

# Take off with SKYNeX



Image source:- Google

“Where mountains twist and slow,  
the Skyhype grows a flow!  
Zero traffic, no jams we see,  
No need of those roads which were made by de-  
stroying several trees!  
Uttarakhand has taken a high jump in the world of  
innovation,  
Now it’s our duty to support SKYNeX in their new  
creations.  
Through Science, Physics, Engineering and devel-  
opment technology,  
Let our dreams fly in air freely.  
Not only car but we can even call it flying drone,  
Where invention and technology take off and India  
our pride starts to roar.  
It came from Uttarakhand hill,  
Just to make sure our transport problems heal.  
Forty to 50 km once being a long way has deducted  
to a short distance in just one day!  
So! When are you going to plan your next ride?  
Ohh! Not by road but through Sky by enjoying the  
close nature high sky view just by your side.”

Imagine waking up in the morning and travel-  
ling through the high mountain ranges, enjoy-  
ing the view from the sky instead of spending  
hours stuck in traffic. This unique futuristic idea  
has been developed by Hapida Sky Private Lim-  
ited through its test aircraft, HAPIDA SKYNeX,  
a single-seater electric flying vehicle developed

by Uttarakhand innovators, including Ravi Tam-  
ta. The vehicle uses modified multirotor drone  
technology, allowing it to rise vertically and  
hover in the air. SKYNeX is designed to operate  
on electricity.

The main purpose of this project is to solve  
the transportation problems in mountainous  
regions. A road journey of around 40 kilome-  
tres, which takes approximately 90 minutes,  
has been potentially reduced to 10–15 minutes  
by air. This technology has been described as a  
“flying car”, but SKYNeX is more accurately de-  
scribed as a personal flying vehicle or crewed  
multirotor aircraft. The test flight represents  
a major step for Uttarakhand towards modern  
technology and could attract attention across  
the world. Slowly, we are moving from petrol  
pumps towards charging plugs.  
Like every new invention, SKYNeX also has  
challenges, such as limited flight range, weath-  
er conditions, safety, air traffic regulations,  
and government certification. However, by  
overcoming these challenges, one day, when a  
friend group plans a trip, the question won’t be  
which road? It will be replaced with: Which sky?

Shriya Devlekar  
TYBAMMC

# Robotic Mules: Carrying the Soldier’s Load

Robots and artificial intelligence are used in  
many applications in modern warfare. One  
of the most challenging areas of development is  
the application of robotic systems that help per-  
form dangerous tasks on the battlefield. Inno-  
vators like Arjun Agarwal have been developing  
robotic technology that can handle some of the  
most labour-intensive tasks for soldiers.

A robotic mule introduced by Arjun Agarwal  
can be used to carry heavy equipment and re-  
duce stress on soldiers who have to carry weap-  
ons, ammunition, rations, medical supplies,  
and communication equipment on long march-  
es. Such technology can be applied wherever  
the army has to go through tough terrain, from  
mountain peaks and deserts to forests, urban  
areas, and conflict zones. The robotic mule can  
be designed to carry equipment either by fol-  
lowing soldiers during their marches or navi-  
gating by using its intelligence to keep up with  
troops. Cutting-edge cameras and sensors can  
allow robotic technology to navigate on its own  
and avoid obstacles.

The key advantage of robotic systems in modern  
wars is the reduced risk to soldiers. Robots and  
artificial intelligence solutions can be used in  
dangerous environments where humans would  
be too exposed to danger. Using robotic systems  
in the army does not mean abandoning soldiers  
on the front line but rather making their work  
easier by delegating physically demanding or  
dangerous tasks to robots. The robotic mule  
represents a broader trend in defence technol-  
ogy development, in which the work of young  
innovators like Arjun Agarwal helps strengthen  
India’s standing with strong domestic defence

technologies. Such robotic systems could help  
the army become more self-sufficient while re-  
ducing risks to soldiers. They could also support  
the growth of India’s domestic defence sector  
and encourage advances in artificial intelli-  
gence, navigation and robotics.

However, the main threat and concern with  
these robots is their security, reliability, afford-  
ability, and ethical difficulties. Robotic systems  
that operate in dangerous areas have to be  
carefully designed and tested to be able to nav-  
igate difficult conditions. Such systems should  
not present additional security challenges and  
should have limited access. The future of mil-  
itary robotics may therefore not be about re-  
placing soldiers, but about giving them safer  
and smarter support in situations where every  
advantage matters.

Piyush Khairmode  
TYBAMMC



Image source:- Google

# From Isro To Cleaning The Cosmos

Imagine you are driving down a highway at  
28,000 kilometres per hour, with millions of  
pieces of trash floating around you. One small  
piece of paint or an old part from a rocket could  
easily destroy your vehicle. This isn’t a Holly-  
wood movie plot; it is a glimpse into the reality  
of what Earth’s orbit is like today. Dr Chiranjeevi  
Phanindra saw the problem with Earth’s orbit  
and could not ignore it.

