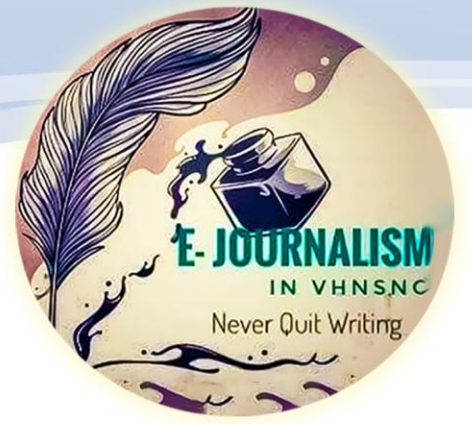


# V-ZINE

A Step Ahead Social Enrichment



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## From the Desk of Editors

Greetings from all of us!

We are glad to meet you in the third edition of V-ZINE, an E-Magazine from VHNSNC Students.

The third edition has motivational stories, interesting facts with some current updates. This issue also recalls V-ZINE Crew's one day workshop in "KOVAI POST". In this issue, "STAR OF THE ISSUE" talks about Student participation in IBSA.

We truly hope that the pages that follow will make an interesting read. Please share your feedback at [studentsvzine@gmail.com](mailto:studentsvzine@gmail.com). Your feedback is important to us .

**Facebook Page : V-Zine Magazine**



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தமிழ்

## வன தேவதையின் வனக்காதல்

ஒரு படர்ந்து விரிந்த பசுமையான வனம். அங்கு மனதை வருடும் நதியின் சலசல என்ற முத்துக்கள் புரண்டு ஓடும் ஓசை, இலைகள் ஒன்றை ஒன்று முத்தமிடுவதால் ஏற்படும் ஓசை, வண்டுகளின் ரீங்காரமென இயற்கை எழில் நிறைந்த வனத்தின் ஒரு பகுதி தான் இவை . இதின் மறுபகுதியோ குயில்கள் மற்றும் பல பறவைகளின் இன்னிசையும் , மனதிற்கு புத்துணர்ச்சி அளிக்கக் கூடிய நளதைலத்யையும் கலந்த தூய்மையான காற்றை தன் அகத்தே சுமந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. இவற்றை காற்று சுமையாக நினைக்கவில்லை சுகமாக நினைக்கிறது. இந்த இயற்கை சூழல் இனிதே அமைந்த வனத்தில் வாழும் மூன்று வனதேவதைகள். இந்த அழகிய வனத்தில் ஒரே மாதிரியான வாழ்க்கையை வாழ விரும்பாமல் மூன்று வன தேவதைகளும் ஒரு முடிவு எடுக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களது முடிவோ நகர மக்களை போன்று ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கை வாழ வேண்டும் என்பது தான். இவர்கள் மூவரும் இறைவனிடம் வரமாக, மனிதனாக நகர வாழ்க்கை வாழ வேண்டும் என்று கேட்க இறைவனும் அதை மறுக்காது கொடுக்கிறார் .



இப்போது இந்த மூன்று வனதேவதைகளும் மனிதர்களாக பூத உடலெடுத்து நகரத்தின் வெவ்வேறு பகுதிகளுக்கு செல்ல முற்படுகின்றனர் . முதலாவது வனதேவதை நதிகள் ஓடக்கூடிய கரையோர பகுதியில் மனிதர்கள் வாழக்கூடிய பகுதியை நோக்கிச் செல்கிறாள். அங்கு சிறிது நேரம் நின்று நடப்பதை எல்லாம் கவனித்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறாள். அங்கு வாழும் மக்கள் அவர்களுடைய வீட்டு கழிவுகளை எல்லாம் அந்த நதியில் கொட்டுவதை கண்டு வருத்தம் அடைகிறாள்.

