NEW DELHI INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

New Delhi Institute of Management

NDIM DIORAMA

Artificial Intelligence & Real Paranoia

Volume 2, Issue 3
November 2018

Chairman's Message

A recent report by PwC highlighted that more than 70% respondents believed that AI will help humans solve complex problems & live richer lives.

It also highlighted that nearly 60 % of the respondents strongly felt that the presence of AI is likely to add further to the economic growth, cyber security and global health. This goes on to suggest that we are headed to work in complete sync and even dependency with technology. It is essential that our future generation is hence ready to embrace and be part of the change. NDIM boasts of a curriculum with heavy integration of IT and Business Analytics alongwith a well equipped VR & AR lab, set up at NDIM in collaboration with Canada Research Center which helps students experience Virtual & Augmented Reality. Students get to imbibe technology not just in class but also through contests of IT club and other multiple other events on campus such as Smart India Hackathon (2017, 2018). Through these efforts, we look forward to building a technology ready generation of managers.

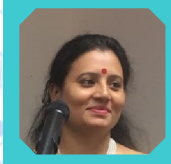
Dr. V. M. Bansal
Chairman - NDIM

Artificial Intelligence in the Government

The theme "Artificial Intelligence and Real Paranoia" is quite intriguing to me. Formerly, as a Smart Mobility Researcher at the National Research Foundation, PMO, Govt. of Singapore, and presently, while devoting my services as a strategist on Innovation and Entrepreneurship at the Atal Innovation Mission(AIM), NITI Aayog, Govt. of India; I have been collaborating with start-ups developing technologies based on Artificial Intelligence (AI). With over 19 operational Atal Incubation Centers/Established Incubation Centers established/supported by AIM, many of our incubated start-ups are working on AI technologies for the social sector. Recently, I got an opportunity to contribute towards the paper on the National Strategy For Artificial Intelligence (#AIForALL), published by NITI Aayog, Govt. of India. The strategy paper primarily focuses on five sectors wherein AI shall contribute immensely in India viz. education, healthcare, agriculture, smart mobility and smart city applications.The paper is intended towards providing a direction to the Indian AI ecosystem with structural frameworks, strategy for accelerated adoption and skilling, associated support mechanisms related to requisite data-sets and privacy etc. The recommendations are not only to help accelerate India's growth by embracing AI technology, but also to position India as the AI garage for the emerging and developing countries.

Team 's Message

Artificial Intelligence - this term generates an equal amount of interest as well as paranoia due to the uncertainty of its implementation and magnitude of its impact on our future. It brings in an extreme ease in various areas such as healthcare and automobiles but may also hurt security, privacy and stand as a major threat to the many jobs. Experts predict that artificial Intelligence still has miles to go to imitate human thinking completely and the involvement of humans is indispensable in strategic decision making. This issue explores the origin and evolution of artificial intelligence through various industries. We hope it addresses the concerns which are starting to sprout in our minds. We also cover the latest array of events at campus during this quarter.



Prof. Teena Singh
Consulting Editor

Dr. Swatti Dham
Managing Editor

What's Inside?

AI IS A CORE TRANSFORMATIVE WAY BY WHICH WE'ARE RETHINKING HOW WE'RE DONG EVERYTHING - GOOGLE CEO SUNDAR PANCHAI

From an Indian perspective, with over 65% of the youth under 35 years of age, increased growth in employment opportunities is of paramount importance to us. While AI and automation are set to replace many of the existing jobs, they are deemed to change the way we define jobs and employment in India. However, with limited infrastructure to foster innovation at primary and secondary education level, creating this skilled and AI-friendly workforce shall be a huge challenge. Availability of usable, scalable and secure data-sets that shall be used to train the AI-based algorithms is another impediment that we would need to overcome. Further, managing the trust deficit when it comes to deep tech, is something that would need concerted efforts from not just the government, but all stakeholders in the ecosystem.

However, as much as these challenges might pose a threat, they must not deter the spirit to adopt technology for the larger good. India is at an exciting stage in time, and we must certainly not miss this opportunity to create a model for the world to emulate.