He grew up in Chataparru, near Eluru in Andhra  
Pradesh. After completing his higher studies  
at top engineering institutes like IIT Kanpur  
and IIT Madras, he joined ISRO (Indian Space  
Research Organisation). For 14 long years, he  
worked on India’s most important space proj-  
ects. He also contributed to the famous “Chan-  
drayaan” moon missions and worked as the  
deputy project director for “Gaganyaan”, where  
India’s mission was to send humans into space.  
Working on missions where astronaut safety  
was the main task trained him to solve extreme-  
ly tough engineering problems.  
A major turning point was when Dr Chiran-  
jeevi represented ISRO at international space  
conferences. He learned that over 50,000 large  
pieces of trash and millions of tiny metal scraps  
were floating around Earth. If two large pieces  
of space trash collide, they create thousands of  
new pieces of space junk, causing a dangerous  
chain reaction called the ‘Kessler Syndrome’. It  
could destroy the satellites and make it impos-  
sible for people to travel into space. He realised  
one thing: while other companies were

launching more satellites every year, nobody  
had developed effective technologies to remove  
existing debris from orbit.  
Dr Chiranjeevi resigned from his job at ISRO to  
fix this and started his own space tech compa-  
ny, ‘Cosmoserve Space’ in Hyderabad. Instead  
of using traditional magnets, he and his team  
built robotic arms that were inspired by the Ve-  
nus flytrap plant. The team is developing soft,  
flexible robotic arms that can wrap around and  
catch different types of floating debris securely  
without slipping.  
Cosmoserve Space has since raised millions of  
dollars in funding and is continuing to devel-  
op and test its cleanup technology directly in  
space. He turned from a rocket scientist into a  
cosmic cleaner. Dr Chiranjeevi is just proving to  
everyone that protecting our environment in  
space is just as important as exploring it.

Shivani Kedar  
TYBAMMC

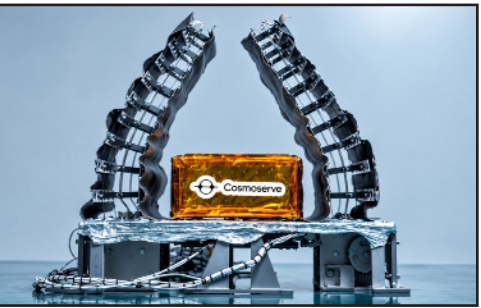


Image source:- Google

## DID YOU KNOW?



Tradition meets digital craftsmanship in  
Pune as sculptors like Viraj Khataavkar,  
alongside local tech studios and engi-  
neers, use 3D scanning and robotic carv-  
ing to immortalize historic Ganapati idols  
with precision. This technology allows  
artisans to produce detailed, eco-friendly  
shadu mati molds in days without drying  
delays, freeing up valuable time for  
hand-detailing sacred expressions.



Visually impaired Govindas in Mumbai  
are training to make a five-layer human  
pyramid for Dahi Handi 2026. They use  
audio signals to know when and where to  
move. The team has been taking part in  
Dahi Handi since 2013. This year, they  
hope to reach a new height with better  
training, teamwork and safety while  
showing that challenges cannot stop their  
spirit.

## POSITIVE IMPACT

# AI Cloning: The Human Copy

Artificial intelligence is something no one needs an introduction to; from finding information to helping us complete tasks with simple prompts. As AI has grown, it has moved beyond just giving answers or generating content and has started learning detailed patterns from human data. This progress in technology and AI specifically has brought us to AI cloning. AI cloning technology is something no one could have imagined a few years back, because reproducing the exact features of a human being individually from existing data, learning their personal patterns and creating an exact clone of the human; from voice to face and expressions to accent.

With this ability, AI cloning is opening possibilities for the way people learn, communicate and work. For businesses and educators, this means creating training videos and lessons without recording every version from the beginning. Some systems can

even make a cloned voice to speak different languages while keeping its original sound and expression, making learning and communication easier to access across different regions. AI avatars can also present the same content to different audiences, helping businesses and educators reach more people without repeating the entire production process.

The creative world is seeing its own possibilities, with filmmakers recreating a performer's voice or appearance to preserve older performances or create new ones, while musicians are open to new experiments with this cloning technology. When technology can recreate something as personal as a human voice, its value goes much deeper than entertainment.

That personal side of AI cloning is already being seen in healthcare. ElevenLabs, an AI audio software company, works with Bridging Voice, a medical NGO, to provide voice

cloning support for people with ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis) and motor neuron disease, conditions that can gradually affect their ability to speak. This collaboration helps preserve a patient's original voice so that when speaking becomes difficult, they can use it through communication devices, allowing them to hold on to something deeply connected to their identity.