இதனால் அந்த நதியின் சலசல என்ற முத்துக்கள் புரண்டு ஓடுவது போன்ற ஓசை நின்றுவிடுகிறது. இதற்கு காரணம், மக்காத குப்பையான அதிக நெகிழி பைகள் அதில் சேர்ந்து குப்பை குமியலாகியது தான். மேலும், அந்த நதியே குட்டையாக மாறி துர்நாற்றம் வீச தொடங்குகிறது. அந்த நகர பகுதியில் வாழ மனமில்லாத அந்த முதல் வனதேவதை வனத்திற்கே வருத்ததுடன் திரும்பி விடுகிறாள்.



இரண்டாவது வனதேவதை ஆடம்பரமான வாழ்க்கையை வாழ வேண்டும் என்று நினைத்து அதிக பணப்புழக்கம் நிறைந்த பகுதிக்குச் செல்கிறாள். அங்கு மக்கள் தனது ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கைக்காக அழகான வயல்களையும், மரங்களையும் அழிப்பதை நினைத்து வருத்தமடைகிறாள். அந்த இடம் முழுமையும் வெறும் அடுக்குமாடி குடியிருப்புகளாக காட்சியளிக்கிறது . வெயிலில் சிறிது நேரம் ஒதுங்குவதற்கு கூட மரத்தின் நிழல் இல்லாமல் தவிக்கிறாள். இது என்ன பரிதாபம்! என்னால் இங்கே வாழ முடியாது. இங்கு மரங்கள் இல்லாமல் வெயில் அதிகமாக உள்ளது என வருத்தமடைந்து இரண்டாவது வனதேவதையும் வனத்திற்கே திரும்பி விடுகிறாள்.

இப்போது, மூன்றாவது வனதேவதை மக்கள் சுறுசுறுப்பாக இயங்கக்கூடிய நகரமயமான வாழ்க்கையை தேடிச் செல்கிறாள். அங்கே மக்கள் தனது மகிழ்ச்சியை இழந்து இயந்திர வாழ்க்கையை வாழ்கின்றனர். மக்களின் தேவையோ அதிகம் , அதற்காக அவர்கள் எடுக்கும் முயற்சிகளும் அதிகம். ஒரு வீட்டிற்கு நான்கு வாகனமென அவற்றின் எண்ணிக்கை இன்னும் அதிகம். இதன் விளைவுகள் தான் விபத்துகள், காற்று மாசுபாடு மற்றும் சுவாச நோய். இதை கவனித்துக் கொண்டிருந்த



முன்றாவது வனதேவதை தன்னால் இந்த மாசுப்பட்ட காற்றை சுவாசித்து வாழ முடியாது என அவளும் வனத்திற்கே திரும்பி விடுகிறாள்.

மீண்டும், அந்த மூன்று வனதேவதைகளும் வனத்திலேயே வாழ தொடங்குகின்றனர். இது தான் நாம் வாழும் இன்றைய சூழலின் நிலை. இப்போதே இந்த நிலை என்றால் வரப்போகும் சந்ததியனரின் நிலை?

மனிதா..! நீ இயற்கையை ஆக்கிரமித்தாய் என்றால் அது உன் இடத்தை ஆக்கிரமிக்கும்.

இதற்கு சிறந்த உதாரணம் சென்னை வெள்ளப்பெருக்கு.

செம்பரபாக்கம் ஏரியை அழித்தாய்!

இதனால் பள்ளத்திலே வீடு...

மழைப் பொழிவிற்கு பின்

வெள்ளத்திலே வீடு...

குதூகலமாக குதித்து ஓடிய கூவத்தை, நீ குதூகலமாய் பயன்படுத்திய குப்பைகளால் குட்டையாக மாற்றி விட்டாயே மனிதா?

இயற்கை அழகானது,

இந்த ஆழமான அழகை ரசியுங்கள்

ஆனால் ரசாயனப்படுத்தாதீர்கள்

இப்பொழுது இருந்தே இயற்கையை காப்போம், முடிந்த அளவுக்கு நெகிழிப் பைகளைத் தவிர்ப்போம், மரங்களை வளர்ப்போம் , வனங்களையும் அவற்றின் வளங்களையும் காப்போம்.



