Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's
Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Polytechnic, Nashik
Udoji Maratha Boarding Campus, Near Pumping Station, Gangapur Road, Nashik-13.
RSM POLY
Affiliated to MSBTE Mumbai, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, DTE Mumbai & Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

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RSM POLY NEWSLETTER – JULY 2021

ABOUT MVP SAMAJ

The **Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj** is one of the most prestigious centers of learning in the State of Maharashtra. It manages 486 educational units and is one of the premier educational hub in the Nashik district.

At present, more than 2 lakhs of students are pursuing education. Over past 107 years, the institute has stood the test of time to become legend of unparalleled stature. History says that the credit for the birth of M.V.P. Samaj goes to the young, enthusiastic & devoted team of social workers and educationists who were inspired by the lives of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Savitribai Phule and Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. These young leading lights include Karmaveer Raosaheb Thorat, Bhausaheb Hire, Kakasaheb Wagh, Annasaheb Murkute, Ganpat Dada More, D. R. Bhonsale, Kirtiwanrao Nimbalkar and Vithoba Patil Khandalaskar, who laid the foundation of the Samaj. They were the men who envisioned the culture and knowledge centric society. The great visionaries of MVP Samaj rightly laid the "Well being and happiness of masses" as the motto for the Samaj.

ABOUT RSM POLYTECHNIC

The **Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Polytechnic** has been established in the year 2008, at the central place in Nashik. It is affiliated to MSBTE, Mumbai and approved by Government of Maharashtra, DTE Mumbai and the AICTE, New Delhi. The Polytechnic is in the process of Accreditation and Gradation. The Polytechnic has well-equipped and well-furnished laboratories, workshop and hostel facilities. Every department has separate computational facilities along with LAN, Wi-Fi and necessary software. At present the RSM Polytechnic provides three-year courses leading to Diploma in Engineering of MSBTE, Mumbai in the five disciplines: Mechanical Engineering, Computer Technology, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Information Technology and Electrical Engineering.

VISION AND MISSION

VISION:

- To Empower the Common Masses by providing Quality Technical Education.

MISSION:

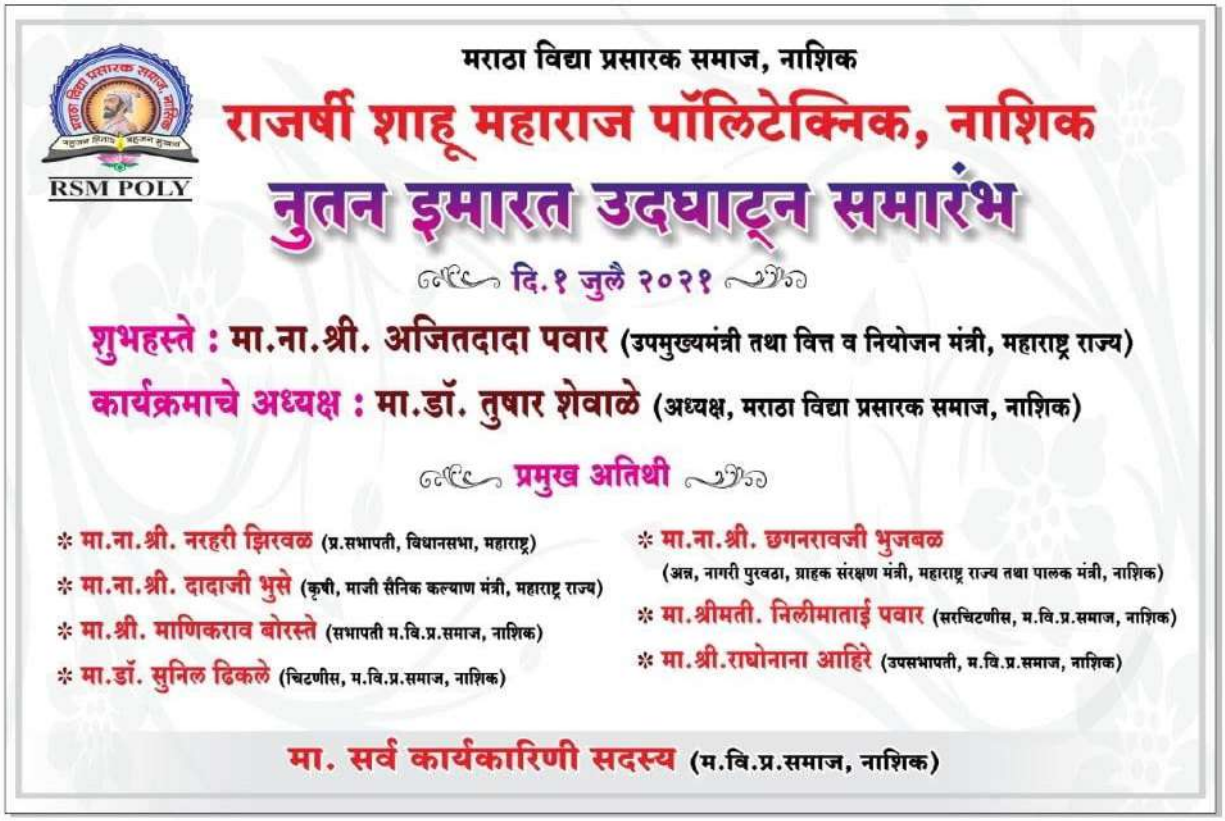
- To create and implement innovative best practices to achieve academic excellence.
- To enhance the overall development of students by imparting essential skills.
- To inculcate principles of professional activities by promoting industry institute interaction and entrepreneurial skills.
- To create an environment awareness for sustainable development.

Admissions Open for First Year and Direct Second Year Diploma Engineering

MVP RSM Polytechnic FC

- **MVPS's RSM Polytechnic has authorised Facilitation Center for First Year and Direct Second Year Diploma Engineering Admission for AY 2021-22**

FC takes all precautions to avoid spread of Covid-19 with social distancing guided by DTE.



- मराठा विद्या प्रसारक समाजाचे राजर्षी शाहु महाराज पॉलिटेक्निकच्या नुतन इमारतीचे उदघाट्न महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे उपमुख्यमंत्री आणि वित्त व नियोजन मंत्री मा. ना. श्री. अजितदादा पवार यांच्या शुभहस्ते करण्यात आले. या नुतन इमारत उदघाट्न कार्यक्रमाप्रसंगी महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे उपमुख्यमंत्री आणि वित्त व नियोजन मंत्री मा. ना. श्री. अजितदादा पवार, मा. ना. श्री. छगनरावजी भुजबळ, मराठा विद्या प्रसारक समाज संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष मा. डॉ. तुषारदादा शेवाळे, सभापती मा. माणिकरावजी बोरस्ते, उपसभापती मा. राघोजी अहिरे, सरचिटणीस आदरणीय श्रीमती निलीमाताई पवार मॅडम, चिटणीस डॉ. सुनीलजी ढिकले, संचालक श्री. भाऊसाहेब खातळे, श्री. अशोकजी पवार, श्री. उत्तमजी भालेराव, श्री. दत्तात्रय पाटील, श्री. नानासाहेब महाले, श्री. प्रल्हादजी गडाख, श्री. दिलीपजी पाटील, डॉ. प्रशांतजी देवरे, डॉ. जयंतजी पवार, श्री. रायभान काळे, श्री. हेमंत वाजे, डॉ. विश्रामजी निकम, श्री. सचिनजी पिंगळे व सर्व स्थानिक व्यवस्थापन समिती सदस्य तसेच शिक्षणाधिकारी डॉ. एन. एस. पाटील, डॉ. एस. जे. कोकाटे, डॉ. डी. डी. काजळे, डॉ. एस. के. शिंदे, डॉ. सी. डी. शिंदे हे मान्यवर तसेच मविप्र पॉलिटेक्निकचे प्राचार्य डॉ. डी. बी. उफाडे, विभागप्रमुख व स्टाफ मेंबर्स उपस्थित होते.


राजर्षी शाहू महाराज पॉलिटेक्निक, नाशिक
प्रथम वर्ष ते थेट
द्वितीय वर्ष प्रवेश

MVP RSM Polytechnic

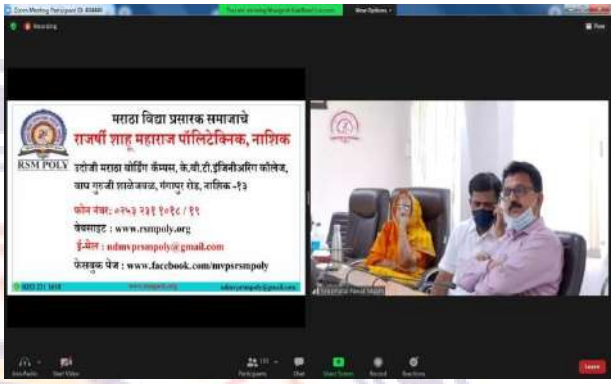
- **Punyatithi of Karmveer Ganpatdada More (19th July 2021)**

Punyatithi of Karmveer Ganpatdada More was celebrated in the institute by faculties and supporting staff members.

