CHAPTER IV
AREA PROFILE

4.1. Area Profile of Maharashtra State

Maharashtra is a state in the western region of India and it is the second most populous state after Uttar Pradesh and third largest state by area in India. Maharashtra is the wealthiest state in India, contributing 15% of the country's industrial output and 13.3% of its GDP (2006–2007 figures). Maharashtra is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, Gujarat and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to the northwest, Madhya Pradesh to the north and northeast, Chhattisgarh to the east, Karnataka to the south, Andhra Pradesh to the southeast and Goa to the southwest. The state covers an area of 307,731 km² (118,816 sq mi) or 9.84% of the total geographical area of India. Mumbai, the capital city of the state, is India's largest city and the financial capital of the nation. Maharashtra is the world's second most populous first-level administrative country subdivision. Were it a nation in its own right, Maharashtra would be the world's twelfth most populous country ahead of Philippines.

Maharashtra is divided into five geographic regions. Konkan is the western coastal region, between the Western Ghats and the sea. Kandesh is the northwestern region lying in the valley of the Tapti River. Jalgaon, Dhulia and Bhusawal are the major cities of this region. Desh is in the centre of the state. Marathwada, which was a part of
the princely state of Hyderabad until 1956, is located in the southeastern part of the state. Aurangabad is the main city of the region. Vidarbha is the easternmost region of the state, formerly part of Central Provinces and Berar. Nagpur is the main city in the region.

Physical features of Maharsahtra divided into Deccan plateau, which is separated from the Konkan coastline by 'Ghats'. The Ghats are a succession of steep hills, periodically bisected by narrow roads. Most of the famous hill stations of the state are at the Ghats. Sahyadri range with an elevation of 1000 meters is known for its crowning plateaus. Lying between the Arabian Sea and the Sahyadri Range, Konkan is narrow coastal lowland, just 50 km wide and with an elevation below 200 meters.
The third important region is the Satpura hills along the northern border, and the Bhamragad-Chiroli-Gaikhuri ranges on the eastern border form physical barriers preventing easy movement. These ranges also serve as natural limits to the state.

**Etymology**

The modern Marathi language developed from the Maharashtri Prakrit, and the word *Marhatta* (later used for the Marathas) is found in the Jain Maharashtri literature. The terms Maharashtra, Maharashtri, Marathi and Maratha may have derived from the same root. However, their exact etymology is uncertain.

The most widely accepted theory among the scholars is that the words Maratha and Maharashtra ultimately derive from a compound of *Maha* (Sanskrit for "great") and *rashtrika*. The word *rashtrika* is a Sanskritised form of Ratta, the name of a tribe or a dynasty of petty chiefs ruling in the Deccan region. Another theory is that the term is derived from *Maha* ("great") and *rathi* or *ratha* (great chariot driver), which refers to a skillful northern fighting force that migrated southward into the area.

An alternative theory states that the term derives from the words *Maha* ("Great") and *Rashtra* ("nation/dominion"). However, this theory has not found acceptance among modern scholars who believe it to be the Sanskritised interpretation of later writers. Yet another theory, popular
among the Dalit activists and the nineteenth-century British writers in India, was that the term means "the nation of Mahars" (*Mahar + Rashtra*). This theory, too, is not widely accepted: it is unlikely that the term derives from the name of a Dalit (outcaste) community.

**History**

The Nashik Gazetteer states that in 246 BC Maharashtra is mentioned as one of the places to which Mauryan emperor Asoka sent an embassy, and it is recorded in a Chalukyan inscription of 580 CE as including three provinces and 99,000 villages. The name Maharashtra also appeared in a 7th-century inscription and in the account of a Chinese traveller, Hiuen-Tsang. In 90 AD Vedishri, son of the Satavahana king Satakarni, the "Lord of Dakshinapatha, wielder of the unchecked wheel of Sovereignty", made Junnar, thirty miles north of Pune, the capital of his kingdom. It was also ruled by Kharavela, Satavahana dynasty, Western Satraps, Gupta Empire, Gurjara-Pratihara, Vakataka, Kadambas, Chalukya Empire, Rashtrakuta Dynasty, and Western Chalukya before Yadava rule. Maharashtra was ruled by the Maurya Empire in the 4th and 3rd century BC. Around 230 BCE Maharashtra came under the rule of the Satavahana dynasty which ruled the region for 400 years. The greatest ruler of the Satavahana Dynasty was Gautamiputra Satakarni. The Chalukya dynasty ruled Maharashtra from the 6th century to the 8th century and the two prominent rulers were Pulakesi II, who defeated the north Indian Emperor Harsha and Vikramaditya II, who
defeated the Arab invaders in the 8th century. The Rashtrakuta Dynasty ruled Maharashtra from the 8th to the 10th century. The Arab traveler Sulaiman called the ruler of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty (Amoghavarsha) as "one of the 4 great kings of the world". From the early 11th century to the 12th century the Deccan Plateau was dominated by the Western Chalukya Empire and the Chola dynasty. Several battles were fought between the Western Chalukya Empire and the Chola dynasty in the Deccan Plateau during the reigns of Raja Raja Chola I, Rajendra Chola I, Jayasimha II, Somesvara I and Vikramaditya VI.

