Institute Mission

To establish state-of-the-art facilities and create a conducive environment for transforming the rural minds into competent, skilled, professional, researchers, technically sound, innovative aptitude, and ethics through value-based education to develop the nation for global competitiveness.

Institute Vision

To be a most preferred Rural Technical Campus in the region by creating competent multifaceted Engineers and Professionals ready to serve the industry and society at large.

Objectives of Institute

- To provide quality education with futuristic trends in engineering and technology
- To ensure continual improvement in quality management system
- To impart innovative teaching and learning

Department Vision

To strive for excellence in the field of Computer Engineering through creative problem solving related to societal needs.

Department Mission

M1: Establish strong fundamentals, domain knowledge and skills among the students with analytical thinking, conceptual knowledge, social awareness, expertise in the latest tools and awareness to advanced software.

M2: Establish leadership skills, team spirit and high ethical values among the students.

M3: Guide students towards research and development, and a willingness to learn by connecting themselves to the global society.

M4. Encourage students to become free-lancers.

Message from HoD Desk

We focus in imparting the core science underlying the computing aspects, so that students cope easily with today's modern and upgrading technologies.

We also strive to bridge the theory- practice gap by applying continuous effort in teaching, learning and by periodically measuring the outcomes. The department inculcates technical, analytical and communication skills in students that would suffice for any job in the current challenging world. The Department provides suitable environment that enables students to follow their instincts of learning and doing innovative things.

The department has always been recognized for excellence in teaching and outstanding students' performance at global level and for the excellent placement record in various international/national companies. All over the world, the alumni of the department occupy top positions in IT industries like Infosys, TCS, Tech-Mahindra, Cisco, Cognizant, Autos Syntel, Wipro and many more. The style and method of imparting education to students make them self-capable for life-long learning and ready for diversified carriers in IT Industry, Education, Research, Management and Entrepreneurship.

Dr. S. S. Khan
Head of Department

Silent feature of Department

- **Supportive learning for placement:** Placement learning is immersive and iterative. Support in the form of formative tasks and activities are crucial for student success, whilst being mindful of the need to ensure parity of student workload between modules of the same credit weighting. Placement assistance can offer students professional guidance and support to help them build successful careers. Students who might feel overburdened by the job search process might greatly benefit from placement assistance services.

- **Value added courses:** Value Added courses are career and market oriented, skill-enhancing courses that empower the students beyond their domain of study. The certificate programmes enable them to enrich their capability and enhance their employability. Value added courses are conducted for one week during the semester breaks by department faculty and external trainers.

- **Career oriented Add-On Courses:** Job-oriented courses are training and academic courses that prepare professionals for a particular career field or role. A traditional academic course may provide an overview of a certain topic or area, but a job-oriented course focuses on the knowledge and skills required for a particular job.

- **Teacher as Mentor:** The role of the Mentor Teacher is a complex blend of modelling, coaching, instructing, collaborating, and encouraging as candidates build competency in program standards. Mentor Teachers are expected to support candidates in developing the skills and knowledge to meet these standards.

- **Report writing and Paper Presentation:** A report is a specific form of writing, written concisely and clearly and typically organised around identifying and examining issues, events, or findings from a research investigation. Reports often involve investigating and analysing a problem and coming up with a solution.

- **Professional Development for Industrial Engagement:** There are three types of employee engagement: **cognitive**, **emotional**, and **physical**. When employees are cognitively engaged, they're committed to their job, when they're physically engaged, they're invested in their work, and when they're emotionally engaged, they have an emotional connection to their work.

- **Personality Development and Soft Skill Training:** Personality Development teaches us how to communicate and display ourselves as having caring skills. It also emphasizes personal management, grooming, health, and nutrition, as well as soft skills. This course educates students on the numerous aspects of self-development. Soft skills comprise pleasant and appealing personality traits as self-confidence, positive attitude, emotional intelligence, social grace, flexibility, friendliness and effective communication skills. INTENDED AUDIENCE: Students, Teachers, Professionals, Trainers, Leaders, and Employers.

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PEO1: To prepare globally competent graduates having strong fundamentals, domain knowledge, updated with modern technology to provide the effective solutions for engineering problems.

PEO2: To prepare the graduates to work as a committed professionals with strong professional ethics and values, sense of responsibilities, understanding of legal, safety, health, societal, cultural and environmental issues.