- **MVPS's RSM Polytechnic Online Annual Alumni Meet (10th July 2021)**

MVPS's Rajarshri Shahu Maharaj Polytechnic was arranged Alumni Meet on 10th July 2021. Principal Dr. D. B. Uphade adderssed the Alumni. 105 Alumni attended the meet.

- **HM Meeting of all MVPS's School under School Connect Program (12th July 2021)**



MVPS's RSM Polytechnic organized online meeting for Guideline of Diploma Admission Process under School Connect Program. Hon. Smt. Nileematai Pawar, Sarchitnis, MVP Samaj, Nashik was Guided to all Head Masters of MVPS's Schools.

- **Punyatithi of Karmveer Kakasaheb Wagh (22th July 2021)**

Punyatithi of Karmveer Kakasaheb Wagh was celebrated in the institute by faculties and supporting staff members.

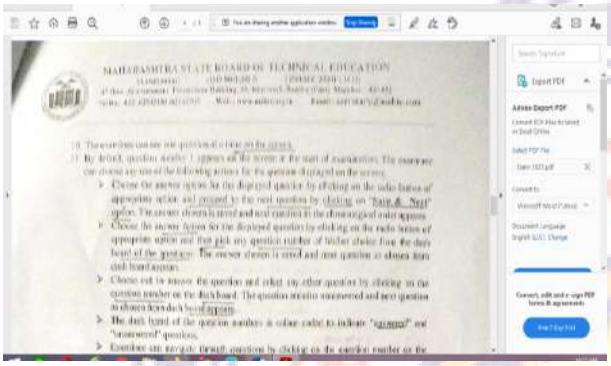
NEWSLETTER: JULY 2021

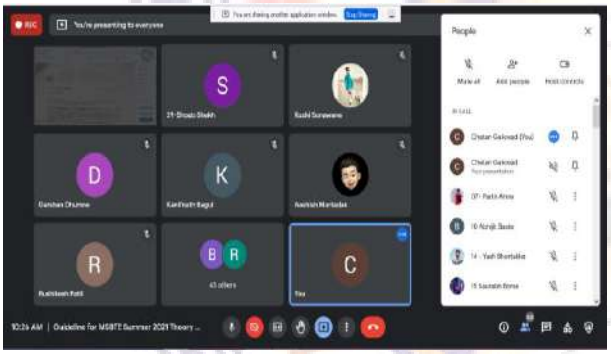
Mechanical Engineering Department			**Computer Technology Department**		
Sr #	**Activities**	**Date(s)**	**Sr #**	**Activities**	**Date(s)**
1.	Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination	3rd July 2021	1.	Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination	3rd July 2021
2.	Conducted Farewell function for TYME Students	9th July 2021	2.	Conducted Farewell function for TYME Students	9th July 2021
Electronics & Telecomm. Department			**Information Technology Department**		
1.	Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination	3rd July 2021	1.	Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination	3rd July 2021
2.	Conducted Farewell function for TYME Students	9th July 2021	2.	Conducted Farewell function for TYME Students	9th July 2021
Electrical Engineering Department			**Science and Humanity Department**		
1.	Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination	3rd July 2021	1.	Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination	3rd July 2021
2.	Conducted Farewell function for TYME Students	9th July 2021	2.	Attended New Age Digital Learning Techniques Program	3rd July 2021

RSM POLY

Mechanical Engg. Department

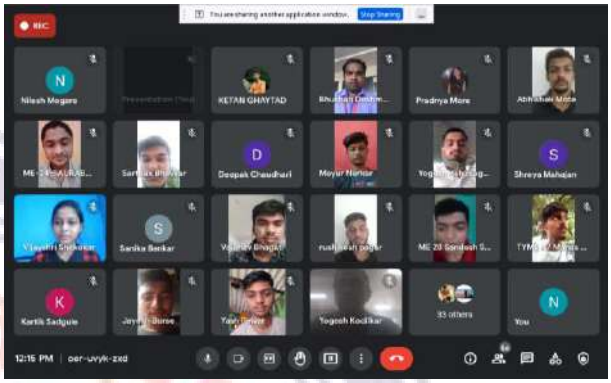
- **Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination (3rd July 2021)**





Online Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination had organized for SYME and TYME students. The session was conducted by Prof. B. S. Deshmuksh, HOD-ME. The event was coordinated by Prof. C. P. Gaikwad and Prof. Y. R. Kodhilkar.

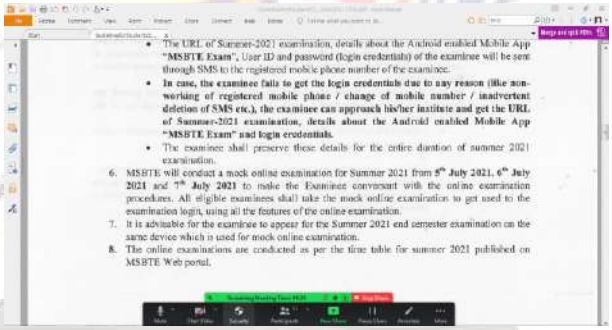
- **Conducted Farewell function for TYME Students (9th July 2021)**

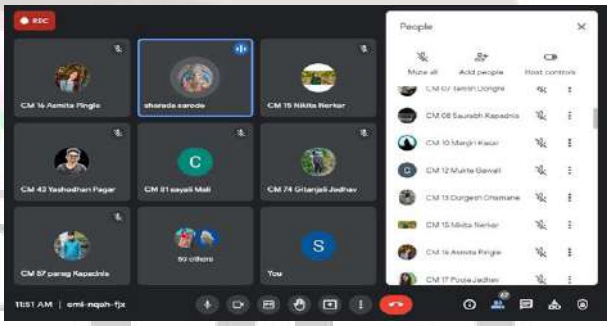


Online Farewell function had organized for Third Year Students of Mechanical Engineering Department. The event was coordinated by Prof. N. S. Mogare.

Computer Department

- **Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination (3rd July 2021)**

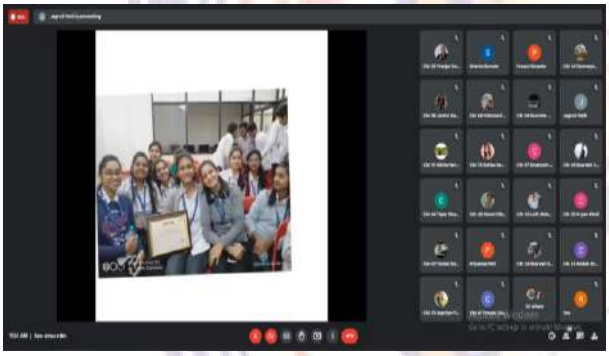




Online Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination was organized for SYCM and TYCM students. The session was conducted by Prof. P. D. Boraste, HOD-CM. The event was

coordinated by Prof. G. N. Handge for SYCM and Prof. S. V. Sarode for TYCM.

- **Conducted Farewell function for TYCM Students (9th July 2021)**



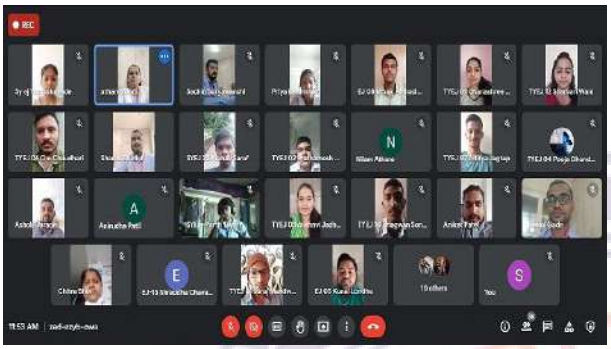
Online Farewell function had organized for Third Year Students of Computer Technology Department. The event was coordinated by Mrs. V. K. Bhamare.

E & TC Engineering Department

- **Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination (3rd July 2021)**

Online Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination had organized for SYEJ and TYEJ students. The session was conducted by Prof. S. N. Shelke, HOD-EJ. The event was coordinated by Prof. S. A. Suryawanshi.

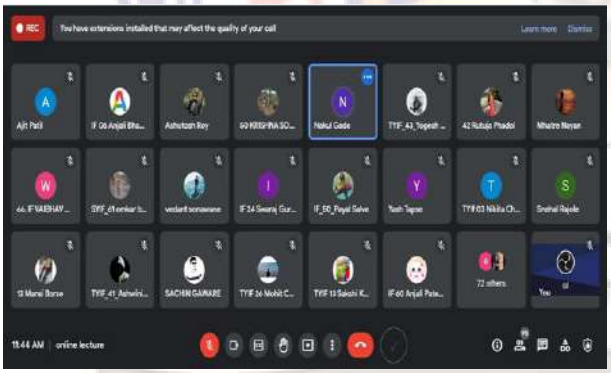
- **Conducted Farewell function for TYEJ Students (9th July 2021)**

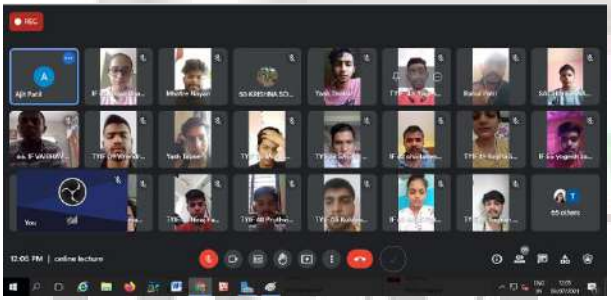


Online Farewell function had organized for Third Year Students of E & TC Engineering Department. The event was coordinated by Prof. S. A. Suryawanshi.

