

# GAP-KALPATARU

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## **CHIEF EDITOR**

*Dr Arundhati Dasani*

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## GAP-HARD

### ✓ Are MSc graduates snatching jobs from PhD Scholars?

Shyna Kalra | TNN | Nov 21, 2018, 13:49 IST



*Representational Image*

With research gaining prominence at postgraduate level, PhD scholars find it hard to get corporate jobs and teaching remains the only alternative. PhD scholars have expertise in their field - this acts as both advantage and disadvantage for the doctoral and postdoctoral scholars considering most of the corporates are looking forward to all-rounders. Thus only option left for PhD scholar is teaching. CS Murali, chairperson, entrepreneurship cell, Society for Innovation and Development (SID), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, says "Teaching is the most common job that one opts for after PhD in India as it allows one to continue the research alongside the job. Students who wish to do any different often go abroad since the

corporate and government have only recently started looking at research as a separate arena." With an increased focus on research at postgraduate degrees, even the MSc graduates are well prepared to carry research-related jobs, further curtailing the job opportunities for PhD scholars. "Employers want to fill the posts by employing people demanding less salary. While a PhD scholar might have in-depth knowledge, MSc students who are good in research methodology and related skills are usually hired in the R&D departments in corporates. Ideally, there is a requirement of 2-3 PhD scholars and around 6-7 MSc graduates in an R&D department, but experienced postgraduate students end up with the top jobs as well,"he said.

Data collected from Shine.com, shows that around 1,88,483 PhD candidates are currently searching for jobs on the portal. Out of which, 38,857 candidates have been actively searching for jobs since last one year.

✓ **HRD Ministry launches innovation cell for higher education institutions**

### **Education**

Updated Nov 21, 2018 | 18:46 IST | PTI

**Union HRD Minister Prakash Javadekar said varsities are the main research centers of developed countries and because of their research they are at the top in global innovation ranking.**



Union HRD Minister Prakash Javadekar | Photo Credit: IANS

**New Delhi:** The HRD Ministry on Wednesday established an innovation cell at the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) with an aim to brainstorm new ideas about promoting innovation in all higher education institutions (HEIs) across the country. The innovation cell was launched at the AICTE headquarters by Union HRD Minister Prakash Javadekar through video conferencing.

"This will be a significant step in institutionalising innovation and developing a scientific temperament in the country. The purpose of formation of network of Institution's Innovation Councils (IICs) is to encourage, inspire and nurture young students by exposing them to new ideas and processes resulting in innovative activities in their formative years," Javadekar said.

"More than 1,000 HEIs have already formed IICs in their campuses and enrolled for the IIC network managed by MHRD's innovation cell to promote innovation through multitudinous modes leading to an innovation promotion eco-system in their campuses," he said.

The Union minister said varsities are the main research centers of developed countries and because of their research they are at the top in global innovation ranking. "Now Indian universities are also setting up research centers through the IIC programme and we are expecting good rank in global innovation ranking in next two to three years through this initiative," he added.

✓ **UGC announces various scholarships for post-graduate students**

**Zee Media Bureau Nov 19, 2018, 11:16 AM IST,**

The University Grants Commission (UGC) announced various scholarships for Indian students at the post-graduate level. The scholarships are:

- 1. Post-Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child 2018-19**  
Female student who is a single child of her parents of age not more than 30 years and enrolled in the first year of post-graduation can apply for this opportunity, which provides Rs 36,200 p. a. for the duration of two-years.
- 2. Post Graduate Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders 2018-19**  
Graduate degree holders from the streams of Chemical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Life Sciences, Physical Sciences, Commerce, Languages, Mathematical Sciences and Social Sciences, below 30 years of age at the time of post-graduation and first or second rank holder in their under-graduation programme with minimum 60% score can apply for this scholarship scheme. Eligible candidates will benefit cash support of Rs 3100 p.m. for a period of two-years.