Dr. Ashish Nayan
Expert(Innovation & Entrepreneurship)
Atal Innovation Mission,NITI Aayog, Govt. of India

Corporate Dossier

AI Vs Human Intelligence

Nowadays we come across various articles and debates on how Artificial intelligence has become as smart as human intelligence, if not better. Recently Google in its yearly I/O event showcased its latest progress in the AI field with duplex, a speaking AI that dupes as human. Another subsidiary of Google known as DeepMind has been at spotlight for defeating the world champions of some of the most complex board games like Chess and GO. Even then, it would be wrong to compare the two for the simple reason that both are totally different things even though their functionalities are common, more often than not. In simpler words, we could put it as Artificial intelligence is good in data processing and bad at abstract thinking while Human Beings are bad at processing data and good at making abstract decisions.

A human brain starts to learn from the second it is initiated and thus can make abstract decisions based on common sense, instinct and scarce information. But an AI algorithm will take 100+ years to do the same. Humans can feel, imagine, dream and learn every day from their surroundings while AI at its core is the tiny burst of electricity running through circuits. They both perform different tasks and roles thereby complement each other; making up for each other shortcomings.

Thus it is safe to say that AI is not taking over our jobs but in fact creating more. Thus, we, humans will find more time to put their intelligence in better use by being creative and social at sports, arts, poetry, literature, dramatics and all the things that are valuable for mankind. The future will be one where artificial and human Intelligence will build together, not apart.

Mr. Sarvagya Mishra
Co Founder, Pinnacle Works

NDIM HAS BEEN AWARDED THE "DELHI CITY ICON AWARD-2018" AS THE BEST MBA COLLEGE FOR "EXCELLENCE IN MANAGEMENT EDUCATION"

58% OF BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY PROFESSIONALS ARE RESEARCHING AI , BUT ONLY 12% ARE USING AI SYSTEMS. THIS GAP REFLECTS GROWING INTEREST IN AI BUT LITTLE ACTUAL USE AT THIS TIME.
MIKE GUALTIERI , FORRESTER RESEARCH 2016

Ethical impact of AI

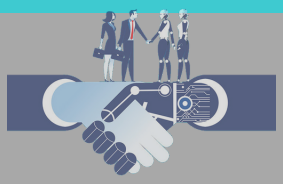
Artificial Intelligence will be the best or worst thing ever for humanity, so let's get it right.The modern definition of artificial intelligence (or AI) is "the study and design of intelligent agents" where an intelligent agent is a system that perceives its environment and takes actions which maximizes its chances of success.
Artificial intelligence research is now progressing rapidly. Recent landmarks such as self-driving cars, or a computer winning at the game of Go, are signs of what is to come. Enormous levels of investment are pouring into this technology. The achievements we have seen so far will surely pale against what the coming decades will bring.The potential benefits of creating Artificial Intelligence are huge. We cannot predict what we might achieve, when our own minds are amplified by AI.Perhaps with the tools of this new technological revolution, we will be able to undo some of the damage done to the natural world by the last one industrialisation. And surely, we will aim to finally eradicate disease and poverty. Every aspect of our lives will be transformed.

Mr.Devesh Chawla
Founder & CEO, Chatur Ideas

In short, success in creating AI, could be the biggest event in the history of our civilisation. At the same time, it could also be the last event in the history of our civilisation, unless we learn how to avoid it. With all the benefit with AI, it also brings along some dangers. If a dominant super intelligent machine were to conclude that human survival is an unnecessary risk or a waste of resources, the result would be human extinction. It could also bring disruption to our economy. AI will eventually develop a will of its own which may or may not conflict with ours.
The scientists will have to devise a skeleton which aligns with our human values for the AI to adapt. Having said that, a lot of research needs to be put in as it can be crucial to the future of our civilisation and of our species.

Corporate Dossier

AI : Hope- or Paranoia-inducing?



