

## About Editor



**Dr. Minakshi Gupta**  
Assistant Professor, Head of the Department,  
Uran Education Society's  
College of Management and Technology

Dr. MINAKSHI GUPTA, an MBA (Gold Medalist) M.Phil. Ph.D., NET & SLET in Management. She is working as an Assistant Professor, Head of the Department in Uran Education Society's College of Management and Technology. She is having the experience of more than 8 years in the field of teaching. She has attended many national and international conferences and has presented more than 25 papers in national and international conferences and seminars. She has attended DSS-17 at IIM Ahmedabad. She has Published many papers in international and national peer reviewed journals, UGC Care listed journals and Scopus indexed journals and in many of the books. Her area of interest is Information Technology, Economics, Banking and Finance.



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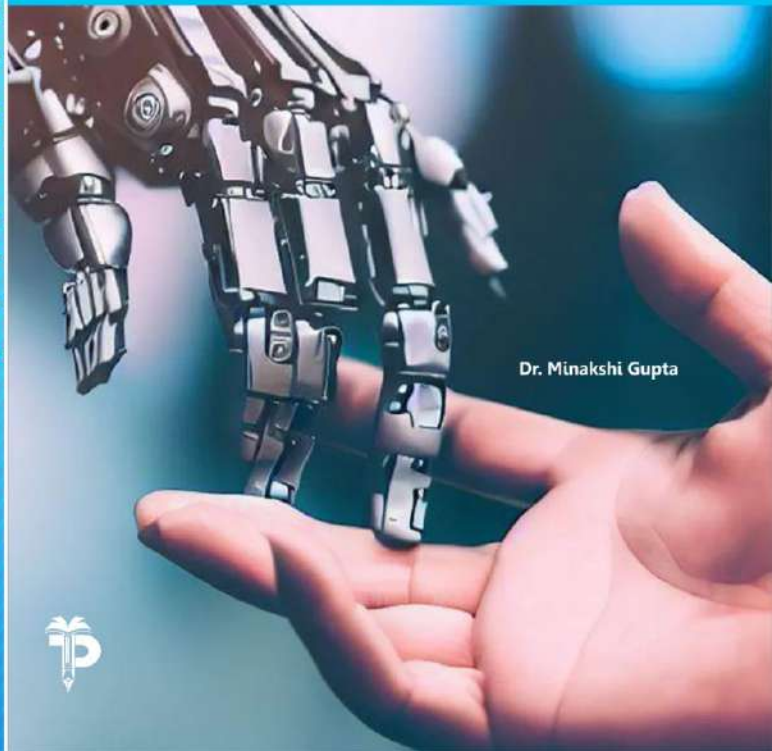
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Revitalising Global Trends in India

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# REVITALISING GLOBAL TRENDS IN INDIA

Editor-Dr. Minakshi Vijayant Gupta

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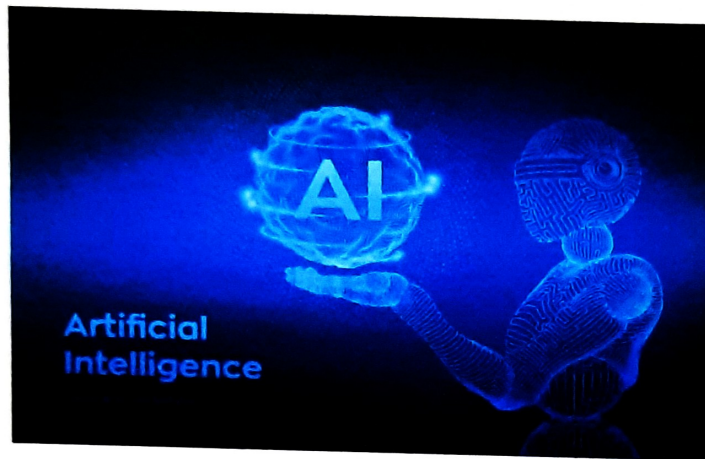
**Dr. Minakshi Vijayant Gupta**