### 3. **Post Graduate Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST 2018-19**

Candidates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are in their first year of professional course of postgraduation in the current academic year, studying in college, institution or universities, registered under UGC and are funded by central or state government; or are institutes of national importance are welcomed under this programme. Fellows of ME and MTech will receive Rs 7800 pm and Rs 4500 pm for other programmes.

#### ✓ **UGC Releases Very Important Notification On Distance Education Courses**

Edited By **Odishatv Bureau** | **By** Devbrat Patnaik On Nov 23, 2018 - 18:12:55



As per a directive of the Supreme Court, the Union of India (MHRD) was directed to constitute a three members Committee comprising of eminent persons who have held high positions in the field of education, investigation, administration or law at national level to examine the issues indicated in the

orders and also to suggest a road map for strengthening and setting up of oversight and regulatory mechanism in the relevant field of higher education and allied issues. Accordingly, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) constituted a three members Committee on the above subject. The report of the Committee (Justice Reddy Committee) as well as its recommendations has been accepted by the Government fully.

In a major development in the University Grants Commission, the stakeholders were informed about the actions/decisions/information based on the recommendations of the Justice Reddy Committee on Open and Distance Learning (ODL) Courses.

1. The list of approved courses offered under ODL mode, institution – wise every year is available on UGC website at [www.ugc.ac.in/deb](http://www.ugc.ac.in/deb).

#### RELATED POSTS

2. No course, other than the one that finds place in the list referred to above, would be recognized and a candidate who studies unrecognized courses cannot claim any benefit.
3. Under no circumstances, retrospective or ex-post facto recognition to any course through ODL mode shall be granted by UGC.
4. Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) are required to comply with all the provisions of the UGC (ODL) Regulations, 2017 and its amendments. If any deviation by the HEI is noticed, the same would entail not only withdrawal of permission/ recognition for such ODL courses but also for other courses offered by the institutions, on regular and conventional mode.

5. The UGC (ODL) Regulations, 2017 are applicable to all HEIs as given at Clause (3) of sub-regulation (1) of Part – I of UGC (ODL) Regulations, 2017. It is further clarified that the private universities created under the State enactments shall be under obligation to strictly follow the requirements, stipulated by the UGC, issued from time to time including those under the UGC (ODL) Regulations, 2017.

✓ **How Can Law Schools In India Up The Ante?**

- [Payaswini Upadhyay@PayaswiniLLB](mailto:PayaswiniUpadhyay@PayaswiniLLB)

**November 24 2018, 5:28 PM December 01 2018, 9:14 AM**

Indian law universities need to focus on practical and soft skills to prepare students for a career, was the sentiment echoed by a five-member panel of professors and recruiters, at an event co-hosted by the Harvard Law School Center on Legal Profession and the Law School Admission Council.

The panelists shared their insights on the future of legal education in India and the 3Cs they can work on — cost, curriculum, and career; on BloombergQuint’s weekly law and policy show – *The Fineprint*.

**Indian Legal Education: Cost vs Value**

Legal education in India is more affordable than some of the other jurisdictions, given that most students are pursuing an undergraduate degree, said David Wilkins, director of the Center On Legal Profession at Harvard Law School.



The real question is of value. What is the value that students are receiving and whether the education is preparing them for the jobs of the 21st century.

**David Wilkins, Director - Center On Legal Profession, Harvard Law School**

Newer national law schools which charge the same fee as some of the older and more reputed ones in the country, don't necessarily have the same infrastructure, faculty and standard, said Shamnad Basheer, law professor and founder of Increasing Diversity By Increasing Access project.

Then there is the public law school – private law school divide, added C Raj Kumar, founding vice chancellor and dean of OP Jindal Global University.

This divide has meant that we've not realised how do you determine the cost of a degree program – what does it take to build a university, what does it take to run a world-class institution, faculty cost etc.

**C Raj Kumar, Founding VC and Dean, OP Jindal Global University**

The administration can arrive at the fee only once they have managed to determine the cost. Subsidies for economically weaker students can also be fixed only after this calculation has been done, Kumar explained.

**Indian Legal Education: Curriculums Contemporary Enough?**

An overwhelming majority of the students who participated in the show, expressed concerns that their curriculum has not kept up with the times.