Information Technology Department

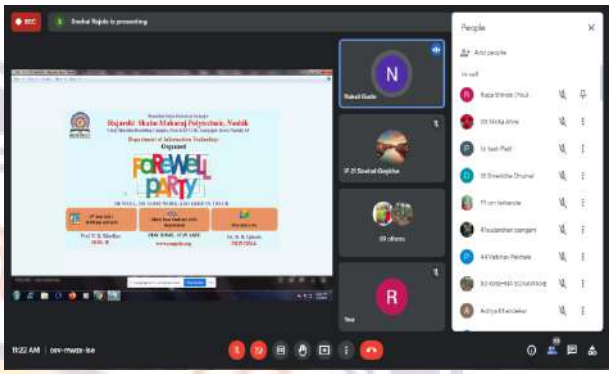
- **Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination (3rd July 2021)**

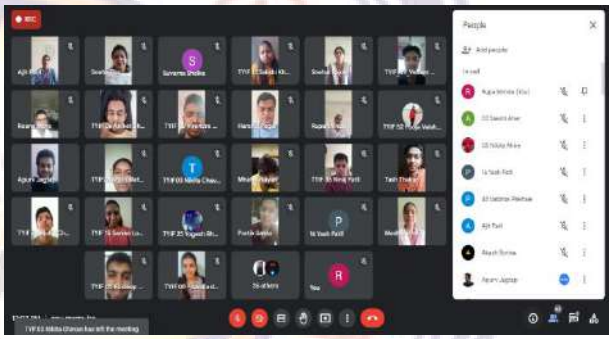




Online Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination had organized for SYIF and TYIF students. The session was conducted by Prof. N. A. Gade, Coordinator IF Dept. The event was coordinated by Prof. S. S. Tile.

- **Conducted Farewell function for TYIF Students (9th July 2021)**

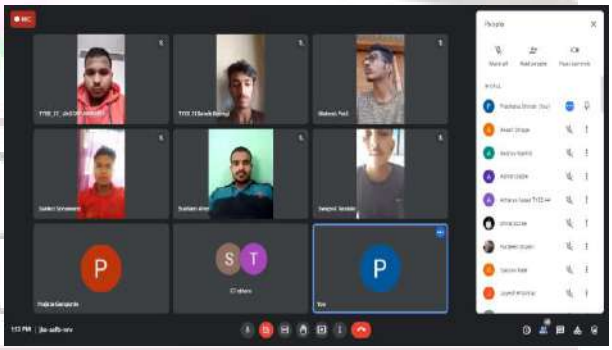




Online Farewell function had organized for Third Year Students of Information Technology Department. The event was coordinated by Prof. A. P. Patil.

Electrical Engineering Department

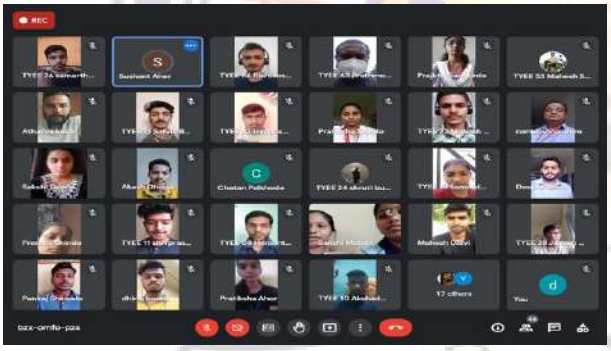
- **Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination (3rd July 2021)**



Online Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination had organized for SYEE and TYEE students.

The session was conducted by Prof. P. R. Gangurde. The event was coordinated by Prof. S. S. Aher.

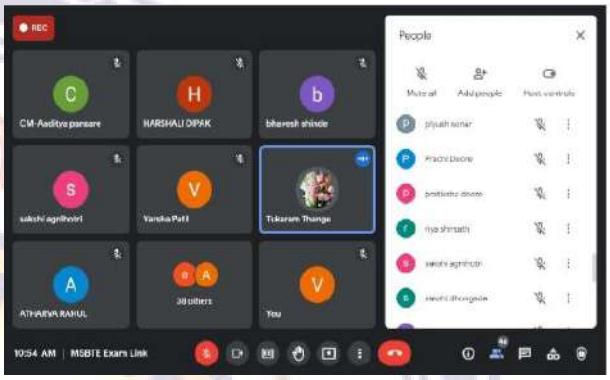
- **Conducted Farewell function for TYIF Students (9th July 2021)**



Online Farewell function had organized for Third Year Students of Information Technology Department. The event was coordinated by Prof. A. S. Parkhe.

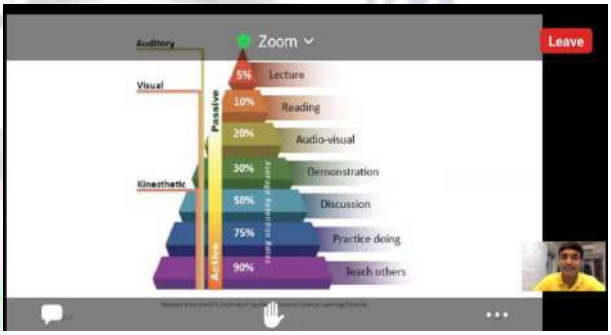
Science and Humanity Department

- **Conducted Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination (3rd July 2021)**



Online Guest Lecture on Upcoming MSBTE S-2021 Online Examination had organized for FYME, FYCM, FYEJ, FYIF and FYEE students. The session was conducted by Prof. T. K. Thange, HOD-SH Dept. The event was coordinated by Mrs. K. B. Holkar.

- **Attended New Age Digital Learning Techniques Program (3rd July 2021)**



Online New Age Digital Learning Techniques Program had attended by Science and Humanity Department and all First Year students. The program was organized by NDLI School Club.

Trending Technology:

Covid-19 Impact on the Indian Startup Business and Idea to Reenergize the Economy.

Startups have returned to be the foremost necessary actuation of economic process within the last decade. Startups are familiar to be innovative and capable of interrupting the same old means of business. because it has been reported and documented that the businesses are accountable for a considerable quantity of growth of the economies within the recent years. tons of individuals rely on this business for his or her support. During this context, the assistance are more practical if it's completely thought out. There are over 18,000 startups in Indian fighting for a larger share of the markets. A survey has 40% of the startup companies are expecting to see their revenue drop 25% in 2020. Almost one third of respondents companies have decided to make some layoff permanently while 17% of the respondents said they might layoff 10% of their current work force.

Research and Development

Adapting to changes requires time, money and research. It's a high time for startups to research and development. The post Covid-19 world is full of opportunities because the problems in the new world are very different from the old ones. So, the solutions should also be more innovative of the post Covid-19. There is also the opportunity of specific research funding made available by the government scheme. (credit guarantee trust fund for micro & small enterprises, pradhan mantri mudra yojana.)

Growth

New domains of challenges and opportunities will keep presenting themselves. Startups should prepare themselves to get used to accepting such challenges

Discussion

This study analyzes a reasonably comprehensive set of factors that might influence the performance of early-stage startups. What would move us closer to the ideal of a fully specified? Identify all of the relevant variables that should be included in a model. However, a review of this nature would be challenging to complete, Second, Degrees of freedom necessary to add more variables and, by asking more questions, to measure some variables with greater precision. Investing in all of the top 25% of the sample companies, ranked by their predicted probability of a high valuation outcome, value appreciate by at least 50%. By strategy that invested at random in all of the sample companies would yield a portfolio in which only 63% of the companies achieved. some other venture capital firms are already employing statistical models to help guide their investment decisions. Entrepreneurs might likewise value insights from a fully specified model of venture performance.

Mast. A. S. Mote
Student, SYME

Abrasive Jet Machine.

Dry air or gas is filtered and compressed by passing it through the filter and compressor. A pressure gauge and a flow regulator are used to control the pressure and regulate the flow rate of the compressed air. Compressed air is then passed into the mixing chamber. In the mixing chamber, abrasive powder is fed. A vibrator is used to control the feed of the abrasive powder. The abrasive powder and the compressed air are thoroughly mixed in the chamber. The pressure of this mixture is regulated and sent to nozzle. The nozzle increases the velocity of the mixture at the expense of its pressure. A fine abrasive jet is rendered by the nozzle. This jet is used to remove unwanted material from the work piece

Abrasive Jet Machining (AJM) is the process of material removal from a work piece by the application of a high speed stream of abrasive particles carried in a gas medium from a nozzle. The major field of application of AJM process is in the machining of essentially brittle materials and heat sensitive materials like glass, quartz, sapphire, semiconductor materials, mica and ceramics. It is also used in cutting slot, thin sections, countering, drilling, debarring, for producing, integrate shapes in hard and brittle materials.