# CHAPTER- 1

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE- AN INTRODUCTION

**Dr. Minakshi Vijayant Gupta, Ms. Manali Dinesh Haldankar**

Assistant Professor  
U.E.S College of Management & Technology, Uran  
minakshigupta.uescmt@gmail.com  
manalihaldankar.uescmt@gmail.com



### ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a rapidly advancing field of computer science that aims to create intelligent systems capable of simulating human-like decision-making and problem-solving. This abstract explores the multifaceted applications of AI across various domains, including healthcare, finance, transportation, and more. It highlights the transformative impact of AI technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision, and discusses their potential benefits and challenges. Additionally, it touches upon the ethical and societal considerations surrounding AI adoption and the importance of responsible AI development. This abstract underscores the ever-expanding role of AI in shaping the future of technology and its potential to enhance human lives across diverse industries.

**KEYWORDS:** *Natural Language Processing (NLP), Neural Network, Machine Learning*

### INTRODUCTION

AI stands for "Artificial Intelligence." It refers to the development of computer systems and software that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. These encompass learning from experience, logical reasoning, problem-solving, understanding natural language, perceiving and interpreting the environment, and decision-making.

AI systems are engineered to replicate or approximate human intelligence to varying extents, enabling them to process and analyse substantial volumes of data, discern patterns, and render informed decisions or forecasts. The applications of AI are diverse, spanning



industries such as healthcare, finance, education, transportation, and entertainment. This field continues to progress swiftly, driven by ongoing research and development efforts.

AI, or Artificial Intelligence, denotes the creation of computer systems or machines proficient in tasks typically reliant on human intelligence. These encompass learning from experience, logical reasoning, and problem-solving, understanding natural language, and perceiving and interacting with the environment. AI endeavours to develop systems that can emulate or simulate human intelligence to some degree.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and learn like humans. It encompasses various technologies and techniques aimed at enabling computers to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as understanding natural language, recognizing patterns, making decisions, and problem-solving.

AI can be categorized into two main types:

- **Narrow or Weak AI:** This type of AI is designed to perform specific tasks or solve particular problems. It operates within a limited domain and doesn't possess general intelligence or consciousness. Examples include virtual assistants like Siri, recommendation systems, and image recognition software.
- **General or Strong AI:** General AI refers to machines that have human-like intelligence and can understand, learn, and adapt across a wide range of tasks and domains. True general AI, capable of common-sense reasoning, remains a theoretical concept and has not been achieved yet.

AI technologies rely on various subfields, including machine learning (where computers learn from data), natural language processing (enabling machines to understand and generate human language), computer vision (enabling machines to interpret visual information), robotics, and more.

AI has applications across industries, from healthcare and finance to transportation and entertainment, and continues to advance rapidly, raising ethical and societal questions about its impact on employment, privacy, and decision-making. As AI technology evolves, it promises to reshape our world in numerous ways, making it a subject of great interest and importance in the modern era.

## HISTORY

The concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) emerged from the minds of visionary pioneers in the mid-20th century. At the heart of this intellectual revolution was John McCarthy, a computer scientist whose name would forever be associated with the field. The birth of AI, as a defined discipline, can be traced back to the historic Dartmouth Conference held in the summer of 1956.

In the years leading up to this seminal event, the world was witnessing rapid advancements in computing technology. The development of electronic digital computers, like the ENIAC, opened up new possibilities for automating tasks that were previously thought to be the exclusive domain of human intellect. This burgeoning era of computation provided fertile ground for the seeds of AI to take root.



John McCarthy, a brilliant young mathematician and computer scientist, played a pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of this nascent field. Born in 1927, McCarthy's early fascination with logic and mathematics laid the foundation for his later contributions to AI. He recognized that the principles of logic and computation could be harnessed to create machines capable of intelligent reasoning and problem-solving.

In the early 1950s, McCarthy began to formalize his ideas about artificial intelligence. He envisioned a future where machines could mimic human cognitive functions, including tasks that required learning, reasoning, and decision-making. McCarthy's vision was not merely confined to building faster calculators; it encompassed the grand ambition of creating machines that could understand and manipulate abstract concepts.