Law school is not just a trade school, was Wilkins' response to the apprehension expressed by some of the students, who claim to find themselves under-prepared to take on the commercial world.

The job of a lawyer is changing constantly. And it's going to change even more rapidly in the world of artificial intelligence, machine learning etc. So, what law schools primarily need to teach is a set of critical thinking skills.

**David Wilkins, Director - Center On Legal Profession, Harvard Law School**

How to be a leader, solve problems, present yourself- these are the skills that law schools can do a much better job at and that's very different from teaching the latest iteration of company law or tax law which will keep changing, Wilkins emphasised.

It shouldn't be an either or question, Kellye Testy, president and CEO of Law School Admission Council responded to Wilkins' point.

Through the course of legal education, you can help students understand the theory, the doctrines and the skills, current events within a curriculum. We don't need to pick just one of those.

**Kellye Testy, President & CEO, Law School Admission Council**

Law schools provide good grounding on concepts and philosophy behind the law; what's lacking is practical and soft skills, added Sandip Beri, partner at Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas.

If, in a wills and estate class, you're spending 70 percent of the time debating whether there should be inheritance, estate tax etc, please spend 10 percent of the time on teaching students how to write a will. You can use the same analogy for other subjects as well.

**Sandip Beri, Partner, Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas**

Communication skills is what's lacking, said Beri. A lot of work goes into teaching a first year associate on how to respond to a client, when to pause

etc. Writing skills taught in law schools, have also not moved with the times, he added. Some of the onus also lies with the students, he said.

Writing is where I see the biggest gap. When a first year associate is told, I'd like to see a draft on a case, they literally take it as a first draft. What they should be thinking is this needs to be the best draft of their lives.

**Sandip Beri, Partner, Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas**

It shouldn't be a copy, paste job, said Beri.

**Dr.Arundhati Dasani (Asst.Prof.)**

**Government Law College**

**Maninagar –Ahmedabad-08**

## THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

**Most Reputed Ranking Agency at International Level in Higher Education**



## Overview

Times Higher Education World University Rankings is an annual publication of university rankings by Times Higher Education (THE) magazine. The publisher had collaborated with Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) to publish the joint THE–QS World University Rankings from 2004 to 2009 before it turned to Thomson Reuters for a new ranking system. The publication now comprises the world's overall, subject, and reputation rankings, alongside three regional league tables, Asia, Latin America, and BRICS & Emerging Economies which are generated by different weightings.

THE Rankings is often considered as one of the most widely observed university rankings together with Academic Ranking of World Universities and QS World University Rankings. It is praised for having a new, improved ranking methodology since 2010; however, undermining of non-science and non-English instructing institutions and relying on subjective reputation survey are among the criticism and concerns.

The Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2019 includes more than 1,250 universities, making it our biggest international league table to date. It is the only global university performance table to judge research-intensive universities across all of their core missions: teaching, research, knowledge transfer and international outlook. We use 13 carefully calibrated performance indicators to provide the most comprehensive and balanced comparisons, trusted by students, academics, university leaders, industry and governments.

The calculation of the rankings for 2019 has been audited by professional services firm PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), making these the only global university rankings to be subjected to full, independent scrutiny of this nature.

## Metrics for Rankings

### I. Teaching (the learning environment) – 30%

- ✓ Reputation survey: 15%
- ✓ Staff-to-student ratio: 4.5%
- ✓ Doctorate-to-bachelor's ration: 2.25%
- ✓ Doctorates-awarded-to-academic-staff ratio: 6%
- ✓ Institutional income: 2.25%

The most recent Academic Reputation Survey (run annually) that underpins this category was carried out between January and March 2018. It examined the perceived prestige of institutions in teaching. They have worked hard to ensure a balanced spread of responses across disciplines and countries. Where disciplines or countries were over-represented or under-represented, THE's data team weighted the responses to more closely reflect the actual distribution of scholars. The 2018 data are combined with the results of the 2017 survey, giving more than 20,000 responses.

