

REGISTRATION FORM
(Members & Delegates)
"ICT Applications for Societal Benefit"
February 03-04 2017

Name (BLOCK LETTERS) _____

Designation: _____

Organisation: _____

Address: _____

Pin Code _____ Phone _____ Mobile: _____

Email: _____

IEI Membership Number/Grade _____

Registration Fee enclosed: Rs _____

Advance for accommodation: Rs _____

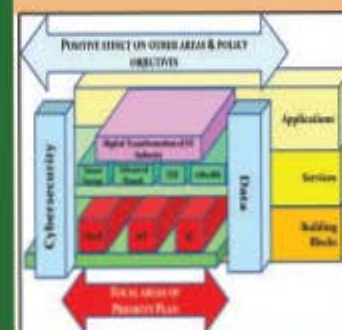
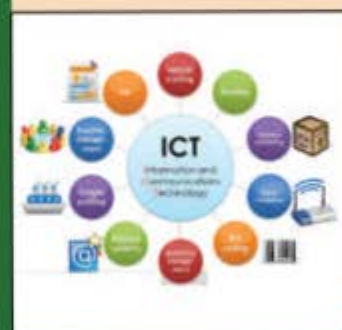
Mode of payment: Details: _____

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Details may please be sent to Mr Rupert War, MIE, Hony Secy, The Institution of Engineers (India), Meghalaya State Centre, Barik Point, Shillong-793001, Meghalaya

The Institution of Engineers (India)

*97 years of relentless journey towards
 Engineering Advancement for Nation Building*



**Thirty-first National Convention of
 Computer Engineers
 and
 National Seminar
 ON
 "ICT Applications for
 Societal Benefit"**

February 03-04 2017, Shillong

Organised by



The Institution of Engineers (India)
Meghalaya State Centre

Under the Aegis of
Computer Engineering Division Board, IEI

VENUE

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
 North Eastern Regional Centre
 NEHU Campus
 Umahing
 Shillong 793 022, Meghalaya

About The Institution of Engineers (India)

The Institution of Engineers (India) or IEI is the largest multidisciplinary professional body that encompasses 15 engineering disciplines and gives engineers a global platform from which to share professional interest. IEI has membership strength of over 0.6 million. Established in 1920, with its headquarters at 8 Gokhale Road, Kolkata - 700020, IEI has served the engineering fraternity for over nine decades. In this period of time it has been inextricably linked with the history of modern-day engineering.

In 1935, IEI was incorporated by Royal Charter and remains the only professional body in India to be accorded this honour. Today, its quest for professional excellence has given it a place of pride in almost every prestigious and relevant organization across the globe. IEI functions among professional engineers, academicians and research workers. It provides a vast array of technical, professional and supporting services to the Government, Industries, Academia and the Engineering fraternity, operating from 114 Centres located across the country. The Institution has established R&D centres at various locations in the country and also provides grant-in-aid to its members to conduct research and development on engineering subjects.

IEI conducts Section A & B Examinations in different Engineering disciplines, the successful completion of which is recognized as equivalent to Degree in appropriate field of Engineering of recognized Universities of India by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India. Every year as many as 90000 candidates appear for these exams. For details, please see: www.ieindia.org

Meghalaya State Centre

In post independence India, undivided Assam also joined the rest of the country in its journey towards a modern and technological India. Shillong was then the capital of Assam and the headquarter of Assam State Centre of The Institution of Engineers (India) started functioning at Shillong as an outcome of the 409th Council Meeting held at Shillong on 28th November 1958. In the mid 1966, the headquarter of Assam State Centre shifted from Shillong to a newly constructed building at Panbazar, Guwahati, Assam. Since then Shillong Sub-Centre was borne at Shillong under Assam State Centre in a rented room of Public Works Department (PWD) with a handful of engineers from government departments. In 1985, Shillong sub-centre was re-named as Shillong Local Centre under Assam State Centre. Meghalaya State Centre was then carved out from Assam State Centre and came into existence in April 2010.

Theme & Dates:

"ICT Applications for Societal Benefit"

February 3-4, 2017

Theme of National Seminar:

ICT Applications for Societal Benefit

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a catalyst in advancement and development of modern world. New information and communication technologies overcome the barriers of distance and time, and significantly improve the accessibility of information and knowledge. As a result, the sharing of information and knowledge quickly and effectively becomes feasible and acts as a key element in achieving development goals and mitigating the impact of unforeseen events such as natural disasters or outbreaks of disease.

