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ICFAI UNIVERSITY NAGALAND

"...a quest for knowledge..."

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Message from the Issue Editor

Leadership is a profound concept with increasingly complex implications, driven by the increasingly complex and fast changing world.

Peter Druker famously stated that, "Management is doing things right; Leadership is doing the right things". Great Leaders possess dazzling social intelligence, a great zest for change, and above all, vision that allows them to set their sights on the 'things' that truly merit attention. Not a bad skill set for the rest of us either.

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The old-fashioned view of leadership is that leaders are marked out for leadership from early on in their lives; and that if you are not a born leader, there is little you can do to become one. That's not the way we see it now. The modern view is that through patience, persistence and hard work one can be a truly effective leader, just as long as one makes the efforts needed.

Today, students are graduating into a world that is riskier and more competitive than the one we knew. They find themselves in a micropreneurial age. They will need to be equipped to make their own opportunities. The skills needed can't be so narrowly defined because by the time a student graduates, these tools may well become obsolete, rather students should learn how to recognize and develop leadership skills in themselves, which is what we refer to as lifelong learning.

In Leadership, *character* is a central and important element that shapes how we engage the world around us, what we notice, what we reinforce, who we engage with in conversation, what we value, how we choose to act and how we decide. So, as the word of a person with the right character match the deeds.

Another element is, an *Understanding of Oneself.* We are not capable of leading in ways that conflict with who we are. In other words, we can't be someone we are not. To fully understand who we are and maximize our effectiveness as a leader with this: one can identify the strength and mitigate one's weakness, thus allowing who you are to emerge as a more effective leader. It is a matter of personal

conviction and believing strongly in a cause or an aim because the better you know yourself, including the good, the bad and even the ugly, the better leader you will be.

So, my question to you is: "How well do you know who you are? "

"A chief is a man who assumes responsibility.
He says, 'I was beaten', he does not say, 'My men were beaten'"
Antoine de Sain-Exupery

Ms. Wapangsenla Imchen,
Sr. Asstt. Professor & HoD,
Deptt. of Management

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Role of IT in Education

Mr. Sanjib Das, Visiting Faculty, Deptt. Of IT & Mathematics

IT (Information Technology) is a term that encompasses all forms of technology and is the application of computers and telecommunications equipment, used to create, store, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data, often in the context of a business or other enterprise. Technological resources are not evenly distributed and access to them depends greatly on geographic location and economic circumstances.

The developments in computers and computing during the past quarter of a century have been so profound that it is not surprising that they replaced other technological teaching aids. This does not mean that we should forget such alternative aids altogether, nor the need to research their effective use. Computers have saved many hours of computation time, enabling the study of larger datasets than was previously possible. New topics have been added to statistics syllabi, and some techniques that were mainly ways of coping with awkward or time-consuming computations have been dropped. Technology can now provide students the opportunity to conduct real investigations of real questions of real interest. The advantages of computers include their dynamic nature, their speed, and the increasingly comprehensive range of software that they support. These, together with their increased storage capacity and processing power, enable students to experience and explore *all* aspects of the statistical process – from planning the sampling or experimental design, through data collection, database management, modelling, and analysis, to interpreting and communicating findings. It is the technology that is driving what has often been called "the information revolution".

Education is a process by which one can gain knowledge about the surrounding environment. In another way, education can help develop one's mental setup as well as career. It is undoubtedly one of the most important factors that impact the growth and development of a country as well as the future course of the country's people as a whole. Education in India annually brings a perfect and successful batch of youth, but in a regrettable number. Indian education have been claimed to follow a tougher and a higher level of education as compared to that of foreign. Though India has a teaching quality par excellence fails to practically implement the concepts being taught. Since time immemorial epics about teacher student relation in India have been an inspiration here. It is necessary to develop a child's mind in the favour of our nation. Because we know that children are the future of a growing county. For providing a child with *international* level of education, one can easily find out about international schools in India from the *Internet*. Concluding that the reformation of education system will bring great revolution is not agreeable. This may reduce the pressure of the students but until and unless India goes through a thorough inculcation of Indian morality of attaining knowledge, nothing can bring success for this nation. Education is the pillar of our modern day society. As more and more people are getting educated, we are becoming a more civilized society.