As well as giving a sense of how committed an institution is to nurturing the next generation of academics, a high proportion of postgraduate research students also suggest the provision of teaching at the highest level that is thus attractive to graduates and effective at developing them. This indicator

is normalised to take account of a university's unique subject mix, reflecting that the volume of doctoral awards varies by discipline.

Institutional income is scaled against academic staff numbers and normalised for purchasing-power parity (PPP). It indicates an institution's general status and gives a broad sense of the infrastructure and facilities available to students and staff.

## II. Research (volume, income and reputation) – 30%

- ✓ Reputation survey: 18%
- ✓ Research income: 6%
- ✓ Research productivity: 6%

The most prominent indicator in this category looks at a university's reputation for research excellence among its peers, based on the responses to our annual Academic Reputation Survey.

Research income is scaled against academic staff numbers and adjusted for purchasing-power parity (PPP). This is a controversial indicator because it can be influenced by national policy and economic circumstances. But income is crucial to the development of world-class research, and because much of it is subject to competition and judged by peer review, their experts suggested that it was a valid measure. This indicator is fully normalised to take account of each university's distinct subject profile, reflecting the fact that research grants in science subjects are often bigger than those awarded for the highest-quality social science, arts and humanities research.



To measure productivity we count the number of publications published in the academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database per scholar, scaled for institutional size and normalised for subject. This gives a sense of the university's ability to get papers published in quality peer-reviewed journals. Last year, we devised a method to give credit for papers that are published in subjects where a university declares no staff.

### **III. Citations (research influence) – 30%**

Their research influence indicator looks at universities' role in spreading new knowledge and ideas. They examine research influence by capturing the average number of times a university's published work is cited by scholars globally. This year, their bibliometric data supplier Elsevier examined 67.9 million citations to 14.1 million journal articles, article reviews, conference proceedings, books and book chapters published over five years. The data include more than 25,000 academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database and all indexed publications between 2013 and 2017. Citations to these publications made in the six years from 2013 to 2018 are also collected.

The citations help to show them how much each university is contributing to the sum of human knowledge: they tell us whose research has stood out, has been picked up and built on by other scholars and, most importantly, has been shared around the global scholarly community to expand the boundaries of their understanding, irrespective of discipline.

The data are normalised to reflect variations in citation volume between different subject areas. This means that institutions with high levels of

research activity in subjects with traditionally high citation counts do not gain an unfair advantage.

They have blended equal measures of a country-adjusted and non-country-adjusted raw measure of citations scores.

In 2015-16, they excluded papers with more than 1,000 authors because they were having a disproportionate impact on the citation scores of a small number of universities. In 2016-17, they designed a method for reincorporating these papers. Working with Elsevier, they developed a fractional counting approach that ensures that all universities where academics are authors of these papers will receive at least 5 per cent of the value of the paper, and where those that provide the most contributors to the paper receive a proportionately larger contribution.

#### **IV. International outlook (staff, students, research) – 7.5%**

- ✓ Proportion of international students: 2.5%
- ✓ Proportion of international staff: 2.5%
- ✓ International collaboration: 2.5%

The ability of a university to attract undergraduates, postgraduates and faculty from all over the planet is the key to its success on the world stage.

In the third international indicator, they calculate the proportion of a university's total research journal publications that have at least one international co-author and reward higher volumes. This indicator is normalised to account for a university's subject mix and uses the same five-year window as the "Citations: research influence" category.

## **V. Industry income (knowledge transfer) – 2.5%**

A university's ability to help industry with innovations, inventions and consultancy has become a core mission of the contemporary global academy. This category seeks to capture such knowledge-transfer activity by looking at how much research income an institution earns from industry (adjusted for PPP), scaled against the number of academic staff it employs.

The category suggests the extent to which businesses are willing to pay for research and a university's ability to attract funding in the commercial marketplace – useful indicators of institutional quality.

The calculation of the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2019 has been independently audited by professional services firm PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), making these the only global university rankings to be subjected to full, independent scrutiny of this nature.

(Source: <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/methodology-world-university-rankings-2019>)

**Compiled by**

**Dr. Parth Rashmikant Bhatt**

**Academician, Gujarat.**

## Tax Saving Traps & Preventive Measures

Along with winter tax saving season has also started. Would you invest in a plan that gives you return of 3%? Despite the poor returns, lakhs of money-back policies and endowment plans get sold during the tax planning season every year; reasons are

- The average investor doesn't have the time or
- The inclination to go in to the finer details of the policy.
- Prodded by employer to show investment proof by the deadline and
- impressed by the rosy picture drawn by the insurance salesperson, he just wants to get over with it as quickly as possible.

And what is a result ??? A lot of heartburn and complaints against the insurance company. In this article, we look at the modus operandi of these market players and the lures they use.

Sr. No.	Plan/Product	Marketing	Hidden	Trap
1	ULIP(Unit Linked Insurance Plan)	This plan is just like an ELSS fund, but also provides life insurance cover	It is a Ulip and the life cover is not free. You will be charged for it.	Ulips are not flexible like ELSS funds. There is a five year lock in and though surrender charges

				have been capped, you still end up paying a lot for ending these plans prematurely.
<b>2</b>	Banks	This scheme is launched by the bank and is therefore, very safe and reliable.	It is a life insurance policy from a company promoted by the bank.	The distributor projects the policy as a scheme from the bank to make it appear reliable and lucrative.
<b>3</b>	Endowment policies	This plan is just like a fixed deposit but gives tax-free returns and insurance cover.	It is an endowment insurance policy and the returns will be very low.	Endowment policies offer very low returns, require a multiyear premium commitment

				and have very high surrender charges.
4	NPS	Investing in NPS is complicated. This pension plan is much better.	Pension plans from insurer have much higher charges than the low-cost NPS.	Exiting the pension plan is not easy. Apart from the lock-in period, you have to pay surrender charges.
5.	ELSS  (Equity Linked Saving Scheme)	Invest in ELSS to save tax and gain from the rise in the stock market.	ELSS funds are market linked. It is not advisable to put a large sum at one go.	You can't do anything before the three year lock in period. Best to start SIP in ELSS fund at the beginning of the financial year.



## **Preventive measures:**

- 1) **Do not go by verbal promises:** Do not believe on a plan or an offer till you see it in black and white. Also, make sure that the brochure or table shown to you is authorized by the company. Agents often get promotional material printed with promises of lofty returns. Check in detail the credentials of the seller.
- 2) **Do not buy in a hurry:** Do not push yourself to invest within a deadline. It may be mis-selling. Do not close the deal in the first or even the second meeting with the broker. Read whole plan and take a minimum 7-10 days for study and survey.
- 3) **Take a second opinion:** Ask to the subject expert before you take final decision. Go to a financial planner, who charges a fee, but gives objective advice.
- 4) **Do your own paper work:** Read the whole form before put a final sign on it.
- 5) **Use the free look period:** If the policy document does not mention the promised benefits, return the policy within the 15-days free look period. The policy document should reach you within 2-3 days of issuance. A call will be given by a company.

Source: The Economic Times Wealth

Compiled by:

Hetal N. Kherala Assistant Professor

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## We are proud of you

Name:Dr Anita Patel

At ONGC Mahila Samiti ,KHAMBHAT, on the topic,"STRESS MANAGEMENT" on 28th of November, 2018.

College Name :Arts, Commerce and Science College, Khambhat  
HOD, Faculty of Home Science.



- GAP NGO is now an official and registered member of the Vibrant Gujarat Community under the visionary leadership of eminent Leaders.
- Our GAAC as accreditation agency got license u/s 8(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and will be launch on and opened for application from 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2018

## GAP-Know Us More

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45. Ms.Isha Vyas

Research Scholar,

Saurashtra University.

### **Institutional Member:**

#### **1. M. P. Shah Commerce College.**

This college is managed by the Surendranagar Education Society since June 1963 with the help of Shri Meghji Pethraj Shah's valuable donation. Founder stone was laid by jewel of Surendranagar district Mr. C. U. Shah in May 1964. College started imparting knowledge as Commerce and Law College both undergraduate as well as post graduate level. It has played vital role in providing computer science courses in the Saurashtra University since 1986-87. We welcome college as our most valuable institutional member.

#### **2. R.P. Arts , B. K. Commerce & B.C.J Science College.**

This college was established in 1960 by Shree Khambhat Taluka Sarvajanic Kelavni Mandal in 1960 by Late Shree Shastri Saheb and than after by late Shree B. D. Rao kaka. The college is affiliated with Sardar Patel University. At present with a large campus and totally academic environment ,the institute is proud to be a leading

Educational Complex of the region. The college has been recognized u/s 2(f) and 12B of UGC act,1956 and is NAAC accredited. We welcome college as our most valuable institutional member.

**Note:**GAP NGO Life Membership fees will be increased from January 2019.....from Rs.10000/- to Rs. 15000/-.

GAP-NGO (Gyan Adhyayan Parmpara Charitable Trust, Registration No:E2216L) is open for life members.

Membership Benefit Includes:

- Reduced GAP-Conference registration fees.
- Publication opportunities at discounted rates in GAP three international Jouenals GAP-Bodhi Taru-Global Journal of Humanities, GAP-Gyan Global Journal of Social Science and GAP Interdisciplinaritys.
- Opportunities for service and leadership in the leading higher education and research association of GAP.
- Access to research and news updates and other academic resources.
- Publication opportunities as an editor on various subjects.
- Membeship certificate with lifetime membership I-card.
- Can be eligible for Minor research and Major research projects.

- Can take part in GAP annual Best Teachers award without additional charges.
- Connect with the community on large scale.
- Can become peer members of GAP accreditation agency-GAAC\*.
- Can share materials on GAP website under the initiative of GAP-SETU\* and can get a certificate for the same.
- Can be invited as an expert for GAP initiative-GAPTALK\*.
- Can enrol for Post-Doctoral Fellowship of GAP\*.
- Faculty and student exchange Programme of GAP\*.

Membership charges: Admission becomes effective upon payment of the appropriate membership fee-currently Rs.10,000/- for individual Member (Lifetime).

Rs.25,000/- for Institutional Members-for a period of 10 years.

Send your queries to email id: [grandacademicportal@gmail.com](mailto:grandacademicportal@gmail.com)

Website: [www.grandacademicportal.education](http://www.grandacademicportal.education)



## EDU-PUZZLE

### SUDOKU

Fill a 9x9 grid with numbers so that each row , column and 3x3 section contain all of the digits between 1 and 9.As a logic puzzle Sudoku is also a brilliant brain game. If you play it daily, you will soon see an enhancement in your attention and overall brain power.

	8	5			4			
					1	6	8	
3		2	6				9	
9	7		1	2		3		
		3			8	1		
		6			5		7	8
	3			7				2
	4	9		6	2	7	3	
							5	

**Answer:**

6	8	5	9	3	4	2	1	7
7	9	4	2	5	1	6	8	3
3	1	2	6	8	7	5	9	4
9	7	8	1	2	6	3	4	5
4	5	3	7	9	8	1	2	6
1	2	6	3	4	5	9	7	8
5	3	1	4	7	9	8	6	2
8	4	9	5	6	2	7	3	1
2	6	7	8	1	3	4	5	9

**MCQS for the Preparations of NET Exams Paper-1**

1). How a teacher should behave with the students?

- (a) General (b) Father  
(c) Friend (d) Leader

2). The Dalton scheme of education is useful for which one of the following?

- (a) For infants (b) For little children  
(c) For older children (d) For all of these

3). The major objective of education is

- (a) Reforming the society (b) Making students disciplined

- (b) Developing inherent abilities/powers of students
- (d) Making students followers of teachers.
- 4). Which of the following is meant of information collection?
- (a) Schedule                      (b) Report
- (c) Plan                              (d) Scope.
- 5). A teacher generally asks questions to his pupil during the lecture? Why?
- (a) Are students listening the lecture attentively?
- (b) To know which student is brilliant one.
- (c) To know whether the students are understanding the lecture or not.
- (d) To help the students.
- 6). A teacher is successful only if
- (a) Knows his subject thoroughly well.
- (b) Produces cent per cent result.
- (c) Is approachable.
- (d) Publishes papers in journals of repute.
- 7). Personalized system of education
- (a) Doesn't in calculate a feeling of socialization in students.
- (b) Doesn't in calculate a feeling of competition.