PEO3: To prepare committed and motivated graduates with research attitude, lifelong.

PEO4: To prepare the graduates with strong managerial and communication skills to work effectively as individual as well as in teams.

Program Outcomes (POs)

PO-1: Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering Programs.

PO-2: Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

PO-3: Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

PO-4: Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

PO-5: Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modelling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

PO-6: The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

PO-7: Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

PO-8: Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

PO-9: Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

PO-10: Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

PO-11: Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO-12: Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

PSO1: Professional Skills: The ability to apply knowledge of problem solving, algorithmic analysis, software Engineering, Data Structures, Networking, Database with modern recent trends to provide the effective solutions for Computer Engineering Problems.

PSO2: Problem-Solving Skills: The ability to inculcate best practices of software and hardware design for delivering quality products useful for the society.

PSO3: Successful Career: The ability to employ modern computer languages, environments, and platforms in creating innovative career paths.

STAR ALUMNI 2023-2024

Aditi Wagh
KPIT Solutions
6.4 LPA

Ajit Wagh
E-Business Solution, Pune
6.4 LPA

Gavate Bhagyashri Wipro
Technologies
4.5 LPA

Gore Pallavi
Amynasec, Pune.
4 LPA

Sumesh Pawar
Facile Info Serv.
4 LPA

Congratulations

Events

Independence Day Celebration

Adsul's Technical Campus (ATC) organized a grand Independence Day celebration on Thursday, 15th August 2024, at its campus. The event was marked by a vibrant display of patriotism and a strong sense of national pride among the students, faculty, and staff.

The ceremony commenced with the hoisting of the national flag by the Chief Guest, Ho'ble Chairman, Shri. Aniruddha Adsul, Director, Shri. Krushna Adsul, Mrs. Leena Adsul accompanied by other distinguished dignitaries. The sight of the tricolour fluttering against the morning sky, accompanied by the singing of the national anthem, set the tone for the day's celebrations.

The President of the function, Shri. Aniruddha Adsul, Chairman of Sakeshwar Gramin Seva Sanstha, addressed the gathering, emphasizing the importance of dedication and discipline in the service of the nation also captivated the audience with his insightful address on the essence of patriotism, urging the students to uphold the values of integrity and selflessness. He urged the students to up skill themselves and make the nation proud. He gave the slogan of 'Nation First' to all.

Dr. Pradeep Patil, Principal, Adsul Technical Campus shared his vision and enlightened the audience with a great sense of Patriotism, the inspiration of soldiers and their sacrifices for our country, the Mantra of Satyamev Jayate invoking a sense of honesty towards the nation and all.

Adding to the patriotic fervour, students of ATC showcased a series of enthralling performances that celebrated the spirit of independence. The performances, ranging from soulful renditions of patriotic songs to dynamic dance routines, left the audience spellbound. Each act was a tribute to the nation, reflecting the students' deep love for their country and their appreciation for the sacrifices made by freedom fighters.

Visit to Meherbaba

Students of Department of Computer Engineering, Adsul's Technical Campus organized the One day visit to Meherbaba Aasharam, Ahmednagar.

The Trust's Spiritualized Educational and Cultural Academy provides spiritual training to about 50 seekers from India and abroad. These spiritual trainees have given up their life in the world and reside full-time on Trust Property, where they devote themselves to love for God through various venues of service.

Baba demonstrated the importance of education when, in 1959, He included the provision of schooling facilities for the village children as an object of the Avatar Meher Baba Trust in the Deed. Continuing Baba's work with the village children, the Trust expanded the government school by one room in 1976, and on July 26, 1979, Adi K. Irani broke ground for new construction in Arangaon village consisting of two large rooms to be used by the village primary (elementary) school for its expansion. The existing classrooms had become overcrowded, and the extra rooms were of great help to pupils and teachers alike. After the groundbreaking ceremony, Adi, a veteran of the early Meherabad days, addressed the children and teachers: "Baba's Presence bestowed great moral strength and spiritual understanding upon this village; if the result of this work is not yet manifested, it is sure to come about, for He has sowed the seed. It will take time to fructify. His presence in the lives of the children now coupled with the Trust's help will likewise have a great impact."

The Trust maintains the Physical Education Centre for use by Baba lovers at Meherabad and local village communities. It provides facilities for physical training including weightlifting and a track and field area, as well as for sports such as volleyball, cricket, table tennis, soccer, and yoga. The Centre also has a study hall for students preparing for exams for further academic pursuits and military acceptance. This is all rarefied by Meher Baba's atmosphere and His remembrance at Meherabad.