Artificial intelligence (AI) is defined as "the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings." The term was coined by John McCarthy, inventor or the LISP programing language, in 1955. But even before this, in 1950, Alan Turing submitted that a machine could be trained similarly to a child. In the 1960s and 1970s, AI researchers began to utilize computers to perform image identification, language translation, and recognize instructions in regular language. This lead to the notion, in mainstream culture, that computers would ultimately acquire the capacity to talk and reason, and hence do evil! This notion was supported by popular cinema such as, 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968), Colossus: The Forbin Project (1970), Westworld (1973), and WarGames (1983) , to name a few.

The early days of AI were also accompanied by expectations that a "beautiful new era" was about to commence where computers would "solve the outstanding problems of nanotechnology and spaceflight; they would improve the human condition and let us upload our consciousness into an immortal digital form. Intelligence would spread throughout the cosmos." Supporters of this view include sci-fi authors (E.g., Vernon Vinge), researchers (e.g., Hans Moravec), and engineer/entrepreneurs (e.g., Ray Kurzweil).

There were also contrasting views.

For example, Stephen Hawking warned that advanced AI "could spell the end of the human race," because people would be incapable of competing with it. Nevertheless, at present a general-purpose AI appears to be a distant dream.

Even advances such as, automated assistants (e.g., Apple's Siri, Google Assistant, Amazon Echo) or driverless cars (Google), have grave limitations, as they can be surprised by unfamiliar situations.

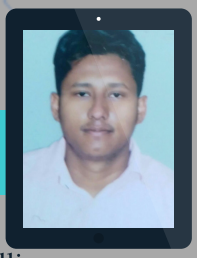
Despite the conflicting views, it is apparent that AI is very much a part of our daily existence, sometimes in unexpected ways, as you will see. AI powers the route predictions on Google Maps; the "surge" pricing on your OLA/Uber ride; the Autopilot used in commercial flights; the spam filters in your email inbox and sorts your mail (e.g., social, promotion, important, etc.); Smart Personal Assistants (e.g., Alexa, Echo, Cortana) and Voice-to-Text; etc.

Skepticism of AI remains high with most consumers entertaining some fear of AI. For instance, consumers believe that AI will take away jobs or deliver other serious negative implications.

Overall, it appears that AI is a ubiquitous, and almost implicit, component of everyday existence, with some accompanying reservations. Perhaps the "beautiful new era" anticipated in the early days of AI is not far away!!

Mr. Sivaramakrishnan R Guruvayur
CTO and Data Scientist,
BankBuddy.ai

HUMAN MIND AND AI



Human brain is the inventor of all the technologies around us. We, humans have developed every possible thing for our convenience and pleasure. Technology has taken adrenaline out of our body system and have made us idle physically. Now, human beings have started developing something which would satisfy them both mentally and physically. Yes, robots, several machines etc are on the top list. We humans feel that if something is developed which can cope up with our thinking that would be the biggest asset to mankind and that is where the scope of artificial intelligence comes to our mind. Honestly speaking, nowadays even various applications and websites have started to display intelligent skills. Take an example of Siri of iPhone for proper answers to queries or suggestions from Facebook to tag friends on pictures. But, I feel there should always be a gap between human mind and artificial intelligence. These machines should be under our control rather than they taking control of us. We create these machines to make our task easier but that should make ourselves overly dependent on them.

Mr.Suvankar Roy Chowdhury
Data Analyst, TCS

We are the creator of artificial intelligence so we should be the dictators of these machines or else a time may come when fear would arise regarding these machines and their usage. Paranoia may develop in us when these artificially intelligent devices will take full grip of us. We are the inventor of these machines and devices so we should dictate them towards the best possible route suitable for mankind and future generations.

Bloc Room Challenge

Bloc Boardroom Challenge was a one of a kind competition, where a team had to work together and solve a boardroom- level business problem.