In 1955, McCarthy proposed the idea of a summer workshop, where like-minded researchers could come together to explore the possibilities of artificial intelligence. This proposal materialized into the Dartmouth Conference, a historic gathering that would shape the course of AI for decades to come. McCarthy, along with fellow luminaries Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester, and Claude Shannon, convened at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire for an intensive six-week workshop.

The Dartmouth Conference, held from June 11 to August 31, 1956, marked a defining moment in the history of AI. It was at this gathering that the term "Artificial Intelligence" was officially coined. The participants, driven by a shared vision of creating machines with human-like cognitive capabilities, embarked on a journey of collaborative exploration.

During the conference, discussions ranged from the theoretical underpinnings of AI to practical applications and the challenges that lay ahead. The participants grappled with questions of how to represent knowledge in a machine-readable form, how to create algorithms for learning and decision-making, and how to design systems that could adapt and improve over time.

The Dartmouth Conference not only established the name and identity of the field but also laid the groundwork for future research in AI. It ignited a spark of enthusiasm and curiosity that spread across academia and industry, catalyzing a wave of innovation and discovery.

John McCarthy's role in coining the concept of AI cannot be overstated. His visionary leadership and intellectual prowess provided the intellectual framework that propelled the field forward. McCarthy's legacy extends beyond the Dartmouth Conference; he continued to be a driving force in AI research, making significant contributions to areas such as symbolic reasoning and knowledge representation.

In conclusion, John McCarthy's vision and leadership were instrumental in coining the concept of Artificial Intelligence. The Dartmouth Conference of 1956 stands as a testament to the collective ambition of brilliant minds to create machines that could emulate human intelligence. McCarthy's legacy lives on in the vibrant and ever-evolving field of AI, which continues to shape the way we interact with technology and envision the future of human-computer interaction.

## **HISTORY OF AI IN INDIA**

The history of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in India is a testament to the country's growing prominence in the global tech landscape. From early academic explorations to robust industry applications, India has made substantial strides in the field of AI.



The roots of AI in India can be traced back to the 1960s, when pioneers like A. S. Rao and others at the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) in Kolkata embarked on early AI research. This period laid the foundation for what would later become a thriving AI community in India.

In the following decades, the 1970s and 1980s, AI research gained momentum in academic institutions. Professors like S. Mohan at IIT Madras and Rajeiv Sangal at IIT Kanpur made significant contributions. These pioneers not only conducted research but also nurtured a new generation of AI enthusiasts.

The 1990s marked a turning point for AI in India. The Department of Electronics (DoE) launched the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), a government initiative that identified AI as a crucial area for development. TIFAC played a pivotal role in funding and promoting AI research across the country. This period saw the emergence of several research groups focused on AI, both in academia and industry.

The 2000s witnessed a proliferation of AI applications in India. With the booming IT industry, Indian companies began offering AI-based solutions to clients worldwide. This included services like data analytics, machine learning models, and natural language processing. India became a significant player in the global IT services market, and AI was an integral part of this growth story.

In 2018, the Government of India took a substantial step towards solidifying India's position in the global AI landscape by launching the National Program on AI. With an allocation of INR 3,073 crore (approximately USD 428 million), this program aimed to harness the potential of AI for social development. It focused on areas like healthcare, agriculture, education, and more. This initiative underscored the government's recognition of AI as a transformative technology.

Academic institutions in India also played a crucial role in nurturing talent in the field of AI. Renowned institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), and BITS Pilani have been at the forefront of AI education and research. They have produced a stream of skilled professionals who have contributed significantly to the field.

Simultaneously, the Indian startup ecosystem witnessed a surge in AI-driven ventures. Startups across various sectors, including healthcare, finance, e-commerce, and education, leveraged AI technologies to address specific challenges. These startups not only innovated in their respective domains but also contributed to India's reputation as a hub for technological entrepreneurship.

Indian researchers and institutions actively participated in international AI conferences and competitions, showcasing their contributions on a global stage. This helped foster collaborations and exchange of ideas with the global AI community.

While India has made remarkable progress in AI, it faces its set of challenges. Issues like infrastructure limitations, access to quality data, and a shortage of skilled professionals persist. However, initiatives are underway to bridge these gaps. Programs for upskilling and reskilling in AI, coupled with investments in research and development, are shaping a brighter future for AI in India.

