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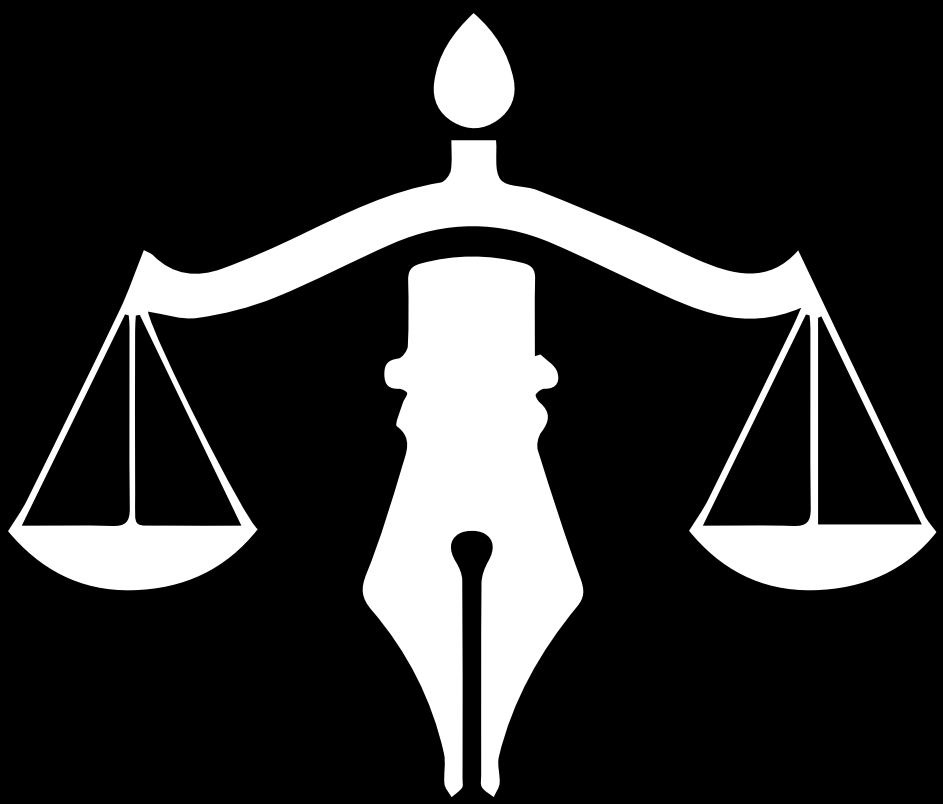

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MILLIONS OF PEOPLE NEED JUSTICE FOR AN EQUITABLE LIFE

It gives me great pleasure to write my first editorial for Education Post as I have been passionate about education from before I joined journalism in the summer of 1994. Education is the only slow and sure path for social change and for creating a better world than that we currently inhabit. Education is not just the teaching of some subject in order to equip the younger generation with some knowledge that helps them earn a livelihood, that is just a part; and the whole is the complete transformation of a human being that leads to the transformation of society.

The broad topics this issue covers are law, architecture, and design, but the edit limits itself to just law given the recent change in geopolitics and its enormous implications for the world—in a deeply-connected world Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine has to be seen as a contagion that carries the potential of spilling over to beyond the region. Conflicts and wars never go as planned and lead to lawlessness and human suffering.

Coming back to law as a subject, we can delve into the views of an esteemed scholar of the vast field. Readers can take pleasure from our interview of Dr Alok Mishra, Dean, Kirit P Mehta School of Law at the Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS), Mumbai. Dr Mishra has over two decades of teaching experience and is an author of several books and research papers. Every student and grown-up requires some basic understanding of the law of the land in order to function and flourish with freedom and without conflict with society. For professionals it is a field of study that is expanding with every passing year instead of becoming narrow. The number of schools and Universities teaching law has seen an exponential rise in the past decade-and-a-half.

The specialisations have grown from civil and criminal law to cyber law, corporate law, taxation, international law, and several other streams. The need for robust and evolving legislation and the smooth functioning of judiciary must be the big picture for those aspiring to join the profession. And Dr Mishra feels that 'students and faculty will have to aim for higher goals, realising that just like medicine, millions of people need justice for an equitable life. The infrastructure has to be used to the optimal extent to make the system robust'.

Legislation and judiciary form two of the three pillars of democracy with the executive being the third, and a free and vibrant press being the fourth estate—given this the importance of the judicial system cannot be overstated.

We are confident that the millions of law students taking admissions and those graduating would usher a new era where they uphold the tradition that justice is done and is seen to be done.

Deepan Joshi
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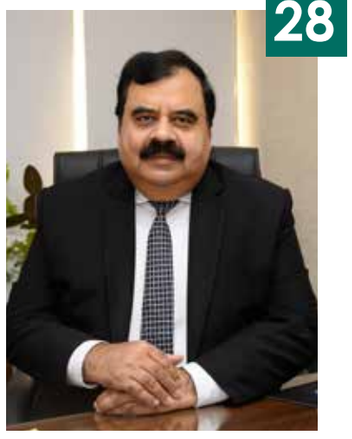

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DR. ALOK MISRA

Dr. Alok Misra, M.Sc., LL.M., Ph.D. (Law) is Professor of Constitutional Law from India. He graduated from Campus Law Centre of Delhi University. He has Teaching, Research, Administrative and Practicing Experience at Bar of more than three decades. He was the Founder and Chairman of Human Rights Organization and an Associate Member (Indian Section) of Amnesty International (London). He is a Life Member (Non Practicing) of the Supreme Court Bar Association, Indian Society of International Law and the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi. He has been a Member of International Council of Jurists, London. His area of interest is Constitutional Law. He is a Consultant in the field of Constitutional Law. He is appreciated as a problem solver and a powerful motivator. He has held responsible academic and administrative assignments in Institutes of higher education. He has guided doctoral research works in Law. Presently Dr. Misra is serving as Dean, NMIMS Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, Mumbai & six other Schools of Law in other campuses at Navi Mumbai, Dhule, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Indore and Chandigarh of NMIMS (Deemed to be University) Mumbai, India.

He has been awarded the Enviro-Care International Award – 2016 for his efforts and dedication to the cause of environment. He is also the recipient of Academic Excellence Award-2018 (For Contribution to Legal Fraternity). Recently he received Academic Leadership Award-2020 for recognition of leadership, expertise, contribution, devotion, commitment towards legal academics in India.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD TAKE CARE OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Dr. Alok Misra, Dean, NMIMS Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, Mumbai shares with ***Education Post.***

What is the scope of law education on cyber safety in India?

There is tremendous scope for the study of cyber law. The laws also need to be updated to some extent, in terms of cyber security or usage of multimedia and technology. The confluence of technology and law had emerged in other countries and in India, it is still developing. Our cyberlaw policy has been aptly kept open-ended by the Government. We believe that making the law too stringent will limit the usage of technology. First, the usage and operations of cell phones must reach millions of people in India, and the Digital India program must succeed. Technology must have a wider reach before laws become too restrictive then the users will become wary of them. Usage of technology will be less and will defeat the purpose. So, the open-ended policy is appropriate for developing

countries, and laws have been made suitably.

As more operations related to the internet domain and cyber platforms will come, laws will develop to meet the needs. At NMIMS, the usage of technology is quite advanced. We ensured that we create a curriculum for Cyber Law, with the collaboration of faculty and students. The program covers all recent advancements in the field of law pertaining to cloud computing, data analytics, artificial intelligence, big data, etc. at the undergraduate as well as postgraduate levels. Smart Contracts, which calls for knowledge about blockchain and related technology, is also part of the syllabus. Similarly, Cloud computing, and transition towards Quantum Computing, are also covered well by the program. Hence, it is a rich and wide-reaching syllabus.

I refer to the Cyber Law domain as the 'magical garden' of cyber development in India. The journey started with artificial intelligence around 1950, and the first email got shot in 1970. Then the invention of the Internet was the next big step. The optical cables mostly enter India through the sea via Mumbai, making it a nodal point for network distribution in India. The link goes to South East Asia also from here. We have to be a cyber power in the world, from the point of view of academics, banking operations, usage of technology by students, etc. The academic year 2021-22 was declared as the Year for Cyber Law Study at all law schools under NMIMS because this is the space where the scope for future development is there. Cyberlaw will dominate the legal sector and play a significant role in all areas.

The introduction of ICT took institutes with a surprise. But now, looking at the number of pending cases, and the rate at which the cases are increasing around the world, digitization of the legal procedures is vital. Punjab and Haryana high court is the first in the country to go paperless. The documents have to be uploaded through mobile and all information is communicated through an online platform. The results can also be downloaded on mobile. I hope such cyber techniques attain more prevalence and acceptability and become accessible to people as well. This will hasten the justice delivery procedure in India and transparency will increase, reducing the scope of corruption. ICT will develop that arena, and the current government has created a consciousness through better policies.

With the New Education policy, students can opt for law as a subject in Grade XI and XII. That helps them to prepare better and qualify for entrance tests to colleges like ours. They can clear national entrance exams like CLAT, LSAT, etc. Last year approximately 60000 students appeared for CLAT. Accessibility of and consciousness towards legal education has increased in the country and there are many reputed institutes now. So, the scope is wide and expanding evermore.

Q The sector as a whole is growing. How robust is the academic system for law education in Government colleges?