Team Comprised of :

Ms. Payal Saxena

Mr.Anjan

Ms.Arshi

NDIM Congratulates them for their performance and wishes them luck for further bigger opportunities

Corporate Dossier

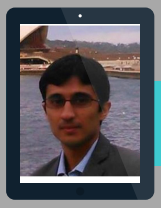
Artificial Intelligence : Boon or Bane

Artificial Intelligence is a way of making a computer, a computer controlled robot, or a software think intelligently, in the similar manner an intelligent human thinks. The word "Artificial Intelligence" was coined by John McCarthy way back in 1956 and over the way we have seen artificial intelligence grow and take up forms and tasks which seemed impossible at that time like speech recognition, smart homes, dancing robots. Google Now, Siri and Cortana are all intelligent digital personal assistants on various platforms who help us to make calls, arrange meetings, take notes, find restaurants and the list goes on. 'Jio Assistant' can make a call using your voice command. The Assistant also has speech to text capabilities, where you can dictate a message. By 2020 we are expected to experience self driven cars, thanks to Artificial Intelligence. With newer technologies, Artificial Intelligence is bound to evolve even more, but the real challenge lies in ensuring that AI does not disturb its environment in negative ways while pursuing its goals. An example would be a cleaning robot knocking over an expensive vase while cleaning the house. It is of much delight we humans have been able to create a technology that has been a breakthrough in the 21st Century, however a few questions need to raised and their solutions found at the earliest to make sure "AI" continues to be a success even in years to come.

How do we ensure that an AI system does not make exploratory moves with every negative repercussions ? For example, maybe a cleaning robot should experiment with moping strategies but clearly it should not try putting a wet mop in an electric field. How do we ensure that an AI system recognises and behaves robustly, when it's in an environment very different from its training environment ? For example, heuristics learned for a factory work floor may not be safe enough for an office. How can we efficiently ensure that a given AI system respects aspects of the objective that are too expensive to be frequently evaluated during training? For example, if an AI system gets human feedback as it performs a task, it needs to use that feedback efficiently because asking too often would be annoying.
Artificial Intelligence is precise and accurate. It has been of utmost importance in fraud detection, diagnosis of diseases and its treatment but we should also keep in mind that AI if in the wrong hands can cause destruction. Also, there lies the fear of robots superseding human intelligence, lack of human creativity and increasing unemployment.
Only time will tell if Artificial Intelligence is going to be a boon or a sin to Mankind.

Mr. Sudhir Gauriar
VP-Lawful Interception & Monitoring, Reliance Infocomm Ltd

WHAT WE SHOULD BE MORE CONCERNED ABOUT IS NOT NECESSARILY THE EXPONENTIAL CHANGE IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OR ROBOTICS, BUT ABOUT THE STAGNANT RESPONSE IN HUMAN INTELLIGENCE. ANDERS SORMAN-NILSSON, Huffington Post, February 16, 2017



Assisted Intelligence

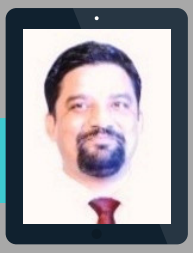
Artificial Intelligence is a hot trending topic, from colloquiums' to seminars, articles being published in journals to popular business press. With the advent of the age of information, machine learning, block-chain, artificial intelligence often seems to be used ubiquitously and interchangeably. Simply put, intelligence is the ability of a sentient being to think on its own. That is however difference from a response to a stimuli. We retort our hands when we accidently touch something hot, that is an instance which has been programmed into our central nervous system either by decades of evolution or if programmed by a divine creator. However the last line is not of relevance to what I intend to say. Artificial Intelligence, in today's times is largely used in context of the ability of a machine to learn on its own and 'make' rational decisions; In a process, artificial intelligence is largely used in terms a complex block chain or self-evolving process embedded in organizational routines as promulgated by Nelson and Winter (1982) But, is it really so? Machines have been used by man starting from the wheel, to basic tools from prehistoric times, to the intelligent machinations used by ancient Indians, Greeks, Arabs, and Romans such as the water clock, self -regulating check dams, aqueducts that would shut automatically in cases of overflow.