In conclusion, the history of AI in India is a story of steady growth, characterized by academic excellence, industry applications, and government support. With a burgeoning tech ecosystem and a youthful, tech-savvy population, India is poised to play an increasingly significant role in the global AI arena.



## WHY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IS IMPORTANT IN TODAY'S LIFE?

Artificial intelligence (AI) is important in today's life for several reasons:

- **Automation:** AI systems can perform repetitive and mundane tasks more efficiently, allowing humans to focus on more creative and strategic activities.
- **Decision-making:** AI can analyze vast amounts of data quickly and accurately, aiding in data-driven decision-making in various fields such as healthcare, finance, and business.
- **Personalization:** AI-driven algorithms power personalized recommendations in e-commerce, content streaming, and social media, enhancing user experiences.
- **Healthcare:** AI assists in diagnosing diseases, predicting patient outcomes, and drug discovery, contributing to improved healthcare and patient care.
- **Safety and Security:** AI is used in cybersecurity to detect and prevent threats, and in autonomous vehicles to enhance road safety.
- **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** AI-driven NLP powers chatbots, language translation, and voice assistants, improving communication and accessibility.
- **Predictive Analytics:** AI can forecast trends and behaviors, helping businesses anticipate customer needs and market dynamics.
- **Scientific Discovery:** AI aids researchers in analyzing complex data sets, accelerating scientific discovery in fields like astronomy, biology, and chemistry.
- **Efficiency and Productivity:** AI-driven automation and optimization streamline processes in industries like manufacturing and logistics, boosting productivity.
- **Environmental Impact:** AI is used to optimize energy consumption, monitor environmental changes, and support sustainable practices.

AI plays a crucial role in enhancing efficiency, decision-making, personalization, and safety across various aspects of modern life, making it a vital technology in today's world.

## METHODS/ TECHNIQUES OF AI

Artificial Intelligence (AI) encompasses a diverse array of techniques and technologies that enable machines to simulate human intelligence and execute tasks typically requiring human cognitive capabilities. The fundamental methods and approaches within AI encompass:

1. **Machine Learning (ML):** ML focuses on developing algorithms that allow computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions. It includes:
  - **Supervised Learning:** Models are trained on labeled data to establish a mapping function from input to output.
  - **Unsupervised Learning:** Models uncover patterns within unlabeled data, often involving clustering and dimensionality reduction.





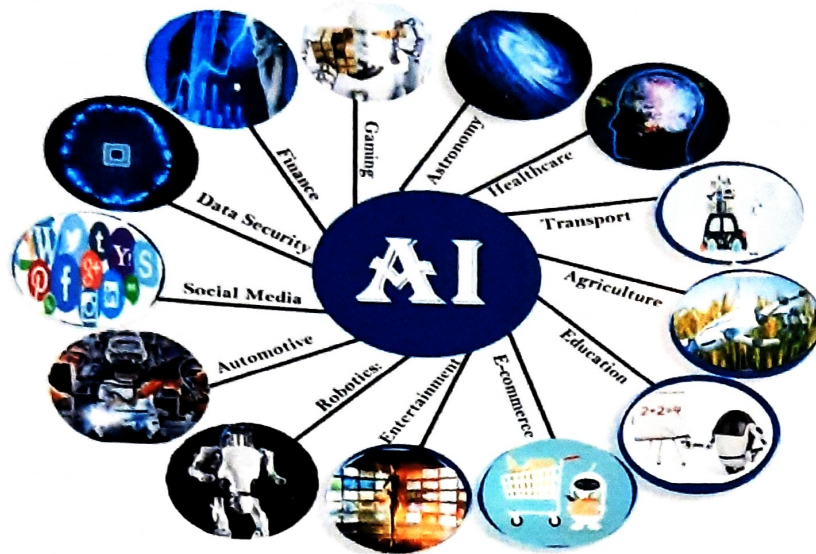
- **Reinforcement Learning:** Agents learn decision-making through interaction with an environment and receiving rewards or penalties.
2. **Deep Learning:** A subfield of ML, deep learning employs artificial neural networks inspired by the human brain's structure. Deep neural networks, especially CNNs and RNNs, excel in image recognition, natural language processing, and speech recognition.
  3. **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** NLP enables computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language. Techniques include tokenization, Named Entity Recognition (NER), Sentiment Analysis, and Machine Translation.
    - Tokenization: Breaking text into individual words or tokens.
    - Named Entity Recognition (NER): Identifying and classifying entities (e.g., names of people, places, and organizations) in text.
    - Sentiment Analysis: Determining the sentiment or emotional tone of a piece of text.
    - Machine Translation: Translating text from one language to another.
  4. **Computer Vision:** This entails enabling machines to interpret visual information from the world, such as images and videos. Methods encompass image classification, object detection, image segmentation, and facial recognition.
  5. **Expert Systems:** Expert systems mimic human experts' decision-making abilities in specific domains, utilizing knowledge representation and inference rules.
  6. **Evolutionary Algorithms:** Inspired by natural selection, these optimization techniques evolve candidate solutions over generations to address complex problems.
  7. **Fuzzy Logic:** Fuzzy logic accommodates uncertainty and imprecision in decision-making, particularly useful in control systems.
  8. **Bayesian Networks:** These model probabilistic relationships among variables, aiding in reasoning under uncertainty and probabilistic decision-making.
  9. **Recommender Systems:** Recommender algorithms provide personalized recommendations, common in e-commerce and content streaming services.

