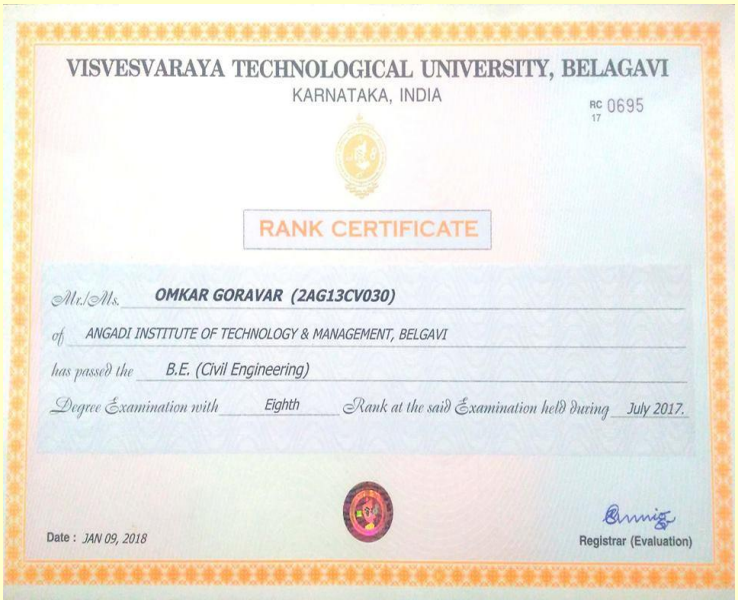
SURESH ANGADI EDUCATION FOUNDATION'S
ANGADI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT
Savagaon Road, Belagavi-590009

Vol.:02 Issue: 04 February 2018

Proud Moment for AITM

University Rank- Student of Department of Civil Engineering Mr. Omkar Gorvar has secured 8th rank to the VTU Belagavi. Heartily Congratulations to Omkar Goravar from AITM family.



VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI
KARNATAKA, INDIA
RC 0695
17

RANK CERTIFICATE

Mr./Ms. OMKAR GORAVAR (2AG13CV030)
of ANGADI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT, BELGAVI
has passed the B.E. (Civil Engineering)
Degree Examination with Eighth Rank at the said Examination held during July 2017.

Date : JAN 09, 2018
Registrar (Evaluation)

All India Inter University Taekanodo Championship 2017-18

VTU Taekanodo team participating in All India Inter University Taekanodo Championship 2017-18 at Gurunanak Dev University,Amritsar, Panjab from 16th to 18th Feb, 2018.

69th Republic Day celebrations at AITM, Belagavi

Mr. Basavaraj Kumbar, Librarian, AITM Belagavi felicitated in the 6th National Conference of IoS held at Kumarkrupa Road, Gandhi Bhavan, Bengaluru on 21st to 23rd December, 2017 for participating actively in organizing the conference and presenting paper.

At the felicitation Dr. PV Konnur, President of LIS Academy, Dr. SL Sangam, Director of Institute of Scientometrics, Dr. S.S. Hosamani, Director, Dept. of Public Librariaes, (GoK) and others were present.

Seminar on Higher Education in US & CANADA for Final and pre-final year students was organized at AITM Auditorium on 08/02/2017.

Resource Person :- Mr. K. Anand, Swift Educational Consulting Group.

Summary of the Talk on 1) Information on Bachelor's and Master's programmes and there eligibility 2) Application processing and visa interviews and 3) Financial aid and scholarships

<u>Student Achievements</u>

- Mr. Shivanand Emmi and Team Members of VIII semester Mechanical Engineering Studentsare attending the internship programme at Shri Shakthi Industry, Belagavi.

- Mr. Akshayakumar Harugoppa, Mr. Rahul Naik and Mr. Suraj Patil of VIII semester Mechanical Engineering Students are attending the internship programme in Alphard Engineering Solution Belagavi.
- Prof.Aravind Muddebihal and Prof.Chennappa Korishetti have attended the"One Week STTP (16/01/2018 to 21/01/2018) on Digital Manufacturing and Advanced Materials" organized by Department of Mechanical Engineering KLE's DR MS Sheshagiri College Of Engineering &Technology, Belagavi.

