



Established in 2004

GITA



Newsletter

2018

Winter

Vol 6.1



Our Patrons



Dr. Satya Prakash Panda
Chairman



Dr. Chandra Dhvaj Panda
Secretary



Mr. Biranchi Narayan Panda
Vice-Chairman

Chief Editor
Prof.(Dr.) M.K. Roul
Principal, GITA Bhubaneswar

Editor
Prof. Saqti Mohanty
Department of Physics

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

Prof. (Dr.) M.K. Roul

All great ideas begin with a commitment to the future. Education has always been a cornerstone of society, the pillar on which the bulwark of human existence rests, the leading light as mankind made his way in quest of the unknown.

We are a college with a difference! We value individualism, creativity and innovation and strive to nurture them in our students. Discipline, values and integrity are the very foundation of our institution. We aim to not just impart knowledge to the students, but also to inculcate in them - wisdom, compassion and a humanitarian spirit.

Our motto is to provide all students with quality education and all skills required to face life and build in each student a strong character and will power to excel globally. Hence we strive for bringing about all round development of the students with the help of innovative teaching learning practices. We wish to enable our students to be creative, competent and progressive as well as responsible persons. We assure you of quality education and also committing to achieve all round excellence by giving an opportunity to all our students to excel in academics, co-curricular and extracurricular activities with joy, interest, sensitivity and awareness during the process of learning.

I sincerely hope that this Institution will help in building up academic excellence and all round development of the students.



ALUMNI OF GITA TEACHING AT AN ORPHANAGE

ALUMNI SPEAK...

5-Step process to lead your career right

Er. Anurakta Mohanty

It's your life, DO OWN your career right.

1. Know your Desire (D): Sometimes in life, it's essential to break the shackles of society and understand where your interests and desires lie. You must devote time to knowing yourself at best. It's significant to identify what you are good at and in which areas your strength lies. In addition to it, you need to question yourself "are you passionate about doing this activity again and again?" Try to find which activity you are genuinely interested in doing. Knowing about your desires will help you focus more on the business. In turn, you have a high probability of getting your niche and forte.

2. Stay updated about career Opportunities (O): Upskill and Upgrade yourself. Ancestors and experts have told us that "Knowledge is Power", Knowledge is Bliss." It's essential to stay aware and updated on what's happening in the industry of your interest. Be it art, sports, technology, sales, or whichever field, stay inclined towards it, make sure to research and stay updated about career opportunities in it. You can invest time in reading articles, blogs, or watching videos related to the subject of your interest. Connect with your friends, professionals in the industry, and subject matter experts on how you can excel in this field. You can connect with career experts in any face-to-face classes or online sessions to get the best deals in the industry. These experts with domain knowledge and diverse experience can guide you towards choosing the right career path or solve any issues you are facing in it. Once you have a fair idea on your interests, you can monetize it into a career by staying updated and relevant in the industry.

3. Objectives & Goal Settings (O): Once you are aware of where your areas of interest are aligned, you must set up your career objectives and goals. Setting up goals will help you get a direction of exactly what you are looking forward to. Objectives are specific actions and measurable steps taken to achieve these goals. Many times, we set up goals, but since we don't mention and measure the objectives for these goals, it becomes impossible to achieve the goals. Hence, it's vital to set the targets right while you set your goals as per your areas of interest and knowledge.

4. Work for it (W): Knowing your passion, staying updated about different career opportunities, planning your goals right is on one side, and the other hand is about taking actions on your plans. You cannot achieve success without taking action for it. If you are staying in your comfort zone and not playing the real game, then getting industry-relevant experience will be difficult. So, if you try, learn, strive, thrive, then only the best outcome can be developed. Do not restrict yourself to just thoughts and instead take action to convert these thoughts to reality.

5. Networking (N): Networking plays an essential role in helping you to land in your dream job profile. There is a saying "You are the average of the five people you hang around with." Hence connect and network with people who can inspire you, unfold your potential, and lead you in the right pathway. For instance, If you are in an IT company, your networking group can have a mix of managers, CEOs, inspirational leaders or your friends and colleagues. Access to profiles of top-notch CXO level executives has become easy due to social media platforms like LinkedIn. Hence use these platforms wisely for maximum benefits. Network with these people, learn about the industry, get a flavour of domain knowledge, and apt skill sets required in your field. Networking with leaders can help you to fuel your thoughts, have an open mindset about the profession, and learn those innate leadership abilities from them. You can make this connection very worthwhile if you network effectively with the right people in your industry.



NANOTECHNOLOGY

Prof. (Dr.) G.Palai
Dean R & D, HOD, ECE

We know that matter consists of atoms. To be able to manipulate matter by manipulating individual atoms is a great feat and would open up a whole world of possibilities. It was the Nobel Laureate and Professor of Physics Richard Feynman, who first spoke about the possibility of manipulating individual atoms and the molecules. In this classic talk, "There's plenty of room at the bottom", which Feynman delivered in 1959 at the annual meeting of the American physical society at Caltech and he proposed the possibility of manipulating individual atoms and molecules, which would give rise to nanometre sized structures or nanostructures. He emphasized the importance of the nanoscale range and how the properties of materials and devices at the nanometre range could present future opportunities.

The use of nanotechnologies dates back to the medieval period. Stained glass windows found in medieval and Victorian churches contain different sized gold nanoparticles incorporated into the glass. The specific size of the gold nanoparticles imparts different colours to the glass. So in a sense, the first nanotechnologists were actually the glass workers of the medieval ages. Gold nanoparticles were also used in glazes in ancient pottery, to produce different coloured glazes. Of course, at that time, neither the glass worker nor glazier understood how and why different sized gold particles produced different colours.

It is believed that within the next few years' nanotechnology will have huge effects on many industries, including manufacturing, health care, energy, agriculture, communication, transportations, paints, textiles, electronics and much more. A great deal of research has been carried out in various fields of nanoscience and technology but most of them are in an early stage, some nanotechnologies which are commercially available at present are nanocoating and nanopowders which are used in variety of products available today.

Nano means dwarf and moreover it is one billionth. A nanometre (nm) is one billionth of a metre. To realize how small a nm is!, we can compare it with a human hair which is about 80,000 nm wide. Nanoscience is the study of phenomena and properties of nanostructures. These systems are intermediate between isolated atoms and molecules and bulk materials. Nanotechnology is the science of creating structures and devices using nanoscale building blocks. The invention of the scanning tunnelling microscope in the early 1980s, led to many important developments for the growth of nanotechnology. For the first time it became possible to see individual particle, leading to great spurt in the study of nanostructures. This resulted in some notable discoveries like that of fullerenes in 1986 and carbon nanotubes. A great deal of research was carried out on various semi conducting nanoclusters as well. Because of small size, the physical and chemical, electronic properties of nanostructures change as a function of size and are very different from that of their bulk counterparts. Due to the small size of nanoparticles, there are more atoms on the surface compared to the interior of the particles, which leads to large surface to volume ratio which turns leads to higher reactivity of nanoparticles. The large surface to volume ratio also results in more interaction between atoms in intermixed materials in nanocomposites which may lead to increasing of strength, increasing of heat resistance etc. Melting points of nanomaterials decreases for clusters smaller than a few hundred angstroms. For example, the melting temperature of gold decreases by approximately a factor of two when the cluster size is reduced from 10 nm to 2 nm. The electronic properties also change as a function of size. Discretization of the electronic energy levels take place along with an increase in the electronic bandgap energy which results in intriguing optical and electronic properties. Magnetic properties of nanoclusters are also very different from that of the corresponding bulk materials, for example nanoclusters of certain materials like Pd, Na, K and Rh are ferromagnetic, where as in bulk form, and these elements are paramagnetic. Another interesting phenomenon which arises due to the small size of nanoclusters is super paramagnetism. Nanostructures are structures with sizes between molecular and micrometer structures. They may be nanoparticles, nanowires and nanotubes according to their dimensions. Nanostructure materials may be large organic molecules, inorganic cluster compounds. A zero dimensional structure is one in which all three dimension are in nano scale, e.g. nanoparticles. A one dimensional structure is one in which two dimensional are in a nanoscale and is extended in the third dimension, eg. Nanowire and nano rods. Similarly two dimensional nanostructures is one dimension is the nanoscale and extended in the other two dimensions, for example; thin film. Nano-science and technology is the influence of many sciences like physics, chemistry, biology, materials science and engineering. Nano chemistry deals with synthesis of nanoscale building blocks with controlled size, shape structure and composition and their organisation into functional architectures using assembly, templating and lithographic techniques. Nanophysics deals with physical concepts that explain the changes which occur as the size scale shrinks toward the atomic scale. Nanobiology or nano-biotechnology is the use of nanotechnology in biology.

Source: Nano Science and Technology Consortium, A-118, First Floor, Sector-63, Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201301, India

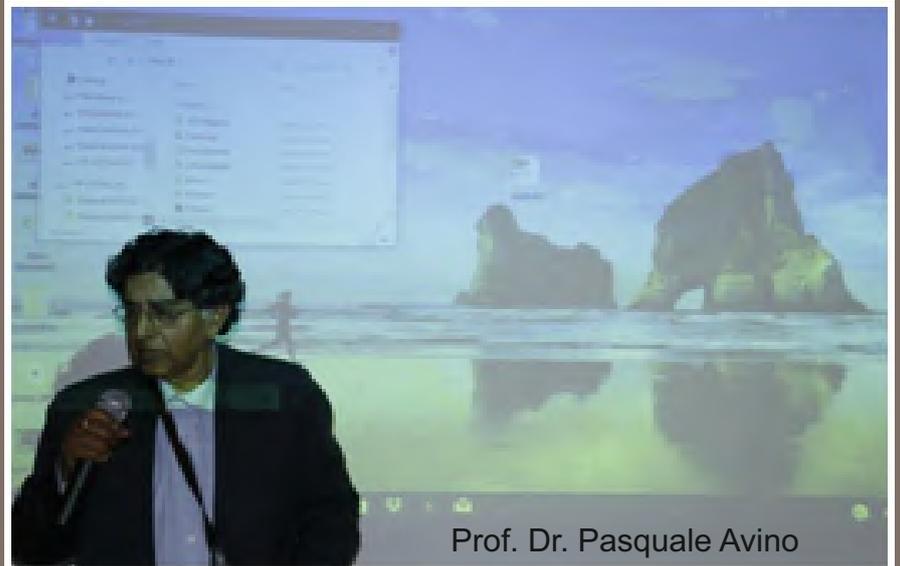
the
Pixel

Photography club



ISERM

International Seminar on e - Waste Recycling Management



Prof. Dr. Pasquale Avino



with Prof. Dr. Badal Bhattacharya.

Cultural Extravanza

AKANKSHA



INAUGURATION OF ALUMNI LOUNGE

GITA VINTAGE



GITA VINTAGE ACTIVITY WALL