These represent a subset of the extensive methodologies within AI, with the choice of method hinging on the specific problem, available data, and resources. AI researchers and practitioners continually innovate to expand AI's capabilities.

#### **APPLICATIONS/ TYPES OF AI IN INDIA**

In India, as in numerous other nations, diverse categories of Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications and initiatives are being developed and put into operation across various sectors. The following are noteworthy types of AI applications in India:





### Healthcare AI:

**Diagnostic AI:** AI systems assist physicians in diagnosing diseases and medical conditions by analyzing medical images (such as X-rays and MRIs) and patient data.

**Telemedicine:** AI-driven chatbots and virtual assistants facilitate remote medical consultations and appointments.

**Drug Discovery:** AI expedites the process of discovering new drugs for pharmaceutical companies.

### Agricultural AI:

**Precision Agriculture:** AI aids farmers in optimizing crop management by analyzing data from sensors, satellites, and drones to make informed decisions regarding irrigation, fertilization, and pest control.

**Crop Disease Detection:** AI systems use image recognition to identify crop diseases and pests, enabling timely protective measures.

### Financial AI:

**Algorithmic Trading:** Financial institutions employ AI algorithms for high-frequency trading and investment decisions.

**Risk Assessment:** AI models evaluate credit risk and detect fraudulent transactions.

**Personal Finance:** AI-powered chatbots and apps offer financial advice and budgeting assistance to users.

### E-Governance and Smart Cities:

**AI in Governance:** AI-driven analytics and data processing enhance government services, public safety, and administrative processes.

**Smart City Solutions:** AI is utilized in urban planning, traffic management, waste management, and public safety to create more efficient and sustainable cities.



## **Education AI:**

**Online Learning:** AI-powered educational platforms provide personalized learning experiences, adapt content to individual needs, and offer automated assessment and feedback.

**Language Learning:** AI-driven language learning apps and chatbots assist users in improving language skills.

## **Manufacturing and Industry:**

**Predictive Maintenance:** AI analyzes sensor data to predict when industrial machines and equipment require maintenance, thereby reducing downtime.

**Supply Chain Optimization:** AI aids in optimizing supply chain logistics and inventory management.

## **Natural Language Processing (NLP):**

**Customer Service:** AI chatbots and virtual assistants are employed in customer support and call centres to manage inquiries and provide assistance.

**Content Generation:** AI generates written content for news, blogs, and social media.

## **Defence and Security:**

**Surveillance:** AI-based video analytics and facial recognition are utilized for surveillance and security purposes.

**Cyber security:** AI systems identify and mitigate cyber threats in real-time.

## **Automotive AI:**

**Autonomous Vehicles:** AI technology is utilized in self-driving cars and advanced driver-assistance systems (ADAS).

**Traffic Management:** AI assists in managing traffic flow and reducing congestion in urban areas.

**Start-ups and Innovation:** India boasts a burgeoning ecosystem of AI start-ups engaged in various applications, ranging from language translation and recommendation engines to healthcare and education solutions.