Teacher's Day Celebration

To commemorate the birth of the second President of India, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, who was a philosopher and a great teacher, 5th September every year, is celebrated as Teacher's Day. His contribution towards Indian education is undeniable.

The Teacher's Day was organized with incredible gusto and zeal by the students of CSE (Cyber Security), Ramachandra College of Engineering. The celebration took place at 3PM after the classes.

Teachers play a major role in making their students responsible citizens of tomorrow and good human beings. Like every year, this year also the Professors and Faculty were invited to celebrate Teachers Day. Students greeted teachers with flower pots, fostering an environmentally friendly gesture.

The introductory speech delivered by HoD, Dr. S. S. Khan, he expressed his deep appreciation for each and every one of the students. He marked that " Being a teacher has been a privilege, and we are continually inspired by your potential and the remarkable individuals you're becoming. Teaching is not just a job for us; it is vocation, and witnessing your progress, growth, and triumph over obstacles that brings us immense fulfillment. Remember that learning is a lifelong journey, and we are here to support and guide you every step of the way. Stay curious, Stay motivated, and never underestimate the power of education to transform your lives and the word around you". His words overwhelmed all of the staff and the students.

Engineer's Day Celebration

"Scientists investigate that which already is; Engineers create that which has never been."

Engineers are shaping the future by applying their skills to almost everything. They convert the theoretical knowledge of basic sciences into actual products and thus make our lives easy. Engineers possess versatile minds and help in filling the gap between science, technology and the community. Engineers in India contribute greatly to the nation's technological and industrial growth. There really is no limit to what engineers can do.
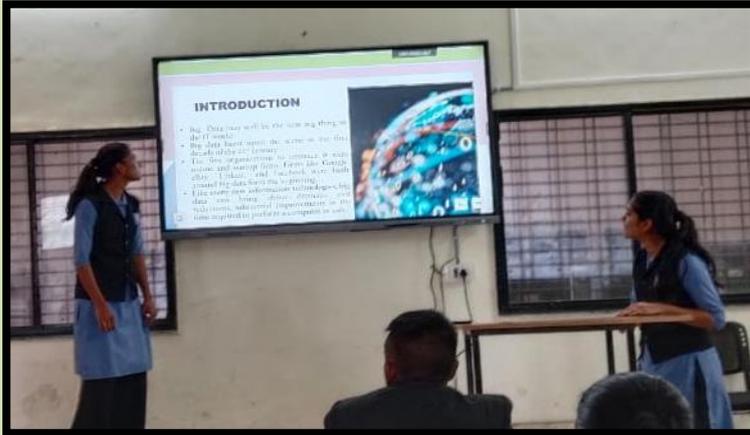
Engineers' Day is celebrated on September 15 every year in India commemorating the birthday of one of the greatest engineers in India and Bharat Ratna recipient, Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvarayyagaru, recognizing his contributions in harnessing water resources in India. He had successfully designed and constructed several river dams, bridges and revolutionized the irrigation system all over India.

We @ ATC celebrated Engineer's Day on 15th September 2024 in honor of Dr. M Visvesvarayya, a true gem of India and to identify the great works done by our hard working engineers each year. The main objective of the event was to encourage self-evaluation, motivation, effective communication and team building among the students.
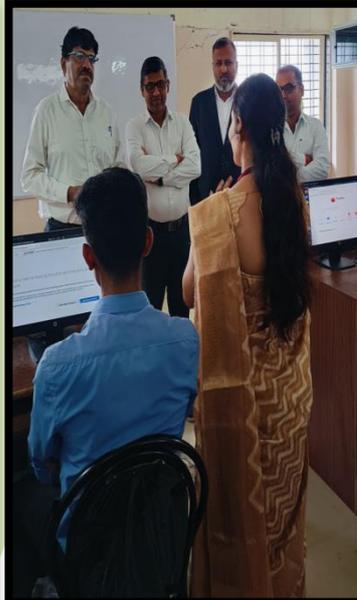
Dr. P. M. Patil, Principal, ATC addressed the students and advised them to take Dr M Visvesvarayyagaru as their role model, be confident in their mission and sharpen their skills to meet the global industrial demands. Dr. H. B. Jadhav, Dean of Academics, ATC encouraged the students to broaden their perspective and enhance their skills to be successful.

