Institution's Innovation Council
Saurashtra University Rajkot

Celebration of National Technology Day

9th May 2024

At
Seminar Room, Incubation Centre,
Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam Science Laboratory,
Saurashtra University Campus, Rajkot

Contents

Saurashtra University – IIC

The university is dedicated to instruction, research, and extending knowledge to the public (public service). Ministry of Education (MoE), Govt. of India has established 'MoE's Innovation Cell (MIC)' to systematically foster the culture of Innovation among all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The primary mandate of MIC is to encourage, inspire and nurture young students by supporting them to work with new ideas and transform them into prototypes while they are informative years. Saurashtra University is one the Organization that have constituted the IIC to foster the vision of MoE and be a part for the promotion and development of innovation ecosystem.

Event Schedule

11:00	Welcome
11:10	Awarness Session
12:45	Q & A
01:00	Closing Ceremony

Event Registration Link

bit.ly/SUSEC-NTD2024

Brief about Event

SU Startup and Entrepreneurship Council, along with IIC Saurashtra University in collaboration with the Department of Electronics, was organized a celebration for “National Technology Day” on 9th May, 2024.

The speaker said that India needs science that solves problems, technology that transforms lives, and innovation that has a significant impact. Sir explained the difference between science and technology. Science refers to the discovery and pursuit of knowledge, making predictions, and includes fields such as biology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and social sciences. In contrast, technology involves the practical application of science, is prone to change and updates, solves problems, eases work, and comforts life. Technology encompasses fields like engineering, agriculture, and biotechnology. While science revolves around knowledge and facts, technology requires specific skills to excel and aims for the improvement of society. These aspects are common between science and technology.

Then sir discussed that in the pre-Islamic invasion era, India was the most developed culture, utilizing advanced mathematics, science, machines, and technology, with well-developed astrophysics, nuclear physics, chemistry, and excellent navigation skills for trading across oceans. Post-Independence era reforms aimed to promote science and technology, including education reforms, the establishment of ISRO, BARC, TIFR, the Green and White Revolutions, the India Antarctic Programme, the Indian Integrated Missile Programme, IITs, RECs (now NITs), and IISC. He also mentioned government support for science and technology, highlighting India's first computer (TIFRAC) in 1956 and its first satellite (ARYABHATTA) in 1975.

Then sir elaborated on major technological milestones, including the journey of nuclear power and launch vehicles. India's satellite achievements include over 120 satellites like SriShaktiSAT, Aryabhatta, Bhaskara, Rohini, Megha-Tropiques, Jugnu, Swayam, and Pratham. India has made significant strides in the IT industry, contributing 10% to the country's GDP with 79% of this being exports. Impressively, over 12% of all recognized startups worldwide are Indian. India is known as the largest HR supplier after China. The IT sector in India is dominated by major companies like TCS, Infosys, Wipro, HCL, Tech Mahindra, L&T, and Mphasis.

The Make in India initiative aims to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. The outcomes include a rise in manufacturing sector growth by 12-14% annually, the creation of millions of additional jobs, and an increase in the manufacturing sector's share in the GDP to 17%.

The development of a manufacturing hub is closely related to technological advancement, as seen in China, which has benefited from revenue inflow, information, and research. This shift in manufacturing includes major players in the cell-phone and electronics industry, such as Foxconn, Samsung, and Nokia, as well as silicon foundries and companies like Tata Boeing Aerospace Limited. While progress has been made, there is still a long way to go. "Sailing unexplored waters" involves pioneering in green energy and defense sectors. In green energy, the focus is on solar power, wind power, and tidal power. In defense, advancements are being made in armoured vehicles, artillery, cannons, tanks, planes, navy ships, and submarines.

Speaker addressed the challenges, including disputes between state and central systems, volatile political conditions, a lack of skilled workers, an insufficient road network, moderate skill-based education, a lack of innovative ideas and passion, and issues related to natural resources, especially minerals. However, there is hope for the future with a young India, having an average age of 28 years as of 2023, a large human resource pool, reasonable intellects, and a vast market.

Key Points

During the session, below mentioned points were discussed:

- Post-Independence Reforms
- Government Support and Major Technological Milestones
- Growth of the IT Industry
- Make in India Initiative
- Growth & Development of Manufacturing Hub
- Pioneering in Green Energy and Defense
- Challenges and Future Prospects
- Comparison Between Science and Technology
- Advancements in Defense Technology
- FAQs related to Science and Technology?

Outcome

The National Technology Day celebration on May 9th, 2024, underscored India's need for science that solves problems, technology that transforms lives, and impactful innovation. Highlighting India's rich history of scientific and technological prowess, the sir discussed advancements from the pre-Islamic era through post-independence reforms, including the establishment of ISRO, BARC, and IITs. India's major technological milestones, such as the development of nuclear power, satellite achievements, and the IT industry's significant contribution to the GDP, were showcased. The Make in India initiative aims to boost manufacturing, create jobs, and increase GDP share, despite challenges like political disputes and resource limitations. The focus on green energy and defense sectors, combined with India's young population and vast human resource pool, offers a promising outlook for the future.

About the Speaker/Chief Guest

Dr. Harikrishna Parikh	Vice-President IIC, Saurashtra University

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