1) Ability to cut intricate holes shape in materials of any hardness and brittleness.
2) Ability to cut fragile and heat sensitive material without damage.
3) No change in microstructure as no heat is generated in the process.
4) Low capital cost.

Process Parameters of AJM:

- Nozzle
- Stand Off Distance
- Carrier Gas
- Size Of Abrasive Grain
- Velocity Of The Abrasive Jet
- Work Material
- Shape Of Cut

Steps To Be Followed In Starting The Machine:

- Load abrasive feeding chamber with required grit size of abrasive
- Ensure that all the pipe fitting are air tight and leak proof
- Start the compressor to built up the necessary pressure of about 2 to 8 kg/cm^2
- Fix the nozzle of known diameter to the tapered rod and place the cap properly
- Place the workpiece to be machined in the fixture. Adjust the stand off distance
- Close the dust collection box and cover properly

The process is used chiefly to cut intricate shapes in hard and brittle materials which are sensitive to heat and have a tendency to chip easily. The process is also used for deburring and cleaning operations. AJM is inherently free from chatter and vibration problems. The cutting action is cool because the carrier gas serves as a coolant.

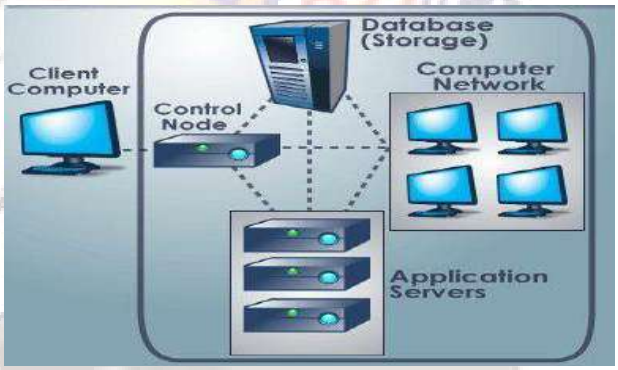
Prof. Y. R. Kodhilkar
LME

Cloud Computing

Cloud computing refers to any situation in which computing is done in a remote location (out in the clouds) rather than your portable device or desktop wherein the computing power is tapped over an internet connection. At basic level cloud computing is simply a means of delivering IT resources as services. Almost all IT resources can be delivered as a cloud service: applications, compute power, storage capacity, networking, programming tools, communication services even collaboration tools. Cloud computing began as large-scale internet service providers such as Google, Amazon and others built out their infrastructure. A new architecture emerged: A massively scaled, horizontally distributed system resources, abstracted as virtual IT services and managed as continuously configured pooled resources. This new model was applied to internet services.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF CLOUD COMPUTING

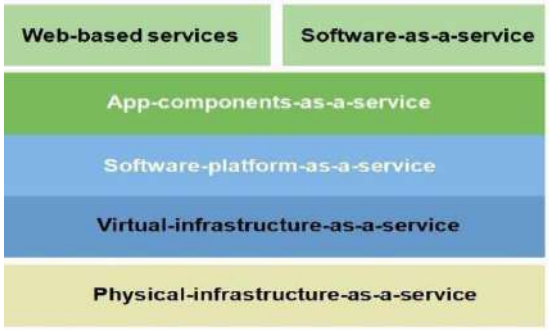
When talking about a cloud computing system, it is helpful to divide it into three sections: the front end, the central system, and the back end. They connect to each other through a network, usually the Internet via a set of protocols. The front end is the side the computer user, or client. The back end is the "cloud" section of the system. The front end includes the client's computer and the application required to access the cloud computing system. A central server administers the system, monitoring traffic and client demands to ensure everything runs smoothly. On the back end of the system are the various computers, servers, and data storage systems that create the "cloud" of computing services.



VENDORS WHO PROVIDE CLOUD SERVICES

- Amazon is the first one to provide true cloud computing resources with Amazon Web Services. AWS offers a wide variety of services to individuals and organizations. When it comes to cloud service providers, AWS dominates everyone with 34% of all cloud followed by which are Microsoft, Google, and IBM with 11%, 8%, 6% of services respectively.
- Red Hat also provides cloud computing using Amazon Web Services on the open source Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system which uses instances of Red Hat Enterprise Linux running on the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) web service.

SERVICES OF CLOUD COMPUTING



- Software as a Service(SaaS):

It is at the highest layer and features a complete application offered as a service, on-demand, via multi-tenancy, meaning a single instance of the software runs on the provider's infrastructure and serves multiple client organizations. SaaS represents a number of licensing and pricing models for the vendors to choose from that includes pay-as-you-go, subscription-based, revenue-based, transaction-based and other. Some even go as far as offering complete services free of charge preferring to monetize with ads only.

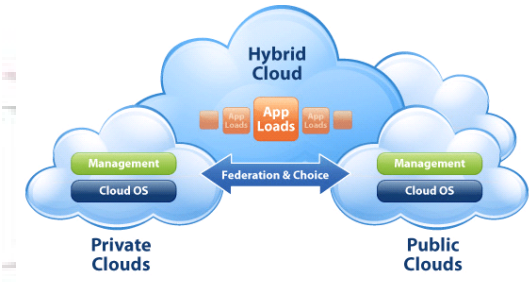
- Platform as a Service(PaaS):

The middle layer is the encapsulation of a development environment abstraction and the packaging of a payload of services. PaaS is an integrated platform to build, test and deploy custom applications.

- Hardware as a Service(HaaS):

HaaS is at the lowest level and is a means of delivering basic storage and compute capabilities as standardized services over the network. Servers, storage systems, switches, routers, and other systems are pooled (through virtualization) to handle specific types of workloads from batch processing to server augmentation during peak loads.

Different Modes of Cloud Computing



Public:

Public clouds are run by third parties, and jobs from many different customers may be mixed together and the servers, storage systems, and other infrastructure within the cloud. End users don't know who else job may be runs on the server, network, or disk as their own jobs.

Private:

Private clouds are a good option for companies dealing with data protection and service-level issues. Private clouds are on-demand infrastructure owned by a single customer who controls which applications run and where. They own the server, network, and disk and can decide which users are allowed to use the infrastructure.

CONCLUSION

The cloud has been a revolution in terms of response time to the client. It abstracts the software application platform from the underlying hardware infrastructure, freeing developers and users from becoming locked into specific hardware. We can foresee that many applications, which we use in our daily life, would be deployed on the cloud in order to better the consumer to provider relationship.

Miss. Drishti Shah
Student, TYCM

Internet of Behavior (IoB)

What is the Internet of Behavior (IoB)?

Many cited 2012 as the opening date of IoB when psychology professor Gothe Nyman described the possibility of obtaining detailed data on customers' use and behavior as they interact with the Internet of Things (IoT). But the idea of analyzing data received from consumers for business purposes is not new. As we have done research on consumer behavior and habits in the past, we now have an automated ecosystem of analytic processes that track, collect, and attempt to interpret the vast amounts of data we generate through our online and Internet activities

Internet of Behavior is the extended form of the Internet of Things (IoT). Basically, it is the combination of Technology, Data Analytics and Behavioral Science. The concept of IoB is born because we shift to the mobile and electronic devices. It helps to

create the new products from a human psychological perspective by understanding the data collected from the electronic devices. On top of that we don't need to be concern about the data. Due to advancement of IoB the number of Internet of things device has doubled over the past five years. Also, by 2023, it is predicted that the individual activities of 40% of the global population will be tracked digitally in order to influence human behavior. That's more than 3 billion people.

According to Gartner, The Internet of Behavior collects the digital dust of people's lives from a variety of sources, and public or private organizations can use this information to influence behavior

ROLE & CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNET OF BEHAVIOR

IoB captures, analyze, understands, and responds to all types of human behavior in a way that allows tracking and interpreting the behavior of people. This can be done by emerging technological innovations and developments in machine learning algorithms. IoB is descriptive as well as proactive, as it helps in analyzing user behavior and detecting which psychological variables to influence to bring about a certain outcome. It helps to influence consumer choice and enables companies to improve the customer experience of the products/services they offer. The main aim of IoB is to Improve efficiency and quality.

SECURITY AND ETHICAL CONCERNS

As a result of the growing interconnectivity in all aspects of life, there is an ongoing debate about finding a legal and socially acceptable balance to the benefits and concerns of the IoT and IoB. Security experts note that most customers, while definitely being concerned with companies having too much access to their personal data, are willing to trade off an acceptable amount of privacy in order to get access to the best deals on products and services that matter to them. Similarly, most job seekers will accept some online investigation and analysis of their background by a potential employer if it is relevant to the position and results in finding them a better job fit. Every new portal connected to your personal or business network presents a corresponding threat for your sensitive data to be compromised or stolen. As the reach of IoT and IoB expands, it is recommended to pay even greater attention to your cyber security efforts and follow good cyber hygiene at work and at home.