ARTICLES

MAKE IN INDIA

Make in INDIA is an international marketing compaging slogan coined by Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi announced on 15th August 2014.Formally launched on 25th September 2014 in a function of Vigyan Bhawan. "ZERO DEFFECT ZERO EFFECT" slogan coined by PM of India. The main aim is to generate employments, create job. Make in India is national program designed to transfer India into global manufacturing hub.

The primary goal of making India a global manufacturing hub, by encouraging both multinational as well as domestic companies to manufacture their products within the country. Led by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the initiative aims to raise the contribution of the manufacturing sector to 25% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the year 2025 from its current 16%. Make in India has introduced multiple new initiatives, promoting foreign direct investment, implementing intellectual property rights and developing the manufacturing sector.

It targets 25 sectors of the economy which range from automobile to Information Technology (IT) & Business Process Management (BPM).It also seeks to facilitate job creation, foster innovation, enhance skill development and protect intellectual property. The logo of 'Make in India' – a lion made of gear wheels – itself reflects the integral role of manufacturing in government's vision and national development.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

The various concerned departments and the ministries have presented their progress reports with respect to the successful implementation of the action plans.

In general, the Make In India initiative has observed a massive positive response from the Indian and the world wide Population. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has shown an increase of 29% from the period of October 2014 to December 2015. Even the FDI equity in flow as increased by 36%. The initiative has also resulted in the improvement of the business environment. With the recent analysis of the FDI, India has been ranked as the third top prospective economies for 2014-2017.

NASREEN TAHASHILDAR.

7th SEM (ECE).

The World of Traditional Campus Placement

Campus placement or campus interview is the program conducted within educational institutes or in a common place to provide jobs to students pursuing or in the stage of completing the programme. In this programme, industries visit the colleges to select students depending on their ability to work, capability, focus and aim.

Campus hiring is the most effective way to hire recent graduates. Each year, about 800 organizations hire more than 100,000 graduates from 3500+ colleges in India. While the primary goal of campus hiring is to bring in fresh talent, it also helps to build a brand name among the top colleges in the country.

Despite being one of the most common recruitment practices, the campus hiring process is *ad hoc* and often mismanaged. Traditional campus recruitment involves many variables such as a large number of candidates to filter from, stiff competition between companies hiring simultaneously, and so on. There are many things that can go wrong.

Types of campus placement.

There are two types of campus placement. They are on-campus and off-campus

Pool Campus

This job placement program is conducted within a group of colleges or institute. And in this job is offered as an off campus placement. This job placement program is for students from other institutions. This program will be conducted in a common place (it may be in a college or in some public place) where students from different colleges will take part.

Project Placement

Companies recruit students to do their academic project in the interiors industrial environment.

Student Internship Placement

Companies recruit the students as interns. Internship will be during their student is out

Objective

The major objective of campus placement is to identify the talented and qualified professionals before they complete their education. It provides employment opportunities to the students who are perusing or in the final stage of completing the course. This process reduces the time for an industry to pick the candidates according to their need. It is a cumbersome activity and hence majority of the companies find it difficult to trace the right talent. Many students do not understand the importance of placement training that is being imparted, whether it is an aptitude training or soft skills. They show the least interest in this due to various factors viz., projects, assignments or more of activities loaded by the colleges as part of their curriculum thinking that it is not useful.

It is the responsibility of the companies training on placement to make the students equipped on all aspects of career development along with creating a very good impact in them which makes them feel every minute they spend in the placement training session is worth being there and will help them in getting placed in their dream companies.

Procedure

Pre-Placement Talk

A presentation about the company will be made during the pre-placement talk. Basically the presentation includes the information like selection procedure, company's milestones, organizational achievements, candidate scope of improvement within the organization if selected, salary, employment benefits. Usually this presentation will end up with question and answer session, students given chance to ask questions about.

Educational qualification

Companies who are interested in campus visit for recruitment purpose will have specific qualification criteria. Qualification criteria include marks or grade range, specific program. Basically company go for specific professional like MCA, MBA to recruit those people because their qualification suitable for their criteria.