These machines could evaluate the context and would operate in a favorable decision as aspired by the human designer in his absence. The topic is age old, what is just happening is that this topic is 'just trending' in today's platforms of discussion. It is just that the machines have become more evolved, after the advent of Si Chips that a large number of responses can be fed into a system which is designed by specialists who are still human. The topic should be on how 'memory' of machines has grown since machines by its true definition are not 'intelligent' or 'emotive' or 'rational', But are rather 'optimizing' outlets. So will machines take over the world? I still believe no. But yes, in the near future there will be a class of people who use 'Assisted Intelligence' and are not slave to their tools and gadgets. And an overtly dependent class of humans, who although do not know how these machines work, will fall prey to whatever output is given by this machine or algorithm, such problems such as self-diagnosis, listening to what a health tracker has to say of how many more calories to burn etc are signs of this divide happening.

Dr.Akshay Bhat
Assistant Professor, Goa Institute of Management, Goa

Academic Perspectives

Artificial Intelligence and Research



For a non-technical person, artificial intelligence means intelligent decisions taken by non-living creation. John McCarthy, a Stanford University scholar is one of the founding fathers of Artificial Intelligence. The Dartmouth Conference (The Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence) in 1956 gave birth to Artificial Intelligence as a separate field. Artificial Intelligence is described as functioning of machines intelligently by imitating the human brain in order to solve problems across various domains like; mathematics, finance modeling, HR analytics, Marketing modeling and analytics etc. the growth of Artificial Intelligence is phenomenal since its inception. Apple Inc., one of the iconic global organizations endorsed use of Artificial Intelligence in unfolding enhancements in image identification training through the use of machine (artificial) generated pictures in place of actual- world ones.

To provide intelligent solutions, machines are trained with the help of large amount of past data. The training data set makes machines learn and help them in developing identification ability based on the learning matrix. In this background, machine learning becomes core of artificial intelligence. The researcher community will be benefitted by the artificial intelligence in a big way both in conducting and publishing research work:

It will help researchers in identifying the trends in a particular domain by making assessments from the content in the body of the research work not only from titles. It will make the job of editorial board members (editors, associate editors, editorial review members etc.) in order to identify the best reviewer for the manuscripts submitted to the journal office.

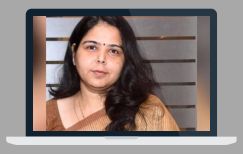
Use of Artificial Intelligence can help in effectively fighting with the problem of academic thefts (plagiarism) by using NLP (Natural Language Processing). The available plagiarism check software is/are not able to detect plagiarism in case of change in sentence formations.

It can even help the reviewers in identifying the tweaking with Statistical techniques during data analysis or missing data manipulations, and also cooking of the data for fixed outcomes.

Barring research publishing, artificial intelligence in other spheres of life is being perceived as a big threat to manpower requirements in almost all transactional works. There is a continuous debate across the globe that in future, machines may overpower human beings and may risk humanity. Very renowned global personalities like Stephen William Hawking (an English theoretical physicist, cosmologist, and author), Bill Gates (American business magnate, investor, author, philanthropist, humanitarian, and principal founder of Microsoft Corporation), and Elon Reeve Musk (the founder, CEO, and lead designer of SpaceX; co-founder, CEO, and product architect of Tesla Inc) have already warned against the ever increasing use of artificial intelligence. In the end, it can be argued that AI is the future, and acceptance is the only ways to guarantee that qualms about it are lessen.