ICT is a generic term referring to technologies that are used for collecting, storing, editing and communicating information in various forms. ICTs provide an opportunity for nations to address the digital divide and reduce poverty while registering economic growth. ICT has a critical role to play in development efforts around the world. However, there was a time when the benefits of applying ICT in fighting poverty and promoting economic growth were not widely understood. Lately, however, this view has given way to an understanding of ICT as an essential component of broader efforts to harness the free flow of information to increase voice, accountability, and economic development. ICT has changed the way people communicate, learn, and conduct business. It can help in meeting developmental challenges in many ways.

Sub Themes:

ICT Applications for Healthcare:

Technology is changing the landscape of the way the world is living and with more advanced sophisticated technical advancements coming in way; one can say that life has become a hassle free experience. There were days when booking appointment with healthcare professionals, furnishing the report, getting information from the different departments of the hospital involved knocking different doors, but with the adoption of ICT in healthcare, things have started to shape up and life is changing for the better.

Through ICT, far better and effective healthcare can be provided. If doctors have support of the right communication and collaboration services enabling them to access data, reports and treatment procedure on the fly, in that case, things would get much easier. ICT can help integrate different healthcare units under one umbrella. For instance, the doctor can see the patient's history and current diagnostic report, track the progress made in the health condition with every medication offered, and take the right decision to ensure speedy recovery of the patient. Likewise, the attendant and family can take cognizance of every moment through IVR, or cloud telephony services and stay relaxed.

In villages, people suffer most because they are not having proper communication and transportation medium to provide them on the spot resolve. So, if proper channels are installed from where the doctors in villages can communicate with their counterparts in towns and cities and they are able to provide the resolve needed to streamline the process, in that case, there would a rapid turnaround in the way healthcare stands in these villages. In this regard, ICT components like cloud telephony service, video conferencing, audio conferencing and cloud-based data synchronization can do wonder.

ICT Applications for Education

Education system includes formal and non-formal forms of education at various levels of education. Teaching is imparting knowledge or skill whereas learning is skill acquisition and increased fluency. Usage of ICT is one of the way by which India's large population base can be effectively reached. Passive learning occurs when students use their senses to take in information from a lecture, reading assignment, or audiovisual. Traditional lecture is not an effective learning environment for many of our students because so many students do not participate actively during a traditional lecture. In the past few years there has been a paradigm shift in curriculum where teacher acts as a facilitator in a student centered learning. In student-centered learning focus is on the student's needs, abilities, interests, and learning styles with the teacher as a facilitator of learning. Here students have to be active responsible participants in learning process. Teacher has key role in the whole process whereas in case of ICT based education, various ICT tools are supplemented to make the teaching-learning process effective. With the help of blended learning, total time devoted to teaching can be decreased. ICT has the potential to remove the barriers that are causing the problems of low rate of education in any country. ICT as a tool can overcome the issues of cost, less number of teachers, and poor quality of education as well as to overcome time and distance barriers.

There are various ICT tools available which can be utilized for the knowledge creation and dissemination in the modern world. Tools include radio, TV, Internet, mobile phone, Computer, laptop, tablets and many other hardware and software applications. Certain ICT tools like laptops, PCs, mobile phones, and PDAs have their own implication in Education. These devices can be used in imparting education and training for teachers and students. Many of the ICT tools are much hyped but have not given fruitful results till now. Use of radio for pedagogical practices has been very much popular in past and is still in use in India by IGNOU. But One-to-many broadcast technologies like radio and television are seen as less revolutionary. ICTs in education, as their usage is seen as reinforcing of traditional instructor-centric learning models, unlike computers, which many see as important tools in fostering more learner-centric instructional models.

Educational ICT tools are not for making educators master ICT skills themselves, but for making educators create a more effective learning environment via ICT. Teachers can utilize ICT tools to get benefits from using these tools in the areas of content, curriculum, instruction, and assessment.

ICT Applications for Rural Development

India is a country of villages and about 50% of the villages have very poor socio-economic conditions. Since the dawn of independence constant efforts have been made to emancipate the living standard of rural masses.