Written Test

Qualified students will undergo a test. This is usually a simple aptitude test but depending on company and the position looking for, the difficulty level of the test may be at the higher side.

Group discussion

Most of the companies will have this round as a filtering round. This round may be or may not be conducted. A common topic is placed before the group and a formal discussion or knowledge sharing is expected by the judge. Purpose of this round is to check communication skills, etiquette of person, listening ability, convincing power, group leadership, leader or follower and many more things are evaluated on the basis of requirement or the particular intention of organisation or company. It is very important to keep yourself updated with latest news and discussion topics for appearing in GD round.

Technical Interview

Based on outcome of above said process, students will further undergo a round called technical round. This round evaluates the technical ability of the student. In most of the cases this will be an individual round but it may be grouped with the formal interview.

Formal Interview

Final round of the selection process, where the student's stability and his confidence level towards the particular work will be evaluated. The interview focuses on overall personality of the candidate. The more practical application knowledge a candidate has the more chances of their selection increase. So having worked on projects in the industry, internships in relevant companies and industry visits to brands in the same sector will enhance a candidate's chance of selection.

Post-Placement Talk

Once the student is selected, he will be given an offer letter. Company's executive may provide guidelines about joining procedure and other prerequisites if needed.

-Nasreen T.
(Electronics and Communication Dept)
2AG14EC019

Science Technology in Ancient India

Science and technology in ancient and medieval India covered all the major branches of human knowledge and activities, including mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, medical science and surgery, fine arts, mechanical and production technology, civil engineering and architecture, shipbuilding and navigation, sports and games

Ancient India was a land of sages, saints and seers as well as a land of scholars and scientists. Ancient India's contribution to science and technology include:

- Mathematics - Vedic literature is replete with concepts of zero, the techniques of algebra and algorithm, square root and cube root. Arguably, the origins of Calculus lie in India 300 years before Leibnitz and Newton.
- Astronomy - Rig Veda (2000 BC) refers to astronomy.
- Physics - Concepts of atom and theory of relativity were explicitly stated by an Indian Philosopher around 600 BC.
- Chemistry - Principles of chemistry did not remain abstract but also found expression in distillation of perfumes, aromatic liquids, manufacturing of dyes and pigments, and extraction of sugar.
- Medical science & surgery - Around 800 BC, first compendium on medicine and surgery was complied in ancient India.
- Fine Arts - Vedas were recited and recitation has to be correct, which gave rise to a finer study of sound and phonetics. The natural corollary were emergence of music and other forms of performing arts.
- Mechanical & production technology - Greek historians have testified to smelting of certain metals in India in the 4th century BC.
- Civil engineering & architecture - The discovery of urban settlements of Mohenjodaro and Harappa indicate existence of civil engineering & architecture, which blossomed to a highly precise science of civil engineering and architecture and found expression in innumerable monuments of ancient India.
- Shipbuilding & navigation - Sanskrit and Pali texts have several references to maritime activity by ancient Indians.Sports& games - Ancient India is the birth place of chess, ludo, snakes and ladders and playing cards.

Mathematics

India is the birth place of several mathematical concepts, including zero, the decimal system, algebra and algorithm, square root and cube root. Geometrical theories were known to ancient Indians and find display in motifs on temple walls, which are in many cases replete with mix of floral and geometric patterns. The method of graduated calculation was documented in a book named "Five Principles" (Panch-Siddhantika) which dates to 5th Century AD.A. L. Basham,

an Australian Indologist, writes in his book, The Wonder That was India that "... the world owes most to India in the realm of mathematics, which was developed in the Gupta period to a stage more advanced than that reached by any other nation of antiquity.

Algebraic theories, as also other mathematical concepts, which were in circulation in ancient India, were collected and further developed by Aryabhatta, an Indian mathematician, who lived in the 5th century, in the city of Patna, then called Pataliputra. He has referred to Algebra (as Bijaganitam) in his treatise on mathematics named Aryabhattiya.