They are also improving and the government has been providing facilities and technology. Faculty members are very good and efficient. The working approach and ethics need to be modified to some extent. The missionary approach that was there earlier needs to be felt. Students and faculty will have to aim for higher goals, realising that just like medicine, millions of people need justice for an equitable life. The infrastructure has to be used to the optimal extent to make the system robust.

The structure is already existing and the work ethics have to improve. The time durations for classes have to increase, to probably two shifts of eight hours each, to engage students better and have wider activities. The education must be accessible by all sections of society. If the system is not robust then the education will suffer as students will not want to go there. The divide that is present to some extent will grow if remedial measures are not taken. Then the government will have to look at options like taking the Public-Private Partnership route or giving up the ownership of the colleges to the private sector.

Q What are the newer specialisations that students can pursue under the gamut of law education in India?

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The new areas of specialisation are Corporate Laws, within which Company Law is a specialised area. As more companies are set up in India, both from within the country and outside, knowledge of corporate law is becoming necessary. Now there are integrated courses that combine legal and business aspects, like BBA and LLB Honours. We always energize our students and faculty by emphasizing that the BBA program we have is similar to an MBA. Management sciences and legal sciences are merging to make a holistic course.

The other domain is Intellectual Property rights. The advancement of patents, trademarks, software, copyright, etc. has emerged hugely after the development in technical fields. So, intellectual property has come up as an innovative space in India and is articulating itself. It is another area of specialisation.

Health laws are also an important area of study. Laws related to carriages are again an area of focus. The air space is opening up, with the open sky policy of the government. Motor vehicle act and shipping laws have also undergone amendments. Transportation has changed a lot over the years.

International Law has also become quite popular because of boundaries opening up for trade and multi-nation transactions taking place. So, trade and law are blending.

The intervention of science and technology with the law is being evidenced in recent years. Bar Council of India permits innovative courses like B. Sc LLB Honours program. We are also designing such hybrid programs, combining the various facets. The recent developments in science and technology stay regulated by law.

For instance, if Artificial Intelligence is used in medical space and hospitals are managed by robots, replacing para-medical staff, then some regulatory laws are needed. The new programs will meet the requirements of such changes. We are addressing new dimensions of science through academics. Pharmaceutical with LLB is another viable area to study.

Energy laws, petroleum laws are also there. Students can study the laws pertaining to nuclear energy too, probably with guidance from the Bhabha Atomic research centre. Our focus is there on these emerging areas. We can work a lot here.

With the New Education policy, students can opt for law as a subject in Grade XI and XII. That helps them to prepare better and qualify for entrance tests to colleges like ours. They can clear national entrance exams like CLAT, LSAT, etc.

Q Please tell us about the accreditation system for law colleges. How easy or tough is it to attain accreditation?

From the 1970s onwards, a lot of concerns have been voiced regarding the laws related to the environment, wildlife, air quality, water pollution, climate change, and conservation. The UN also noted this and developed the Millennium Development Goals aimed at Sustainable Development. The laws related to environmental safety started floating in. We also realised that colleges and universities were the right places to start ingraining the correct mindset, as young students have some awareness towards a sustainable future. The policies of liberalisation have also opened up several job opportunities.

Hence, educational institutions should also take care of the Millennium Development Goals. Globally, as well as in India, it was decided that accreditation and ranking of institutions should take care of this aspect. They will be assessed on the SDG parameters and benchmarking of the processes will be done. Thus, a new system started and students, as well as parents, are made parties to this.

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We have to take care of quality and quantity. While we need to spread our reach and teach more students, and at the same time develop certain qualities in them. They are our end product and have to reflect the values. Students must be employer-ready from day one. Employers must be sure that if a student is coming from a reputed institute like NMIMS, then these are the traits that he/ she will imbibe.

The ranking of an educational institution reflects what the institution is at its core. It tells about the academic standards, facilities, and ideology of the institute. Apart from the official rankings by government agencies, institutes are also assessed by reputed independent bodies like magazines. But more than such ranking, what matters to us is the ranking of the institution in the hearts of the parents and students, because they are the brand ambassadors. So, their satisfaction is paramount and they must hold a good image of the institute. The happiness quotient of students, and faculty is important, apart from professional success.

Q NMIMS has been a leader in higher education. Please tell us about the expansion plans of the institute.

The law school under the baton of NMIMS was established in 2013, and this year our fourth batch passed out with over 90% placement every year. Being a placement-driven university, we believe that the students must be job-ready before they leave us. They get first-hand holding from our side. Our target is to get every student placed by the 30th of June, and we have been able to achieve it consistently.

There are two undergraduate programs and we have over 1400 students on the law college campus. In the post-graduate law program, we have over 140 students. The first expansion of the institute was done in Navi Mumbai four years back. In 2019, our campuses in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Indore, Chandigarh, and Dhule. Over 2700 students are studying Law on our campuses. Notably, Dhule is a place in northern Maharashtra, that's a cotton belt and faces water scarcity. The water harvesting model was developed by our chancellor and the place has become lush green due to his efforts. We are soon going to announce our Noida campus, for which the land has been allocated by the government.

Now we have over 50 faculty members and 7 associate deans looking after different campuses. Moreover, 100 plus visiting faculty, hailing from the industry and bar councils, teach our students. we invite experts to guide our students and share hands-on experience in clinical papers and corporate subjects. From the industry, many Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, as well as members of NGOs and law firms take classes for our students. so, there is a variety of knowledge sharing by different profiles. Every Saturday we hold a placement talk also so that people from the industry can interact with students.

We have revisited the entire syllabus and the best of legal education from different sources has been amalgamated with our course structure. Law firm heads are associated with our college. Even internationally, we are working to have a meaningful association with reputed faculty, to ensure that every Law college, even in the backward areas of India, has a good law teacher. We are connected with teachers who are passionate about educating students and have done remarkable work in their careers.

Q How does a student prepare for international education after attaining a degree in law from a college in India?

Students can take up an LLM program abroad, which was earlier of two years' duration and was then reduced to one year. Moving on the same lines, in India too, a one-year LLM program was introduced, but it was quite narrow with limited teaching. From this year, we will have 2 years LLM program and 3 years Executive LLM program.

If someone wants to do LLM from a foreign university, some conditions have been imposed. To work in India, he will have to qualify on certain parameters. If he wants to teach Law in India then he will have to prove the qualification according to the stringent standards of Indian law education. The Bar Council of India takes care of the educational standards in India as far as legal academics are concerned.

INSTITUTES VISION

To be a center of excellence in education, research & training and to produce citizens with exceptional leadership qualities to serve national and global needs.

MISSION

To achieve our objectives in an environment that enhances creativity, innovation and scholarly pursuits while adhering to our vision.

ACADEMIC WORK

The Pursuit of Excellence

A commitment to sensitize students to the future challenges .

STUDENTS ACHIVEMENTS

AMARAVATI DESIGN CHALLENGE

PROJECT - **NEE NAA ILLU**

1st Prize

BIRLA WHITE YUVA RATNA 2018

2nd Prize

Dr. Rama R Subrahmanian
Principal DSCA

DAYANANDA SAGAR COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

PRINCIPAL'S NOTE

The creation of architecture requires passion, intelligence and skill. The school's design-oriented programmes stress the skilful manipulation of form, the rigorous development of process and a real-world, problem-solving attitude that takes inspiration from the broad body of professional and societal knowledge necessary to practice in the contemporary world.
The school's past successes and rich tradition lay an excellent foundation enabling us to move forward and to embrace change.

DESIGN DIALOGE 2018-19

AR. SANJAY MOHE

Ar. Sanjay Mohe addressed the students on the commensment day

AR. JANE BURRY
Dean, School of Design,
Swinburne University of Technology

Talk : Understanding the current trends in Architecture (Academics & Practice)

EINAR HLER EINARSSON
Iceland Academy of Arts
Workshop : Parametric Design & 3D Modeling

SHIMUL JAVERI KADRI
key note speaker at the annual college festival - Aspire 2019

EVENTS ORGANIZED / INITIATIVES

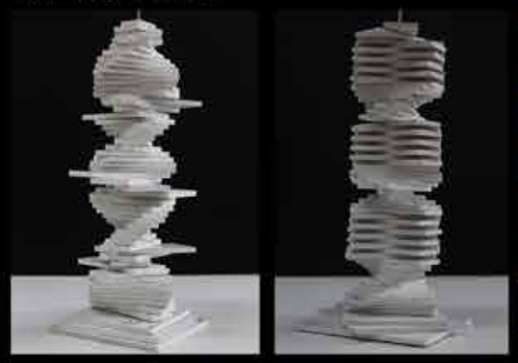
Smart Sustainable Cities – Vision to reality, at the Indian Institute of Science

The workshop aimed at integrating experiences of academicians, industry leaders, urban planners and innovators towards effective knowledge creation leading to sustainable urban development.

Better Streets Bengaluru was an initiative taken to encourage students of architecture and urban panning to develop innovative solutions for better pubic street infrastructure.

WORKSHOPS | SEMINARS

DR. FLORIAN BETZLER,
WISMER UNIVERSITY, GERMANY
Green density factor and its application to high rise structures.