BENEFITS OF INTERNET OF BEHAVIOR

- We don't nee to be concern about the data
- Studies everything including how customers interact with devices and the unobtained data
- Helps to analyze customer buying habits across multiple platforms
- Gains more deep information about customer's buying process
- Provides real-time point of sale (POS) targets and the notifications
- Quickly resolves problems to close sales
- Keeps customers happy.

DISADVNTAGES OF INTERNET OF BEHAVIOR

- Data theft and personal information leaks
- Breach of privacy
- Over-reliance of technology
- Loss of jobs

CONCLUSION

IoB will be very important in designing User Experience. It will boost Search Experience Optimization and will help companies to create new products and services and new ways to offer these -into different markets.

Companies to influence people's desire to purchase primarily use the Internet of Behaviors. Providing personalized products and services provides more value, which helps customers remain loyal to a product or service.

While the Internet of Behaviors is storing a huge volume of detailed consumer behavior with the help of the Internet of Things, companies must clearly understand the roles, expectations and responsibilities of all stakeholders regarding data privacy and data breaches. Including all the pros and cons just like other technology related concepts Internet of Behavior is the future.

Mrs. V. K. Bhamare
TACM

5G opens new possibilities for VR and AR

Super-fast mobile networks will further boost the potential of XR to strengthen its presence in entertainment and make further inroads into industry during 2020.The potential for data transfer speeds of up to 3 gigabits per second – by comparison, the average home broadband delivers well under 100 megabits per second – means 5G should be fast enough to stream VR and AR data from the cloud. Rather than needing to be wired up to powerful PCs, or encumbered by on-board hardware, viewing devices will upload tracking data to data centers where the heavy processing will be done. The rendered images can be delivered back to the user in real-time thanks to the speed of 5G and other advanced networks.

Streaming VR has been possible in a limited way for a few years now – Facebook lets you do it with your phone, but the experience is limited due to data transfer speeds and low on-device processing power. Combining it with the cloud and 5G technology means designers of VR and AR tools will be unencumbered by the need to deliver their experiences into a low-bandwidth, low-powered environment. The result will be cheaper headsets, viewing devices, and more realistic VR simulations.

Why does AR/VR need 5G?

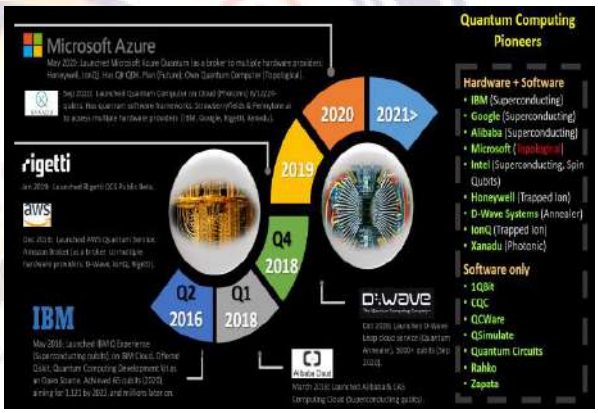
While AR/VR technology has existed for a couple of years, adoption at scale needs 5G and edge computing. The ultra-low latency and high bandwidth that 5G brings is crucial in enabling the use cases. For many industrial and enterprises customers, private 5G solutions ensure that the applications receive the capabilities required to carry out mission critical processes, where public 5G networks either do not extend sufficient coverage or do not deliver a specific capability to the required level or are deemed not secure enough. Private 5G networks are networks owned by and dedicated to a private party and fully operated within the site of the party, this has benefits for security, latency, bandwidth and other areas. The move to the edge means that images can be rendered much closer to the end-user hence further enhancing the use cases.

Prof. S. A. Suryawanshi,
LEJ

Quantum Turing Machine

Quantum and classical computers both try to solve problems, but the way they manipulate data to get answers is fundamentally different. This section provides an explanation of what makes quantum computers unique by introducing two principles of quantum mechanics crucial for their operation, superposition and entanglement.

Superposition is the counterintuitive ability of a quantum object, like an electron, to simultaneously exist in multiple "states." With an electron, one of these states may be the lowest energy level in an atom while another may be the first excited level. If an electron is prepared in a superposition of these two states it has some probability of being in the lower state and some probability of being in the upper. A measurement will destroy this superposition, and only then can it be said that it is in the lower or upper state.



Understanding superposition makes it possible to understand the basic component of information in quantum computing, the qubit. In classical computing, bits are transistors that can be off or on, corresponding to the states 0 and 1. In Qubits such as electrons, 0 and 1 simply correspond to states like the lower and upper energy levels discussed above. Qubits are distinguished from classical bits, which must always be in the 0 or 1 state, by their ability to be in superposition's with varying probabilities that can be manipulated by quantum operations during computations.

How Are We Trying To Get It

Building quantum computers is incredibly difficult. Many candidate qubit systems exist on the scale of single atoms, and the physicists, engineers, and materials scientists who are trying to execute quantum operations on these systems constantly deal with two competing requirements. First, Qubits need to be protected from the environment because it can destroy the delicate quantum states needed for computation. The longer a qubit survives in its desired state the longer its "coherence time." From this perspective, isolation is prized. Second, however, for algorithm execution Qubits need to be entangled, shuffled around physical

architectures, and controllable on demand. The better these operations can be carried out the higher their "fidelity." Balancing the required isolation and interaction is difficult, but after decades of research a few systems are emerging as top candidates for large-scale quantum information processing.

In this article, "quantum computing" has so far been used as a blanket term describing all computations that utilize quantum phenomena. There are actually multiple types of operational frameworks. Logical, gate-based quantum computing is probably the best recognized. In it, Qubits are prepared in initial states and then subject to a series of "gate operations," like current or laser pulses depending on qubit type. Through these gates the Qubits are put in superpositions, entangled, and subjected to logic operations like the AND, OR, and NOT gates of traditional computation. The Qubits are then measured and a result obtained.

Mast. Jagtap Manoj
Student, TYEJ

Quantum Computing

Next remarkable technology trend is quantum computing, which is a form of computing that takes advantage of quantum phenomena like superposition and quantum entanglement. This amazing technology trend is also involved in preventing the spread of the corona virus, and to develop potential vaccines, thanks to its ability to easily query, monitor, analyze and act on data, regardless of the source. Another field where quantum computing is finding applications in banking and finance, to manage credit risk, for high-frequency trading and fraud detection.Quantum computers are now a multitude times faster than regular computers and huge brands like Splunk, Honeywell, Microsoft, AWS, Google and many others are now involved in making innovations in the field of Quantum Computing. The revenues for the global quantum computing market are projected to surpass **$2.5 billion by 2029.** And to make a mark in this new trending technology, you need to have experience with quantum mechanics, linear algebra, probability, information theory, and machine learning. Niels Bohr proposed the Copenhagen interpretation of quantum theory. This theory asserts that a particle is whatever it is measured to be, but that it cannot be assumed to have specific properties, or even to exist, until it is measured. This relates to a principle called superposition. Superposition claims when we do not know what the state of a given object is, it is actually in all possible states simultaneously -- as long as we don't look to check.

The Essential Elements of Quantum Theory:

Energy, like matter, consists of discrete units; as opposed to a continuous wave.

Elementary particles of energy and matter, depending on the conditions, may behave like particles or waves.

The movement of elementary particles is inherently random, and, thus, unpredictable.

The simultaneous measurement of two complementary values -- such as the position and momentum of a particle -- is flawed. The more precisely one value is measured, the more flawed the measurement of the other value will be.

Ashutosh Roy
Student, SYIF

IOT Sensor

In the IOT sensor play very inportant role. Sensor collect the data from enviroment and store that data to cloud over the internet or send data to sensors to do some activity. Sensors could be temperature sensors, motion sensors, moisture sensors, air quality sensors, light sensors, you name it. These sensors, along with a connection, allow us to automatically collect information from the environment which, in turn, allows us to make more intelligent decisions for example in farm sensors cab take soil mosture data from soil to decide that weather to give water to crops or not.we can see anather example like if we want to switch on the bulp automatically using IOT then sensors check the light and if light is less that sensors send that data to arduno board to switch on the bulp.

Due to Iot lots of work is reduces but the problem is that Iot sence the data in vary huge amunt from that data we have to filter out the important data and that data need to be sent to sensors to act or react. If the data given to sensors is not correct then action taken by sonsors may be wrong for example as earlier we have taken example of crops in this scenario if sensors sence that mosture of soil if low even if soil is full of waer then that time due to wrong information sensor given command to on motors which can cause damage to crops. The IoT has created a new universe, where materials and

smart devices are connected over networks and have been integrated into each other in order to supply a smart service for humanity. This study discusses how

trust management models have a significant function in the IoT for reliability, privacy, enhancement, and security, in terms of information. The key challenge in this environment is not to just to create a smart technology system to connect several hardware devices through networks, but to provide a high-level, secure and a trust model process. Another challenge will involve a type of solution that can explain how an issue can be solved in terms of security if happened and can propose a robust solution or can provide advice for future cases. These kinds of smart systems require a management model with a security and privacy level high enough to guarantee that the system will be protected against

any attacks.

Prof. Ajit Patil
LIF

Use of HVDC and FACTS

The fast development of power electronics based on new and powerful semiconductor devices has led to innovative technologies, such as high voltage dc transmission (HVDC) and flexible ac transmission system (FACTS), which can be applied in transmission and distribution systems. The technical and economic benefits of these technologies represent an alternative to the application in ac systems. Deregulation in the power industry and opening of the market for delivery of cheaper energy to the customers is creating additional requirements for the operation of power systems. HVDC and FACTS offer major advantages in meeting these requirements.

The rapid development of power systems generated by increased demand for electric energy initially in industrialized countries and subsequently in emerging countries led to different technical problems in the systems, e.g., stability limitations and voltage problems. However, breaking innovations in semiconductor technology then enabled the manufacture of powerful thyristors and, later, of new elements such as the gate turn-off thyristors (GTO) and insulated gate bipolar transistors (IGBT). Development based on these semiconductor devices first established high-voltage dc transmission (HVDC) technology as an alternative to long-distance ac transmission. HVDC technology, in turn, has provided the basis for the development of flexible ac transmission system (FACTS) equipment which can solve problems in ac transmission. As a result of deregulation, however, operational problems arise which create additional requirements for load flow control and needs for ancillary services in the system.

The driving force behind the development of power systems is the growing demand for electric energy.

In the industrialized countries of Europe and North America, and also in Japan, we expect slow demand growth, even stagnation, despite a high present level of demand. In Asia, and partly in South America and Africa, growth is still expected to be rapid. These are the regions where the increase in energy demand will be greatest in the near future. This expected fast rise in energy demand will likewise lead to further rapid development of electric energy systems. In other countries, however, especially in some parts of Africa, the development of power systems is just beginning. Only low percentages of population there have access to electric energy.

schematically the development of electrical systems over the years, representing energy consumption per inhabitant and year as a function of time. It is characteristic of such development that consumption starts at a low level, for example, in developing countries, rises gradually, and then shoots up steeply in the emerging countries with their considerably higher consumption, reflecting the buildup of industry and rising standards of living. In already industrialized countries, where consumption is rising only slightly, we have practically reached the saturation point. The curve shows the life cycle of a system.

As power supplies are built up in developing countries, consumption per inhabitant at first rises only slowly. As an initial step, local networks are set up to supply individual towns and villages. In these local networks, which can use small renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, or diesel, power electric equipment for distribution systems can be applied to interconnect these elements to the system. Medium voltage direct current transmission (MVDC) can be used to bridge greater distances with low voltage and low power. As energy demand continues to grow, higher voltage levels are needed. In newly industrializing countries, where

demand is increasing rapidly, not only thermal power plants are used, but existing hydropower potential is also being developed.

Ms. Sakshi Matale
Student, SYEE

Future on Power Electronics for Wind Turbine Systems

Energy in the year of 2013. The wind turbine system (WTS) started with a few tens of kilowatt power in the 1980s. Now, multi megawatt wind turbines are widely installed even up to6–8 MW. There is a wide spread use of wind turbines in the distribution networks and more and more wind power stations, acting as power plants, are connected directly to the transmission networks. As the grid penetration and power level of the wind turbines increase steadily, the wind power starts to have significant impacts to the power grid system. Therefore, more advanced generators, power electronic systems, and control solutions have to be introduced to improve the characteristics of the wind power plant and make it more suitable to be integrated into the power grid. Meanwhile, there are also some emerging technology challenges, which need to be further clarified and investigated. As the fast growing capacity and more significant impacts to the power grid by wind turbine system (WTS), the power electronic technologies used in wind power application have changed dramatically during the last 30 years. In the 1980s, the power electronics for wind turbines was just a soft starter used to initially interconnect the squirrel-cage induction generator with the power grid, and only simple thyristors were applied and they did not need to carry the power continuously. In the 1990s the power electronic technology was mainly used for the rotor resistance control of wound-rotor induction generator, where more advanced diode bridges with a chopper were used to control the rotor resistance for generator, especially at nominal power operation to reduce mechanical stress and loading. Since 2000, even more advanced back-to-back (BTB) power converters were introduced in large scale which started to regulate the generated power from the wind turbines. First mostly in the partial-scale power capacity for the doubly fed induction generator (DFIG), then in the full-scale power capacity for the asynchronous/synchronous generator (A/SG).

By introducing the BTB power electronics converters (PECs), it is possible to fully control the extracted power from the wind turbines, and also provide ancillary services to the grid. Power electronics gradually become more and more advanced and bring in significant performance improvements for the wind turbines—not only reducing the mechanical stress and increase the energy yield, but also enable the whole WTS to act like a

completely controllable generation unit being able to much better integrate the wind power into the power grid.

Initially, the technology and market developments of wind power generation are generally introduced. Next two dominant wind turbine concepts as well as the potential converter topologies are addressed. Then some control methods and demands are briefly explained for the state-of-the art wind turbines. Furthermore, the emerging challenges for future wind power generation are discussed and some final conclusions are given.

The cumulative wind power capacity from 1999 to 2020 is shown in Fig. 1, and it can be seen that the wind power has grown fast to a capacity of 283 GW with ~45 GW installed only in 2012, and this number is expected to achieve 760 GW in 2020 on moderate scenario. The wind power grows more significant than any other renewable energy sources and is becoming really an important player in the modern energy supply system. As an extreme example Denmark has a high penetration by wind power and today >30% of the electric power consumption is covered by wind. This country has even the ambition to achieve 100% non-fossil-based power generation system by 2050.

Mrs. P. A. Shinde
LEE

Cyclonic Disasters

A Cyclone We all know that two extremely severe and outrageous cyclones have hit our Western and Eastern coastline. These cyclones have majorly affected life and property. But how could these cyclones always affect India the most? The answer is simple, our country's most part lies in the Equatorial region, and in Equatorial Region 90% cyclonic rain takes place that's why we are experiencing such a number of cyclones.

Let us see how a cyclone is formed:

•Tropical cyclones form only over warm ocean waters near the equator.
•To form a cyclone, warm, moist air over the ocean rises upward from near the surface. As this air moves up and away from the ocean surface, it leaves is less air near the surface. So basically, as the warm air rises, it causes an area of lower air pressure below.
•Air from surrounding areas with higher air pressure pushes in to the low-pressure area. Then this new "cool" air becomes warm and moist and rises, too. And the cycle continues…
•As the warmed, moist air rises and cools the water in the air forms clouds. The whole system of clouds and wind spins and grows, fed by the ocean's heat and water evaporating from the ocean surface.
•As the storm system rotates faster and faster, an eye forms in the centre. It is very calm and clear in the eye, with very low air pressure.

Formation of Cyclone

Precautions to take during a cyclone:

1. Switch off electrical mains and gas supply.
2. Keep your doors and windows shut.
3. If your house feels unsafe, leave early before the onset of a cyclone.
4. Listen to the radio or transistor.
5. Drink boiled or chlorinated water.
6. Rely only on official warning.

Effects of a cyclone:

1. Loss of Life and Property.
2. Tornados.
3. Extreme floods.
4. Landslides.
5. Strong Rainfall.

Tejas Khule
Student, FYCM

Global Warming

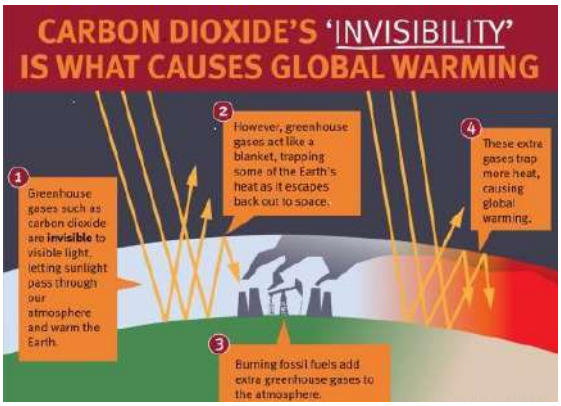
What Is Global Warming?

Global warming is a term used for the observed century-scale rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system and its related effects. Scientists are more than 95% certain that nearly all of global warming is caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and other human-caused emissions.

Within the earth's atmosphere, accumulating greenhouse gases like water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone are the gases within the atmosphere that absorb and emit heat radiation. Increasing or decreasing amounts of greenhouse gases within the atmosphere act to either hold in or release more of the heat from the sun. Our atmosphere is getting hotter, more turbulent, and more unpredictable because of the "boiling and churning" effect caused by the heat-trapping greenhouse gases within the upper layers of our atmosphere. With each increase of carbon, methane, or other greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere, our local weather and global climate is further agitated, heated, and "boiled."