Another mathematician of the 12th century, Bhaskaracharya also authored several treatises on the subject - one of them, named Siddantha Shiromani has a chapter on algebra. He is known to have given a basic idea of the Rolle's theorumssssss and was the first to conceive of differential calculus.

The success of Indian mathematics was mainly due to the fact that Indians had a clear conception of the abstract number as distinct from the numerical quantity of objects or spatial extension.

Astronomy

Ancient India's contributions in the field of astronomy are well known and well documented. The earliest references to astronomy are found in the Rig Veda, which are dated 2000 BC. During next 2500 years, by 500 AD, ancient Indian astronomy has emerged as an important part of Indian studies and its affect is also seen in several treatises of that period. In some instances, astronomical principles were borrowed to explain matters, pertaining to astrology, like casting of a horoscope. Apart from this linkage of astronomy with astrology in ancient India, science of astronomy continued to develop independently, and culminated into original findings, like:

- The calculation of occurrences of eclipses
- Determination of Earth's circumference
- Theorizing about the theory of gravitation
- Determining that sun was a star and determination of number of planets under our solar system

Physics

The root to the concept of atom in ancient India is derived from the classification of material world in five basic elements by ancient Indian philosophers. These five 'elements' and such a classification existed since the Vedic times, around 3000 BC before. These five elements were the earth (prithvi), fire (agni), air (vayu), water (jaal) and ether or space (aksha). These elements were also associated with human sensory perceptions. Indian philosophers believed that except ether or

space, all other elements were physically palpable and hence comprised of small and minuscule particles of matter. They believed that the smallest particle which could not be subdivided further was paramanu , a Sanskrit word. Paramanu is made of two Sanskrit words, param meaning ultimate or beyond and anu meaning atom. Thus, the term "paramanu" literally means 'beyond atom' and this was a concept at an abstract level which indicated the possibility of splitting atom, which is now the source of atomic energy.

Chemistry

Ancient India's development in chemistry was not confined at an abstract level like physics, but found development in a variety of practical activities. In any early civilization, metallurgy has remained an activity central to all civilizations from the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, to all other civilizations that followed. It is believed that the basic idea of smelting reached ancient India from Mesopotamia and the Near East. Coinage dating from the 8th Century B.C. to the 17th Century A.D. Numismatic evidence of the advances made by smelting technology in ancient India.

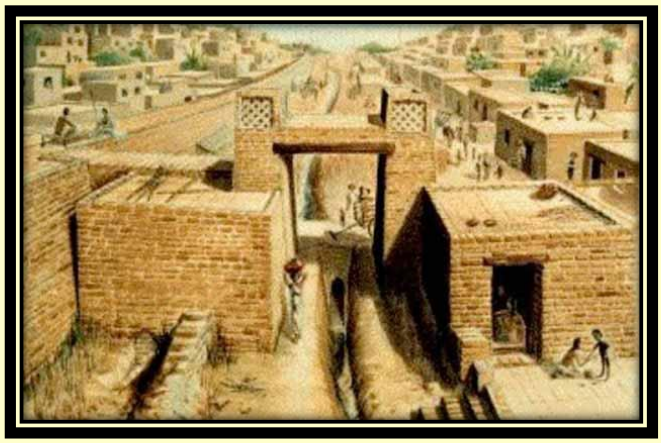
In India itself, certain objects testify to the higher level of metallurgy achieved by the ancient Indians. By the side of Qutub Minar, a World heritage site, in Delhi, stands an Iron Pillar. The pillar is believed to be cast in the Gupta period around circa 500 AD. The pillar is 7.32 meters tall, tapering from a diameter of 40 cm at the base to 30 cm at the top and is estimated to weigh 6 tonnes. It has been standing in the open for last 1500 years, withstanding the wind, heat and weather, but still has not rusted, except very minor natural erosion. This kind of rust proof iron was not possible till iron and steel was discovered few decades before.

The advance nature of ancient India's chemical science also finds expression in other fields, like distillation of perfumes and fragment ointments, manufacturing of dyes and chemicals, polishing of mirrors, preparation of pigments and colours. Paintings found on walls of Ajanta and Ellora (both World heritage sites) which look fresh even after 1000 years, also testify to the high level of chemical science achieved in ancient India.