Recent developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have introduced a plethora of opportunities for development in every conceivable area. ICT as an enabler has broken all bounds of cost, distance and time. The fusion of computing and communications, especially through the Internet has reduced the world indeed into global village creating new actors and new environments.

One of the major components and driving force of rural development is communication. Conventionally, communication includes electronic media, human communication & now information technology (IT). All forms of communications have dominated the development scene in which its persuasive role has been most dominant within the democratic political framework of the country. Persuasive communication for rural development has been given highest priority for bringing about desirable social and behavioral change among the most vulnerable rural poor and women.

The closing decade of twentieth century was the opening of historic information and communication technology interventions for development. This period has witnessed enormous and unprecedented changes in every aspect of communications technologies policies, infrastructure development and services. The ICT boom in India has already started changing the lives of Indian masses. The role of ICT in Rural Development must be viewed in this changing scenario.

Call for papers

Papers for presentation in different technical sessions of the convention on the theme and sub-themes as mentioned above are invited from Engineers, Scientists, Academicians, Construction Agencies, NGOs, Professionals and Representatives of National and International Organizations and Agencies.

The authors are requested to submit an abstract for their paper within 300 words preferably through e-mail. The acceptance of the paper will be intimated accordingly and the authors will submit their papers in camera-ready form. The format for the paper will be intimated in due course of time through email. The authors are requested to mention their address along with email IDs in the abstract. A paper should be limited to a maximum of eight A-4 size papers (including sketch, figures, tables and reference) in 10 point Times New Roman fonts. The papers should be sent by email in PDF format to the Organising Secretary, National Convention of Computer Engineers 2017, The Institution of Engineers (India), Meghalaya State Centre, Barik Point, Shillong-793001. Email-icemeghalaya@gmail.com

Guidelines for Submission of Papers

Full length paper, having abstract, keywords and reference, may be submitted for assessment of the technical committee. The paper should be prepared on A-4 size sheet

with a margin of 1.5 cm on all sides. Paper should be in MS Word format in 10 points New Times Roman type and single spacing. Length of the papers is requested to be up to 6 pages. On acceptance of the paper, the author sending longer paper will be requested to edit, otherwise the technical committee will exercise its rights to edit.

Paper is to be sent in hard copy as well as soft copy on CD or through e-mail.

Important dates for submission of papers

The last date for submission of

abstract of papers	:	30th October, 2016
Communication of acceptance	:	7th November, 2016
Last date of submission of paper	:	15th November, 2016

Please send all correspondence to:

Mr. Rupert War, MIE
Honorary Secretary,
31st National Convention of Computer Engineers, The Institution of Engineers (India),
Meghalaya State centre, Barik Point, Shillong – 793001, Meghalaya
Tel: 0364-2503203, Mobile-09436103088
E-mail: iemeghalaya@gmail.com

Publication & Advertisements

A Souvenir will be brought out on the occasion and the accepted papers will also be printed in the proceeding volume.

Tariff for Advertisements in the Souvenir will be as follows:-

Back Cover Page	:	2,00,000/-
Second Cover Page	:	1,50,000/-
Full Page	:	50,000/-
Half Page	:	30,000/-

Registration

The registration fees for participation in the Convention have been fixed as follows:-

Delegates sponsored by Organization	:	5,000/-
Non Members	:	5,000/-
Members of IEI	:	Free
Students	:	Free

Outstation delegates are requested to register their names on or before 30th November, 2016

PAYMENT:

All payments are to be made through crossed Demand Draft / Cheque, drawn in favour of "The Institution of Engineers (India), Meghalaya State Centre", payable at Shillong.

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Co-Chairman	:	Mr Suneel Grover, FIE, Chairman, CPDB, IEI
Convener	:	Mr Osterwell Swer
Members	:	Mr P K Kulkarni, FIE, Member, CPDB Mr S B Sinha, FIE, Member, CPDB Mr B S Patel, FIE, Member, CPDB Mr J.B. Poon, FIE, Past Chairman, IEI, MSC Mr. Rupert War, MIE, Honorary Secretary, IEI, MSC

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Chairman	:	Er. J.B. Poon, FIE
Members	:	Prof. N. Rajan Mr Affidullah Sheikh Mr M. Saikia, MIE Mr M. Gogoi

CONTACT

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