But the same technology which can give someone their voice back can also be used to steal someone's identity. Cloned voices and faces can be used for scams and misinformation without permission, making it harder for people to know what is real. This is where ethics becomes important. People should have control over how their voice, face and identity are copied. Consent, privacy protection, clear labels and human supervision can help prevent misuse. AI cloning can preserve human expres

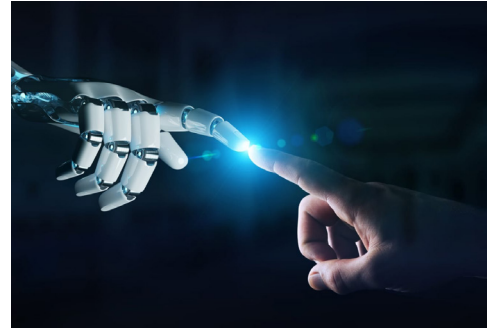


IMAGE SOURCE- GOOGLE

sion, expand communication and support people in ways that were difficult to imagine before. But technology should never grow faster than our responsibility to use it. After all, a digital copy may be artificial, but the identity behind it is human.

**Shubham Lad**  
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## AI च्या युगात हरवत चाललेली मानवी बुद्धिमत्ता

आजचे युग हे विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग आहे. पूर्वी एखादे काम करण्यासाठी माणसाला खूप वेळ आणि मेहनत घ्यावी लागत होती. परंतु आज अनेक कामे यंत्रांच्या मदतीने काही मिनिटांत पूर्ण होतात. मोबाईल, संगणक, इंटरनेट, रोबोट आणि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) यामुळे माणसाचे जीवन खूप सोपे झाले आहे. पण या सगळ्या प्रगतीमध्ये एक प्रश्न मनात येतो, तो म्हणजे “यंत्राच्या युगात माणूस कुठे आहे?”

पूर्वी माणूस आपल्या दैनंदिन कामांसाठी एकमेकांवर अवलंबून असायचा. घरातील लोक एकत्र बसून गप्पा मारायचे. मित्र भेटल्यावर प्रत्यक्ष बोलायचे. सण-समारंभात नातेवाईक एकत्र यायचे. आता मात्र परिस्थिती बदलली आहे. एकाच घरात राहणारे लोकसुद्धा अनेक वेळा आपल्या मोबाईलमध्ये व्यस्त असतात. समोरची व्यक्ती काय बोलत आहे यापेक्षा मोबाईलच्या स्क्रीनवर काय आहे, याकडे जास्त लक्ष दिले जाते.

यंत्रांमुळे शिक्षणातही मोठे बदल झाले आहेत. विद्यार्थ्यांना इंटरनेटवरून कोणतीही माहिती काही सेकंदांत मिळते. ऑनलाइन वर्ग, शैक्षणिक व्हिडिओ आणि AI सारखी साधने अभ्यासासाठी उपयोगी ठरतात. पण प्रत्येक गोष्टीसाठी तंत्रज्ञानावर अवलंबून राहणे योग्य नाही. स्वतः विचार करण्याची सवय कमी झाली तर विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कल्पनाशक्तीवर आणि निर्णय घेण्याच्या क्षमतेवर परिणाम होऊ शकतो.

यंत्रांनी माणसाचा वेळ वाचवला आहे, हे नक्की. घरातील अनेक कामे उपकरणांमुळे सहज होतात. प्रवासासाठी विविध साधने उपलब्ध आहेत. बँकेची कामे, खरेदी, शिक्षण आणि मनोरंजन हे सर्व मोबाईलवर करता येते. त्यामुळे जीवन अधिक आरामदायी झाले आहे. मात्र या सोयीसोबत काही समस्या देखील निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. सतत मोबाईल वापरल्यामुळे माणूस स्वतःच्या आजूबाजूच्या जगापासून दूर जात आहे.

आज माणसाकडे बोलण्यासाठी अनेक सोशल मीडिया प्लॅटफॉर्म आहेत, पण मनापासून बोलण्यासाठी वेळ कमी आहे. हजारो ऑनलाइन मित्र असले तरी प्रत्यक्ष

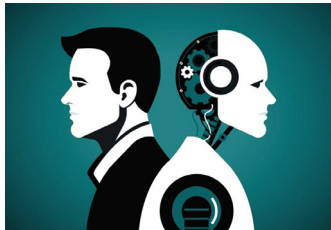


IMAGE SOURCE- GOOGLE

आयुष्यातील जवळची माणसे कधी कधी दूर होताना दिसतात. तंत्रज्ञानाने माणसांना जोडले आहे, पण काही वेळा त्याच तंत्रज्ञानामुळे माणसांमधील प्रत्यक्ष संवाद कमी झाला आहे.

यंत्रे स्वतःहून वाईट नाहीत. त्यांचा योग्य वापर केला तर ती माणसासाठी वरदान ठरू शकतात. डॉक्टरांना उपचारांमध्ये मदत करणे, विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण देणे, शेतकऱ्यांना आधुनिक साधने उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि कठीण कामे सोपी करणे अशा अनेक गोष्टी यंत्रांमुळे शक्य झाल्या आहेत. प्रश्न यंत्रांचा नाही, तर आपण त्यांचा किती आणि कसा वापर करतो याचा आहे.