Civil Engineering & Architecture

India's urban civilization is traceable to Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, now in Pakistan, where planned urban townships existed 5000 years before. From then onwards, the ancient Indian architecture and civil engineering continued to develop and grow. It found manifestation in construction of temples, palaces and forts across the Indian peninsula and the neighboring regions. In ancient India, architecture and civil engineering was known as sthapatya-kala, literal translation of which means the art of constructing (something).

During the periods of Kushan Empire and Maurya empires, the Indian architecture and civil engineering reached to regions like Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Statues of Buddha were cut out, covering entire mountain faces and cliffs, like Buddhas of Bamiyan, Afghanistan.



Gateway At Harappa: Indus Valley Civilization

Over a period of time, ancient Indian art of construction blended with Greek styles and spread to Central Asia.In mainland India of today, there are several marvels of ancient India's architectural heritage, including World heritage sites like Ajanta, Ellora, Khajuraho, Mahabodhi Temple, Sanchi, Brihadisvara Temple and Mahabalipuram.

Production Technology

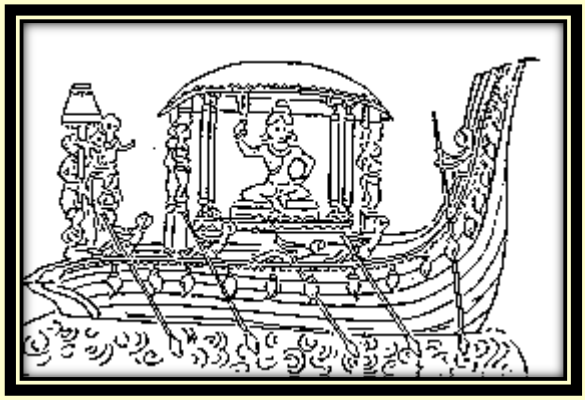
Mechanical and production technology of ancient India ensured processing of natural produce and their conversion into merchandise of trade, commerce and export. A number of travelers and historians have indicated a variety of items, which were produced, consumed and exported around that society's "known world" by the ancient Indians.

Almost 3,000 years ago, Indians came across a plant called sugarcane that probably originated in New Guinea. They noticed that this plant tasted sweet. To use it as a sweetener in their cooking, they ground sugarcane stalks to extract the juice. Once that was done, they then boiled down the sugary liquid to yield sugary solids. The sugary solids looked like gravel but tasted sweet. This was what we later called brown sugar. For a while, brown sugar was the best kept secret in India. But that changed after the invasion of the Persian emperor, Darius. When Darius attacked India in 510 B.C., his army stumbled upon this wonderful invention. As Darius and his men had been accustomed to sweetening their food with honey, they were surprised to find that there was another alternative out there. They were quoted as describing the sugarcane as "a reed that gives honey without bees." Though the Persians learned about sugarcane and brown sugar, they did not spread the knowledge to other parts of the world. They and the Indians exported brown sugar as a luxury product and a medicine. They made a lot of money! Their monopoly on sugar production finally came to a halt after the Arabs invaded Persia in 642A.D. The Arabs learned the secret and made it free to the public!

Besides sugar, ancient Indians were also credited for being the first people in the world to grow cotton. As far back as 4,500 years ago, they began cultivating cotton in the Indus Valley. They dug ditches and canals to irrigate their farms. After they harvested their crop, they used a simple wooden spinning wheel to weave it into beautiful cloth. For centuries,

India's cotton and China's silk were among the most popular goods on the trading routes between Asia and Europe. Eventually, India learned the silk-making technique from China and, thus, became a textile powerhouse.

Shipbuilding & Navigation



A panel found in Mohenjo-Daro depicts a sailing craft, and thousands of years later Ajanta murals also depict a sea-faring ship. The science of shipbuilding and navigation was well known to ancient Indians. Sanskrit and Pali texts are replete with maritime references, and ancient Indians, particularly from the coastal regions, were having commercial relations with several countries of across the Bay of Bengal like Cambodia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and even up to China. Similar maritime and trade relations existed with countries across the Arabian Sea like Arabia, Egypt and Persia.