In this occasion the students of Computer Engineering department has participated in Poster Competition, Power Point Presentation competition and Quiz competition.
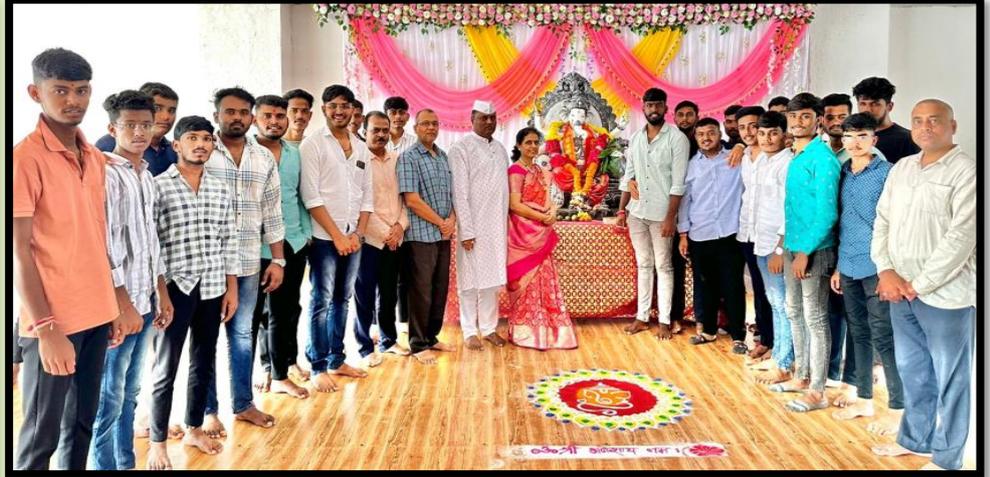
ENGINEER'S DAY CELEBRATION

Ganesh Festival Celebration 2K24

Adsul's Technical Campus, Department of Computer Engineering celebrated Ganesha Chaturthi by performing a Ganapathi Homa on 10th September 2024 at the Adsul's Technical Campus. The Ganapathi Homa is a traditional Hindu ritual dedicated to Lord Ganesha, performed to seek divine blessings. The celebration was attended by students, staff members, and the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer of Sakeshwar Gramin Seva Sanstha. The program included bhajans and devotional songs performed by students and staff. Prasad and sweets were distributed to everyone present, contributing to the festive atmosphere. The event concluded on a positive note, filling the campus with joyful and uplifting energy.

Articles by Students

Machine Customer

A machine customer uses AI and machine learning to interact independently with online services or platforms as if it were a human customer. A machine customer freely engages with businesses or services, and responds to human and machine queries and commands through a chatbot, virtual assistant or any other automated process.

A significant area where machine customers can come into play is as a purchase customer, automating a task that would otherwise require human intervention. For example, today, if a printer is running low on toner, a warning light comes on or a message pops up on the user's computer so that they can place an order with Staples or Amazon. In a machine customer role, the printer places the order and then alerts the person of its action.

This has several benefits such as immediacy, lack of distraction and traceability. The entire process is logged and accounted for. But there is still room for error, which is why Gartner predicts it will take years for machine customers to catch on.

The IT research and advisory firm sees a three-step process of machine customer adoption. In the first stage, machine customers are programs driven and manipulated by humans; preset rules determine each purchase. By 2026, we'll see the rise of the adaptable customer, where humans and machines work together, operating autonomously based on rules. Finally, by 2036, machines will be fully autonomous shoppers. They will still rely on rules, preferences and context for their decision-making, but the AI will be much more involved than it is now.

How do machine customers work?

Machine customers employ several AI-related technologies, including machine learning, natural language processing (NLP) and sometimes even deep learning. Though the process varies between industries and operations, here's an overview of how machine customers work:

- Input processing. In this first step, a user interacts with a machine customer, either typing a message or speaking a command.
- Language understanding and recognition. The machine customer uses NLP techniques to understand the user's input and intent.
- Response generation. After processing the input and retrieving necessary information, the machine customer produces a contextual response based on the input and its estimated intent.
- Natural language generation. In a generative AI scenario, the machine customer can use natural language generation techniques to create humanlike responses.
- Output delivery. Finally, the machine customer delivers its response to the user or target machine via text-based chat, voice or another medium.