ஏன்? எதற்கு? எப்படி?



முள்ளை எப்படி  
பறவை தன் குஞ்சுக்கு  
நோகா வண்ணம் கூடாக்குகிறது?

இறந்துவிட்டார்  
என்றான பின் தாத்தாவுக்கோ  
பாட்டிக்கு ஏன் படையல்?

எந்தத் தேவையுமில்லாத  
கடவுளுக்கு எதற்கு  
காணிக்கை என்கிற  
பெயரில் இலஞ்சம்?

தேயும் நிலவை  
போய் எதற்கு காதலிக்கு  
உவமையாக்குகிறீர்கள்?

எந்தத் தவறும்  
செய்யாத கடல் ஏன்  
காலில் விழுந்து விழுந்து  
மன்னிப்பு கேட்கிறது?

பஞ்சுப் போல  
மென்மையான மேகங்கள்  
மோதும் போது  
எப்படி அவ்வளவு பெரிய  
இடிசத்தம்?

வேப்பமரம் மருந்து  
என்றால் இலைகளைப்  
பூச்சி அரிப்பது ஏன்?

நம்மைப் பிடிக்கவில்லை  
என்று கூறியப்  
பின்பும்  
சிலர் மீது ஏன்  
அப்படி ஒரு பிடிப்பு? உலகின் கொடூரர்கள்  
என்று சொல்லப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு  
எப்படி இருந்தனர்  
நண்பர்கள்?

மெழுகுவர்த்தியால் மட்டும்  
எப்படி அழுதுகொண்டே  
சிரிக்க முடிகிறது?

அவ்வளவு மதுவை  
தனக்குள் வைத்திருந்தும்  
மதுக்குவளைகள் தள்ளாடுவதில்லையே  
ஏன்?

தாய் அடிக்கிற போதும்  
குழந்தைகள் ஏன்  
தாயையே கட்டிக்கொண்டு  
அழுகின்றன?

நாயைக்கூட கடவுளாக  
வணங்கும் இந்தியாவில்  
எப்படிச் சில மனிதர்களை  
நாயை விடக் கேவலமாகக் கருதுகிறீர்கள்?

உழைத்து வியர்த்து  
அழுக்காகி  
வரும் அப்பாவின்  
மீது எப்படி வருகிறது  
அப்படி ஒரு வாசம்?

இது கிறுக்கல்  
என்று தெரிந்தபின்பும் எப்படி  
உங்களால் முடிந்தது  
இதைக் கடைசி எழுத்து வரை  
வாசிக்க....

## ஐந்தறிவு

10 அடி அகல பொது பாதை எல்லையாய், முத்தங்கள் பதிக்க முகத்தோடு முகம்பார்க்கும் காதலர்கள் போல எதிர் எதிரேவீடு. மனக்கையில் கேடையமும் வாளுமாய் மல்லுக்கு வெறுப்பை உமிழ்ந்தபடி. பால் வாங்குவது, தெரு குழாயில் தண்ணீர் பிடிப்பது, செய்தித்தாள் வாங்குவது, பெட்டிக்கடைக்கு செல்வது, கறிக்காய் வண்டியை ஆக்கிரமிப்பது, வீட்டு முற்றத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் தெளிப்பது இப்படி அனைத்திலும் ஒரு போட்டி போராட்டம், முதல் பரிசு பெற துடிக்கும் மாணவனை போல இரு வீட்டு பெண்மணிகள். இரு வீட்டிற்கு இடையில் “ஒரு மெல்லிய கோடு” , கோட்டின் இந்த புறம் ஒரு சிறு இலை விழுந்தால் கூட அந்த பலி எதிர் வீட்டையே சேரும் “அவ வீட்டு குப்பையெல்லாம் இங்கிட்டு தள்ளுறதே வேலையா வச்சருக்கா..” என்று முற்றம் பெருக்கி கொண்டே புலம்பும் காவிரியின் புலம்பலை அன்றாடம் சூரியன் மேற்கே மூழ்கும்போது உணரலாம்.