How long carbon dioxide remains in our atmosphere

Carbon dioxide is currently the most important greenhouse gas related to global warming. New research shows that is not true. 75% of that carbon will not disappear for thousands of years. The other 25% stays forever. "The lifetime of fossil fuel CO2 in the atmosphere is a few centuries, plus 25 percent that lasts essentially forever. The next time you fill your tank, reflect upon this... [the climatic impacts of releasing fossil fuel CO2 to the atmosphere will last longer than Stonehenge… Longer than time capsules, longer than nuclear waste, far longer than the age of human civilization so far."



How carbon dioxide in our atmosphere is tracked - Atmospheric carbon from fossil fuel burning is the main human-caused factor in the escalating global warming we are experiencing now. The current level of carbon in our atmosphere is tracked using what is called the Keeling curve. The Keeling curve measures atmospheric carbon in parts per million (ppm). Each year, many measurements are taken at Mauna Loa, Hawaii to determine the parts per million (ppm) of carbon in the atmosphere at that time. At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution around 1880, before we began fossil fuel burning, our atmospheric carbon ppm level was at about 270.

Prof. V. R. Patil
LSH

RSM In News:

सकाळ

'मविप्र'ला अजित पवारांकडून पाच कोटी

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Sakal Dt.02.07.2021 Page No 01

आपलं महानगर

मविप्र शिक्षण संस्थेला ५ कोटी रुपये देणगी

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सुकाळी संदेश

माहिती-तंत्रज्ञानयुक्त शिक्षणाची भविष्यात गरज

अजित पवार : उदोजी महाराज शैक्षणिक वारसा संग्रहालयाचे लोकार्पण

Pudhari Dt. 02.07.2021 Page No 06

'मविप्र'ला आर्थिक बळ

पाच कोटी रुपये मदतीची उपमुख्यमंत्री अजित पवार यांच्याकडून घोषणा

नामकरण, उद्घाटनप्रसंगी योगदानाचे कौतुक

Maharashtra Times Dt. 03.07.2021 PageNo.02

लोकमत

आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानानुसार अभ्यासक्रमात बदल व्हावा

अजित पवार : राजर्षी शाहू महाराज पॉलिटेक्निकच्या इमारतीचे उद्घाटन

Lokmat Dt. 02.07.2021 Page No.02

पुढारी

'मविप्र पॉलिटेक्निक'मध्ये प्रवेशप्रक्रियेसाठी सुविधा केंद्र

नाशिक : तंत्रशिक्षण संचलनालयांतर्गत इंजिनिअरिंग डिप्लोमा प्रवेशासाठी नावनोंदणी सुरू झाली आहे. मविप्र पॉलिटेक्निकमध्ये यंदापी मविप्र पॉलिटेक्निकला सुविधा केंद्र म्हणून मान्यता मिळालेली आहे. या केंद्रामध्ये प्रथम वर्ष व थेट द्वितीय वर्ष प्रवेशप्रक्रियेसाठी नावनोंदणी ३० जूनपासून सुरू झाली आहे. सुविधा केंद्रांमध्ये नावनोंदणीसह कागदपत्रे तपासणी, फॉर्म कन्फर्मेशन, ऑप्शन फॉर्म भरणे ही सर्व कामे केली जाणार आहेत. अधिक माहितीसाठी प्रा. टी. के. ठाणगे, प्रा. एस. एन. शेळके, प्रा. वाय. एस. हाळदे यांच्यासोबत संपर्क साधण्याचे आवाहन करण्यात आले आहे.

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newspaper.pudhari.co.in

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सकाळ

पदविका प्रवेशाबाबत मुख्याध्यापकांना मविप्र तंत्रनिकेतनतर्फे ऑनलाइन माहिती

नाशिक : मविप्र संस्थेच्या राजर्षी शाहू महाराज पॉलिटेक्निकमध्ये करिअर मार्गदर्शन विषयावर संस्थेच्या मुख्याध्यापकांची ऑनलाइन बैठक झाली. संस्थेच्या सरचिटणीस नीलिमाताई पवार अध्यक्षस्थानी होत्या. ऑनलाइन सत्रामध्ये दहावीनंतर विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणाच्या संधी, तंत्रनिकेतनचे महत्त्व व पॉलिटेक्निकनंतर नोकरीच्या असणाऱ्या वेगवेगळ्या संधी त्याचबरोबर पदविका अभ्यासक्रमाची प्रवेशप्रक्रिया, ऑनलाइन अर्ज त्यासह कागदपत्रांची पडताळणी आदींबद्दल माहिती दिली. दहावीच्या निकालाची वाट न पाहता प्रवेशप्रक्रिया सुरू झाली आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांकडे गुणपत्रिका नसल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांला ऑनलाइन अर्जामध्ये केवळ बैठक क्रमांक नोंदवायचा आहे. मविप्र पॉलिटेक्निकमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध शिष्यवृत्ती योजना, तंत्रनिकेतनमधील सोयी-सुविधा, ग्रंथालयाविषयी माहिती दिली. उच्चशिक्षित प्राध्यापक वर्गाबाबतही माहिती दिली. प्राचार्य डॉ. डी. बी. उफाडे यांनी गुणवत्तावाढीसाठी सुरू असलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या उपक्रमांविषयी माहिती दिली. श्रीमती पवार यांनी मुख्याध्यापकांमार्फत तसेच वर्गशिक्षकांकडून विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन करण्याचे आवाहन केले. विद्यार्थी व पालकांना व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाच्या वाटा व त्यातून उपलब्ध संधींविषयी माहिती पोचविण्याचे आवाहन त्यांनी केले. तंत्रशिक्षण संचालनालयाचे सहसंचालक डी. पी. नाठे यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रगतीसाठी तंत्रशिक्षणाचे महत्त्व विशद केले. प्रा. पी. व्ही. पाटील यांनी सूत्रसंचालन करून आभार मानले.

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राजर्षी शाहू महाराज तंत्रनिकेतनमध्ये मुख्याध्यापकांसाठी कार्यशाळा

नाशिक : मराठा विद्या प्रसारक समाज संचलित राजर्षी शाहू महाराज तंत्रनिकेतनमध्ये करिअर मार्गदर्शन या विषयावर संस्थेच्या मुख्याध्यापकांची ऑनलाइन बैठक झाली. सरचिटणीस श्रीमती नीलिमा पवार अध्यक्षस्थानी होत्या. या ऑनलाइन करिअर मार्गदर्शन उपक्रमात मुख्याध्यापकांनी आपला सहभाग नोंदविला. या सत्रात इयत्ता दहावीनंतर विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणाच्या संधी, पॉलिटेक्निकचे महत्त्व व पॉलिटेक्निकनंतर नोकरीच्या असणाऱ्या वेगवेगळ्या संधी, त्याचबरोबर डिप्लोमाची प्रवेशप्रक्रिया, ऑनलाइन अर्ज, त्यांसह कागदपत्रांची पडताळणी आणि अर्ज निश्चित करण्याची मुदत, तात्पुरती गुणवत्ता याबद्दल माहिती दिली, इंजिनिअरिंग डिप्लोमा अभ्यासक्रमाच्या २०२१ या शैक्षणिक वर्षासाठीच्या प्रवेश प्रक्रियेचे वेळापत्रक हे दहावीच्या निकालाची वाट न पाहता सुरू केले आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांकडे गुणपत्रिका नसल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांला ऑनलाइन अर्जात केवळ बैठक क्रमांक नोंदवायचा आहे. उमेदवाराने राज्य मंडळाच्या २०२१ इयत्ता दहावी परीक्षेत प्राप्त केलेले गुण महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळाकडून प्राप्त होणाऱ्या निकालाची माहिती थेट घेण्यात येईल आणि ते संबंधित विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अर्जात दर्शविण्यात येणार आहेत. ऑनलाइन अर्ज भरण्याची प्रक्रिया सुरू झाली असून, २३ जुलैपर्यंत ऑनलाइन अर्ज भरण्याची मुदत देण्यात आली आहे.

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आपलं महानगर

मविप्र पॉलिटेक्निकमध्ये ऑनलाईन कार्यशाळा

नाशिक : मराठा विद्या प्रसारक समाज संचलित राजर्षी शाहू महाराज पॉलिटेक्निक महाविद्यालयात करिअर मार्गदर्शन या विषयावर संस्थेच्या मुख्याध्यापकांची ऑनलाईन बैठक सरचिटणीस नीलिमा पवार यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली आयोजित करण्यात आली. या ऑनलाईन करिअर मार्गदर्शन उपक्रमात मुख्याध्यापकांनी आपला सहभाग नोंदविला. या ऑनलाइन सत्रामध्ये इयत्ता दहावीनंतर विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणाच्या संधी, पॉलिटेक्निकचे महत्व व पॉलिटेक्निकनंतर नोकरीच्या असणाऱ्या वेगवेगळ्या संधी त्याचबरोबर पॉलिटेक्निक डिप्लोमा अभ्यासक्रमाची प्रवेश प्रक्रिया, ऑनलाईन अर्ज, त्यासह कागदपत्रांची पडताळणी आणि अर्ज निश्चित करण्याची मुदत, तात्पुरती गुणवत्ता याबद्दल माहिती दिली.यावेळी प्राचार्य डॉ. डी. बी. उफाडे यांनी नियोजन केले. सूत्रसंचालन प्रा.पी.व्ही.पाटील यांनी केले. या कार्यक्रमासाठी महाविद्यालयातील सर्व कर्मचाऱ्यांचे सहकार्य लाभले. शिक्षणाधिकारी डॉ. एन. एस. पाटील, डॉ. एस. जे. कोकाटे, डॉ. डी. डी. काजळे, डॉ. एस. के. शिंदे, श्री. सी. डी. शिंदे यांचे मोलाचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.

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पॉलिटेक्निकच्या प्रवेशाबाबत माहिती

नाशिक : 'मविप्र'च्या राजर्षी शाहू महाराज पॉलिटेक्निकमध्ये संस्थेच्या शाळांमधील मुख्याध्यापकांना पॉलिटेक्निक प्रवेशाबाबत ऑनलाइन मार्गदर्शन झाले. यात 'डीटीई'च्या नाशिक विभागाचे सहसंचालक प्रा. ज्ञानेश्वर नाठे यांनी माहिती दिली.

पॉलिटेक्निकनंतर नोकरीच्या विविध संधी, अभ्यासक्रमाची प्रवेश प्रक्रिया, ऑनलाइन अर्ज, त्यासह कागदपत्रांची पडताळणी आणि अर्ज निश्चित करण्याची मुदत, तात्पुरती गुणवत्ता याबद्दल माहिती देण्यात आली. दहावीचा निकाल जाहीर होण्यापूर्वीच शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२१-२२ साठी डिप्लोमाची प्रवेश प्रक्रिया सुरू करण्यात आली आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांकडे गुणपत्रिका नसल्याने विद्यार्थ्याला ऑनलाइन अर्जामध्ये केवळ बैठक क्रमांक नोंदवायचा आहे.

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आपलं महानगर

थोडक्यात

मविप्र पॉलिटेक्निकच्या विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड

नाशिक : मविप्र संस्था संचलित राजर्षी शाहू महाराज पॉलिटेक्निकच्यावतीने सेवन स्टार इंटरनॅशनल कंपनीतर्फे नाशिक येथे कॅम्पस ड्राइव्हचे आयोजन केले. त्यामध्ये मेकॅनिकल विभागातील तृतीय वर्षात शिक्षण घेत असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कॅम्पस मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या. त्यात सार्थक सुशांत भावसार आणि शशांक अशोक धात्रक या दोन विद्यार्थ्यांची कंपनीतर्फे निवड करण्यात आली. सदर कंपनी मध्ये कुलर, एअर कंडिशनर डिझाईन करून बनवले जातात. या विद्यार्थ्यांनी महाविद्यालयात विविध उपक्रमांमध्ये भाग नोंदवून चांगली कामगिरी केली होती. कॅम्पस ड्राइव्हसाठी प्राचार्य डॉ. डी.बी. उफाडे, विभाग प्रमुख प्रा. बी. एस. देशमुख, ट्रेनिंग व प्लेसमेंट अधिकारी प्रा. योगेश कोठिलकर यांचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.

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पॉलिटेक्निकच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना 'सेवन स्टार'तर्फे प्लेसमेंट

प्रतिनिधी | नाशिक

मविप्र संस्था संचालित राजर्षी शाहू महाराज पॉलिटेक्निकच्या वतीने आयोजित कॅम्पस ड्राइव्हमध्ये सेवन स्टार इंटरनॅशनल कंपनीतर्फे पॉलिटेक्निकच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना प्लेसमेंटची संधी देण्यात आली.

मेकॅनिकल विभागातील तृतीय वर्षात शिक्षण घेत असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कॅम्पस मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या. त्यात सार्थक सुशांत भावसार आणि शशांक अशोक धात्रक या दोन विद्यार्थ्यांची कंपनीतर्फे निवड करण्यात आली. कंपनीमध्ये कूलर, एअर कंडिशनर डिझाइन करून बनवले जातात. या विद्यार्थ्यांनी महाविद्यालयात विविध उपक्रमांमध्ये भाग नोंदवून चांगली कामगिरी केली होती. कॅम्पस ड्राइव्हसाठी प्राचार्य डॉ. डी. बी. उफाडे, विभाग प्रमुख प्रा. बी. एस. देशमुख, ट्रेनिंग व प्लेसमेंट अधिकारी प्रा. योगेश कोठिलकर आदींचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले. कॅम्पस ड्राइव्हमध्ये निवड झालेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना संस्थेच्या सरचिटणीस नीलिमा पवार, अध्यक्ष डॉ. तुषार शेवाळे, सभापती तसेच राजर्षी शाहू महाराज तंत्रनिकेतनचे स्थानिक व्यवस्थापन समिती अध्यक्ष माणिकराव बोरस्ते, उपसभापती राघोनाना अहिरे, चिटणीस डॉ. सुनील ढिकले, पदाधिकारी व संचालक मंडळ आणि शिक्षणाधिकारी डॉ. एस. जे. कोकाटे, डॉ. एन. एस. पाटील यांचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.

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सकाळ

मविप्र तंत्रनिकेतनच्या सुशांत, शशांकची निवड

नाशिक, ता. १५ : मविप्र संस्थेच्या राजर्षी शाहू महाराज तंत्रनिकेतन येथे सेवन स्टार इंटरनॅशनल कंपनीतर्फे कॅम्पस ड्राईव्ह घेतला. मेकॅनिकल विभागातील तृतीय वर्षात शिक्षण घेत असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कॅम्पस मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या. त्यातून सार्थक सुशांत भावसार आणि शशांक अशोक धात्रक यांची कंपनीतर्फे निवड केली आहे. या कंपनीमध्ये कुलर, एअर कंडिशनर डिझाईन करून बनवले जातात. या विद्यार्थ्यांनी तंत्रनिकेतनमधील विविध उपक्रमांमध्ये भाग नोंदवून चांगली कामगिरी केली होती. प्राचार्य डॉ. डी. बी. उफाडे, विभागप्रमुख प्रा. बी. एस. देशमुख, ट्रेनिंग व प्लेसमेंट अधिकारी प्रा. योगेश कोडीलकर आदींचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.

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विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड

नाशिक : मविप्र संस्था संचलित राजर्षी शाहू महाराज पॉलिटेक्निकच्या वतीने सेव्हन स्टार इंटरनॅशनल कंपनीसाठी कॅम्पस ड्राइव्ह झाले. त्यामध्ये मेकॅनिकल विभागातील तृतीय वर्षात शिक्षण घेत असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कॅम्पस मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या. यामध्ये सार्थक भावसार आणि शशांक धात्रक या विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड करण्यात आली. या कॅम्पस ड्राइव्हसाठी प्राचार्य डॉ. डी. बी. उफाडे, विभागप्रमुख प्रा. बी. एस. देशमुख, ट्रेनिंग व प्लेसमेंट अधिकारी प्रा. योगेश कोढीलकर यांचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.

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पुढारी

संक्षिप्त

'राजर्षी शाहू'च्या विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड

नाशिक: मविप्र संस्था संचलित राजर्षी शाहू महाराज पॉलिटेक्निकमध्ये सेवन स्टार इंटरनॅशनल कंपनीतर्फे कॅम्पस ड्राइव्हचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. त्यामध्ये मेकॅनिकल विभागातील तृतीय वर्षात शिक्षण घेत असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कॅम्पस मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या. त्यात सार्थक भावसार आणि शशांक धात्रक या दोन विद्यार्थ्यांची कंपनीतर्फे निवड करण्यात आली. या कंपनीमध्ये कुलर, एअर कंडिशनर डिझाईन करून बनवले जातात. कॅम्पस ड्राइव्हसाठी प्राचार्य डॉ. डी. बी. उफाडे, विभागप्रमुख प्रा. बी. एस. देशमुख, ट्रेनिंग व प्लेसमेंट अधिकारी प्रा. योगेश कोढिलकर आदींचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले. यशस्वी विद्यार्थ्यांचे सरचिटणीस नीलिमा पवार, डॉ. तुषार शेवाळे, माणिक बोरस्ते, राधोनाना अहिरे, चिटणीस डॉ. सुनील ढिकले, शिक्षणाधिकारी डॉ. एस. जे. कोकाटे, डॉ. एन. एस. पाटील आदींनी कौतुक केले.

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All Readers on the behalf of Principal, Faculty, Supporting Staff and
Students.

Dr. D. B. Uphade
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