The integration of AI in India is on a continued upward trajectory across industries, propelled by governmental initiatives, augmented investments, and an expanding pool of AI expertise. These applications are contributing to enhancements in operational efficiency, productivity, and the overall standard of living in the country.

## **BENEFITS OF AI**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can bring numerous benefits to India across various sectors and aspects of society:

### **Healthcare Advancements:**

**Early Disease Detection:** AI can help in early detection of diseases, leading to timely treatment and improved outcomes for patients.



**Personalized Treatment Plans:** AI can analyze individual patient data to create tailored treatment plans, ensuring more effective and efficient healthcare delivery.

**Drug Discovery:** AI can accelerate the process of discovering new drugs, contributing to advancements in medical science.

### **Agricultural Optimization:**

**Precision Agriculture:** AI-powered technologies can assist farmers in optimizing crop yields, conserving resources like water and fertilizers, and reducing environmental impact.

**Crop Disease Detection:** AI can identify diseases in crops, enabling timely intervention to protect agricultural productivity.

### **Financial Sector Efficiency:**

**Risk Assessment and Fraud Detection:** AI algorithms enhance risk assessment in lending and banking, while also detecting and preventing fraudulent activities.

**Customer Service Automation:** AI-powered chatbots improve customer service, providing quicker responses to queries and concerns.

### **E-Governance and Public Services:**

**Administrative Efficiency:** AI can streamline bureaucratic processes, reducing paperwork and wait times for citizens.

**Improved Public Services:** AI-driven analytics can lead to more effective and responsive public services, meeting the needs of citizens more efficiently.

### **Education and Skill Development:**

**Personalized Learning:** AI can adapt educational content to individual learning styles, making education more accessible and effective for diverse learners.

**Skill Enhancement:** AI-powered educational tools can help individuals acquire new skills and adapt to a rapidly changing job market.

### **Smart Cities and Infrastructure:**

**Traffic Management:** AI systems can optimize traffic flow, reducing congestion and pollution in urban areas.

**Waste Management:** AI-powered solutions can improve waste collection and recycling, contributing to cleaner and more sustainable cities.

### **Job Creation and Up skilling:**

**AI Industry Growth:** The development and deployment of AI technologies create new job opportunities in areas like AI development, data analysis, and system maintenance.

**Demand for AI Skills:** As AI becomes more prevalent, there is a growing need for professionals with AI-related skills, leading to new career prospects.

### **Global Competitiveness:**

**Innovation and Entrepreneurship:** AI fosters innovation, driving the development of new products, services, and start-ups. This positions India as a competitive player in the global market.



### **Environmental Sustainability:**

Resource Optimization: AI can help in optimizing resource usage, reducing waste, and finding sustainable solutions for environmental challenges.

### **Improved Healthcare Access:**

Telemedicine and Virtual Health Assistants: AI-driven solutions expand access to healthcare services, particularly in remote or underserved areas.

### **Research and Development:**

AI-driven research can lead to breakthroughs in various fields, including medicine, technology, and energy, further advancing India's position on the global stage.

In summary, the widespread adoption of AI in India has the potential to revolutionize various sectors, leading to increased efficiency, innovation, and improved quality of life for its citizens. Additionally, it strengthens India's position in the global economy and positions the country as a technological leader.

## **DISADVANTAGES OF AI**

While Artificial Intelligence (AI) offers numerous benefits, it also comes with its share of disadvantages and potential challenges:

### **Job Displacement and Economic Disruption:**

The integration of AI systems can lead to job displacement, particularly in industries where tasks can be easily automated. This can create economic challenges for affected individuals and communities, requiring retraining and adaptation to new roles.

### **Dependence on Technology and Reduced Human Skillset:**

An over-reliance on AI and automation may lead to a decline in certain human skills and intuition. This could potentially erode the ability to perform tasks manually or make decisions in the absence of AI systems.

### **Ethical and Moral Dilemmas:**

AI systems, when making autonomous decisions, may face complex ethical situations. For example, in healthcare, determining priority for treatment, or in autonomous vehicles, deciding how to handle moral dilemmas in potential accidents.

### **Bias and Fairness Concerns:**

AI models learn from historical data, which may contain biases. If these biases are not corrected, AI systems can perpetuate or even exacerbate existing societal inequalities. This can lead to unfair treatment or decisions, particularly in areas like hiring, lending, and criminal justice.

### **Limitations in Creativity and Intuition:**

AI systems operate based on algorithms and patterns and do not possess human-like creativity or intuitive thinking. This can limit their ability to tackle novel or highly complex problems that require innovative thinking.



### **Security Risks and Vulnerabilities:**

As AI systems become integrated into critical infrastructure and processes, they become potential targets for cyber-attacks and hacking. This poses risks to sensitive information, operations, and national security.

### **Privacy Considerations:**

Many AI applications rely on vast amounts of personal data. This raises concerns about the privacy and security of this information, as well as the potential for misuse or unauthorized access.

### **High Initial Costs and Resource Intensiveness:**

Implementing and maintaining AI systems can be expensive, particularly for smaller businesses or economically disadvantaged regions. The initial investment required may act as a barrier to adoption.

### **Lack of Transparency and Explain ability:**

Some AI models, especially complex deep learning algorithms, can be difficult to interpret. This lack of transparency can make it hard to understand how decisions are being made, which is a concern in critical applications where accountability is crucial.

### **Loss of Human Interaction and Empathy:**

In fields like healthcare or customer service, the use of AI may lead to a reduction in direct human interaction. This can result in a loss of the personal touch and empathetic connection that can be crucial for building trust and rapport.

### **Potential for Unemployment Disparities:**

While AI may create new job opportunities, there may be disparities in the skills required. This can lead to unemployment for those who lack the necessary training or education, potentially exacerbating economic inequalities.

### **Regulatory and Legal Challenges:**

Rapid advancements in AI technology can outpace the development of legal frameworks and regulations. This can lead to uncertainties in areas like liability and accountability, making it challenging to establish clear guidelines for responsible AI deployment.

### **Potential for Mistakes and Accountability Issues:**

AI systems are not infallible and can make mistakes. Assigning responsibility or accountability for these errors, especially in critical applications like healthcare or autonomous vehicles, can be a complex issue.

It is imperative to carefully consider and address these disadvantages in the development and deployment of AI technologies to ensure responsible and ethical use, and to mitigate potential negative impacts on individuals, society, and the economy.

## **FUTURE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

The future of AI holds tremendous potential and possibilities. We can expect advancements in machine learning, natural language processing, robotics, and AI ethics. AI will likely



become more integrated into daily life, impacting industries like healthcare, transportation, and finance. However, ethical and regulatory considerations will play a crucial role in shaping AI's future to ensure responsible and beneficial development.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, the introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into India's diverse sectors holds immense potential for revolutionary transformation. It is poised to usher in an era of heightened innovation, efficiency, and improved living standards for its citizens. However, this journey is not without its share of challenges and careful considerations.

The good side is that AI can make things more efficient and help solve complex problems in areas like healthcare, farming, money matters, government, and education. It does this by being really accurate, automated, and using lots of data to make decisions. This can make industries work better and help India compete on the world stage.

However, there are some challenges. We need to make sure that AI is used fairly and safely, and that it doesn't accidentally show favouritism or invade people's privacy. It's also important to strike a balance between letting AI do its thing and keeping a human touch, like creativity and understanding, in the mix.

We also need to think about how AI might affect jobs. It might change the kinds of jobs available, so it's important to help people learn new skills and adapt.

Making sure that rules and guidelines keep up with AI's progress is crucial. This way, we can make sure it's used the right way and that everyone is held accountable for their actions.

In the end, making AI work well in India will take careful planning and including everyone's ideas. If we do it right, it could lead to a brighter future with better technology and a higher quality of life for everyone in India.

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*Sonali*  
I/C Principal  
Uran Education Society's College of  
Management and Technology