Throughout this process, machine learning algorithms continuously monitor the interaction to improve the performance and accuracy of machine customers. They learn from interactions with users and adjust the models accordingly.

Evolution of machine customers

Machine customers are a relatively new phenomenon, and their evolution parallels advancements in AI, NLP and user experience design. Early machine customers were rule-based systems that followed rigid, predefined decision trees or scripts. Input from users, such as keywords, required exact matches, limiting their utility. Basic chatbots were among the first to use rule-based systems and suffered from an inability to recognize queries unless they specifically matched the keywords in the rules. The emergence of NLP and intent recognition in recent years coincided with chatbots' improved understanding of complex and even imprecise inquiries.

Machine customers then began to incorporate user data including past interactions, preferences and user history to provide more relevant and tailored responses. Next, they expanded beyond text-based interactions to support voice, touch and gesture. This allowed machine customers to interact with smartphones, smart speakers and chat interfaces.

AI advancements continue to expand the capabilities of machine customers, which currently generate more humanlike responses, understand contextual nuances and engage in more meaningful, natural conversations with users.

Who uses machine customers and why?

Many organizations and individuals use machine customers to aid their human customers and improve customer experiences. Here's a breakdown of who uses them and why:

Businesses: The most obvious consumers of machine customers, businesses use them to automate repetitive tasks such as inventory management, operating continuously and reducing errors by using predefined rules. Businesses also turn to machine customers for data-driven decisions, providing a more objective perspective, and for suggesting products to customers based on previous purchases.

Customer service centers: They use machine customers to manage human customer inquiries and support requests, as well as handle account management, troubleshooting, and providing information about products or services.

Financial institutions: Banks and other financial institutions use machine customers to assist human customers in managing their finances, as well as to provide services such as account inquiries, bill payments, funds transfers and financial advice.

Healthcare providers: Machine customers improve patient engagement, assisting patients with appointment scheduling, medication reminders and accessing medical information to reduce the administrative load.

Educational institutions: Machine customers answer student inquiries, aid in course enrollment and complete other administrative tasks.

E-commerce: Online retailers employ machine customers to help humans find products, provide personalized recommendations, answer product and order questions, promote events and ease the checkout process.

Hospitality and travel: In these sectors, machine customers handle hotel bookings, flight reservations, itinerary planning and customer inquiries, as well as provide travel recommendations, local information and assistance during the booking process.

Government and public services: While they might not have a product to sell, government agencies and public service organizations deploy machine customers to improve citizen engagement, provide information about government services, answer common questions, and assist with applications and form submissions.

Siddhi Walunjkar
Second Year 2024-25

Extended Reality (XR)

Extended Reality (XR) is the combination of human & computer-generated graphics interaction, which is in reality as well as the virtual environment. In basic terms, Extended Reality is a superset of Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR) & Mixed Reality (MR).

The concept of Extended Reality (XR) came into the picture when technologies like Augmented & Virtual reality, were being used by developers and tech-companies all across the globe. Many Sci-fiction movies have used the concept of Extended Reality (XR), but operating it in the real world is very different than in the reel world. To understand the technical aspect of Extended Reality (XR), we need to understand the technologies which are used to create Extended Reality (XR):

1. Augmented Reality (AR): The concept of augmented reality is that virtual objects and imaginations are put up in the real world. Augmented reality does not put us into any virtual or computer-generated graphics; rather it just creates a sense of illusion in digital gadgets. The users still have access to the real world & they can fully interact in both dimensions. The most common example is Pokémon-GO which used augmented reality so that the users can interact with the real as well as a virtual world with the help of digital gadgets. Other examples of augmented reality are the filters that we see in many apps, these just create an illusion of being there, but they are not.

2. Virtual Reality (VR): In virtual reality, the users are put into a fully virtual environment, where they can interact only in the virtual world. The graphics generated are mostly computer and artificial objects are designed to give a feel of being real. The users can feel every bit of virtual reality. Special VR devices are needed to put users into this environment which gives them a 360-degree view of the virtual world. These devices are designed to give a much real illusion to users.

3. Mixed Reality (MR): Mixed reality is a combination of AR & VR, where one can interact with the digital as well as the real world simultaneously. Users can visualize their surroundings in special MR devices. These MR devices are much more powerful than VR, and costly too! But these devices give you the power to interact with the surroundings digitally. For example, putting on an MR device will give you a view of your entire surroundings. You can do whatever you want, throw a ball, close the windows, etc which will be digitally in your MR headset, but in actual reality, things will remain as they are. Many companies are investing a huge amount of money for deeper research in this field of reality.