माणसाने विज्ञानाची निर्मिती आपल्या जीवनासाठी केली आहे. त्यामुळे विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करताना माणुसकी, नाती आणि भावना विसरता कामा नये. मोबाईल आपल्या हातात असावा; पण आपण मोबाईलच्या हातात नसावे. यंत्रे आपली मदतनीस असावीत, आपले जीवन नियंत्रित करणारी साधने नसावीत. शेवटी एवढेच म्हणावेसे वाटते की, यंत्रांच्या युगात माणसाने यंत्रांसारखे नव्हे, तर माणूस म्हणून जगणे गरजेचे आहे. तंत्रज्ञान स्वीकारताना माणुसकी जपली, तर विज्ञानाची प्रगती खऱ्या अर्थाने समाजासाठी उपयुक्त ठरेल. यंत्रे कितीही आधुनिक झाली तरी प्रेम, भावना, नाती आणि माणुसकी यांची जागा ती कधीच घेऊ शकणार नाहीत.

**Pritam Gaikwad**  
TYBAMMC

## माणसाच्या नजरेपलीकडे: आता AI शोधणार तारे



IMAGE SOURCE- GOOGLE

एकेकाळी आकाशाकडे पाहून माणूस ताऱ्यांची रहस्ये उलगडत होता; आज मात्र यंत्रेच आकाश वाचायला शिकत आहेत. आकाशाकडे पाहताना फक्त तारे आणि ग्रह दिसतात; पण त्यामागे असंख्य रहस्ये दडलेली आहेत. आज कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) आणि मशीन लर्निंगच्या मदतीने यंत्रे या रहस्यांचा शोध घेऊ लागली आहेत.

दुर्बिणींमधून दररोज प्रचंड प्रमाणात माहिती मिळते. ताऱ्यांच्या प्रकाशातील बदल, नवीन खगोलीय वस्तू, ग्रहांची हालचाल किंवा अंतराळातील अचानक घडणाऱ्या घटना यांचा अभ्यास यंत्रे काही क्षणांत करू शकतात. त्यामुळे शास्त्रज्ञांना महत्वाच्या घटनांचा वेगाने शोध घेता येतो. विशेष म्हणजे, एखादा ग्रह आपल्या ताऱ्यासमोरून जाताना ताऱ्याच्या प्रकाशात होणारा अगदी छोटासा बदलही AI ओळखू शकतो. अशा प्रकारे अंतराळातील नवीन ग्रह आणि अनोख्या घटना शोधण्यास मदत होत आहे. मात्र यंत्रे माणसाची जागा घेणार नाहीत. यंत्रे माहिती शोधतील, पण त्याचा अर्थ लावून विश्वाचे नवे रहस्य उलगडण्याचे काम माणूसच करेल.

आज आपण आकाशाकडे फक्त पाहत नाही; आपण यंत्रांना आकाश समजायला शिकवत आहोत. आज विज्ञान खूप पुढे गेले आहे. पूर्वी माणूस दुर्बिणीतून आकाशाकडे पाहून तारे, ग्रह आणि इतर गोष्टींचा अभ्यास करत असे. पण आता यंत्रांचीही यामध्ये मदत घेतली जात आहे. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आणि आधुनिक यंत्रे आकाशातील माहिती समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहेत. अंतराळात रोज अनेक गोष्टी घडत असतात. काही तारे चमकतात, काहींची चमक कमी होते, ग्रह आपल्या कक्षेत फिरत असतात, तर कधी एखादी नवीन खगोलीय वस्तू दिसून येते. एवढ्या मोठ्या आकाशाचा आणि त्यातील प्रत्येक बदलाचा अभ्यास माणसाने एकट्याने करणे कठीण आहे. त्यामुळे यंत्रे हा डेटा तपासून महत्वाच्या गोष्टी शोधायला मदत करतात. यंत्रांची खास गोष्ट म्हणजे ती खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात माहिती कमी वेळात तपासू शकतात. एखाद्या ताऱ्याच्या प्रकाशात छोटासा बदल झाला तरी तो लक्षात येऊ शकतो. अशा छोट्या बदलातून एखादा नवीन ग्रह किंवा दुसरी महत्वाची घटना समोर येऊ शकते. यामुळे शास्त्रज्ञांचा वेळ वाचतो आणि त्यांना विश्वाबद्दल नवीन माहिती मिळते. कदाचित भविष्यात अशी यंत्रे आपल्याला अंतराळातील अशा अनेक गोष्टी सांगतील, ज्यांची आज आपल्याला कल्पनाही नाही. पण यंत्रे कितीही हुशार झाली तरी त्यांना दिशा देणारा माणूसच आहे. माणसाची जिज्ञासा आणि यंत्रांची गती एकत्र आली, तर विश्व समजून घेण्याच्या आपल्या प्रवासाला नवी दिशा मिळू शकते.

आज आकाश फक्त डोळ्यांनी पाहण्याची गोष्ट राहिलेली नाही. ते आता माहितीचे एक मोठे पुस्तक बनले आहे आणि यंत्रे त्याची पाने वाचायला शिकत आहेत. आता यंत्रे फक्त आकाशाकडे पाहत नाहीत, तर त्यातील रहस्ये समजून घ्यायलाही शिकत आहेत. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने आकाशातील बदल, तारे आणि विश्वाची माहिती अधिक अचूकपणे समोर येत आहे.

**Nikita Pawar**  
FYBAMMC

## Lost in Translation or Found in Creativity?

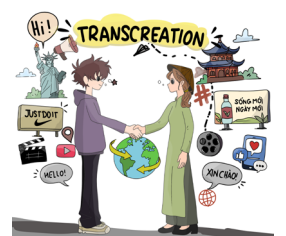
Translating is more than transforming an idea or a message from one language to another. Nevertheless, cross-cultural communication is not that simple. A literal translation could mean the same thing but not bring out the same humour, emotions or cultural references. That is where transcreation comes in. Transcreation is a combination of both translation and creativity where an idea is adapted to suit a specific audience while still maintaining its intention and impact.

This concept is evident in advertising. While a good phrase in English might translate well in Marathi or Hindi, a word-by-word translation might make it sound awkward or meaningless. A transcreative strategy does not necessarily involve literal translation; instead, it transforms the words or references to convey the same inten

tion and impact to the target audience. Humour is one of the hardest things in translation. The humour in a sentence depends on wordplay, slang or cultural understanding. Thus, a direct translation can make a funny advertisement appear irrelevant and meaningless. With transcreation, the writer has the liberty to develop a new joke or pun that works for the target language. Another interesting example of transcreation is films and television. When foreign films are dubbed in Indian languages, dialogues are usually not translated literally but are adapted to sound natural for Indian audiences. That makes the characters' dialogues and the situations more natural and relatable for Indian viewers. Transcreation can also be increasingly seen on social media. Foreign companies regularly use their global campaigns, memes,

and other digital content to suit a particular language or a region where they operate. When a brand's campaign is targeted at an international audience, its adaptation is often done with allusions to the particular culture, festivals, popular sayings or jokes. However, the issue of transcreation should be treated responsibly. Excessive adaptation may result in changing the meaning or even the cultural context of the campaign. The question is how to find the right balance between faithfulness to the original and creativity reshaping it for audiences.

This means that transcreation demonstrates that successful communication does not always mean translating words; it means translating emotions and experiences. In the modern world, where content regularly moves across linguistic and cultural barriers, cre



CARICATURE- ALOK RAJBHAR

ativity is an important element of translation. Sometimes, something is not lost in translation; it is discovered through creativity.

**Siddhi Gosavi**  
ALUMNI

## NEGATIVE IMPACT

### Is AI making us think less?



IMAGE SOURCE - GOOGLE

**A**I has changed the way we work, study and communicate with people. It has made our lives easier but also very low-effort. “One prompt and work done” has become the universal solution for everyone using AI. Students use websites like ChatGPT to summarise answers, research, and to generate ideas. This ease is very helpful, but it questions our ability to understand and analyse the information. This raises an important question: “Does AI have such a huge impact on our brains?” The answer is “NO”. However, relying on AI for basic answers and ideas can make us depend on it more than we should. This results in AI thinking for us rather than doing it ourselves and hinders our creativity. Before AI, we used to complete our homework and assignments using multiple online sources, which made our brains work through searching, reading and understanding information. But now, we can simply type a question and get a structured answer within seconds.

A recent MIT Lab test reported that “excessive reliance on AI-driven solutions” may contribute to “Cognitive Offloading” and the shrinking of critical thinking abilities. The concept of Cognitive Offloading refers to when we transfer a mental task to AI instead

of doing it ourselves. A research study at MIT University looked at people using AI for writing assignments and essays and compared them with people writing without any help from AI. They saw visible

differences in the essays. It shows that students are highly dependent on AI for basic knowledge. A 2025 study stated that students using ChatGPT-based study materials performed worse than those who studied on their own. This does not mean that we

should stop using it. But this shows that we can still use our brains to write essays and assignments on our own.

AI becomes a problem if we are totally dependent on it. The quick response has made us so dependent that if something is difficult, we very casually say, “Let’s ask AI”. Instead, we can first develop our own ideas and then ask AI to refine them. Our brains need exercise, just like our bodies. We can use AI wisely so that it can benefit us without losing our ability to think. After all, technology may be getting smarter, but that does not mean we should stop using our own minds.

**Samruddhi Deo**  
English Editor

“One prompt and work done.”

*“Does AI have such a huge impact on our brains?” The answer is No. However, relying on AI for basic answers and ideas can make us depend on it more than we should.*

### Caught in the Phishing Trap!



IMAGE SOURCE - GOOGLE

**T**he internet is used for almost everything today. As our internet usage increases, so do scammers’ efforts to trick people. Personal information can fall into the wrong hands through a single careless click. One of the most common ways this happens is through phishing scams, which often begin with a fake email or message.

Phishing is a type of online scam in which scammers pretend to be someone we know or trust. They may send fake messages or emails pretending to be from a bank, company, delivery service, or a government department. The main aim is to steal information such as passwords, banking details, card numbers, or OTPs.

For instance, if your bank account requires a KYC update, you may receive a message saying that “Your account will be blocked until you complete the process.” The message also contains a link that appears legitimate. However, clicking the link could lead you to a fake website that looks similar to your bank’s official website. If you enter your personal or banking information there, it could be sent directly to the scammer.

Phishing scams are becoming more difficult to identify because scammers use technology to make them look credible. They can create fake websites, copy logos, and use information collected from social media. With

the help of artificial intelligence, even fake messages can appear more professional and convincing.

However, we can protect ourselves by taking precautions. We should always verify who has sent a link and whether it is genuine before clicking on it. Unknown links and attachments should be avoided. Most importantly, we should never share our OTP, PIN, password, or banking details over a message or phone call.

If we receive a suspicious message, we should check the information through the organisation’s official website or app. We can also report the message instead of forwarding it. Taking a few seconds to check a message can save us from losing money or important personal information.

Technology has made our lives easier, but it has also created new risks. Even those who think they are being careful can become victims of phishing. Therefore, being alert and informed is extremely important in today’s digital age. A major loss can come from just one message, one link, or one careless click. Always remember: think before you click.

**Tanvi Bagwe**  
TYBAMMC

### The Internet Never Forgets

**W**hat if the Internet remembers everything you have already forgotten? Think about it. You shared something when you were 15 years old; years later, someone could find it again when you are 25. The thought may seem strange, but it can happen because of the Internet.

Digital footprints are similar to footprints in the sand. The difference is that footprints in the sand can vanish, but things we put online are not always easy to remove. When we use the Internet, we search, click, comment, and share photos and videos. All these activities become a part of our identity. We might think we are just browsing, but we are also leaving a mark of ourselves online.

Digital footprints are mainly of two types: active and passive. An active footprint is the mark we leave on purpose. This includes things like Instagram stories, comments, reels, online reviews, or sharing our location. A passive footprint is created without our knowledge. Websites might remember our searches, while apps might collect information about what we do, and also track our browsing behaviour or location.

Deleting something from the Internet does not always mean it has completely disappeared. Someone may have already taken a screenshot, recorded the screen, sent the message to a friend, or downloaded the photo. Once we share something, we might lose control over where it goes next. We often hear the saying, “First impressions last.” Nowadays, our online identity can become someone’s first impression of us. People may form opinions about us by looking at our posts, comments, photographs, or the kind of content we share.

A digital footprint is not always negative. The Internet can also create opportunities. We can showcase our talent through artwork, creative projects, achievements, educational content or a professional profile, helping others discover our skills and interests.

Privacy is not only about keeping our passwords safe. We share many details about ourselves through social media and different apps. Our photos, location, college, daily activities, and interests can tell a lot about our lives. So, we should ask ourselves how much



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Ramayana: A Mythological Epic Re-imagined

What happens when India's biggest mythological story meets a ₹4,000 crore budget and some of the world's most advanced filmmaking technology? The audience will soon find out. Director Nitesh Tiwari's Ramayana, starring Ranbir Kapoor as Lord Rama, Sai Pallavi as Devi Sita, and KGF-fame Yash as Ravana, is being made on a scale rarely seen in the Indian film industry. Making it one of the biggest and most ambitious film projects ever attempted in India, the two-part epic reportedly carries a combined budget of around ₹4,000 crore. From its enormous sets to its digital recreation of kingdoms, forests and battlefields, the film is attempting to build an entire mythological world on a scale Indian audiences have rarely experienced. But the real work may be happening behind the camera.

The VFX company DNEG, behind films such as Dune, Oppenheimer and Inception, is leading the visual-effects work. The production is also being designed for IMAX, with huge digital environments, creatures and battle sequences requiring an advanced filmmaking pipeline. The Production team said an 86-camera volumetric capture rig is used to capture performers and environments from multiple angles and later recreate them digitally. Vicon Valkyrie motion-capture systems are being used for complex creatures, action and crowd scenes to track movement with high precision.

This may sound like a collection of very

expensive cameras and complicated words, but the purpose is simple: make a digitally created world feel real. And that is where Ramayana could become important for Indian cinema. India has never lacked stories. Our mythology, folklore and history are filled with kingdoms, mythical beasts, armies and fantastical worlds that could rival international franchises. What has often been harder is bringing those worlds to life with convincing visual effects. Ramayana could encourage Indian film studios to invest more in VFX infrastructure, specialists and advanced production technology. It signals to global filmmakers that India is not only a market for visual-effects work, but a place capable of building world-class cinematic worlds. The aim is not simply to make an Indian epic resemble Hollywood productions but to prove that Indian stories can create their own visual standard. And if Ramayana pulls that off, the biggest thing it builds may not be Lanka. It may be the future of Indian VFX.

Shubham Lad  
SYBAMMC



Image source -Google

## अष्टपैलू अत्रे



Image source -Google

मराठी साहित्य, पत्रकारिता, शिक्षण, नाटक आणि सामाजिक क्षेत्रात आपल्या कर्तृत्वाचा ठसा उमटवणारे अष्टपैलू व्यक्तिमत्त्व म्हणजे आचार्य प्रल्हाद केशव अत्रे. आपल्या प्रभावी लेखणीने, विनोदी शैलीने आणि ओजस्वी वक्तृत्वाने त्यांनी महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक जीवनावर मोठा प्रभाव पाडला. साहित्यिक म्हणून लोकप्रियता मिळवतानाच त्यांनी पत्रकारिता आणि सामाजिक चळवळींमध्येही सक्रिय योगदान दिले. त्यांच्या बहुआयामी कार्यामुळे आचार्य अत्रे हे महाराष्ट्राच्या इतिहासातील एक उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिमत्त्व ठरतात.

प्रल्हाद केशव अत्रे हे आचार्य अत्रे म्हणून ओळखले जातात. केशवकुमार हे त्यांचे टोपणनाव. त्यांचा जन्म १३ ऑगस्ट १८६८ साली पुणे जिल्ह्यातील कोडीत खुर्द या गावी झाला. त्यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव केशव व आईचे नाव अन्नपूर्णाबाई असे होते. त्यांचे वडील लिपिक होते आणि काही काळासाठी सासवड नगरपालिकेचे सचिव होते. सासवडच्या एम.ई.एस. वाघिरे हायस्कूल मधून अत्रे यांनी प्राथमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण पूर्ण केले. फर्ग्युसन महाविद्यालयातून त्यांनी मॅट्रिक पूर्ण केले. पुणे विद्यापीठातून त्यांनी कला शाखेची पदवी पूर्ण केली. पदवीनंतर अत्रे यांनी शाळेत शिक्षक म्हणून काम केले. अत्रे यांनी लंडनमधील विद्यापीठातून टी.डी. पूर्ण केले.

आचार्य अत्र्यांनी मराठी भाषेत विपुल लेखन केले असून त्यांची अनेक पुस्तके प्रसिद्ध झालेली आहेत. अत्रे हे विनोदी लेखक होतेच पण त्यांच्या विनोदी लेखनातून ते

एक उपरोध सुद्धा द्यायचे. 'तो मी नव्हेच', 'मोरूची मावशी', 'घराबाहेर' अशी अनेक नाटके अत्रे यांची लोकप्रसिद्ध झाली. 'झेंडूची फुले' हे काव्य, 'बत्ताशी आणि इतर कथा' हे कथासंग्रह तसेच आत्मचरित्र, कादंबऱ्या असे अनेक लेखन अत्रे यांनी केले. १९४० मध्ये त्यांनी 'नवयुग' साप्ताहिक सुरू केले. आचार्य अत्रेंनी पत्रकारितेतही महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले. त्यांनी 'अध्यापन', 'रत्नाकर', 'मनोरमा' यांसारखी मासिके सुरू केली. सुरुवातीला त्यातून काँग्रेसची विचारसरणी मांडली जात होती. पुढे १९५६ मध्ये त्यांनी 'मराठा' दैनिक सुरू केले. निर्भीड लेखणी आणि प्रभावी मांडणीमुळे त्यांची पत्रकारिता विशेष गाजली.

मुख्यमंत्री मोर्जी देसाई यांच्या काळात अन्याय वाढत गेला आणि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ उभी राहिली. या चळवळीत अत्रे यांचा सिंहाचा वाटा होता. आपल्या लेखणीने, वाणीने वणवा कसा पेटवायचा हे काम अत्रे ह्यांनी चळवळीसाठी केले. काहीही झाल तरी राज्याचे नाव महाराष्ट्रच असले पाहिजे हे त्यांनी आग्रहाने मांडले. 'याद राखा, महाराष्ट्रच नाव बदलाल तर' या आपल्या अग्रलेखाच्या शीर्षकापासून सरकारला इशारा दिला.

विनोद उपरोध आणि सामाजिक भाष्य यांचा सुंदर संगम अत्रेच्या लेखनशैलीत दिसून येतो. सगळ्यांना समजेल, उमजेल, पटेल अशी साधी ओघवती त्याचबरोबर बोलीभाषेचा जवळ जाणारी भाषा हे त्यांच्या लेखनाचे वैशिष्ट्य. विनोदातून समाजातील विसंगतीवर नेमकेपणाने भाष्य करण्याची त्यांची हातोटी विलक्षण होती. त्यामुळे त्यांचे लेखन मनोरंजक तर होतेच, पण विचार करायलाही भाग पाडणारे होते.

Kaustubh Nagarkar  
FYBAMMC

## स्वतंत्रता दिवस की पुकार

पंद्रह अगस्त का दिन कहता  
पंद्रह अगस्त का दिन कहता आज़ादी अभी अधूरी है।  
सपने सच होने बाकी है, रावी की शपथ न पूरी है।

जिनकी लाशों पर पग धरकर आज़ादी भारत में आई, वे अब तक हैं खानाबदोश ग़म की काली बदली छाई ॥

कलकत्ते के फुटपाथों पर जो आंधी-पानी सहते हैं।  
उनसे पूछो, पंद्रह अगस्त के बारे में क्या कहते हैं।।

हिंदू के नाते उनका दुःख सुनते यदि तुम्हें लाज आती। तो सीमा के उस पार चलो सभ्यता जहां कुचली जाती।।

इंसान जहां बेचा जाता, ईमान खरीदा जाता है।  
इस्लाम सिसकियां भरता है, डालर मन में मुस्काता है।

भूखों को गोली नंगों को हथियार पिन्हाए जाते हैं।  
सूखे कंठों से जेहादी नारे लगवाए जाते हैं।

लाहौर, कराची, ढाका पर मातम की है काली छाया  
। पख्तूनों पर, गिलगित पर है ग़मगीन गुलामी का साया ॥

बस इसीलिए तो कहता हूं आज़ादी अभी अधूरी है।  
कैसे उल्लास मनाऊं मैं? थोड़े दिन की मजबूरी है।

दिन दूर नहीं खंडित भारत को पुनः अखंड बनाएंगे।  
गिलगित से गारो पर्वत तक आज़ादी पर्व मनाएंगे।

उस स्वर्ण दिवस के लिए आज से कमर कसें  
बलिदान करें। जो पाया उसमें खो न जाएं, जो खोया उसका ध्यान करें ॥

- भारतरत्न अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी  
पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री  
Source : Google



## Did you know?

**For Spider-Man: Brand New Day, the team used a specially designed camera rig, known as the “Cyclops Cam”, mounted on Tom Holland’s head to capture Spider-Man’s point of view. Using a camera with a mirror system allowed Holland’s real movements during action scenes to create immersive first-person shots, making audiences feel as if they were swinging and fighting alongside Spider-Man.**

### Interesting Facts

Christopher Nolan’s The Odyssey is the first film that was shot entirely on 15-perf IMAX cameras. The team used an angled mirror system for shots that kept the actors’ eye contact natural. They also adapted IMAX technology for locations and action sequences. Christopher Nolan’s The Odyssey combined big visuals with storytelling on an impressive scale.

## Duty over fear: The IAF’s untold sacrifice in Kargil

How does it feel to fly into one of the most dangerous battle zones in the world, knowing that every mission could be your last? The newly released Netflix series Operation Safed Sagar answers this question with the unseen story of the Indian Air Force during the 1999 Kargil War.

Released on 7th August 2026, directed by Oni Sen, the series stars Siddharth, Jimmy Shergil and Abhay Verma, along with other well-known artists. As Indians, we always hear heroic stories about the Indian Army in wars; we must’ve heard about the Kargil War and the Army’s contribution to the victory. But the Indian Army was not the only wing; the Indian Air Force was another wing that led us to victory. The contributions of the Indian Air Force are not always discussed in detail like the army. Through this series, creators Abhijeet Singh Parmar and Kushal Srivastava have brought the integral part of the war to the forefront and shown the challenges faced by the Air Force pilots. The makers conducted research and connected with several Indian Air Force veterans to bring authenticity to the story. The plot revolves around how, as the Kargil War worsened, the Golden Arrows Squadron was sent on dangerous missions in Himalayan terrain where every decision meant life or death.

Led by Flight Commander, Squadron Leader Ajay Ahuja, whose inspirational story

during Operation Safed Sagar remains unforgettable, this six-episode series follows these soldiers’ lives both in and out of uniform, showing their families, friendships, and sacrifices.

Beyond a war series, Operation Safed Sagar imparts a strong feeling of patriotism and courage. It reminds Indian citizens that the freedom and security which we take for granted come with sacrifices and struggles of the Indian Armed Forces. Behind every successful mission are the soldiers who leave their families behind and put their lives at risk to protect the nation. For youth, this series is a mental nudge that patriotism isn’t just celebrated on national festivals. It’s a daily respect for those who guard our borders. Operation Safed Sagar tells the story of brave men who faced deadly skies, proving that true bravery isn’t about being fearless; it’s about putting duty before self.

Rewa Ghag  
Editor-in-Chief



Image source -Google