Technology has revolutionized the classroom but is not without its disadvantages - not in its use, but in what its use replaces. Many classrooms are being retrofitted with Smart boards and computers but they cannot replace old methods of teaching. Using information technologies students can decide about their studies, learning time,

place and resources in a better way. Students can work in more supportive environments, seek help from teachers and fellows, and share their learning experiences and ideas in romantic and productive fashion.

Rashid [1] stated that:

a. Both teachers and learners can work with others at remote sites.
b. The community of learners can expand to include virtually anyone who wishes to obtain information and who is not excluded by policy or cost.
c. They can provide real access to experts in universities, research laboratories, the business community, government agencies and political offices.

Information technologies can promote the opportunities of restructuring the teaching learning process. These can transform teaching and learning by offering alternatives to the teacher provided information, access to virtually unlimited resources and opportunities for real world communication, collaboration and competition. The phases of this process as described by Marriametal [1] are,

a. developing awareness – recognizing that something is wrong or different;
b. exploring alternative–researching for new ideas from other institutions and acknowledging that change is needed;
c. making a transition–leaving the old approaches behind (or dramatically changed);
d. achieving integration-putting the pieces from the transition phase back together; and
e. taking action-putting new ideas into operation.

Students Use Information Technologies to:

1. Participate in a media revolution, profoundly affecting the way they think about and use information technologies.
2. Improve the ways of learning in new learning fashions
3. Extend the ability and skills of applying their learning in real situation.
4. Working in groups for cooperative and collaborative learning
5. Developing self-learning habits at their own pace and time.
6. Learn with the teacher rather by the teacher.
7. Develop inquiry-learning habits.
8. Use right information at right time to achieve right objective.
9. Review and explore qualitative data.
10. Exchange learning experiences and information with others students and teachers living anywhere in the world.

Teachers Use The Information Technologies to:

1. Present the material in more interesting and attractive way.
2. Guide and help students in searching the qualitative material.
3. Make best use of time.
4. Coach the students.

5. Provide individualized instructions.
6. Direct the students toward cooperative as well as collaborative learning activities.
7. Prepare learning materials for students, rather than teaching in conventional situations.
8. Diagnose the learning problem of students and help them to overcome it.
9. Solve the study related problems of students.

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1. "Role of Information Technologies in Teaching Learning Process: Perception of the Faculty", Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education – TOJDE, April 2008, Volume: 9, Number: 2, ISSN: 1302-6488.
2. Sangeeta Rawat, "Role of Information Technology in Education for India", VSRD-IJCSIT, Vol. 1 (6), 2011, pp. 428-432.

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Life

Mr. Akshay Rai, BCA 4th Semester

Life is a race,

You have to face.

Don't hide,

But try to ride.

Life's hurdles who can cross,

Without comforts going for a toss.

And this journey can never be crossed with ease,

So, depend not only on prayers please.

Life's challenge makes as it cracks,

The child to a man's tracks.

With hard lessons to ever keep,

Or the fool will ever weep.

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Management Education: Responding To The Global Need

Ms. Lochumbeni M Erui, BBA 6th Semester

With globalization gaining momentum, its impact is also felt in sectors which are not yet globalized in its complete sense. Management Education is one such sector which is not globalized in India in economic sense, so it needs to cope with increased challenges of globalization process. The process is significantly affecting the social, cultural, political and economic life of nations. Technological advances are more frequent and rapid, increasing competition. Business models are changing and management system and practices are also undergoing continuous changes. To cope up with these changes brought about by the process of globalization, management education also needs to be restructured and refocused. Management education must be more flexible in terms of contents as well as approach. It needs to change inorder to match the opportunities and challenges of new globalised environment and changed requirement of the new corporate world.

Management education focusing on theoretical knowledge and application of those theories will not work in today's environment. It should focus more on the application of the existing theories and challenging theories in the new competitive world.

Globalization has not impacted all countries in an equal way. So, management education should respond to globalization and opportunities and challenges arising from global integration of business. Unless, management education changes in line, we will end up generating an army of managers not contributing to the success of organizations and the national economy. All stakeholders including students, teachers and educational institutions need to gear up to meet the global requirement and support the corporate backbone.

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End of War

Mr. Niranjan Cannon, BCA 4th Semester

War starts like Bisons raging

Ends with lean and sin

Fights of Giants

To prove their rank

Know what you earn?

Before it ends.

Many people their life lost

Many family their house lose

Orphans are born

Refugees strewn

Only at the end.

Who is the victor?

That's what you want?

Think now, or suffer at last

Only at the first

Only at Sunrise

At the end of war.

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IUN's Industrial Tour – 2014: A Report

Ms. Ranjana Jain, MBA 4th Semester

It was with great excitement that the second semester students of the MBA - 2014 batch undertook an industrial visit to Guwahati on March 3rd and 4th 2014, accompanied by three faculty members – Ms. Azono Khatso, Ms. Wapangsenla Imchen and Mr. Neisal Theyo. The important places visited were the State Load Dispatch Centre, Tata Motor Service and The Assam Tribune Guwahati. The tour was informative, interesting and successful.

We would like to extend our sincere thanks to Dr. C. P. Alexander, Pro VC of our University and Mr. Makhan Chetia, Registrar, for permitting us to go for the tour. A sincere thanks to our tour guide Mr. A Lahkar, IBS Marketing Team - Guwahati, without whose help the trip wouldn't have been possible.

Tata Motor Service is one of the leading vehicle service providers in Guwahati, known for quality and standards. The premise is fully equipped with the latest and updated servicing technology and all the staff were trained to provide the highest level of vehicle care. The service centre belongs to Ghosh Brothers Automobile. Mr. N. R. Nath (Manager) who took extreme pleasure in welcoming us also showed us around explaining the role played by each department; from tool kit room to the car washing area. All the departments were well coordinated in performing their tasks. The workforce consists of over 100 Technical Staff with departments equipped with high-quality servicing technology.

The **State Load Dispatch Centre** of Assam was established in the year 1983 is located at Kahilipara, Guwahati. This centre is presently being operated by the state electricity transmission utility of Assam i.e. Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Ltd. (AEGCL). Mr. A. K. Phukan (Manager) showed a positive gesture of appreciation on our visit. He explained the sources of acquiring power which is from National Load Dispatch Centre and North East Regional Load Dispatch Centre. The Doyang river of Nagaland also contributes a portion of it by generating power of 50 MW. SLDC looks for optimum management of load. The sub–stations are divided into Lower Assam Zone, Central Assam Zone and Upper Assam Zone.

The Assam Tribune, the third company we visited, was the most exciting and interesting experience for all. It was founded by Late Mr. Lakshmi Nath Phookan. It was initially operating at Dibrugarh as a weekly paper but, later shifted to Guwahati in the year 1946 where it started operating as a local daily. They acquire news basically from the UNI (United News of India) and PTI (Press Trust of India). Before the approval of every single issue (newspaper) and its final printing, it is processed through the various departments such as editing room, features section room, advertisement DTP room, news desk room, mistake correction room etc. There are two main components of a newspaper; ink and paper. Basically five colors– Yellow, Red, Magenta, Black and Blue are used for printing. Per day 16 paper rolls (6 tons of paper) which can be counted as 36,000 copies are printed out per hour. A newspaper consists of 14 colored and 10 black & white pages. Ink receptive and water repellent machines are used to print on Aluminium Sheets. CTP (Computer To Plate Processor) is the method used to print on these sheets. The sheets are imported from Canada and are not reusable. A newspaper page consists of 8 columns each of which is 3.8 cm in width). The maximum charge per advertisement is Rs. 60,000.00 per day.

That being said, the industrial tour was of great interest and experience to all. We were introduced to new arenas where we got the opportunity to get an insight or two of their operations. This experience has further enhanced our knowledge of these sectors. This pleasing and innovative learning experience would be forever appreciated and cherished by all of us.

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