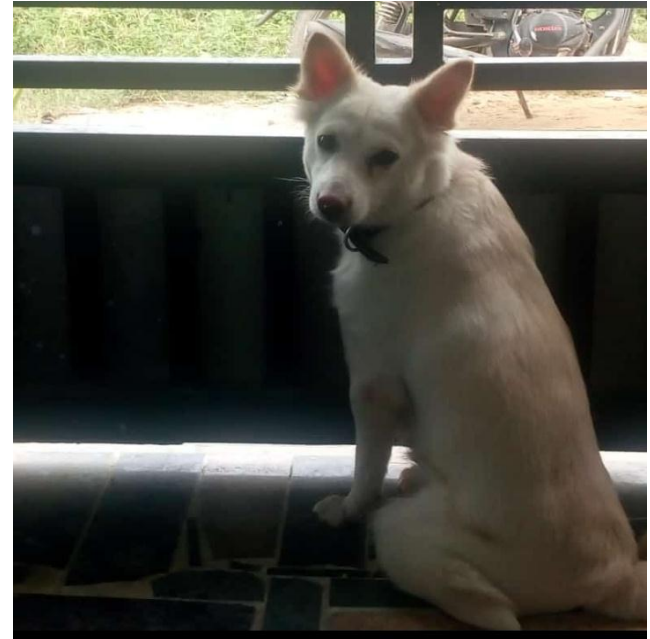
8-ஆம் வகுப்பு முடிப்பது அந்த காலத்து பெரிய படிப்பாய் இருந்திருக்கும் போல, பெரிய படிப்பு படித்து விட்டோம் என்ற திருப்தியுடன் கல்யாணம் கண்டு, இருபிள்ளைகளுக்கு தாயாய், தன் வாழ்நாளில் 42 வருடங்கள் கடத்தி, இதோ, இங்கே தினம் விழும் மரஇலைகளுக்கு யாரையோ குத்தம் கூறி வெட்டிப் புலம்பலாய், புலம்பி நிம்மதி தொலைக்கும் மேதையாய் காவிரி.

காவிரியின் எதிர்வீட்டு விதவை “கருத்தம்மா”. தனது இரண்டு குழந்தைகளையும் பாசமாக வளர்த்து வந்தாள். எதிர் வீடு என்றாலே சண்டையிட்டு பேசாமல் இருப்பது தான் நியதியோ என்னமோ, காவிரி வீட்டிற்கு எதிரில் கருத்தம்மா வீடு குடிபுகுந்த சில மாதங்களில் புரிதலின்மையாலும், வீண்வாக்குவதங்களிலாலும் பொதுப்பாதையில் எல்லை பிரிக்க தொடங்கினர் இருவரும். கருத்தம்மாவின் கோழி வளர்க்கும் கனவு, காவிரிக்கு இடையூறாய் விஸ்வரூபம் எடுத்தது. பாவம் என்ன செய்யும் அந்த ஐந்தறிவு ஜீவன் “கோழி”; இது காவிரியின் தோட்டம், இங்கு கோழி மேய்வதற்கு தடை விதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்றா அறிந்திருக்கும்? அது பசிக்கு அதன் அறிவிற்கேற்ப தோட்டத்தின் பகுதிகளை கிளறி மெல்ல மேய்ந்து சென்றிருக்கும். ஆனால் காவிரி கண்களுக்கு, கருத்தம்மா ஏவிய, பாரபட்சம் பார்க்காமல் தோட்டத்தை கிளறி, குறி வைத்தார் போல் காவிரி ஆசையாய் வளர்த்து வந்த வாழைக்கன்றின் நுனிப் பகுதியை கொத்தி கொன்ற கொலையாளியாகவே தெரிந்தது. கோழியால் கிளறப்பட்டது தோட்டம் மட்டும் அல்ல.. உள்ளத்தில் மிதந்து கொண்டிருந்த காவிரியின் வெறியையும் கிளறியது.