Prof. Dr.Vikas Gautam,
Professor, NDIM

Artificial Intelligence & its Impact on Healthcare



Artificial Intelligence, one of the most sought after technologies in the current era and a foundation of almost every innovation today, has been creating its impact on the Healthcare sector as well. AI aims to mimic human cognitive functions and is bringing a paradigm shift to healthcare, powered by increasing availability of healthcare data and rapid progress of analytics techniques. Major disease areas that use AI tools include neurology, cardiology and cancer. A major progress in the field of diagnosis, management and prevention of certain cancers like cervix and breast cancer and childhood leukemia has been seen. AI technologies help in early detection and diagnosis, treatment, as well as outcome prediction. WHO predicts that by 2020 the prevalence of chronic diseases is expected to rise and therefore comes the need for newer technologies such as genomics, proteomics, cell biology, stem cell and organ therapy, and minimally invasive and robotic surgery, which will help their detection and minimize the cost of treatment. All innovation and startups related to Healthcare are today focusing on Predictive medicine. A collection of multiple AI technologies continues to grow and very soon AI will be an inextricable part of the healthcare industry and it will evolve in a way that will help and assist human physicians, and not replace them, contrary to the surpassing myths.

We will soon witness an upsurge of Virtual Health Assistants (VHA) who will proactively send reminders to dementia patients for their medicines, advice patients on treatments for common medical conditions, provide recipes for patients with specific diet restrictions, remind patients of prescription refills and pickups, and even recommend preventive health screenings and do much more. AI is improving medical diagnosis through technologies such as infervision for improved reading of CT scans and x-rays. Healthcare BOTs are already helping patients to recommend and manage medications and doses, detect emotions of the patients and respond empathetically. AI solutions such as Heart sound analysis, Companion robots for the elderly, mining medical records, Design treatment plans, assisting in repetitive jobs, Drug creation and using avatars for clinical training are all set to revolutionize the Healthcare Industry. AI shall offer numerous benefits to the healthcare industry and even reduce the cost of treatment but AI is fairly new and it has the potential to be less accurate and reliable thereby putting patients at risk. Also the sensitivity of the patient data while handing it over to the AI machines is a concern. AI till date has not been perfected, so doctors cannot fully rely on AI and still need to make decisions based on their knowledge and expertise. Thus Adoption of AI in the Healthcare Industry will open a number of avenues but the decision of the level of dependency on technology will have to be judiciously taken.

Prof. Dr.Rinku Dixit, Prof. Shailee Choudhary,
Professors, NDIM

Academic perspectives

Artificial intelligence and Real Paranoia

Wall Street Journal, 15 July 2017: "Elon Musk warned a gathering of U.S. governors that they need to be concerned about the potential dangers from the rise of artificial intelligence and called for the creation of a regulatory body to guide the development of the powerful technology."
Miguel Nicolelis, who has built brain-controlled exoskeletons believes Humans won't become irrelevant until machines can replicate the human brain – something Nicolelis believes is not possible."The idea that digital machines no matter how hyper-connected, how powerful, will one day surpass human capacity is total baloney," he said. Nicolelis argues that the brain – contrary to what Musk and Singularity proponents say's – is not computable because human consciousness is the result of unpredictable, nonlinear interactions among billions of cells.
"Our brains do not work in an algorithmic way and are not digital machines," he said. He agrees with Musk that if we can interface directly with machines we can produce a "quantum leap" in what digital infrastructure has produced today, but predicts that humans will retain ultimate control.

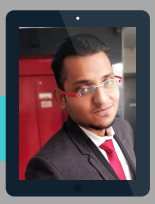
This is contract to what is currently happening where doctors are outsourcing the diagnosis of diseases to super computers and so on and so forth. Columbia's Paul Sadja talks about the notion of freedom of thought as an extension of freedom of speech.

"All of a sudden what's in your head can be expressed and communicated. One's private thoughts are important to protect, I don't think anybody – government or any company – should be charged with protecting them."
"There is a risk of the microchips being hacked by third parties. This could interfere with the user's intention to perform actions, violate privacy by extracting information from the chip," he said.
This generates a lot of risk for neuroethics.

Mr. Akshay Gupta, PGDM Student, NDIM

BY 2019, 40% OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVES – AND 100% OF IOT INITIATIVES – WILL BE SUPPORTED BY AI CAPABILITIES. IDC FutureScapes 2017

Transforming India into an AI leader



There are certain crucial periods which determine the course a country is likely to take in the foreseeable future. India has failed to capitalize and build on the industrial and manufacturing revolutions. Now, the seeds of the next major revolution in the form of big data analytics and Artificial Intelligence (AI), are being sown by major economies around the world.

India has the capability to partake in the benefits. To catch up and potentially lead the AI race, it is imperative for India to form a bold AI policy, along the lines of NITI Aayog's discussion paper, that focuses on data collection, analytics, research and application—since it is data that fuels the development of AI. Fortunately, India has a strategic advantage in potential access to data due to the large digital footprint of its population. It is important that at this juncture, the Justice Srikrishna Committee has come out with the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. We believe this will play a key role in unlocking India's AI potential.

In our opinion, the building blocks of a robust AI ecosystem must have four pillars. First, access to data needs to be enhanced to give firms dealing with AI more data from a variety of sources. However, while it is important to effectuate greater access to data, it is also necessary to ensure adequate protection is provided to personal data which forms a subset of the data pools that big data researchers may have access to. The Bill is a vital step for ensuring robust protection for individuals whose personal data is used in such research.

Second, the quality of data that entities developing AI have access to has to be improved. This can be achieved through requiring entities to process data in a structured and accurate manner. The Bill does this by making personal data subject to individual access and correction requests.

Third, investments made to support big data research will need to be bolstered by funding from both the public and private sectors, subsidies, tax rebates and so on. The government could identify and fund research projects, or invite domestic and foreign venture capitalists to invest in sectors that it has identified as best placed to reap the benefits. In this regard, the government can set up designated AI research zones in leading universities and research institutes across India.

Finally, a culture of research should be inculcated within students and greater impetus ought to be given to training and employing big data researchers in educational institutions. Until India is able to ensure a steady stream of peer-recognized research, publications and patents, it will be difficult for it to secure a lead in the AI race.

We believe that by encouraging the growth of big data research while also according strong protection to the personal data which may form part of such research, India will be on its way to becoming a responsible and successful global leader in the AI revolution. This belief is in opposition to general industry opinion that data protection laws like the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation are a hindrance to research and innovation. But a strong data protection law will instead improve data access and quality, benefitting AI research.

Mr.Abhishek Vasoo & Ms.Payal Saxena
PGDM Students, NDIM

Campus FIZZ

Induction Programme - PGDM(2018-20)

Teachers Day'18 Celebrations

Freshers' Party 2018

Celebrating 72nd Independence Day

Interaction with Mr.Suresh Narayanan, Chairman & MD of Nestle India

Interaction with Mr. Kanwal Jeet Jawa, MD & CEO, Daikin Air-conditioning India Pvt. Ltd

Campus FIZZ

NDIM has been conferred with 'Best Industry Linked Institution of India-2018 Award' by AICTE and CII for the second consecutive year

INDUSTRIAL VISITS

Yamaha Plant Visit ; The Visit to Yamaha Motors Pvt. Ltd Plant took us on a journey of Machining, Welding, Electroplating and assembly lines. The infrastructure at the plant supports the production of motorcycles, scooters and its parts for the domestic as well as overseas market.

Coca Cola Plant Visit: Students were given insight about the manufacturing line, their working models and the challenges faced by Coca Cola. They had shared the reasons about the innovations in the structure of Coca Cola signature bottle over the past few decades.

ARTICLES INVITED FOR NEXT ISSUE ON THE THEME OF BUSINESS OUTLOOK 2030: BIG OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES & TRANSITIONS

NDIMDIORAMA@NDIMDELHI.ORG

Parle G Plant Visit: NDIM provided the students with the opportunity to experience how one of the best selling brand of biscuits in India,Parle G biscuits, are processed and distributed to each and every household of India. Students were given in-depth knowledge of the steps required in processing a Biscuit, the production capacity of the plant per day and how Parle G stands out from its competitors in the market.

TEAM@NDIM DIORAMA

NEW DELHI INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

60 & 50(B&C), BEHIND BATRA HOSPITAL TUGHLAKABAD INSTITUTIONAL AREA, NEW DELHI

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