Even around circa 500 AD, sextants and mariner's compass were not unknown to ancient Indian shipbuilders and navigators. J.L. Reid, a member of the Institute of Naval Architects and Shipbuilders, England, at around the beginning of the 20th century has got published in the Bombay Gazetteer that "The early Hindu astrologers are said to have used the magnet, in fixing the North and East, in laying foundations, and other religious ceremonies. The Hindu compass was an iron fish that floated in a vessel of oil and pointed to the North. The fact of this older Hindu compass seems placed beyond doubt by the Sanskrit word 'Maccha-Yantra', or 'fish-machine', which Molesworth gives as a name for the mariner's compass".

Rakshitha. A.Marali

Dept.-ECE

AITM,Belgavi

Blue Brain

ABSTRACT: Human brain is the most valuable creation of God. The man is intelligent because of the brain. "Blue brain" is the name of the world's first virtual brain. That means a machine can function as human brain. Today scientists are in research to create an artificial brain that can think, response, take decision, and keep anything in memory. The main aim is to upload human brain into machine. So that man can think, take decision without any effort. After the death of the body, the virtual brain will act as the man. So, even after the death of a person we will not lose the knowledge, intelligence, personalities, feelings and memories of that man that can be used for the development of the human society.

INTRODUCTION

The Blue Brain System is an attempt to reverse engineer the human brain and recreate it at the cellular level inside a computer simulation. The project aims to build comprehensive digital reconstructions of the brain which can be used to study the nature of the brain. This in turn helps in understanding how human being process emotions, thoughts and give us deeper insight into the decision making power of human brain. The blue brain project makes (BPP) makes use of the Blue Gene supercomputers developed by IBM to carry out stimulations.Hence the project is named the 'BLUE BRAIN'.

The project was founded by **Henry Markram** at the EcolepolytechniqueFederale de Lausanne (EPFL) in Lausanne, switzerland way back in may 2005. EPEL is a research institute that specializes in natural science and engineering. The simulation software is based on Michael Hines's NEURON, together with other custom-built components

WHAT IS BLUE BRAIN?

The IBM is now developing a virtual brain known as the Blue brain. It would be the world's first virtual brain. Within 30 years, we will be able to scan ourselves into the computers. We can say it as Virtual Brain i.e. an artificial brain, which is not actually a natural brain, but can act as a brain.

It can think like brain, take decisions based on the past experience, and respond as a natural brain. It is possible by using a super computer, with a huge amount of storage Capacity, processing power and an interface between the human brain and artificial one.

NEED FOR VIRTUAL BRAIN:

Today we are developed because of our intelligence. Intelligence is the inborn quality, that cannot be created. Some people have this quality, so that they can think up to such an extent where othercannot reach. Human society is always in need of such intelligence and such an intelligent brain to have with. But the intelligence is lost along with the body after thedeath. The virtual brain is a solution to it. The brain and intelligence will be alive even after the death. We often face difficulties in remembering things such as people names, their birthdays, and the spellings of words, proper grammar, important dates, history facts, and etcetera. In the busy life everyone wants to be relaxed can't we use any machine to assist for all these? Virtual brain may be a better solution for it. What will happen if we upload ourselves into computer, we were simply aware of a computer, or maybe,what will happen if we lived in computer as a program?

How it is possible?

First, it is helpful to describe the basic manners in which a person may be uploaded into a computer.

Raymond Kurzweil recently provided an interesting paper on this topic. In it, he describes both invasive and noninvasive techniques. The most promising is the use of very small robots, or nanobots. These robots throughout our circulatory systems. Traveling into the spine and brain, they will be able to monitor the activity and structure of our central nervous system. They will be able to provide an interface with computers that is as close as our mind can be while we still reside in our biological form. Nanobots could also carefully scan the structure of our brain, providing a complete readout of the connections between each neuron .