FOR INFORMATION VISIT https://dsca.edu.in/#
CONNECT : principal.dsca@dayanandasagar.edu

Ritu Anand

THE INDIAN CORPORATE SECTOR IS CERTAINLY VERY COGNIZANT OF

THE NEED FOR GREATER INCLUSION

Ritu Anand, Chief Leadership & Diversity Officer at Tata Consultancy Services, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India outlines in a conversation with **Devika Bhattacharya**

Q You have been with TCS for almost two decades. How has been your journey so far?

My journey at TCS has been like many journeys. It has been filled with several positive experiences and others that, although challenging at the time, offered me the chance to learn and grow. I was lucky to have entered the workplace when the software industry was still niche and exclusive. Generally, people did not know much about TCS and I recall my family asking me what company I was going to work in? That turned out to be a blessing for me and many like me. We just put our heads down; and under the able stewardship of amazing leaders, we grew, grew, and grew – slowly in the beginning and audaciously at the turn of the century. I joined HR with a unique background in behavioural science, backed with a doctorate in psychology. I call it unique because I was getting into a company without any management degree. Being a student of behaviour, working in a services company, it was easy for me

to connect with people. I learnt nuances of HR from my very first boss Jose Abraham-- how to be firm, handle uncomfortable situations, communicate with top leadership and more. The first decade was spent in learning and growing, the second was more about creating platforms for the future and the third decade was spent in building on leadership.

Were there any major challenges you faced as a global HR leader?

Culture conflicts: these may be subtle nuances but in a global organization, cultural differences can create tensions and reduce the effectiveness of teams that are working together. In these circumstances, it is extremely critical to navigate the differences by effectively communicating the shared purpose and collective goals that we are all working towards and ensuring behaviours are guided by the organisation's beliefs and values.

Leading change: change can create uncertainty and apprehension. It is important to create a trust-based, empathy-led, and value-driven culture so people can openly communicate their fears and find the support, guidance and enablement needed to accept and embrace change.

How effectively is inclusivity being implemented in the Indian corporate sector and what are the gaps that we can fill?

Inclusion is about recognising and respecting the multiple facets of each person's identity. Today, where we are in the world, inclusion is an ongoing process. No company or community can claim to have reached the destination in this journey. The Indian corporate sector is certainly very cognizant of the need for greater inclusion. There are several remarkable programmes and initiatives that the corporate sector has undertaken to ensure the greater inclusion of diverse segments in the workforce. For instance, greater representation of women at all levels in the organization, the extension of support such as insurance to cover partners, more opportunities for growth and leadership for people with disability.

The greatest opportunities for inclusion is to raise awareness, strengthen acceptance and enable access-

Combined, these three dimensions can ensure inclusion is an integral part of both companies and communities and drive sustainable and inclusive growth for all.

Are there any drawbacks to the concept of diversity at workplaces, and how do you deal with them?

I don't think you can address these as "drawbacks". Diversity of gender, age, sexual orientation, disability, ethnicity, race, and diversity of the mind - all result in different perspectives, ideas, approaches and experiences. When people of such diverse identities come together at the workplace, or even in society, there are bound to be natural tensions.

But the 'solution' lies in the 'problem' itself. The more people accept and embrace differences, the greater will be their opportunity to drive change, innovation, and growth. Ensuring this thinking is deeply embedded in corporate culture is the best way to bring out the advantages of diversity.

Understanding human psychology is important for being an effective leader. How frequently do you see managers or leaders in India do that successfully?

Understanding human psychology can certainly help people become more effective managers and leaders. The principles of effective leadership draw on the foundation of human psychology.

There are two parts to learning – one is the most structured learning courses, through Books, Podcasts, programs. The other is lived experience. As managers, people often find themselves in situations where the nuances of human psychology can help them guide, engage with, support, negotiate by encouraging their teams.

With the Indian industry's rapid expansion to global markets and the ecosystem shifting significantly to include players of diverse identities, leaders and managers within the Indian corporate world have found themselves (often subconsciously) leaning on the principles of human psychology to ensure the effectiveness of their teams and the outcomes they deliver.

Students who are inclined towards inclusivity studies have a wide scope now. What should be their key focus areas for a rewarding work life?

Being a relatively new subject, students must tread carefully when dealing with a subject like inclusivity. These studies offer such divergent perspectives that they can easily seem overwhelming.

When I was growing up, this word had no meaning. Even in the first decade of my career, inclusion was just the opposite of exclusion. It's only when I went through the experiences my narrative formed that I could live this subject. However, this generation has unparalleled access to information and what I learnt in decades these students can capture at a very young age. The most critical part about inclusivity and building a career in that space is balancing out the learned content with lived experience – observing and understanding different behaviours, cultures, getting oriented to various abilities and points of view. When you have gained information and gathered some experiences, then getting into the inclusivity aspect will be meaningful and you will be able to contribute in progressive ways. I am hoping for the day when inclusivity studies will be taught in schools with a focus on perspectives and cultural nuance.

You have had a huge impact on the people-power of TCS. What are the top 3 principles you have followed over the years?

Learning is a journey: keep your mind open to learning (and unlearning) and make every experience count towards making sure you walk away with wisdom from a negative outcome or learning from a positive one.

Change begins with me: We all have the opportunity to influence and drive change, whether it is within our homes or our workplaces.

Challenges are in our mind: a lot can be overcome when you have a dream and aspire and work towards it with belief and determination. A lot of the challenges can fade away or become insignificant in the face of a bold and audacious dream that is powered by belief. EP

MANY COUNTRIES TAKE A MORE PRACTICAL RATHER THAN THEORETICAL APPROACH TO LEGAL EDUCATION

Dr. Sunita Arya, Director, Law School Prestige Institute of law, Indore shares with **Education Post**

Tell us about your experience as a practicing lawyer. And how was it different from the academic role?

Prior to joining Academics, I was a lawyer for four years. During my practice, I discovered a significant disparity between what is taught in law school and what is useful in real life. Court etiquettes, for example, are not taught as part of the standard curriculum in law schools in India. Many countries take a more practical rather than theoretical approach to legal education. As a result, when a student receives their law degree in such countries, he or she is a well-equipped professional. Unfortunately, this is not the case in India, where even after completing a law degree, an aspiring lawyer must still go through the process of practical learning before becoming an independent lawyer. I entered academics to address this issue in the Indian legal education system.

As a lawyer, you are only expected to represent the interest of your client and it is almost impossible to be unbiased. But, as an academician I need to be

unbiased towards all the stakeholders of the institute. I always strive to nurture law professionals with a sound moral compass and it is difficult to achieve this goal if I choose to be biased in my approach.

You have deeply studied the aspects of human rights, with regards to women and children. What do you think are the current flaws in the legal system about these issues and how can they be eradicated?

The subject of Human Rights with regards to Women and Children has always been controversial in India. Some people propound the idea of equal rights for all without realising the atrocities that women and children have been subjected to in the past. We cannot deny that in the absence of laws like the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention and Prohibition) Act etc, we lived in a utopic world. These acts have been introduced for a reason. India's history is testament to many ails like the Sati System, Widow Remarriage, Child Marriage etc. I feel that the fundamental flaw in the legal system for the protection of human rights of Women and Children is absence of knowledge and awareness. Most women and children don't even realise that they are being harassed as they lack awareness about these heinous acts and think of it as something that is routine and common in nature. Though over the years many bodies like the National Commission for Women have worked well to spread awareness, there is still a long way to go. I have also authored a book titled 'Crimes and Law Related to Weaker Sections' in the year 2019 to spread awareness on this issue.

Guiding research students must be an enriching experience. What are the key aspects on which you focus when helping them?

Guiding research scholars is a very enriching experience. As a research guide I encourage my students to openly share their thoughts and ideas. My focus areas as a research guide while helping students are –

Promoting the use of Empirical Research in Law– Conventionally research in the area of law has been doctrinal in nature. I guide my scholars to develop an understanding of Statistics in Research so that while writing their thesis they are able to back theoretical claims with empirical evidence.

Open Door Policy – For all my Research Scholars, I follow an Open Door Policy wherein they can come and consult me as per their convenience. This helps the scholars to be motivated as they have a direct access to me.

A unique facet of your life is sports and you have attained credible success in cricket. How was the experience of playing the sport professionally?

As a student I represented the state of Madhya Pradesh and my University in Cricket at numerous occasions. Cricket has always been an integral part of my life and has helped me a lot in both my personal and professional growth. Being a professional sportsperson requires discipline and I was lucky to imbibe this quality in my life at a young age. Cricket as helped me understand the importance of Team Work, Resource Allocation, Conflict Management and Unity. I use these learnings even today in my role as a Academician.

What would you like to tell our students about the importance of extra-curricular activities in making their academic life more meaningful?

Today's youth is energetic and full of aspirations but I feel that there is a lack of stress on the importance of physical and mental health. As observed by many research studies, today's youth is more susceptible to depression and anxiety and lack of enough exercise is attributed as one of the major reasons for these problems. Playing sports and engaging in other Extra-Curricular activities helps build a better body and a sound mind. It builds character and helps a student in understanding the concepts of Punctuality, Regularity, Sincerity, Hard Work, Honest, Essence of Timing, Team Spirit etc. I always encourage my students to take up an extra-curricular activity and be regular with it. EP

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Dr. Roopak Vasishtha
CEO & DG, AMH SSC

TREND FORECASTING

FASHION'S WAY FORWARD

Trends change all the time and it's so important to keep up with them when you work in the fashion and apparel industry. Trend forecasting is a billion dollar industry. Identifying a trend is a continuous effort of compiling observations. It requires a lot of curiosity and interest in a wide array of subjects ranging from art and design. Fashion forecasting is the resource that helps in predicting trends in the fashion industry. The fashion forecaster must bring together his or her own knowledge of fashion design and history with consumer business information. Design firms and retail markets use forecasting services to predict trends in color and fashion.

If you enjoy keeping on top of the latest fashion trends, then forecasting might just be the career for you. Fashion forecasters are the backbone of the industry, ensuring designers and retailers are creating clothes that are on trend as well as on brand. Clothing lines simply wouldn't be successful without them – you can't just guess at what's going to be popular, there's a vast amount of research and knowledge involved.

In this article, we'll examine what fashion forecasting is, why it's important and what skills are required to go into this job role.

What is Fashion Forecasting?

Fashion Forecasting is the global prediction of upcoming trends in the fashion world. It is the process of analyzing and making predictions of the future trends on the basis of past and present data. It basically predicts the mood, behavior and buying habits of the consumer on the basis of color, fabrics, textures, accessories, graphics, and foot wear.

You simply can't guess what's going to be popular. Nothing is fixed here. This field requires a lot of knowledge and a large amount of research work. All the equations of fashion change overnight. The cut and color change according to the season, but now it seems that the style and material etc. also change before coming into the trend, so the challenges of this work are also unique. In such a situation, first of all, it is necessary to understand the difference between a fashion forecaster and a fashion designer?

What an experienced forecaster does.

A professional forecaster uses methodologies and techniques including qualitative research and interviews in order to formulate forecasts for product and services.They filter a stream of information looking for:

- Differences in consumer interests, values, and motivation.
- Breakthroughs in technology and science.
- Changes in the economic picture.
- Shifts in demographics that can restructure society.
- Changes in industry and market structures.
- Alternation in political, cultural, and economical alliances between countries.

From the research, a trend hypothesis is created which is then articulated into drivers, consequences and impact. Their research is distilled into scenarios and trend themes that include information on overall aesthetics, colours direction, fabrics and textures, print and pattern. Trained forecasters can help you navigate complexity, and provide an evidence-based view of the future.

What skills do you need to become a fashion forecaster?

First and foremost, you must have an interest in a wide range of subjects, industries and cultures, as all these things influence and impact the latest trends. You also need to be prepared to embrace your personal intuition and put trust in your eye for trends. If an image stands out to you – there must be a reason why!

Spotting similarities is a big part of identifying trends – you should be able to look at a group of several images and spot what links them. However, forecasting requires you to do a lot of research, too. You'll need to conduct statistical market research and observe any socio-economic shifts.

Educational Qualification

It's always preferable for the candidate to be 12th pass if he/she wants to pursue a bachelor's degree course in fashion forecasting. Likewise, graduation is must to pursue post-graduation in this field. Looking at the great future prospects and career opportunities in this field, Apparel Made-Ups and Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council (AMHSSC) formed under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is offering a special online certificate course to the youth on Fashion Forecasting. In this course, industry experts impart deep knowledge to the youth about various aspects of trend and fashion forecasting analysis.

Technical Knowledge is equallyimportant

It's not enough just to be creative to make a career in the field of fashion forecasting. But it is also very important to be aware of the technology used in this field. For example, in the case of designing apparel, you should have knowledge of fabric weaving techniques, fabric mixing techniques, dyeing techniques, stitching techniques etc. Similarly, knowledge of various technologies is also vital for footware designing, accessory designing and jewellery designing.

A Standalone Career

Fashion forecasting is no longer dependent on other factors in the fashion sector. It has now become a standalone career. Experts such as

> **Fashion Forecasting is the global prediction of upcoming trends in the fashion world. It is the process of analyzing and making predictions of the future trends on the basis of past and present data. It basically predicts the mood, behavior and buying habits of the consumer on the basis of color, fabrics, textures, accessories, graphics, and foot wear.**

LidewijEdelkoort, a Dutch trend forecaster have established fashion forecasting as an important career field. Many Indian fashion forecasters are also making their mark in the international fashion industry. National-International buyers and various brands keep a close eye on fashion forecasts. There are also immense possibilities of earning in this field.Initially, a fashion forecaster can gain experience by working in any fashion house and earn upto Rs. 20,000. Later, if he develops the ability to forecast the forthcoming fashion trends and can easily spot what's hot and what's not, he can earn upto Rs. 1 lakh.

Future Prospects in this field

According to a study, the fashion retail market which is worth Rs. 2,97,091 crore, will grow at a promising CAGR of 10 per cent to reach Rs. 7,48,398 crore by 2026. The Indian fashion industry is making its presence felt in the International fashion industry with its out-of-the-box imagination and creativity. The fashion industry has been focusing solely on profitability and quality for the last thirty years. The fashion companies are promoting their brand by hiring young designers and organizing fashion shows to add a modern touch. In such a situation, the youth will have a lot of work opportunities in the emerging field of Fashion Forecasting. EP

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IIRF-2022 | BEST LAW COLLEGES (GOVT.)

All India Rank * (Survey & Perceptive Based)	Name of Law College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Overall Score (out of 100)
1	National Law School of India University	Bengaluru	Karnataka		83.8	84.8	69.8	82.5	75.2	78.8	80.02
2	National Law University	New Delhi	Delhi		84.0	80.3	74.3	74.7	68.0	75.8	77.89
3	NALSAR University of Law	Hyderabad	Telangana		82.9	77.2	67.3	75.2	68.2	76.0	75.54
4	Dr. Ambedkar Govt. Law College	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		74.7	80.7	67.3	75.2	58.9	77.0	73.69
5	The WB National University of Juridical Sciences	Kolkata	West Bengal		76.0	75.2	68.3	77.7	56.8	73.8	72.83
6	Faculty of Law University of Delhi	Delhi	Delhi		74.6	71.5	67.2	79.3	57.4	77.3	71.86
7	Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		77.0	72.4	67.3	74.2	56.2	71.3	71.43
8	Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, IIT Kharagpur	Kharagpur	West Bengal		75.9	69.8	66.3	74.2	57.9	71.3	70.44
9	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College of Law	Bengaluru	Karnataka		68.2	74.2	67.2	72.6	58.6	78.5	70.11
10	ILS Law College	Pune	Maharashtra		73.6	65.4	66.5	78.3	57.0	71.2	69.34
11	University School of law and Legal Studies	New Delhi	Delhi		66.3	70.0	63.8	82.2	57.9	73.2	68.92
12	Maharashtra National Law University	Mumbai	Maharashtra		66.3	74.2	62.2	74.2	56.4	78.2	68.68
13	Dr. B R Ambedkar National Law University	Sonipat	Haryana		66.8	67.9	67.2	78.2	56.9	70.0	68.30
14	National Law University and Judicial Academy	Guwahati	Assam		64.5	69.2	66.2	75.2	62.0	68.3	67.69
15	Gujarat National Law University	Gandhinagar	Gujarat		65.5	65.4	68.6	74.2	60.4	71.2	67.39
16	Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University	Varanasai	Uttar Pradesh		62.2	69.7	67.2	74.6	59.2	67.4	67.06
17	National Law University	Jodhpur	Rajasthan		63.3	69.7	61.4	77.6	57.6	71.0	66.75
18	Faculty Of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia	New Delhi	Delhi		68.6	64.3	61.8	65.6	69.2	76.5	66.32
19	National Law University	Cuttack	Odisha		66.2	66.4	59.2	70.9	65.0	76.0	66.15
20	National University of Advanced Legal Studies	Kochi	Kerala		68.2	61.2	62.3	74.2	57.2	80.0	66.12
21	Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law	Patiala	Punjab		66.4	65.2	60.6	72.4	57.2	68.3	65.24

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IIRF-2022 | BEST LAW COLLEGES (GOVT.)

All India Rank * (Survey & Perceptive Based)	Name of Law College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Overall Score (out of 100)
22	The Tamilnadu Dr Ambedkar Law University	Chennai	Tamilnadu		65.2	61.5	58.6	74.2	69.9	69.4	64.98
23	Karnataka State Law University	Hubli	Karnataka		65.0	66.2	62.4	61.5	58.2	80.0	64.76
24	Government Law College	Mumbai	Maharashtra		62.6	65.2	58.6	71.2	61.2	71.2	64.23
25	University College of Law, Osmania University	Hyderabad	Telangana		61.8	63.8	62.2	67.7	56.8	70.7	63.49
26	University of Mumbai Law Academy	Mumbai	Maharashtra		59.8	64.2	57.2	76.2	57.2	69.3	63.30
27	National Law Institute University	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh		60.0	60.2	64.4	67.2	57.9	72.2	62.70
28	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh		60.8	60.7	66	63.8	57.9	68.0	62.54
29	Hidayatullah National Law University	Naya Raipur	Chhattisgarh		61.0	65.2	56.3	71.2	57.2	61.0	62.34
30	New Campus University of Lucknow, Faculty of Law	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh		60.3	67.2	62.2	62.2	57.6	56.4	62.20
31	Indian Law Institute	New Delhi	Delhi		55.4	72.3	54.6	51.3	54.2	84.2	60.77
32	Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh		62.4	55.0	55.3	70.2	50.8	69.2	59.85
33	Department of Law, University of Calcutta	Kolkata	West Bengal		60.6	66.9	54.2	51.3	54.2	72.2	59.80
34	Chanakya National Law University	Patna	Bihar		61.7	56.4	54.4	61.2	54.2	72.9	59.02
35	National University of Study and Research in Law	Ranchi	Jharkhand		57.0	55.2	54.6	71.2	50.8	69.2	58.56
36	SNDT Women's University	Mumbai	Maharashtra		67.0	59.7	55.6	52.2	51.4	51.2	58.32

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IIRF-2022 | TOP 50 LAW COLLEGES (PVT.)

All India Rank *	Name of Law College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Overall Score (out of 100)	State Rank
1	Symbiosis Law School	Pune	Maharashtra		83.7	84.6	69.3	77.2	68.0	79.0	**78.49**	1
2	Jindal Global Law School	Sonipat	Haryana		82.4	83.9	65.3	76.2	66.2	75.3	**76.63**	1
3	Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) New Law College	Pune	Maharashtra		72.4	85.9	64.8	73.2	65.4	72.0	**73.79**	2
4	ICFAI Law School, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education	Hyderabad	Telangana		74.7	74.2	65.3	82.2	63.5	82.3	**73.47**	1
5	ARMY Institute of Law	Mohali	Punjab		75.4	70.5	66.2	82.2	66.5	72.4	**72.43**	1
6	Institute of Law, NIRMA University	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		75.2	73.7	66.2	76.2	56.8	75.3	**71.71**	1
7	VIT School of Law	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		69.5	73.4	67.2	77.2	57.9	73.6	**70.53**	1
8	Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University	Dehradun	Uttarakhand		72.8	67.9	67.2	78.7	57.0	76.8	**70.36**	1
9	SDM Law College and Centre for Post Graduate Studies & Research in Law	Mangaluru	Karnataka		67.6	76.9	60.2	74.3	65.0	77.5	**69.94**	1
10	KIIT School of Law, KIIT Deemed to ne University	Bhubaneswar	Odisha		66.0	78.3	61.2	74.3	56.0	75.5	**69.23**	1
11	Manikchand Pahade Law College	Aurangabad	Maharashtra		64.2	71.5	63.3	75.2	67.2	79.2	**68.79**	3
12	Bharath Institute of Law, BIHER	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		66.0	71.2	66.8	74.3	56.0	72.0	**68.33**	2
13	Department of Law, Prestige Institute of Management and Research	Indore	Madhya Prasesh		67.6	69.7	67.2	76.6	63.2	55.7	**68.21**	1
14	JSS Law College	Mysuru	Karnataka		67.2	68.7	64.2	74.2	57.9	72.2	**67.63**	2
15	AMITY Law College	Mumbai	Maharashtra		62.4	76.9	60.2	68.7	56.3	78.5	**67.17**	4
16	Kirit P Mehta School of Law	Mumbai	Maharashtra		66.8	68.7	58.2	73.5	65.6	71.2	**66.77**	5
17	K.L.E Society's Law College	Bengaluru	Karnataka		66.2	68.2	61.2	76.3	56.6	70.5	**66.75**	3
18	School of Legal Studies, REVA University	Bengaluru	Karnataka		67.4	66.6	63.3	69.3	56.6	74.4	**66.29**	4
19	Lloyd Law College	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh		64.6	71.5	62.6	61.2	57.9	81.0	**66.03**	1
20	ARMY Law College Pune	Pune	Maharashtra		66.5	66.9	57.2	74.2	57.9	72.2	**65.61**	6
21	School of Law, Christ University	Bengaluru	Karnataka		70.0	60.6	61.2	61.0	56.5	79.0	**64.09**	5
22	Faculty of Law, PES University	Bengaluru	Karnataka		64.2	60.4	62.6	73.2	56.9	66.2	**63.84**	6
23	GITAM School of Law	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh		68.2	58.8	58.8	72.0	54.2	72.0	**63.69**	1
24	School of Law, Presidency University	Bengaluru	Karnataka		63.8	61.4	61.2	65.2	58.5	76.0	**63.32**	7
25	School of Law and Justice, ADAMAS University	Kolkata	West Bengal		60.4	66.9	61.5	61.9	58.9	70.0	**63.02**	1

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IIRF-2022 | TOP 50 LAW COLLEGES (PVT.)

All India Rank *	Name of Law College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Overall Score (out of 100)	State Rank
26	School of Law, G D Goenka University	Gurugram	Haryana		61.9	60.4	62.2	72.6	57.9	56.8	**62.51**	2
27	AMITY Law School	Noida	Uttar Pradesh		59.6	61.5	52.3	74.2	62.0	75.0	**62.08**	2
28	IFIM Law College	Bengaluru	Karnataka		60.5	60.0	62.2	63.5	57.3	70.8	**61.63**	8
29	M S Ramaiah College of Law	Bengaluru	Karnataka		60.0	66.2	61.2	61.2	58.9	55.3	**61.55**	9
30	School of Policy and Governance, Azim Premji University	Bengaluru	Karnataka		62.5	62.5	62.4	60.6	56.6	55.4	**61.23**	10
31	Bangalore Institute of Legal Studies	Bengaluru	Karnataka		63.4	63.2	52.5	63.2	58.2	63.4	**60.72**	11
32	Rizvi Law College	Mumbai	Maharashtra		59.8	56.2	55.5	65.2	57.9	72.2	**59.57**	7
33	Saveetha School of Law	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		59.5	65.2	56.3	60.2	50.4	52.4	**59.17**	3
34	RV Institute of Legal Studies	Bengaluru	Karnataka		55.2	61.7	61.6	60.2	54.8	52.0	**58.60**	12
35	BMS College of Law	Bengaluru	Karnataka		56.8	61.5	58.2	52.6	57.9	69.2	**58.58**	13
36	MIT-WPU School of Law	Pune	Maharashtra		66.3	56.2	54.2	60.2	54.2	52.4	**58.50**	8
37	St. Joseph's College of Law	Bengaluru	Karnataka		62.2	56.2	57.2	59.2	54.2	52.8	**57.95**	14
38	Acharya School of Law	Bengaluru	Karnataka		59.4	63.6	56.6	52.4	52.6	52.4	**57.81**	15
39	Dr. B R Ambedkar College of Law	Bengaluru	Karnataka		60.2	57.9	58.3	56.2	52.4	54.2	**57.60**	16
40	Alliance School of Law, Alliance University	Bengaluru	Karnataka		55.6	58.7	56.8	52.8	54.2	71.2	**57.18**	17
41	IMS Law College	Noida	Uttar Pradesh		61.7	54.3	53.4	56.2	51.8	69.2	**57.10**	3
42	Faculty of Law, Dr. M.G.R Educational and Research Institute	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		60.2	54.6	60.8	54.4	53.4	53.4	**57.03**	4
43	Yashwant Rao Chavan Law College	Pune	Maharashtra		55.4	56.2	61.4	54.8	54.4	59.4	**56.91**	9
44	Faculty of Law, Integral University	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh		58.4	54.6	54.2	54.2	57.9	71.2	**56.84**	4
45	School of Law, UPES University	Dehradun	Uttarakhand		59.8	54.6	58.4	52.4	57.9	50.6	**56.31**	2
46	SVKMs Pravin Gandhi College of Law	Mumbai	Maharashtra		55.4	58.8	60.4	52.6	51.0	52.4	**56.27**	10
47	University School of Legal Studies, Chandigarh University	Mohali	Punjab		59.8	56.4	58	51.6	52.4	52.4	**56.25**	2
48	Asian Law College	Noida	Uttar Pradesh		59.8	54.4	60.4	51.6	51.0	52.6	**56.13**	5
49	IIMT College of Law	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh		55.6	55.8	60.4	53.6	52.8	56.0	**56.11**	6
50	Geeta Institute of Law	Panipat	Haryana		56.4	56.4	56.8	52.8	51.4	62.8	**55.99**	3

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IIRF-2022 | BEST ARCHITECTURE COLLEGES (GOVT.)

All India Rank * (Survey & Perceptive Based)	Name of Architecture College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Index Score (out of 100)
1	Department of Architecture, IIT - Kharagpur	Kharagpur	West Bengal		82.4	83.2	71.8	75.8	66.8	77.8	**77.92**
2	School of Planning And Architecture	Delhi	Delhi		80.8	82.4	64.2	74.8	65.0	74.4	**75.27**
3	Chandigarh College of Architecture	Chandigarh	Pujab		70.8	84.4	63.8	71.8	64.2	70.8	**72.42**
4	Sir J J College of Architecture	Mumbai	Maharashtra		73.4	72.8	64.0	80.8	62.3	78.4	**71.95**
5	School of Planning and Architecture	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh		73.8	69.0	65.0	80.8	65.3	71.2	**71.03**
6	Jadavpur University	Kolkata	West Bengal		73.0	70.0	66.0	78.0	56.2	76.4	**70.49**
7	Department of Architecture and Planning, IIT - Roorkee	Roorkee	Uttar Pradesh		74.3	68.3	65.0	72.8	56.8	73.0	**69.22**
8	Department of Architecture, NIT - Trichy	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu		71.2	66.4	66.2	77.4	55.8	74.2	**68.91**
9	Department of Architecture, NIT - Hamirpur	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh		66.0	75.4	59.2	73.0	63.8	76.1	**68.57**
10	CSIR - Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Uttar Pradesh		64.4	76.8	60.2	73.0	56.0	71.2	**67.75**
11	Zakir Hussain College of Engineering & Technology, AMU - Aligarh	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		64.8	72.8	61.2	72.8	56.2	74.2	**67.25**
12	Department of Architecture & Planning Engineering, Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology	Nagpur	Maharashtra		66.0	68.2	66.2	75.3	62.0	55.8	**66.95**
13	Department of Architecture and Planning, NIT - Calicut	Calicut	Kerala		65.2	66.4	66.2	73.4	58.8	68.8	**66.67**
14	School of Planning & Architecture	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh		65.6	67.2	63.2	72.8	56.8	70.0	**66.20**
15	Department of Architecture and Planning, Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology - Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh		65.2	67.2	60.2	72.2	64.4	70.0	**66.02**
16	Department of Architecture, College of Engineering - Trivandrum	Thiruvananthpuram	Kerala		60.8	75.4	59.2	67.4	55.4	75.4	**65.71**
17	Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Jamia Milia Islamia University	New Delhi	Delhi		65.8	65.4	62.2	68.0	55.4	73.2	**65.00**

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IIRF-2022 | BEST ARCHITECTURE COLLEGES (GOVT.)

All India Rank * (Survey & Perceptive Based)	Name of Architecture College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Index Score (out of 100)
18	Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts	Hyderabad	Telangana		66.6	59.8	61.2	72.8	58.0	78.8	**64.92**
19	Department of Architecture, National Institute of Technology - Patna	Patna	Bihar		63.0	70.0	61.6	59.8	56.8	79.8	**64.67**
20	Department of Architecture, Town and Regional Planning, IIEST - Shibpur	Shibpur	West Bengal		63.6	60.0	59.4	72.8	68.8	68.2	**63.98**
21	School of Architecture and Planning, Anna University	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		61.0	63.8	59.2	69.8	60.0	70.0	**63.21**
22	Department of Architecture, Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women	Delhi	Delhi		59.4	62.6	59.0	74.6	56.0	68.4	**62.76**
23	Department of Architecture and Planning, Malaviya National Institute of Technology	Jaipur	Rajasthan		62.6	59.6	61.6	71.8	55.8	65.2	**62.67**
24	Department of Architecture, National Institute of Technology	Raipur	Chhattisgarh		58.0	60.0	59.0	72.6	60.8	73.8	**62.22**
25	Department of Architecture, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology	Kottayam	Kerala		62.2	59.6	60.0	63.6	57.3	74.8	**61.81**
26	Department of Architecture, Thiagarajar College of Engineering	Madurai	Tamil Nadu		59.4	63.6	58.0	70.0	56.0	60.0	**61.53**
27	APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University	Thiruvananthpuram	Kerala		59.2	59.2	65.0	62.9	56.6	66.6	**61.23**
28	Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda	Vadodra	Gujarat		60.8	57.6	59.0	69.0	57.6	64.0	**60.84**
29	AAERT & SSB Faculty of Architecture, Sarvajanik College of Engineering & Technology	Surat	Gujarat		61.8	61.8	59.0	62.0	57.0	60.0	**60.76**

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IIRF-2022 | BEST ARCHITECTURE COLLEGES (PVT.)

All India Rank *	Name of Architecture College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Index Score (out of 100)	State Rank
1	Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology University	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		81.6	82.4	71.6	78.6	75.2	77.6	**78.56**	**1**
2	Department of Architecture & Planning, Birla Institute of Technology	Mesra	Jharkhand		82.0	78.8	73.2	73.4	66.8	74.6	**76.42**	**1**
3	BMS College of Architecture	Bengaluru	Karnataka		78.6	75.8	66.2	73.8	67.0	74.8	**73.51**	**1**
4	Balwant Sheth School of Architecture, NMIMS University	Mumbai	Maharashtra		73.4	79.2	66.2	73.8	57.8	73.2	**72.21**	**1**
5	Manipal School of Architecture and Planning, MAHE-Manipal	Manipal	Karnataka		74.4	73.8	67.0	76.4	55.6	72.6	**71.44**	**2**
6	Rizvi College of Architecture	Mumbai	Maharashtra		73.6	72.2	68.0	74.8	55.6	74.4	**70.93**	**2**
7	Thiagarajar College of Engineering	Madurai	Tamil Nadu		75.4	70.8	66.0	72.8	56.4	70.4	**70.11**	**1**
8	L S Raheja School of Architecture	Mumbai	Maharashtra		67.8	71.8	66.2	75.8	56.8	71.4	**69.05**	**3**
9	School of Architecture, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		66.6	72.8	66.2	71.3	57.4	77.3	**68.79**	**2**
10	Sushant School of Arts and Architecture, Sushant University	Gurugram	Haryana		72.0	63.8	65.8	77.0	55.8	70.0	**68.02**	**1**
11	Institute of Architecture & Planning, NIRMA University	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		64.8	68.5	62.8	80.8	56.8	70.4	**67.48**	**2**
12	School of Architecture, Vadodra Design Academy	Vadodra	Gujarat		64.4	69.8	65.8	73.2	58.2	68.2	**67.12**	**3**
13	ICFAI School of Architecture	Hyderabad	Telangana		62.6	70.0	62.2	73.8	66.0	70.2	**66.85**	**1**
14	RV College of Architecture	Bengaluru	Karnataka		62.8	67.8	65.2	73.8	60.8	67.4	**66.34**	**3**
15	School of Architecture, Vellore Institute of Technology	Vellore	Tamil Nadu		60.6	68.2	68.0	73.3	58.0	66.2	**66.07**	**3**
16	School of Architecture, REVA University	Bengaluru	Karnataka		63.8	63.8	67.6	72.8	59.2	70.0	**65.98**	**4**
17	Chitkara School of Planning and Architecture	Rajpura	Punjab		61.8	68.2	60.4	76.3	58.4	69.8	**65.58**	**1**
18	Department of Architecture, Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science and Technology	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		64.8	65.4	60.2	72.8	56.8	71.0	**65.02**	**4**
19	Piloo Mody College of Architecture	Cuttack	Odisha		67.0	62.8	60.8	64.3	68.0	75.3	**64.97**	**1**
20	Meenakshi College of Engineering	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		64.6	64.8	58.2	69.6	63.8	74.8	**64.77**	**5**

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IIRF-2022 | BEST ARCHITECTURE COLLEGES (PVT.)

All India Rank *	Name of Architecture College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Index Score (out of 100)	State Rank
21	Kavikulguru Institute of Technology and Science (KITS)	Nagpur	Maharashtra		64.8	63.8	59.6	71.4	56.0	67.4	**63.98**	**4**
22	SRM School of Architecture	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu		63.4	64.8	61.4	60.2	57.0	78.8	**63.44**	**6**
23	Institute of Design Environment and Architecture	Nasik	Maharashtra		68.4	59.4	62.0	59.8	55.3	77.8	**63.19**	**5**
24	School of Architecture, KLE Technological University	Hubli	Karnataka		66.6	57.3	59.0	70.8	55.0	70.8	**62.75**	**5**
25	Amity School of Architecture and Planning	Noida	Uttar Pradesh		56.8	70.6	59.0	56.4	56.2	83.0	**62.42**	**1**
26	Kamla Raheja Vidyanidhi Institute of Architecture and Environmental Studies	Mumbai	Maharashtra		60.2	62.3	61.2	66.4	55.6	69.5	**62.14**	**6**
27	Department of Architecture, Planning and Design, Integral University	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh		58.8	65.4	60.8	60.6	57.8	68.8	**61.74**	**2**
28	Bharti Vidyapeeth College of Architecture	Pune	Maharashtra		58.4	58.6	63.4	66.0	56.6	71.0	**61.33**	**7**
29	Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture for Women	Pune	Maharashtra		60.3	58.8	61.2	71.7	56.6	55.6	**61.19**	**8**
30	Holy Crescent College of Architecture	Ernakulam	Kerala		58.8	65.8	61.2	61.0	56.4	57.2	**61.06**	**1**
31	Sidhganga Institute of Technology	Tumkur	Karnataka		59.0	65.4	59.0	58.0	58.0	65.8	**60.85**	**6**
32	Pillai HOC College of Architecture	Panvel	Maharashtra		58.4	64.8	60.2	60.0	57.6	58.6	**60.55**	**9**
33	Faculty of Architecture, Sri Sri University	Cuttack	Odisha		60.8	62.0	61.4	59.7	57.4	56.6	**60.49**	**2**
34	Indubhai Parekh School of Architecture	Rajkot	Gujarat		58.8	58.5	61.2	62.6	56.4	69.6	**60.34**	**4**
35	Department of Architecture, Madhav Institute of Technology and Science	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh		60.2	63.8	58.0	59.2	57.8	59.4	**60.26**	**1**
36	GITAM School of Architecture	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh		59.6	57.8	58.0	64.2	56.8	66.6	**59.79**	**1**
37	Faculty of Architecture, M. G. R. Educational and Research Institute	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		59.0	60.2	62.0	59.2	55.6	55.4	**59.41**	**7**
38	School of Architecture, K L University	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh		60.4	55.8	59.0	60.2	56.2	66.2	**59.01**	**2**

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IIRF-2022 | TOP 30 DESIGN COLLEGES (GOVT.)