**Geography**

Maharashtra is the second most populous state and third largest state by area in India. Its coastline is 330 miles (530 km) long along the Arabian Sea. Rice is the dominant crop of the state, but cashews, mangoes, vegetable cotton, oilseeds, and tobacco are also important. The Western Ghats better known as Sahyadri, are a hilly range running parallel to the coast, at an average elevation of 1,200 metres (4,000 ft). Kalsubai, a peak in the Sahyadris, near Nashik city is the highest elevated point in Maharashtra. To the west of these hills lie the Konkan coastal plains, 50–80 kilometres in width. To the east of the Ghats lies the flat Deccan Plateau. Forests comprise 17% of the total area of the state. Majority of the forests are in the eastern and Sahyadri regions of the state. Main Rivers of the state are Krishna, Bhima, Godavari, Tapi-Purna and Wardha-Wainganga.
Climate

Maharashtra has typical monsoon climate, with hot, rainy and cold weather seasons. However, Dew, frost, hail can also be happened sometimes according to the seasonal weather. The winter in January and February is followed by summer between March and May and the monsoon season between June and September. Summers are extreme with March, April and May with the hottest months. During April and May thunderstorms are common all over the state. Temperature varies between 22°C-39°C during this season. Rainfall starts normally in the first week of June. July is the wettest month in Maharashtra, while August too gets substantial rain. Monsoon starts its retreat with the coming of September from the state. Winter season is Cool dry spell, with clear skies gentle breeze and pleasant weather prevails from November to February. But the eastern part of Maharashtra sometimes receives some rainfall. Temperature varies between 12°C-34°C during this season.

Rainfall in Maharashtra differs from region to region. Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, receive heavy rains of an average of 200 centimeters annually. But the districts of Nasik, Pune, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Jalgao, Satara, Sangli, Solapur and parts of Kolhapur get rainfall less than 50 centimeters. Rainfall particularly concentrates to the Konkan and Sahyadrian Maharashtra. Central Maharashtra receives less rainfall. However, under the influence of the Bay of Bengal, eastern Vidarbha receives good rainfall in July, August and September.
Regions, divisions and districts

Maharashtra is divided into 35 districts under given 6 divisions. These 35 districts are further divided into 109 sub-divisions of the districts and 357 talukas.

The following is a list of top 5 districts of by rank in India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Growth rate</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thane</td>
<td>11,060,148</td>
<td>36.01%</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>84.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>9,429,408</td>
<td>30.37%</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>86.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mumbai Suburban</td>
<td>9,356,962</td>
<td>8.29%</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>89.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nashik</td>
<td>6,107,187</td>
<td>22.30%</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>82.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>4,653,570</td>
<td>14.40%</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>88.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each district is governed by a district collector or district magistrate, appointed either by the Indian Administrative Service or the Maharashtra Civil Service. Each district is subdivided into Sub-Divisions, governed by a sub-divisional magistrate, and again into Blocks. Blocks consists of panchayats (village councils) and town municipalities. Talukas are intermediate level panchayat between the zilla panchayat (district councils) at the district level and gram panchayat (village councils) at the lower level.

**Demographics**

According to the provisional results of the 2011 national census, Maharashtra is the second most populous state in India with a population of 112,374,333 (9.28% of India's population) of which male and female are 58,243,056 and 54,131,277 respectively. The total population growth in 2011 is 15.99 percent while in previous decade it was 22.57 percent. Since independence, the decadal growth rate of population in Maharashtra has remained higher (except in the year 1971) than the national average. For the first time, in the year 2011, the decadal growth rate of population has been found to be lower than the national average. State has a large number of Uttar Pradesh diaspora. Marathis comprise the majority of the population. The Bihari, Gujarati, Punjabis, Parsis, Kanarese and Tamil minorities are scattered throughout the state. Maharashtra is home to indigenous tribal Adivasis such as Thakar, Warli, Konkana and Halba.
Government and politics

The Bombay High Court, Mumbai

Maharashtra has a parliamentary system of government with two democratically elected houses, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of 288 members who are elected for five-year terms. The Legislative Council is a permanent body of 78 members. The government of Maharashtra is headed by the Chief Minister who is chosen by the ruling party members of the Legislative Assembly. In the 2009 election, the largest number of seats went to the Indian National Congress Nationalist Congress Party with 82 and 62 seats respectively. The Chief Minister, along with the council of ministers, drives the legislative agenda and exercises most of the executive powers. However, the constitutional and formal head of the state is the Governor who is appointed for a five-year term by the President of India on the advice of the Union government. The people of Maharashtra also elect 48 members to the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament. The members of the state Legislative Assembly elect 19 members to the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament.
The state has a long tradition of highly powerful planning bodies at district and local levels. Local self governance institutions in rural areas include 33 Zilla Parishads, 355 Panchayat Samitis and 27,993 Gram Panchayats. Urban areas in the state are governed by 23 Municipal Corporations, 222 Municipal Councils, 4 Nagar Panchayats and 7 Cantonment Boards. The administration in each district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner who belongs to the Indian Administrative Service and is assisted by a number of officers belonging to Maharashtra state services. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, an officer belonging to the Indian Police Service and assisted by the officers of the Maharashtra Police Service, is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law and order and related issues in each district. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, an officer belonging to the Indian Forest Service, is entrusted with the responsibility of managing forests, environment and wildlife of the district, he will be assisted by the officers belonging to Maharashtra Forest Service and officers belonging to Maharashtra Forest Subordinate Service. Sectoral development in the districts is looked after by the district head of each development department such as Public Works Department, Health, Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc.
Economy

Maharashtra contributes 18% of the country’s industrial output. The industrial activities in state is concentrated in four districts viz. Mumbai city, Mumbai suburban district. Mumbai is having largest share in GSDP (21.5 per cent), both Thane and Pune district contribute about same in Industry sector, Pune district contributes more in Agriculture and allied activities sector whereas Thane district contributes more in Services sector than the other. Share of Nashik district is highest in agricultural and allied activities sector, but is far behind in Industry and Services sectors as compared to Thane and Pune districts. The industries in Maharashtra include chemical and chemical products (17.6%), food and food products (16.1%), refined petroleum products (12.9%), machinery and equipment (8%), textiles (6.9%), basic metals (5.8%), motor vehicles (4.7%) and furniture (4.3%). State is the manufacturing hub for some of the largest public sector industries in India, including Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Tata Petrodyne and Oil India Ltd. Beides, Animal husbandry is an important agriculture related activity. The agriculture & allied activities sector contributes 12.9% to the State’s income. The State’s share in livestock and poultry population in India is about 7% and 10% respectively. Tertiary sector consisting of transport, communication, Banking Insurance, Real estate and public administration grown at a compound annual growth rate of 7% during 1993-4 to 2001-02.
Transport

The state has a large, multimodal transportation system with the largest road network in India. As of 2011, the total length of surface road in Maharashtra is 2,67,452 km; National Highways comprise 3,688 km and state highways 3700 km. National Highways 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 16 and 17 link Mumbai to the neighboring states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Delhi and the rest of the country. Almost 98% villages are connected via the highways and modern roads in Maharashtra. Average speed on state highways varies between 50–60 km/h (31–37 mi/h) due to heavy presence of vehicles; in villages and towns, speeds are as low as 25–30 km/h (15–18 mi/h).

The state has a large, multimodal transportation system. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) established in 1960 provides economical and reliable passenger road transport service in the public sector. These buses, popularly called ST (State Transport), are the preferred mode of transport for much of the populace. Hired forms of transport include metered taxis and auto rickshaws which often ply specific routes in cities. In Mumbai, the city bus service run by the BEST and local trains are regarded to be the most extensive and well-run public transport systems. The BEST buses carry approximately 4.2 million passengers per day, while local train carries 23 million commuters everyday.
There are nearly around 48 minor ports in Maharashtra. Most of these handle passenger traffic and have a limited capacity. The two principal ports, JNPT and Mumbai Port, which are at Mumbai, are under the control and supervision of the government of India.[55]

Indian Railway has train stations even in almost all the small and remote villages of Maharashtra. The Central Railway and the Western Railway zones of the Indian Railways that are headquartered in Mumbai, at Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus and Churchgate respectively. The Mumbai Rajdhani Express the fastest rajdhani train, connects the Indian capital of New Delhi to Mumbai.[56] CST is the busiest railway station in India, serving as a terminal for both long-distance trains and commuter trains of the Mumbai Suburban Railway. All suburban routes are electrified partly on 1500 V DC and partly 25000 V AC power supply from overhead lines.

The booming Indian economy, growing tourism industry, entry of low cost airlines, liberalisation of international bi-lateral agreements and liberalisation of civil aviation policy at the centre has resulted in an unprecedented growth in air traffic. Most of the State's airfields are operated by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) while Reliance Airport Developers (RADPL), currently operate five non – metro airports at Latur, Nanded, Baramati, Osmanabad and Yavatmal on a 95-year lease.[57] The Maharashtra Airport Development Company (MADC) was set up in 2002 to take up development of airports in the state that are not under the AAI or the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). MADC is playing the lead role in the planning and implementation of the Multi-modal
International Cargo Hub and Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) project.\textsuperscript{[58]} Almost all the major cities of Maharashtra have airports. Sahara (International) and Santa Cruz (Domestic) are the two airports in Mumbai. Maharashtra has three international airports viz. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (Mumbai), Pune International Airport and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport (Nagpur). Flights are operated by both private and government airline companies. Additional smaller airports includes Aurangabad, Akola, Amravati, Baramati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gondia, Jalgaon, Karad, Kolhapur, Latur, Nashik, Nanded, Osmanabad, Ratnagiri, Solapur and Yavatmal.

\textbf{Festivals}

Festivals devoted to Krishna are Gokul Ashtami (or Krishna Janmashtami, \textit{Krishna's birthday}) whereby many devotees fast on the entire day until midnight. The Dahi-Handi is also observed on this day at many places. Lord Krishna's devotion are also celebrated at Kaartik Aamawasya (or Diwali) and at Narak Chaturdashi as the killing of the demon Narakasura.

The other festivals celebrated on a large scale are Vijayadashami or Dasara (Marathi), Navaratri, Holi, Diwali, Eid (Ramzan Eid). \textit{Simollanghan} is a ritual performed on Dasara or Viajaya Dashami day in Maharashtra. Simollanghan is crossing the border or frontier of a village or a place. In ancient times, kings used to cross the frontier of their kingdom to fight against their rivals or neighbour kingdoms. They used to perform \textit{Ayudha Puja} on Dasara and begin the war season. On Dasara, people cross the
borders of their places (Seemollanghan) and collect the leaves of Apta tree and exchange among their friends and relatives as gold. People worship Shami tree and its leaves on this day. Shiv Jayanti started by Lokmanya Tilak is also celebrated on a large scale in Maharashtra as well as out of Maharashtra.

Culture

Marathi is the official language of Maharashtra. Maharashtrians take great pride in their language and history, particularly the Maratha Empire, its founder Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is considered a folk hero across Maharashtra. About 80% of Maharashtrians are Hindu, and there are significant Muslim, Christian and Buddhist minorities. There are many temples in Maharashtra some of them being hundreds of years old. These temples are constructed in a fusion of architectural styles borrowed from North and South India. The temples also blend themes from Hindu, Buddhist and Jain cultures. A National Geographic edition reads, "The flow between faiths was such that for hundreds of years, almost all Buddhist temples, including the ones at Ajanta, were built under the rule and patronage of Hindu kings." The temple of Vitthal at Pandharpur is the most important temple for the Varkari sect. Other important religious places are the Ashtavinayaka temples of Lord Ganesha, Bhimashankar which is one of the Jyotirling (12 important Shiva temples). Ajanta and Ellora caves near Aurangabad as well as Elephanta Caves near Mumbai are UNESCO World Heritage Sites and famous tourist attractions. Mughal architecture can be seen is the tomb of the wife of Aurangzeb called Bibi Ka Maqbara located at Aurangabad.
Aurangabad is a tourist destination.

The New Palace, Kolhapur

Sri Sidheshwar Temple, Solapur

Ajanta Caves

Kailash Temple in Ellora Caves.

Elephanta Caves

View of Shri Hazoor Sahib Gurudwara in Nanded
4.2. Profile of North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

The North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon is one of the upcoming universities in India, the university was established on 15th August, 1990 under the Maharashtra University Act No. XXIX of 1989 as a teaching and affiliating University. It actually started its academic and administrative activities under the leadership of Prof. Dr. N. K. Thakare, the first Vice Chancellor of the university, from academic year 1991-92. The jurisdiction of North Maharashtra University is spread over three districts of North Maharashtra i.e. Jalgaon, Dhule and Nandurbar.

The university was shifted to its own campus in 1995. The university is situated on the banks of river "Girna" and the campus of the university is spread over a hilly terrain of 650 acres of land. Each building of the campus is well connected through tar roads constructed by the University itself. The University is also well connected to Jalgaon City by Asian Highway No. 46. The transport modes like City Bus Service, Auto Rickshaws are available for employees, students, visitors. The campus beautification is maintained
through lawns and planting various trees on the campus. More than two lac trees have been planted to conserve the natural beauty and environment of the campus, for which the university was selected for the "Vanashree Award " 2000 by Government of Maharashtra and "Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra (IPVM) Award-2002" by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has installed a separate sub-station to cater to the needs of electricity on the campus. As an alternative source of electricity supply, three 125 KVs Diesel Generators are installed on the campus. The university is approximately 10Kms away from the Jalgaon city. The pollution free hilly terrain provides natural ambience which creates a perfect environment for study. All Departments are equipped with all modern facilities, required by students/visitors. The university is imparting education to students, through various courses at under graduate, post graduate, doctoral and post doctoral level, under 09 faculties, which includes Science, Engg. & Technology, Education, Medicine & Pharmacy, Ayurvedic Medicine, Arts & fine arts, Commerce and Management, Mental, Moral & Social Sciences, Law faculties.

Right now, there are 13 schools on the campus. The syllabi of different courses are designed to give profound and latest knowledge about the subjects to the students. The element of computer education is also being added to B.A., B.Sc. & B.Com. courses. The syllabi of the courses are
revised from time to time as per the requirement. The University has
developed a model Examination System and is one of the few Universities in
the State for conducting examinations regularly and declaring the results
well in time as per the Maharashtra Universities Act, 1994. The action plan
of the University in this regard is serving as a prototype to other Universities
in the State. To improve the efficiency of work most of the functioning of
Administrative Departments/sections is computerized. The modern
management techniques are used for easy and user-friendly administration.
North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon ranked 40 amongst universities in
India, as per the survey done by India Today in June 2013.

Mission

"To impart relevant quality higher education to the students, to groom
them to be conscious, researchers, technologists, professionals and citizens,
bearing the torch for disseminating knowledge in masses for suitable socio-
economic development of the society."

Awards

- The Teak Plantation program was awarded with Vanashree award in
  the year 2002, by the State Govt. of Maharashtra.
- University received the state level N.S.S. award for the Best
  University in the state in the year 2002.
- According to a news report of Hindustan Times, the Department of
  Computer Science was ranked as 10th Best Department, at National
  Level.
List of Engineering Colleges affiliated to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Jalgaon District


8. Late Bhausaheb Hirez Smarnika Samiti Trust’s College of Architecture, Jalgaon, Dist.Jalgaon.

9. G. H. Raisoni Education Society’s Raisoni Institute of Engineering and Management, Shirsoli Road, Jalgaon.

10. Dr. Uttamrao Mahajan Institute of Engineering & Technology, Bilakhed Shivar, Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon.
Dhule District


15. Shri. Jaikumar Rawal Institute of Technology, Mandal Road, Dondaicha, Tq. Shindkheda, Dist. Dhule.

Nandurbar District


18. Jamia Institute of Engineering & Management Studies ,Molgi Road, Amli bari Phata,Akkalkuwa Dist. Nandurbar
4.3. Profile of Sample Engineering Colleges in North Maharashtra University

4.3.1. Godavari Foundation’s Godavari College of Engineering, Jalgaon

Godavari College of Engineering (GCOE) was started by Godavari Foundation in 1999 to impart quality education in the field of Engineering & Technology. Godavari College of Engineering is just one of the ventures of Godavari Foundation set up by person with high academic record at the behest of very young altruist Dr. Ulhas Patil in 1999 at Jalgaon. College is approved by AICTE, New Delhi; recognized by Govt. of Maharashtra and affiliated to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon (NMU is UGC-NACC 4 star accredited University). The courses are conducted in the premises having well infrastructure, Computer Labs, Conference halls, Library and other amenities. A Core team of experienced and qualified faculty bears the responsibility to impart knowledge to aspiring students in GCOE. A right blend of Industrialists and Academia from various other colleges, come to professionally train our students. Interaction with eminent personalities in their respective field is a continuous activity at the GCOE. In addition to giving them value-added skills, College provides the students with a solid foundation base to strengthen their engineering practical knowledge. Bachelor of Engineering (BE) in Following Streams.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Course (UG-BE)</th>
<th>Intake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics &amp; Telecommunication Engineering</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Engineering</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Engineering</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master of Engineering (ME) in Computer Engineering</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Engineering</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLSI and Embedded Systems Design</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma Course in Electrical</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each course is designed to cater to the requirements of the Industries. The above courses prepare the students for the plethora of experiences that they would face in real life situations in the Technical Industry and entrepreneurial world.

Jalgaon, developing as a decent city, with district headquarter, is famous all over India as the center of foremost banana growing area. It has recently acquired the fame as “GOLD CITY” for heavy gold trading and its MIDC has several industries of international repute. The district has been producing intellectual manpower spread not only all over India but through major developed and developing countries in the world.

Godavari Foundation... Since 1993...
Godavari Foundation was established in 1993 by Dr. Ulhas Patil, with a mandate to serve the needs of the common people & societies in the Jalgaon Area of North Maharashtra. Godavari Foundation is registered organization vide registration no. F-2246 (Jalgaon) dated 12/08/93 under Mumbai Public Charity Act -1950 and Mah / 2406 / Jalgaon dated 2/04/93 under Societies Registration Act - 1860. The Foundation was established on the encouragement and inspiration from their mother & in the name of Smt. Godavari Vasudeo Patil (A Retired Teacher). Since 1993 & till to date the foundation has been rendering & imparting its services in Education, Medical Relief, Religious, Cultural and Social projects & in various sectors as required by society with the blessings of Smt. Godavari V. Patil. After getting well reputation in their educational projects in all over North Maharashtra, Dr. Ulhas Patil established an unique network of educational institutions to provide job oriented Technical & Management education & though the view of imparting high quality professional education to create a pool of professionally qualified and skilled students to meet the growing needs of trade and industry in Today's Competitive World. Godavari Foundation is now a pioneering educational hub of North Maharashtra. Today the foundation runs about 22 institutions that include Engineering, Agri-Engg., Management, Physiotherapy, Nursing, Law, B.Sc.(Biotech), Fashion Design, Fine Arts, Interior designs, Medical College, Hospital & many others. In addition Foundation runs English
medium schools with CBSE Pattern. The foundation also expects to start Dental and few other professional courses very soon.

**Godavari Foundation's** Godavari College of Engineering is a name with unmatched legacy & reputation in the educational arena in the North Maharashtra. GCOE is located in Jalgaon City. Jalgaon city is situated on the bank of Tapi & Girana river in the beautiful valley of satpuda range ajanta hills in the Khandesh region of Maharashtra State in India.

**Affiliation & Recognition**

- is Approved by All India Council For Technical Education(Aicte), New Delhi vide letter number 740-89-342(E)/ET/99 dated 14.07.1999
- is Affiliated to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon vide letter No.NMU/5/J-54/3734/99 dated 08.09.1999

We follow the syllabus specified by North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon. We run Under Graduate(BE) and Post Graduate(ME) Degree Programs in Engineering for various streams. We also run Diploma Courses.
Library

Godavari College of Engineering (GCOE) is having a full fledged Library managed by highly experienced and qualified staff. Our Library is spread over an area of 492 Sq.meter and a reading room with proper ventilations and cooling giving the students a pleasant environment for studying. Our Library also avails the following facilities to the students...

1. E-Library
2. S.D.I (Selective Dissemination of Information)
3. C.A.S (Current Awareness Service)
4. OPAC Search (Open Public Access Catalog)
5. Reprographic Services
6. Book Bank facility
7. 24x7 Reading Room facility
8. Internet Facility for students

College maintains a well stacked library with more than 20000 volumes of text and reference books, periodicals and Daily News papers. Students have open access to library, reference library and a vast treasure of current and back volumes of Journals. The College has a well established library which caters to the need of the students, research scholars and the faculty. Many research scholars and book-lovers have, over the years, donated a large number of their own personal collections; the library has become fabulously rich in its collection.
4.3.2. Khandesh Education Society’s College of Engineering & Information Technology. Jalgaon

It is our indeed pleasure to greet you in engineering education. We heartily welcome you at KCE Society’s College of Engineering and Information Technology—an integral part of education conglomerate with over 12,000 student strength in various areas of education.

We believe technical education every day unleashes newer technology and continuous upgrading is needed to keep pace with fastly changing technology arena. We at COEIT encourage students and faculty to learn, delearn and relern the progress of scientific intervention. We emphasize on practical, hands on experience as much as theoretical knowledge. Learning goes beyond the contemporary limitations of classroom.

The dire need of professionals in the technical forefront further instills in us the zeal to take our college beyond all limitations of technical training centre to a learning experience hub where we product not mere future engineers but sparks that ignite the philosophies of today and answer the questions of tomorrow.
**Our Vision:** To embrace innovative theories, techniques and technologies to insure success in changing World.

**Our Mission:** Leading students from ground to skies through excellence to articulate identity

**Affiliations**

Affiliated to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

**Type of Institute**

AICTE Approved College/Institute

**Address**

Khandesh Education Society’s College of Engineering & Information Technology, COEIT Campus, Behind D.I.C., N.H.6, Post: Jalgaon-425002

**List of Courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Course (UG-BE)</th>
<th>Intake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computer Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working Hours from to</td>
<td>8 A.M. to 8 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Annual Budget Rs.</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Library area in sq m</td>
<td>339.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Networking</td>
<td>Multimedia PC Network</td>
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<td>Reprographic Facility</td>
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<td>Reading Room Seating Capacity</td>
<td>165</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bar Code or RF Tab book handling</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Management Software?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Library Statistical Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>No. of Vol.</th>
<th>No. of Titles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Basic Science</td>
<td>2632</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>E&amp;TC</td>
<td>5248</td>
<td>852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>4835</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
<td>2297</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>18321</td>
<td>3684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. of National Journals - 48

No. of International Journals - 562
4.3.3. Shirpur Education Society’s R. C. Patel Institute of Technology, Shirpur

India produces the largest number of engineers after China. Even with such a huge qualified workforce generated annually from the engineering stream, the I.T industry is on an aggressive and incessant recruitment spree. Firstly it implies that there still exists a huge demand-supply gap and secondly it also raises a question about the quality of engineers produced in terms of industry specific practical orientation. This presents a real challenge to the institutions offering Engineering degrees to produce technically competent engineers. The dynamic nature of the profession calls for designing education programs with a global perspective. Bachelors degree in Engineering is still considered to be the most rewarding career option which lays the foundation for imparting design and analytical skills required for the profession. The global scope of the profession has resulted in large scale transmigration in quest of greener pastures. Wherever one goes, what stands the test of time is the quality of education that has really unleashed the latent potential within and transformed it into a tangible skill.
A very serious point of concern, especially in the Indian context, that needed attention was the accessibility of institutes to the rural population. Even meritorious students at times used face financial constraints or traveling problems to get enrolled into colleges in the metros or bigger cities. There were very few engineering colleges in the rural regions which offered quality education worth the money spent.

RCPIT was set up as part of one of the self powered projects of Shirpur Education Society in 2001 with an objective to erect a truly world class institute in the rural vicinity where students from every sort of background would be benefited from the facilities that matched global standards. RCPIT was conceived by Hon. Shri. Amrishbhai R. Patel, the former cabinet minister for School Education, sports and youth welfare for Maharashtra State. The institute has grown at a remarkable pace and has gone on to become an institute of repute in the country. It is spread over 36.6 acres of lush green land providing an ambience congenial to the pursuit of high quality technical education. Every single detail of the institute has been implemented at par with global standards in accordance with the norms of AICTE, New Delhi. The strength of RCPIT lies in its state-of-the-art Laboratories, digital library, and an advanced workshop.

The institute is approved by All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi and is affiliated to the North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon (accredited 4-star status by NAAC, Bangalore). The institute has been accorded a status of Minority (Gujrathi Linguistic) by the Government
of Maharashtra. It has also been included in the list of the colleges under section 2(f) 12(B) of the UGC Act.

RCPIT presently offers courses in disciplines that are oriented to modern industrial needs. And each of the course modules covers a host of subjects pertinent to the respective fields.

**Our vision**

To be in pursuit of indefinite excellence in all aspects of life leading towards the potential to generate successful and contended Engineering professionals to stand the challenges of tomorrow.

To seek strategic alliances and academic collaborations with foreign Universities for providing further opportunities to acquire nationally and internationally recognized degrees in the North Maharashtra region, simultaneously keeping in view, the emerging industrial and business opportunities globally.

To emerge as a leader in Graduate, Post Graduate and Research Studies in Engineering and Technology in the world with special emphasis upon providing all possible infrastructure and liberal scholarships to outstanding meritorious students without any distinction of caste, creed and color.

**Courses offered**

RCPIT presently imparts Engineering education in disciplines which are oriented to modern industrial needs, each of the course modules encompasses a host of subjects pertinent to the respective fields.
RCPIT offers following courses such as Bachelor of Engineering – B.E. (Duration – Four Years) and Master of Engineering- M.E (Duration - Two Years) and Ph.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Course (UG-BE)</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Name of Course (PG-ME)</th>
<th>Intake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computer Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Computer Engineering (M.E.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (M.E.)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Mechanical Engineering (M.E.)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Master of Technology Mgmt. (M.T.M.)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Central Library

Library is the soul of the Institute. Central Library situated in separate building having 940sq.mt. area. Library has versatile books collection offering thousands of books for various branches of Engineering. 20,000 Books is provides the world class information support to its borrowers. National/International periodicals, journals, magazines also available in Library for users.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Books</th>
<th>20323</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Library</td>
<td>14447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Bank</td>
<td>5876</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Periodicals/Journals/Magazines</th>
<th>28</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engg.</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engg.</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Engg.</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumentation Engg.</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics and Telecommunication Engg.</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engg.</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitive exam &amp; Others</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non Print Materials</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VCDs</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Open Access Systems for all Borrowers.  
- OPAC systems available
- Library Automation System  
- Book Bank Facility for all category students
- Reprography Centre  
- CCTV Cameras
4.3.4. Shri Shivaji Viday Prasarak Sanstha’s Bapusaheb Shivajirao Deore College Of Engineering, Dhule

Shri. Shivaji Vidya Prasarak Sanshta is celebrating Century of its foundation. In the era of industrialization & rapid technological development, Sanstha decided to start Engineering & Polytechnic college in 1983. Sanstha got the permission to Start College of Engineering in July 1983, vide letter No. 10/TO/1083-35362 dated 08/07/1983, under the guidance of Hon. Dagisaheb Rohidas Patil, then Minister of Maharashtra State. The College is approved by AICTE, New Delhi & accredited by NBA & Institution of Engineers (India), an apex body of Engineers. With completion of 25 years of success in Engineering education and emerging demand of industries in the era of Globalization, the Institute launched the MBA program approved by AICTE & affiliated to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon (M.S.) in 2007.
Name of Course (UG-BE) | Intake
---|---
Computer Engineering (B.E.) | 120
Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (B.E.) | 60
Civil Engineering (B.E.) | 60
Mechanical Engineering (B.E.) | 60

Vision

A Premier institute as a dynamic entity contributing in Human Resource Development and solution provider to industry and society.

Mission

To produce technocrats & administrators of high repute with a strong scientific base and awareness of Socio-economic needs for sustainable development through appropriate technology.

Programme Objective

To maintain high standard of academic activities in campus. Trying out explanatory methods of teaching and learning for overall personality developments of students. Providing opportunities for practice with modern laboratory facilities. To identify technical problems and opportunities in the region and to co-relate them with curriculum development for technology implementation.
Library and E-learning Resources

15000+ books and 3500+ titles

500+ journals

Database Service

E-books resources

Speacious reading rooms

International & National Journals

Departmental Library

CD/DVD references

Digital library
4.3.5. Jamia Institute of Engineering & Management Studies,
Molgi Rod, Amli Bari Phata, Akkalkuwa Dist. Nadurbar

About Jamia Institute of Engineering & Management Studies, Akkalkuwa.

Our Vision
Technocrats with Prophetic character

Our Mission
To preserve the values inherent in traditional Indo-Islamic culture and
classics by developing academic, managerial and ethical competency at
graduate, postgraduate and research scholarly levels while encouraging
social and national responsibility and services to society.
Quality Policy

Technical and Management education of international standards

President's Message.

National scenario of Muslim ummah statistics represented in Justice Sachar committee report invites the thinkers to act dynamically in the field of education. Jamia in its bright journey of education has one more milestone as Jamia Institute of Engineering & Management Studies at Akkalkuwa. The institute concentrates on overall development of young engineering aspirants irrespective of caste and religion. Right from the establishment the institute provides a well developed infrastructure, fully developed laboratories, computing facilities alongwith internet connectivity. Well qualified and experienced faculties are our strength. We never compromise on the part of quality and our policy is to provide technical education of international standards. I wish all the best to the students of JIEMS for their bright future.

Executive Directors Message

"Zamanekasahara to bass ekdikhawahai,
HaqeeqatmaimujhemerakHUDagirnenahideta..."

Indeed I have been always facing challenges in my life and 'Alhaumdulillah' Almighty has been always with me whenever and wherever required. If we do good to the people they will accuse you of selfish motives
but the learnings of Islam through Prophet Muhammed (Sallallahu alai hi
wasallam) has taught me

"Give the world the best you have anyways..."

In this process I am proud to be a part of Jamia, Akkalkuwa under the
guidance of MaulanaGulamVastanvi and MaulanaHuzaifaVastanvi, where
we are working together to ensure that the child studying here is given the
right knowledge to face the future challenges.

Here we at Jamia, impart the education which influences the heart as
well as the brain of the candidate. We believe in creating an Engineering
"Soul" who has an understanding of moral and ethical values also who is
ready to sacrifice individual interest in favor of group interest, setting an
example as a future hope of the Country.

**Technocrats with prophetic character**

**Mission**

o preserve the values inherent in traditional Indo-Islamic culture and
character by developing academic, managerial and ethical competency at
graduate, postgraduate and research scholarly levels while encouraging
social and national responsibility and services to society

**Quality Policy**

Technical and Management education of international standards
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of Course (UG-BE)</th>
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<td>Computer Engineering (B.E.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Department of Basic Sciences & Humanities has four disciplines, namely Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, English and Environmental Science. Its curricular offers a wide spectrum of the technical foundation essentials at the undergraduate levels. The Department of Basic Sciences & Humanities plays a unique and distinctive role in a technical institute where a complete science and technology education must be united along with human, moral and social understanding.

The curricular with a theoretical-practical thrust provides the students to understand the socio-economic reality and the role of technology for sustainable development. The Department has competent faculty members with a high degree of excellence who keeps pace with the current developments in their fields of specialization for the fulfillment of its teaching and research goals.
One of the primary Engineering Departments of the Institute, the Department of Civil Engineering offers B.E. degrees programme. The department has developed strong links with the building and construction industry as well as academics and research. The Department actively promotes curriculum development activity by updating existing courses, developing new courses and preparing resource material for teaching. It will undertake industrial consultancy work as a part of its interaction with industry and will also organize Seminars / Symposia for professional interaction. The Department contributes to the interdisciplinary academic and research activity of the institute.

One of the primary Engineering Departments of the Institute, the Department of Mechanical Engineering offers B.E. degree programme.

The Department actively promotes curriculum development activity by updating existing courses, developing new courses and preparing resource material for teaching. It will undertake industrial consultancy work as a part of its interaction with industry and will also organize Seminars / Symposia for professional interaction. The Department contributes to the interdisciplinary academic and research activity of the institute. Objective of the undergraduate programme is to prepare the manpower that is globally best. Most of the students, who will graduate from the department, end up taking leading positions in industry, academia and government in both India and abroad.
The Department of Electrical Engineering is established in 2010. It has excellent team of experienced, qualified faculty and non-teaching staff. Department has a good liaison with industry. It presently has well equipped laboratories and excellent computational facilities. The departmental classrooms have been furnished with amenities like LCD projector, OHP. Internet connectivity is provided and overall ambience of the classroom has been improved. Laboratory manuals have been designed to take care of new structured syllabus and to strengthen in-depth understanding of the subject. Modernization of majority of the laboratories has been carried out by procuring state of art equipment to cater industry requirements. Some additional laboratory facility has been created to include upcoming technology. Exam structure has been modified by introducing regular tests and continuous evaluation process.

To cope up with the need of the upcoming trends and technologies in the IT industry, our institute has excelled to provide computer education to students in every field of Engineering. The department labs are equipped with the latest computers and software’s that are updated from time to time.

The internet facility is provided through a high speed leased line. The department provides round the clock internet access. The audio visual labs have no-line teaching facility with the help of LCD projectors. This enhances understanding of the courses. The department also conducts audit courses on latest software’s for the students.
The department was established during the inception of the institute in 2010 as the department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (E&TC). Since its commencement, the primary objective of the department has been to impart quality education, training and research at the undergraduate various areas of Electronics and Communication Engineering with broad emphasis on design aspects of electronic systems.

The department has always been on a high growth path and has experienced and dedicated faculty members with a strong commitment to engineering education. The major areas of faculty expertise of the department include Communications, Digital Signal Processing, Control, Instrumentation, Very large Scale Integration Technology, Image Processing, Microprocessors and Microelectronics etc.

Associations, Accreditations and Affiliations

1. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
2. State Government Permission Letter I (Page I)
4. State Government Permission Letter II (Page I)
5. State Government Permission Letter II (Page II)
6. AFFILIATION

College Building

Jamia Islamia Ishaatul Uloom’s, Jamia institute of engineering and management studies, Akkalkuwa, dist- Nandurbar (M.S.) has been established from the academic year 2010-11, the well equipped Engg
building is located at the footage of “Satpuda”. The total land for the Engg building is 11.07 acre with all necessary facilities in a very natural, healthy and hygienic atmosphere. Campus location provides a helpful and friendly environment to students for education & learning. Institute has its own play ground to facilitate outdoor games for the students.

**Internet Facilities**

The whole campus having the internet facilities with broad band internet connections, principal office, administrative office, faculty & departmental room, library with 2mbps connection each.

**Library**

Our Library is well-maintained. We have about 6924 Books and 1095 Titles around 350 bound volumes of National and International journals. More than 35 journals and periodicals are subscribed to currently which facilitates research in our college. College Library has subscribing e-Journals. Beside this, we have Book Bank Scheme for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students and a Book Bank scheme for other students also on payment basis. We also have subscription to multiple copies of National, regional, and local news-papers and magazines. We have a very good Reading Room, where users of the library can fine calm - the total environment is conducive to reading.
**Library Resources**

The Library has developed an excellent collection of books, journals and non-book material in science, engineering, technology, humanities, social sciences and management. It maintains separate collections of Reference Books, Standards, Pamphlets, Bound volumes of journals, Technical Reports, Theses, Study Room Books, Technology Lending Library and BC Book Collection, Video Cassettes, Compact Discs and Microforms. The total collection of library as on 08 April 2011 stands as follows:

**Facilities**

- Open Access to All Users
- Staff 10 Books issued for one Semester
- F.E.S.E., T.E., B.E. Degree Students 2 Books issued for 14 days.
- Online Public Access Catalogue Facility (OPAC) wide connectivity on Intranet.
- Book Bank Facility to More than 20 Students.
- Free Book Bank Facility to SC/ST Scholarship Students.
- Information Retrieval Lab (Internet) facility to all Readers.
- Reference Service, Current Awareness Service
- E-Journal facility to all readers/Digital Library on Intranet.
- Xerography.
- Audio/Video Facility available in the library.
- NPTEL Video Lecture Series
NIIR Project Consultancy Services (NPCS), an ISO 9001:2008 company is one of the leading reliable names in industrial world for providing one of the most comprehensive suites of technical consulting services. We at NPCS are dedicated with passion and enthusiasm for helping young entrepreneurs is a real encouragement to proceed with a business start-up right from providing basic information to technology evaluation, sourcing and assimilation of detailed project reports, market survey studies and research through our advanced Industrial, Business and Commercial Databases.

NPCS is a well known technical consultancy providing focused services and we have been following stringent system and procedure to ensure only top quality strictly in conformity with delivering the needs of our clients in this rapidly growing & changing market. We have a full fledge of highly qualified Technical Consultants, Engineers, Economist and Technologists specialized in various disciplines and we take great pride in working as a team, and share the common goal of exceeding excellence. Our
team is behind the success of many clients in their investment. Over the years, NPCS has become a well known name in the industrial world for delivering a wealth of technical services and solutions to clients, both large and small. We provide the services through comprehensive knowledge of equipment and practices through our excellent team at a very economical price.

We at NPCS want to grow with you by providing solutions scale to suit your new operations and help you reduce risk and give a high return on application investments. A large number of our Indian and NRI Clients have appreciated our expertise for excellence which speaks volumes about our commitment and dedication to every client’s success. Our systematic and integrated approach leverages existing systems to make the right information accessible at the right time and enable better decision making. We have undertaken extensive work in identifying new project opportunities, sourcing technology and industrial know-how from European, South Asian plus USA etc and keeping in step with changing industrial scene and growing needs of entrepreneurs and business houses in India and Abroad.

At NPCS, we adopt a systematic approach to provide the strong fundamental support needed for the effective delivery of our services to our Clients’ in India & Abroad.
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumentation Engineering (B.E.)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Our Pre feasibility report comprises the following:**

- Market review
- Current and future potential
- Details on capital and operational costs and first level break-downs of these costs
- Details on the possible technologies and the availability of these technologies in India and abroad
- Additional feasibility details such as land requirements, and raw material/energy resource availability
- Bottlenecks and barriers

**Our Specialized Services**

We are engaged in providing wide range of services to the leading Indian as well as overseas organizations. Our provided services are:

- Project Identification
- Detailed Project Reports/Pre-feasibility Reports
- Detailed Project Reports/Pre-feasibility Reports on CD-ROM
• Market Survey Studies/Reports/Research
• Technology Books and Directory
• Databases on CD-ROM
• Laboratory Facility
• Turnkey Project Consultancy/Solutions
• Entrepreneur India (An Industrial Monthly Journal)

Our Mentor

The spirit of NPCS is Mr. Ajay Kr. Gupta, CEO, whose 17 years of expertise works like a backbone to the organization. His matchless knowledge and sincere efforts has helped us to carve a niche not only in the domestic but also in the international markets.

Team of Professional

Our team, as our imperative asset, works with great zeal and helps us in offering excellent consultancy services that are required to set up profitable projects. Our team is made of professionals including Technical Consultants, Engineers, Economist and Technologists specialized in various disciplines and other staff members.

Each member in our team is selected on the basis of their domain knowledge in respective fields. It helps us to be paralleled in the fast changing market scenario. Our team members are highly efficient and understand the needs of clients as precisely as possible to effectively deliver quality solutions.
Library

It is a heart of any educational institute. Through this 'Sea of Knowledge' students can avail education, general knowledge and information. The library information is given by using advance library software which provides easy access of books to students & staff. The CD library is also provided to students for core subjects as well as for spoken English courses, etc.

Library area 4000 Sq.ft.

Special arrangement & sections for reference books.

National & International journals

Sufficient Periodical's

All Leading News Papers

Encyclopedia of different subjects

Hand books & advanced dictionaries

Book bank facility for students

Digital Library Card System

Computer CD's of different subjects as a teaching & learning aid

Xerox facility

References

2. www.nmu.ac.in