Applications:

Gathering and Testing 100 Years of Data, Cracking the Neural Code, Understanding Neocortical Information Processing, A Novel Tool for Drug Discovery for Brain Disorders,A Foundation for Molecular Modeling of Brain Function.

CONCLUSION:

The Blue Brain project, if implemented successfully, would indeed chanfe many things around us and it will boost the area of research and technology. Certain research and development take decades or even centuries to complete, so the knowledge and efforts of a scientist can be preserved and used further in his absence. In conclusion, we will be able to transfer ourselves into computers at some point.

Using the Blue Gene supercomputers, up to 100 cortical columns, 1 million neurons, and 1 billion synapses can be simulated at once. This is roughly equivalent to the brain power of a honey bee. Humans, by contrast, have about 2 million columns in their cortices. Despite the sheer complexity of such an endeavor, it is predicted that the project will be capable of this by the year 2023.

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ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ VK

ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನಾವಾಡಿ ಆಗಸ ಸಜ್ಜು

ಮಾಜಿ ಶಾಸಕ ಅಭಯ ಪಾಟೀಲ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ । ವೇದಿಕೆ, ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಚುರುಕು

■ ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಲೋಕ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

8ನೇ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ನಾನಾವಾಡಿಯ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿಯ ಆವರಣ ಪೂರ್ಣ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಜ. 20ರಿಂದ 23ರವರೆಗೆ ಜರುಗಲಿರುವ ಉತ್ಸವದ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಮಾಜಿ ಶಾಸಕ ಅಭಯ ಪಾಟೀಲ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರ ಪಡೆ ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿದೆ.

10 ಎಕರೆಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿರುವ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದ ಹುಲ್ಲು, ಕುರುಚಲು ಗಿಡಗಂಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಿ ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ರೋಲರ್ ಹೊಡೆದು ಧೂಳು ಏಳದಂತೆ ನೀರು ಸಿಂಪರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ಸವದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ 40/60 ಅಳತೆಯ ವೇದಿಕೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಅಂತಿಮ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಕರಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ 100 ಸ್ಟಾಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನೆರಳಿಗೆ ಪೆಂಡಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಉತ್ಸವ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಶೇಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಲಿದ್ದು ವಿದೇಶಗಳ 22 ಜನ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರತದ 25 ಜನ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯ ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಪ್ರವೀಣರು ಬಾನಂಗಳದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೌಶಲ ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಉಳಿದವರು ಜ. 19 ರಂದು ಸಂಜೆಯಷ್ಟೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಊಟ, ವಸತಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಜ. 20 ರಂದು ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಸದ ಸುರೇಶ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡುವರು. ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡು ದಿನ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಪ್ರವೀಣರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಎರಡು ದಿನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಪ್ರವೀಣರು, ಪರಿವಾರದವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಹಾರಿಸಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಶುಶಾಂತ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಜೆ ಶೋ, ಗೋವಾ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ-ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಕೊಲ್ಹಾಪುರ, ಸಾಂಗ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡು ಇತರೆ ಕಡೆಯ 45 ಕಾಲೇಜು ಗಳಿಂದ 1200 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಗಳು ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗುವ ಉಮಂಗ್ ಯೂಥ್ ಫೆಸ್ಟಿವಲ್, ಜಾನಪದ, ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ನೃತ್ಯ, ಸೆಲ್ಫಿ ವಿಥ್ ಮದರ್, ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಬಲೂನ್ ಫೆಸ್ಟಿವಲ್, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ, ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿತರಣೆ, ಕ್ರ್ಯಾಕರ್ ಶೋ, ರಾತ್ರಿ ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಹಾರಾಟ ಒಳಗೊಂಡು ಇತರೆ ವಿಶೇಷಗಳು ಈ ಬಾರಿ ಇವೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನಗರಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಲಿದೆ.

ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಉತ್ಸವದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಗುರುವಾರ ಪ್ರಾ. ಸಂಜಯ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.

ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಣಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಾನಾವಾಡಿ ಮೈದಾನ

ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಉತ್ಸವದ ರೂವಾರಿ ಮಾಜಿ ಶಾಸಕ ಅಭಯ ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಪ್ರವೀಣರು

ವಿದೇಶಿ: ಜೋ ಬೇಕರ್, ರೀಬಿ ಬೇಕರ್, ಟ್ರೇಂಟ್ ಬೇಕರ್, ಲ್ಯೂಕಸ್ ಮೇಯರ್, ಫೆಡ್ರಿಕ್ ರಿಕ್ಕೂ, ಜೇಸ್‌ಫೆರಿ ಡ್ಯೂರಂಡ್, ಮೈಕಲ್ ಬ್ಲೂರಿ, ಜಿಸ್ಟೈನ್ ಬರ್, ಆಡ್ರಾಯಿನ್ ಬ್ಲೂರಿ, ಲಿಯೋನಾ ಬೋಡೆನ್, ಆ್ಯಂಡ್ರೆಲ್ ಸೋಣ್, ಟ್ಯಾಮಿ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟೋವಲ್ಸ್, ಮ್ಯಾರಿಕಾ ರ್ಯಾಕೋ, ಫ್ರೇಡ್ ಟೀಲರ್, ಡೋಣಾ ಟೀಲರ್, ಬಾಬ್ ಸಿ., ಡೆವಿಡ್ ಎಲಿಸನ್, ಕ್ಯಾಲೀನ್ ಮಾರ್ಷಲ್, ಸರ್ಬಾನಾ ಮಾರ್ಷಲ್, ಫೆರ್ನೂಹ ಬೈಸು, ಫಿಟರ್ ಸ್ಟೈಫರ್, ಸರತ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಸ್ಲೆ ಒಳಗೊಂಡು 22 ಆಟಗಾರರು.

ದೇಶಿ: ರಾಜೇಶ ನಾಯರ್, ರಾಮಾ ನಾಯರ್, ಸುಹಾಸ ಎಲ್.ಎಂ., ಗಿರೀಶ್ ಎಂ. ಆರ್., ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್., ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ, ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಮಿಶ್ರಿಕೋಟಿ, ನಿತೇಶ ಲಾಕುಂ, ಧ್ವನಿ ಎನ್. ಲಾಕುಂ, ವಿಕ್ಕಿ ಮಹಾರಿಯಾ, ವಂಶಿಕಾ ಮಹಾರಿಯಾ, ವಿ.ಕೆ. ರಾವ್, ನಿರಂಜನ ರಾವ್, ಸಂದೇಶ ಕಡ್ಡಿ, ಡಾ. ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಕಡ್ಡಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡು 25

ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ದೇಶಗಳು

ಇಸ್ರೋನಿಯಾ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಟರ್ಕಿ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಾ, ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಒಳಗೊಂಡು 12 ದೇಶಗಳು.

ಉತ್ಸವ ವಿಶೇಷ

10 ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ಹಾರಾಟ. ಉತ್ಸವದ ನಾಲ್ಕೂ ದಿನ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ. ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ 40/60 ಸ್ಟೇಜ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ. 20 ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಹನ ಪಾರ್ಕಿಂಗ್, 100 ಖಾಸಗಿ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ, ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಂದಲೂ ಭದ್ರತೆ. ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ದಳ, ಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತದಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರ.

ಆಹಾರ ವಿಶೇಷ

ದೇಶದ ನಾನಾ ಕಡೆಯ ಆಹಾರ ಪರಿಚಯ. ಕೊಲ್ಹಾಪುರದ ಭೇಳ್, ಮಿಸಳ್, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ದೋಸೆ, ಕೊರ್ತಿಕೊಲ್ಲಾರ ಮೊಸರು-ಅವಲಕ್ಕಿ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಗಿರಮಿಟ್, ಫಾಸ್ಟ್‌ಫುಡ್, ಚೈನೀಸ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ. ಇಂಥವುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿದ 100 ಸ್ಟಾಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 40 ಮೀಸಲು. 60 ಸ್ಟಾಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಪರಿಕರ, ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ, ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟ.