of quality – Capacity building at all levels to a reasonable extent is necessary so the University with available physical and human resources must concentrate on strengthening its capabilities.

Prof. Ishwar Dayal said that Technology has become an indispensable tool that offers flexibility to the teachers as well as students. Taking advantage of this fact, the University must evolve methods that encourage greater participation and interaction between the students and teachers. He suggested that each school of the University should be able to blend high value deliveries with modern learning tools. It is not difficult to create a healthy, energising, intellectually challenging and joyful learning environment in a University like this through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) across programmes. The faculty needs to be more committed to engage students in active, collaborative and technology based learning.

Prof. D.K. Bandyopadhyay informed the board that the university is all geared up to revolutionize access to technical/ professional education through Distance





Learning with the spread of ICT and this will form the future strategy of spreading education, knowledge and awareness at all levels. Transmission of information to students through a wide variety of media, in a way that promotes informed discussion and guidance will definitely benefit the stakeholders; however, some difficulties may be felt at the growth and application levels.

Quality of faculty and measures to improve their worth in the current scenario where technology is advancing at a fast pace, was a matter of concern. Prof. Ishwar Dayal suggested that the challenge before us today is what we are able to offer to the aspirants and to overcome these issues we will have to devise our own methods and means. Firstly, teachers must ensure that course modules are well developed covering all essential ingredients of the latest course curriculum including resource material, case studies, group discussions, presentations, projects, etc., and secondly introduce assessment tasks, assignments that are aligned with curriculum that relates to the development of Intercultural and international perspective. The faculty must, create group based opportunities and activities for the students in collaboration with the industry and business, following a four quadrant approach, and must make best use of ICT's in the whole process.

He further added that teachers will have to enhance student engagements, but they must also ensure that the whole exercise is interesting and applicable. Their focus must be to improve teaching practice through participation in professional development and be a contributory member in the discipline by participating meaningfully in societies, organisations and associations that enable up-to-date access to the latest research.

Prof. Anand Kumar mentioned that GGSIP University is spreading its wings covering all fields of technical and professional education due to being established as an affiliating cum teaching University but to the extent that vastness does not pose a problem for maintenance of quality. Integration of technical and management skills along with human values, social sensitivity and concerns towards community should form the basis of quality education. The focus should be to carve its own niche by making its own cultural, social ideological, ecological and technological contributions.

**Agenda Item No. 12.06:**

**Presentation by Prof. Naveen Rajpal, Dean,  
University School of Information  
Technology.**

The board noted the details presented by Prof. Naveen Rajpal, Dean,  
University School of Information Technology.





**Agenda Item No. 12.07:                      Presentation by Prof. Saroj Sharma, Dean,  
University School of Education.**

The board noted the details presented by Prof. Saroj Sharma, Dean, University School of Education.

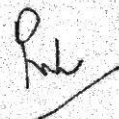
**Agenda Item No. 12.08:                      Presentation by Prof. A.K. Narula, regarding  
proposal for introduction of new/ innovative  
academic programmes, at the Centre of  
Excellence in Pharmaceutical Sciences.**

The Vice Chancellor informed the board that Pharmaceutical studies are very much in demand in today's context and India is being viewed as a potential significant contributor in this regard. The present proposal is all about how we can contribute as a University in this upcoming field in terms of Education, Research and Development. He also intimated that the proposal was also deliberated by the Board of Management in its 50<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 27.09.2012 wherein creation of a centre of excellence was agreed in principle and constitution of an expert committee was suggested which could examine feasibility in a rational and analytical manner including creation of infrastructure before launching any new programme.

The board deliberated at length on the proposal for introduction of new/ innovative academic programmes, at the Centre of Excellence in Pharmaceutical Sciences presented by Prof. A.K. Narula. All members agreed that Pharmaceutical Sciences has a great future as it is in the midst of knowledge creation and innovation. However, the board premeditated that the project proposal has an intangible value and we must find out what will be the sources of sustainable competitive advantage.

Shri Sanjeev Govil opined that before we think of beginning on such a proposal, as a university we should have a vision for it to succeed. He said following key issues need attention in a structured manner to launch such an enormous project:

- A feasibility study to evaluate the practicality, input costs- amount and extent of money required, analytical aspect and course of action





- Operational planning in terms of vision, direction and goals- this requires proactive thinking, roadmaps and identification of road blocks.
- Multi centre activity to verify effectiveness of the molecule/ drug impact taking into account various parameters

Prof. Anand Kumar suggested that the project is so vast that we may not be able to do everything at the University and may have to interface with other organisations. Therefore, it would be prudent to carry out analysis for logical choice and course of action besides the problems that may impede operational execution and constraints in respect of time, money and resources.

Prof. Ishwar Dayal advised that since the project proposal required a huge investment, it would be pertinent to think rationally in respect of the following-

1. Suitable Infrastructure and machinery that would have to be created. Moreover, it would be an expensive proposition for research and development
2. Expertise required for handling the project
3. Collaborative approach – extent as the project may require outsourcing and networking
4. Ecosystem will have to be created
5. Commercial activity hence, taking care of some of the expenditure of the centre by other agencies, to be explored.

He further suggested that the university should examine all aspects very carefully.

**The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.**

  
**Dr. Bhaskar. P. Joshi**

**Registrar /**

**Secretary, Planning Board**