(c) Leads to wastage of time and energy.

(d) All of these.

8). Teachers professionalism means

(a) The extent to which a teacher subscribes to a professional code.

(b) A teacher has to teach for the sake of getting salaries.

(c) A teacher must have completed professional teachers training courses before his appointment.

(d) All of these.

9). A teacher learns maximum from

(a) Principal

(b) Books

(c) Students

(d) None of these.

10). 1, 1, 2, 6, 24, ?, 720

(a) 100.

(b) 104.

(c) 108.

(d) 120.

**Answers:**

(1). d      (2). c      (3). d      (4). b      (5).c

6). a      (7). d      (8).a      (9).c      (10).d

### ➤ **JARGON /BUZZWORD**

Here are 10 jargons and buzzwords which are pithy words or phrases, adopted by people who want to appear advanced or cool, whether they understand it or not, to convey one's intelligence often do just the opposite and this make them look like duffers. They are vague in meaning so not everyone understands what you are talking about, and it tends to be exaggerated and pompous. The less we use them the better it would be for us, our colleagues and clients. Better avoid them.

1. General people.
2. The way in which.
3. Foment.
4. Jettison.
5. Discourse.
6. Punt.
7. Run it up the flagpole.
8. Move up the value chain.
9. Impactful.
10. Put boots on the ground.

### ➤ **Do you Know about the unique villages in India**

1. Shani Shignapur, Maharashtra: In the entire village all houses are without doors. Even no police station. No thefts.
2. Shetphal , Maharashtra: Villagers have snakes in every family as their members.

3. Hiware Bazar, Maharashtra: Richest village in India .60 millionaires. No one is poor and highest GDP.
4. Punsari, Gujarat: Most modern village. All houses with CCTV & Wi-Fi. All street lights are solar powered.
5. Jambur , Gujarat :All villagers look like Africans but are Indians. Nicknamed as African village.
6. Kuldhara, Rajasthan: Haunted village. No one lives there. All houses are abandoned.
7. Kodinhi , Kerela: Village of twins. More than 400 twins.
8. Mattur , Karnataka: Village with 100% Sanskrit speaking people in their normal day to day conversation.
9. Barwaan Kala , Bihar: Village of bachelors. No marriage since last 50 years.
10. Mawlynnong , Meghalaya: Cleanest village of Asia. Also with an amazing balancing huge rock on a tiny rock.
11. Rongdoi , Assam: As per villagers beliefs, frogs are married to get rains.
12. Korlai village,Raigad ,Maharashtra :The only village speaking Portuguese language.

➤ **Training Game**

Name: Two Truths and a Lie.

Duration: 15-20 Minutes.

Objective: This game encourages stronger communication in the office as well as letting you get to know your coworkers better.

Timing of Activity: Post Lunch.

### Activity:

- Have every team member write down two truths and one lie about themselves on a small piece of paper and ask them to not reveal their answers. Once everyone's answer are written down, allow 10-15 minutes for open conversation so everyone gets to know each other's personalities somewhat. People can get sneaky and try to trick others to believe their lie. Once time is up read your three statements out loud to everyone and have the group vote on which one they think is the lie.

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## **GAP UMBRELLA**

**GAP** invites its life members to speak at the annual GAP Talk to bring in a great value of inspiration and kick-start a thought provoking conversation amongst everyone. GAP is an NGO local that strives to re-create the unique experience found at GAP. As Annual meet will be held in the month of April. With the hope that all will join in mission to inspire others and ignite themselves with ideas worth sharing and spreading.

**GAP** plan series of GAP lectures for GAP Skill Courses and GAP Master Class series.