In a nut-shell, using Extended Reality (XR), people can visit places virtually, feel the same as they are present at that place, interact with other individuals on XR. Thus, it is a combination of all three AR, VR & MR.

Three Major Challenges Faced by Companies Developing Extended Reality (XR)

1. **Cost:** Cost is the most prominent challenge, that is faced by companies developing XR. The XR devices are very costly. Since many technologies are working together & a lot of hardware goes into the making of these devices, the cost is very high. If the cost is higher, common masses may not be able to use this product and companies developing would not able to increase their sales, this would not motivate the investors to invest their money into XR.

2. Hardware: Developing the hardware of XR devices is also a challenge for companies in this field. Since a lot of technologies, software & components are being used, making hardware is a difficult task. The hardware should just not be robust but also be compact and able to process a lot of information very quickly and swiftly, and on top of that, the hardware should be cheaper.

3. Privacy is a challenge will be faced both by the users as well as the companies. Since XR devices are required to create an environment based on the user requirement, a lot of private details might be needed to create a user-rich environment. Storage of such data can be costly on the company's side, & privacy of the information can be a worry on the user's side.

Applications of Extended Reality (XR)

1. **Entertainment Industry:** The entertainment industry can hugely benefit from XR, just the same way they are benefitting from AR & VR. The entertainment industry can find new and amazing ways to utilize this technology and earn profits.

2. **Sales & Marketing:** Companies can advertise their product via XR, & can give their users a hands-on experience about their product or service. This can be beneficial, as companies will have to spend less on their advertisement, rather they can directly give their customers the experience of using the product.

3. **Housing & Real Estate:** One can easily find the suitable housing via a brief walkthrough using XR, & owners can also find potential buyers from various other locations, as there will be no need to go through physically. The role of brokers would be eradicated in such a scenario.

4. **Education & Training:** The use of XR can be a boon for this industry. Students all across the globe can find and choose the right colleges & study there is at their location. Anyone could use this technology to study in any institution around the globe. Also, the training of employees and workers can be done remotely using XR.

5. **Work From Home for Remote Areas:** The employees & staff can visualize a live environment of their office or workplace & can attend meetings from their homes, and also instruct others on how to work, from their homes. Especially, when the area is remote & difficult to work, XR can be used so that the work can be done from home.

Prushottam Thombre
Third Year 24-25

Swami Vivekananda Life

Swami Vivekananda, known in his pre-monastic life as Narendra Nath Datta, was born in an affluent family in Kolkata on 12 January 1863. His father, Vishwanath Datta, was a successful attorney with interests in a wide range of subjects, and his mother, Bhuvaneshwari Devi, was endowed with deep devotion, strong character and other qualities. A precocious boy, Narendra excelled in music, gymnastics and studies. By the time he graduated from Calcutta University, he had acquired a vast knowledge of different subjects, especially Western philosophy and history. Born with a yogic temperament, he used to practise meditation even from his boyhood, and was associated with Brahmo Movement for some time.

At the threshold of youth Narendra had to pass through a period of spiritual crisis when he was assailed by doubts about the existence of God. It was at that time he first heard about Sri Ramakrishna from one of his English professors at college. One day in November 1881, Narendra went to meet Sri Ramakrishna who was staying at the Kali Temple in Dakshineshwar. He straightaway asked the Master a question which he had put to several others but had received no satisfactory answer: "Sir, have you seen God?" Without a moment's hesitation, Sri Ramakrishna replied: "Yes, I have. I see Him as clearly as I see you, only in a much intense sense."

Apart from removing doubts from the mind of Narendra, Sri Ramakrishna won him over through his pure, unselfish love. Thus began a guru-disciple relationship which is quite unique in the history of spiritual masters. Narendra now became a frequent visitor to Dakshineshwar and, under the guidance of the Master, made rapid strides on the spiritual path. At Dakshineshwar, Narendra also met several young men who were devoted to Sri Ramakrishna, and they all became close friends.