All India Rank * (Survey & Perceptive Based)	Name of Design College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Index Score (out of 100)
1	NID- National Institute of Design	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		85.50	85.40	72.00	78.50	68.50	79.50	77.92
2	NID- National Institute of Design	Bengaluru	Karnataka		83.60	84.60	67.50	77.50	67.80	77.80	75.27
3	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	New Delhi	Delhi		73.60	86.60	69.40	75.40	66.60	72.00	72.42
4	Department of Design, IIT- Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi		76.54	75.00	66.50	83.50	63.70	79.80	71.95
5	Industrial Design Centre - School of Design, IIT - Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra		76.60	71.50	67.50	83.50	66.70	72.60	71.03
6	Department of Design, IIT- Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		75.80	72.50	68.50	80.40	57.60	77.80	70.49
7	Department of Design, IIT- Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam		77.10	70.50	67.50	75.50	58.50	74.40	69.22
8	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing	Jabalpur	Rajasthan		74.00	68.60	68.40	79.80	57.50	75.60	68.91
9	Department of Design, Delhi Technological University	Delhi	Delhi		68.80	77.60	61.40	75.40	65.50	77.50	68.57
10	Department of Design, IIT- Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana		67.50	79.00	62.40	75.40	57.40	72.60	67.75
11	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Gandhinagar	Gujarat		67.60	75.00	63.40	75.50	57.60	75.60	67.25
12	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		68.80	70.40	68.40	77.70	63.40	57.50	66.95
13	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Hyderabad	Telangana		68.00	68.60	68.40	75.80	60.50	70.50	66.67
14	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Kolkata	West Bengal		68.40	69.40	65.40	75.50	58.50	71.40	66.20
15	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Mumbai	Maharashtra		68.00	69.40	62.40	74.60	65.80	71.40	66.02
16	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Karnataka		63.60	77.60	61.40	69.80	56.80	76.80	65.71
17	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh		67.40	69.00	62.40	77.40	56.80	70.70	65.42
18	NID- National Institute of Design	Gandhinagar	Gujarat		68.60	67.60	64.80	71.00	56.80	74.20	65.00

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IIRF-2022 | TOP 30 DESIGN COLLEGES (GOVT.)

All India Rank * (Survey & Perceptive Based)	Name of Design College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Index Score (out of 100)
19	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh		69.40	62.00	63.40	75.50	59.40	80.50	64.92
20	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Kannur	Kerala		65.80	72.50	63.80	62.50	58.50	81.50	64.67
21	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Jodhpur	Rajasthan		66.40	62.50	61.60	75.50	70.50	69.60	63.98
22	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Shillong	Meghalaya		63.80	66.00	61.40	72.50	61.40	71.40	63.21
23	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Bhubaneswar	Odisha		62.50	64.80	61.50	77.00	57.40	69.80	62.76
24	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Patna	Bihar		65.40	61.80	63.80	74.20	57.20	66.60	62.67
25	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh		60.80	62.20	61.20	75.00	62.20	75.20	62.22
26	NIFT- National Institute of Fashion Technology	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir		65.00	61.80	62.20	66.00	58.70	76.20	61.81
27	NID- National Institute of Design	Kurukshetra	Haryana		62.20	65.80	60.20	72.40	57.40	61.40	61.53
28	NID- National Institute of Design	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh		63.00	61.40	66.20	65.30	58.00	68.00	61.23
29	NID- National Institute of Design	Jorhat	Assam		63.60	62.00	62.20	68.40	59.00	65.40	60.84
30	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprashtha University	New Delhi	Delhi		64.60	63.00	62.40	64.40	58.40	61.40	60.76

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IIRF-2022 | TOP 40 DESIGN COLLEGES (PVT.)

All India Rank *	Name of Design College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Index Score (out of 100)
1	UID- Unitedworld Institute of Design, Karnavati University	Gandhinagar	Ahmedabad		84.40	84.60	73.80	80.00	76.60	79.00	80.67
2	Pearl Academy	Mumbai	Maharashtra		83.80	81.00	75.40	75.80	68.20	76.00	78.43
3	Apeejay Institute of Design	New Delhi	Delhi		81.40	78.00	69.40	76.40	68.60	76.40	76.03
4	Pearl Academy	Delhi	Delhi		76.40	81.40	68.40	76.40	59.40	74.60	74.56
5	MAEER'S MIT	Pune	Maharashtra		77.40	76.00	69.40	78.80	57.00	74.00	73.79
6	WWI- Whistling Woods International	Mumbai	Maharashtra		76.40	74.40	70.40	77.40	57.00	75.80	73.26
7	Pearl Academy	Bengaluru	Karnataka		78.40	73.00	68.40	75.40	57.80	71.80	72.49
8	WUD- World University of Design	Delhi	Delhi		70.60	74.00	68.40	78.40	58.40	72.80	71.36
9	ISDI-Indian School of Design And Innovation	Mumbai	Maharashtra		69.40	75.00	68.40	73.70	58.80	78.70	71.05
10	Srishti Institute of Art and Design	Bengaluru	Karnataka		74.80	66.00	68.00	79.40	57.40	71.40	70.30
11	VDA - Vadodra Design Academy	Vadodara	Gujarat		67.60	70.70	65.00	83.40	58.40	71.80	69.78
12	Pearl Academy	Jaipur	Rajasthan		67.40	72.00	68.00	75.60	59.60	69.60	69.43
13	DJ Academy of Design	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu		65.40	72.40	64.40	76.40	67.40	71.60	69.19
14	Pearl Academy	Kolkata	West Bengal		65.60	70.00	67.40	76.40	62.40	68.80	68.65
15	GLS Institute of Design	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		66.60	66.00	69.80	75.20	60.60	71.40	68.24
16	SSIV-Venus School of Design	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		63.40	70.40	70.20	75.20	58.00	65.30	67.98
17	KSD- Khyati School of Design	Gandhinagar	Gujarat		64.60	70.40	62.60	78.70	59.80	70.10	67.77
18	ARCH-Academy of Design	Jaipur	Rajasthan		69.80	65.00	63.00	66.70	69.40	76.70	67.23
19	Acharya School of Design	Bengaluru	Karnataka		67.60	67.60	62.40	73.20	58.20	69.80	66.80
20	PSG College of Arts and Science	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu		67.40	67.00	60.40	72.00	65.50	69.50	66.59

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IIRF-2022 | TOP 40 DESIGN COLLEGES (PVT.)

All India Rank *	Name of Design College	City	State		Employability	Teaching Learning Resources	Faculty	Infrastructure	Projects and Case Study	Innovation	Weighted Index Score (out of 100)
21	INIFD, Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra		67.60	66.00	61.80	73.80	57.40	68.80	66.24
22	TDV - The Design Village	Noida	Uttar Pradesh		66.50	67.00	63.60	62.60	58.40	80.50	65.79
23	Chitkara School of Art & Design, Chitkara University	Chandigarh	Punjab		71.50	61.60	64.50	62.50	56.70	79.50	65.65
24	Department of Design, Nirma University	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		64.90	71.80	61.50	58.60	57.00	80.20	65.44
25	SOFT- School of Fashion Technology	Pune	Maharashtra		69.40	59.50	61.50	73.50	56.40	72.50	65.14
26	J D Institute of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Karnataka		68.40	63.40	63.40	71.20	58.00	57.00	64.94
27	JIET-Institute of Design & Technology	Jodhpur	Rajasthan		64.00	64.50	63.40	68.80	57.00	70.90	64.65
28	J D Institute of Fashion Technology	Hauz Khas	Delhi		62.60	67.60	63.00	63.00	59.50	70.50	64.30
29	Creative Academy of Design - CAD	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu		64.40	62.00	62.20	68.40	61.00	69.30	64.03
30	Amity School of Fashion Technology	Noida	Uttar Pradesh		61.50	61.80	65.60	68.00	58.00	72.40	63.85
31	Apparel Training & Design Centre - ATDC	New Delhi	Delhi		63.60	64.50	64.80	62.10	61.00	63.00	63.59
32	Istituto Marangoni	Mumbai	Maharashtra		63.00	61.40	66.20	65.30	58.00	66.00	63.40
33	Anant National University	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		62.60	65.10	63.40	63.40	57.80	62.20	63.09
34	UPES School of Design	Dehradun	Uttarakhand		62.50	67.00	62.20	62.20	59.00	60.20	63.08
35	Indian Institute of Art & Design	Delhi	Delhi		65.30	62.00	62.40	64.40	58.40	61.00	62.91
36	INIFD, Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal		62.50	62.60	63.00	64.00	57.60	65.00	62.63
37	Amity University	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh		61.80	65.60	61.50	59.60	60.20	64.00	62.39
38	IMS Design and Innovation Academy	Noida	Uttar Pradesh		63.00	63.20	60.50	62.80	59.50	62.00	62.17
39	Poornima University	Jaipur	Rajasthan		62.40	60.00	60.50	66.60	58.50	66.00	61.99

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DR. Abhilasha Gaur
Chief Operating officer
Electronic Sector Skill Council of India (ESSCI)

ROBOTICS TECHNOLOGY

JUST AN OPPORTUNITY NOT THE REPLACEMENT

Robot, any automatically operated machine that replaces human effort, though it may not resemble human beings in appearance or perform functions in a humanlike manner. By extension, robotics is the engineering discipline dealing with the design, construction, and operation of robots. Robots were originally built to handle monotonous tasks (like building cars on an assembly line), but have since expanded well beyond their initial uses to perform tasks like fighting fires,

cleaning homes and assisting with incredibly intricate surgeries. Each robot has a differing level of autonomy, ranging from human-controlled bots that carry out tasks that a human has full control over to fully-autonomous bots that perform tasks without any external influences.