After a few years two events took place which caused Narendra considerable distress. One was the sudden death of his father in 1884. This left the family penniless, and Narendra had to bear the burden of supporting his mother, brothers and sisters. The second event was the illness of Sri Ramakrishna which was diagnosed to be cancer of the throat. In September 1885 Sri Ramakrishna was moved to a house at Shyampukur, and a few months later to a rented villa at Cossipore. In these two places the young disciples nursed the Master with devoted care. In spite of poverty at home and inability to find a job for himself, Narendra joined the group as its leader.

Sri Ramakrishna instilled in these young men the spirit of renunciation and brotherly love for one another. One day he distributed ochre robes among them and sent them out to beg food. In this way he himself laid the foundation for a new monastic order. He gave specific instructions to Narendra about the formation of the new monastic Order. In the small hours of 16 August 1886 Sri Ramakrishna gave up his mortal body.

After the Master's passing, fifteen of his young disciples (one more joined them later) began to live together in a dilapidated building at Baranagar in North Kolkata. Under the leadership of Narendra, they formed a new monastic brotherhood, and in 1887 they took the formal vows of sannyasa, thereby assuming new names. Narendra now became Swami Vivekananda (although this name was actually assumed much later.)

After establishing the new monastic order, Vivekananda heard the inner call for a greater mission in his life. While most of the followers of Sri Ramakrishna thought of him in relation to their own personal lives, Vivekananda thought of the Master in relation to India and the rest of the world. As the prophet of the present age, what was Sri Ramakrishna's message to the modern world and to India in particular? This question and the awareness of his own inherent powers urged Swamiji to go out alone into the wide world. So in the middle of 1890, after receiving the blessings of Sri Sarada Devi, the divine consort of Sri Ramakrishna, known to the world as Holy Mother, who was then staying in Kolkata, Swamiji left Baranagar Math and embarked on a long journey of exploration and discovery of India.

During his travels all over India, Swami Vivekananda was deeply moved to see the appalling poverty and backwardness of the masses.

He was the first religious leader in India to understand and openly declare that the real cause of India's downfall was the neglect of the masses. The immediate need was to provide food and other bare necessities of life to the hungry millions. For this they should be taught improved methods of agriculture, village industries, etc. It was in this context that Vivekananda grasped the crux of the problem of poverty in India (which had escaped the attention of social reformers of his days): owing to centuries of oppression, the downtrodden masses had lost faith in their capacity to improve their lot. It was first of all necessary to infuse into their minds faith in themselves. For this they needed a life-giving, inspiring message. Swamiji found this message in the principle of the Atman, the doctrine of the potential divinity of the soul, taught in Vedanta, the ancient system of religious philosophy of India. He saw that, in spite of poverty, the masses clung to religion, but they had never been taught the life-giving, ennobling principles of Vedanta and how to apply them in practical life.

Thus the masses needed two kinds of knowledge: secular knowledge to improve their economic condition, and spiritual knowledge to infuse in them faith in themselves and strengthen their moral sense. The next question was, how to spread these two kinds of knowledge among the masses? Through education – this was the answer that Swamiji found.

One thing became clear to Swamiji: to carry out his plans for the spread of education and for the uplift of the poor masses, and also of women, an efficient organization of dedicated people was needed. As he said later on, he wanted "to set in motion a machinery which will bring noblest ideas to the doorstep of even the poorest and the meanest." It was to serve as this 'machinery' that Swamiji founded the Ramakrishna Mission a few years later.

It was when these ideas were taking shape in his mind in the course of his wanderings that Swami Vivekananda heard about the World's Parliament of Religions to be held in Chicago in 1893. His friends and admirers in India wanted him to attend the Parliament. He too felt that the Parliament would provide the right forum to present his Master's message to the world, and so he decided to go to America. Another reason which prompted Swamiji to go to America was to seek financial help for his project of uplifting the masses.

Swamiji, however, wanted to have an inner certitude and divine call regarding his mission. Both of these he got while he sat in deep meditation on the rock-island at Kanyakumari. With the funds partly collected by his Chennai disciples and partly provided by the Raja of Khetri, Swami Vivekananda left for America from Mumbai on 31 May 1893.

His speeches at the World's Parliament of Religions held in September 1893 made him famous as an 'orator by divine right' and as a 'Messenger of Indian wisdom to the Western world'. After the Parliament, Swamiji spent nearly three and a half years spreading Vedanta as lived and taught by Sri Ramakrishna, mostly in the eastern parts of USA and also in London.

Ajikya Makone
Final Year 24-25

Photo Gallery

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Assistant Professor

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