As technology progresses, so too does the scope of what is considered robotics. These robots consist mainly of mechanical arms tasked with welding or screwing on certain parts of a car. Today, we're seeing an evolved and expanded definition of robotics that includes the development, creation and use of bots that explore Earth's harshest conditions, robots that assist law-enforcement and even robots that assist in almost every facet of healthcare.

While the overall world of robotics is expanding, a robot has some consistent characteristics:

- Robots all consist of some sort of mechanical construction. The mechanical aspect of a robot helps it complete tasks in the environment for which it's designed. For example, the Mars 2020 Rover's wheels are individually motorized and made of titanium tubing that help it firmly grip the harsh terrain of the red planet.
- Robots need electrical components that control and power the machinery. Essentially, an electric current (a battery, for example) is needed to power a large majority of robots.
- Robots contain at least some level of computer programming. Without a set of code telling it what to do, a robot would just be another piece of simple machinery. Inserting a program into a robot gives it the ability to know when and how to carry out a task.
- As artificial intelligence and software also continue to progress, in near future, thanks to advances in these technologies, robots will continue getting smarter, more flexible and more energy efficient. They'll also continue to be a main focal point in smart factories, where they'll take on more difficult challenges and help to secure global supply chains.
- AI and robots are a powerful combination for automating tasks. In recent times, artificial intelligence has become a significantly common presence in robotic solutions, bringing in learning capabilities and flexibility in previously rigid applications.

Some of the applications where AI and Robots can bring more optimization :-

Agriculture and Farming

With the food supply chain facing a crisis, courtesy of centuries of environmental abuse, over-farming, labor shortages, and population growth, it is threatening our most basic needs. AI and automation are believed to provide relief from the effects of an aging agricultural workforce. With the likes of autonomous drones, self-driving agricultural machines, etc., farmers can spend more time focusing on creating sustainable harvests and less time watching the path in front of them.

Autonomous Flying

Autonomous flying uses computer vision technology for hovering in the air while avoiding obstacles and moving in a straight path. With the introduction of artificial intelligence, these flying machines are getting smarter. From aerial view monitoring to security surveillance, video recording, rescue missions, and more, drones and unmanned aerial vehicles are revolutionizing and replacing many job roles. The application of computer vision in autonomous flying includes obstacle detection, collision avoidance, self-navigation, and object tracking.

Machine learning can bring some drastic changes to how autonomous flying vehicles function. While object tracking UAVs capture real-time data, it also uses an on-board intelligence system that enables it to make human-independent decisions based on the real-time data.

These drones can be used in urban management and smart cities for advanced surveillance, quick facial recognition, or tracing unwanted objects. They are also highly beneficial in agriculture and farming as they can monitor crops, check the soil fertility, assess soil, and help crop production. **Other applications may include:**

- Scanning or mapping terrain of buildings in real estate;
- In the military to bombard or combat enemies in the war;
- For human tracking and face recognition.

Manufacturing and Production

The evolution of the manufacturing and production industry is seen with the implementation of robotics and AI. The primary reason for the introduction of AI in the manufacturing industry is to cover for the lack of workforce, simplify the whole production process, and improve efficiency. Earlier, it used to take a whole team's effort to manage one task system. Now since bots have taken over, it has helped manufacturers boost production speed.

AI is helping the industry by making product decisions instant and smarter. This is an era of customized products, and AI is helping manufacturers gather useful customer data, which is used to make product-based decisions. Also, it has helped the companies to reduce the overall cost of production. AI and robotics is the future of manufacturing. To get a better understanding of how essential are robotics and AI in the manufacturing industry, have a look at their use cases:

- Demand-based production;
- Automatic control;
- Damage control and quick maintenance;
- Product design and redesign.

Sports Analytics and Activities

The sports industry is embracing artificial intelligence and robots to make games more exciting and fairer. AI is helping players improve their fitness and help teams discover new talents. In some sports, robot referees are already a thing, while smart machines are assisting spectators in finding their seats at the stadium. For those who don't want to visit the jam packed stadium to have fun, their fan experience is retained and redefined using VR

> **Today, we're seeing an evolved and expanded definition of robotics that includes the development, creation and use of bots that explore Earth's harshest conditions, robots that assist law-enforcement and even robots that assist in almost every facet of healthcare.**

headsets. Artificial intelligence is also helping clubs and teams come up with strategies based on previous data.

The following are some of the interventions that are being implemented in the sports industry:

- Smart apps and Virtual Reality tech are driving fan engagement;
- Tech-powered refereeing is soon going to become a reality;
- Smart algorithms are developing new games;
- AI is helping team management and support staff to find new star players;
- AI is assisting clubs and teams to protect the wellbeing of their players.

As ESSCI is skilling body in electronics domain we have developed job roles for skilling the manpower in the robotics technologyto match the industry requirement and in STEM programs also included one of the vertical for learning is Robotics to train the school level students in the upcoming technologies. EP

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IN DEPTH VIEW

Dr. Purushottam Bung
Professor and Director,
R. V. Institute of Management, Bengaluru

WE PREPARE OUR STUDENTS FOR LIFE AT RV INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

I welcome you all, to the world of R V Institute of Management, a **premier autonomous Institution of excellence** (offering two-year full time MBA program) located in Jayanagar, the beautiful and central suburb of Silicon Valley of India, i.e. **Bangalore**, also known as IT capital of India.

RSST (Rashtreeya Sikshana Samithi Trust) to which **RVIM** belongs was established in 1940. One of the Fastest growing group of Institutions in the State of Karnataka, it has a presence in virtually every field of academics and research. As on date RSST has under its ambit over 27 institutions, in which 20,000 plus students from all over India and abroad are pursuing their dream education. Another new Institution **RV University** has come into existence from this academic year with three new schools.

As reflected in our motto "**We prepare our students for life**", RVIM is well known throughout India for imparting holistic quality management education since 1999. Our dedicated and experienced faculty with industry background; contemporary and industry relevant curriculum at par with any best Institution; state-of-the-art infrastructure; student focus; exceptional placement support and a robust industry and institutional linkages (domestic and international) are some of the salient features of RVIM. This has resulted in best-in-class placements.

The activities at the institute are steered at creating ample opportunities for students which will support the students to learn beyond the curriculum, the class room and the campus and acquire the knowledge, skillsets and most importantly the attitude which are demanded by the industry 4.0 like; **critical thinking, problem solving, analytics, global orientation, decision making, cognitive flexibility, people management, creativity and negotiation and lifelong learning**. Hence we constantly offer numerous value add courses, domain specific skills, courses in liberal arts including health and wellness, immersion programs (domestic and international), internship projects and training programs. We also encourage students to take up live projects/assignments/internships which will help them broaden their horizons; augment their thought process and grow as professionals with entrepreneurial mindset who are still humane and ethical at the core.

RVIM endeavor has been to create conducive learning environment which is **innovative, personalized, trans-disciplinary and flexible in line with NEP-2020** for millennial students so that on completion of their MBA course they are ready to cater to the needs of Industry 4.0 or Business 4.0. We ensure that the students graduate from our portals will be the problem solvers / innovators / entrepreneurs / collaborators with abundant knowledge, huge pack of skills and the right attitude with them and not just the managers. This is the reason we engage students in various kinds of activities like; out bound training, soft skill development workshops, industrial visits, interaction with the people from industry, management fests/events, pre-placement training, etc. EP

MATHEMATICS CHALLENGE

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CMT-2020/ 25 :

$If\ m=\left(x^7+y^7\right)\div\left(x^5+y^5\right) and\ n=a^2+b^2,$

$where,$

$x+y=3\ ;\ x^2+y^2=1;$

$a^2b^{-1}u+a^{-1}b^2v=1\ ;\ u:v::a^{-1}:b^{-1};$

$and\ ,\left[\sqrt{u^2+v^2}-\left(u^2-v^2\right)\div\sqrt{u^2+v^2}\right]=2v^2,$

$then,$

$$\left(\frac{4(m+n)^2}{mn}-16\right)\left(\frac{(m+n)^2-mn}{mn}\right)\div\left(\frac{m^3+n^3}{mn}\right)=?$$

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If $x^2+y^2=\alpha$ and $xy=\beta$, then find the value of : $x^{16}+y^{16}$, $x^{15}+y^{15}$, and, $x^{12}+y^{12}$ in terms of α and β in the simplest form.

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http://www.ganitmath.in/Books.aspx

CMT-2020/ 26:

$$If\ \frac{x^2}{y\sqrt{11}+z\sqrt{13}}=\frac{y^2}{z\sqrt{13}+x\sqrt{7}}=\frac{z^2}{x\sqrt{7}+y\sqrt{11}}=51$$

$then,$

$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{x+51\sqrt{7}}+\frac{\sqrt{11}}{y+51\sqrt{11}}+\frac{\sqrt{13}}{z+51\sqrt{13}}=?$$

ANSWERS : CMT-2020/23: 5 ; CMT-2020/24: –2

Answers will be published in the next issue . You can ask any queries and send your solution to
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