செய்தித்தாளில் “எல்லை பகுதியில் இருநாட்டவர் யுத்தம்” என்ற செய்தி மட்டும் தான் பரவவில்லை. தெருச்சண்டையில் வார்த்தைகளை இருவரும் வாள்போல விளாசினர்- ஐந்தறிவு கோழி செய்த செயலுக்காக.. அன்றிலிருந்து அந்த கோழிக்கு காவிரியால்

“கல்லடி” பரிசளிக்கப்பட்டது, அந்த கோழி காவிரியின் தோட்டம் தொடும் தருணமெல்லாம் காவிரியின் எதிர்ப்பு, கருத்தம்மாவை முனையச் செய்து, அந்த கோழியை உணவு தட்டில் வீழ்த்த செய்தது. அவரவர் தின வேலை சுழற்சியின் பிடியில் யுத்தமின்றி அமைதியாய் நாட்கள் நகர்ந்தது. யாருக்கோ அந்த அமைதி பிடிக்கவில்லை போல, கருத்தம்மவினுடைய குழந்தைகளின் “ஆசை” என்ற உருவில் பிரச்சினை துளிர் விட்டது. அந்த ஆசையின் அழகு வடிவம் “குட்டிநாய்”. வெள்ளை வட்டங்களுடன், வெளிரிய சிமெண்ட் வர்ணத்தில் கோழி குண்டு கண்கள், சொர, சொர கருத்த நிற மூக்கு, தோல் நிறத்திற்க்கு எடுப்பாய் கழுத்து பெல்ட் வாலை ஆட்டி கொண்டு பக்கம் வந்தாலே அள்ளி அனைத்து கொள்ளும் அழகு. மொத்தத்தில் உயிருள்ள, செய்து வைத்த பொம்மை. கருத்தம்மாவின் பிள்ளைகள் (குமரிகள்) அந்த நாயை வைத்து விளையாடி கொஞ்சம் விதம், வீண் விமர்சனமாய் காவிரி வீட்டினுள் ஒலித்தது. இப்படியே நாட்களின் ஓட்டம் தொடங்கியது. வெளியில் நடப்பதை பார்ப்பது, பின் காவிரி வீட்டின் உட்புறம் வீண்பேச்சு சுவரில் எதிரொலிக்கும்.

“குழந்தையும் தெய்வமும் ஒன்றென உலகம் அறியும்” பெரியபடிப்பு (8-ஆம் வகுப்பு) படித்த காவிரி அறியவில்லை போலும்; எதிர்பாராது குட்டி நாய் வீட்டின் முற்றத்திற்குள் நுழைவதை கண்ட காவிரி, கருத்தம்மாவின் மீதான அடக்கி வைத்த அத்துணை வெறியையும் கைக்கு அருகில் இருந்த கட்டையில் திணித்து குறி தவறாது அடி கொடுத்தாள். மண்டை ஓட்டில், மூக்கிற்க்கும், கண்ணிற்க்கும் இடைப்பட்ட பகுதியில் “டொக்” என்ற சப்தம் நிறைந்த அடியில், “கீல்..கீல்..கீலென்று..” வாலை சுருட்டி அலறிக் கொண்டு ஓட்டம் பிடித்தது அந்த குட்டி நாய்.



கருத்தம்மா மீதிருக்கும் கோபத்திற்க்கு, ஒன்றும் செய்யாத அந்த குட்டி நாய் என்ன செய்தது? என்று மனதில் பரிதாபப்பட்டு கொண்டு, இங்கு யார் ஐந்தறிவு ஜீவன் என்று, இறுக்கி பிடித்த வெறுப்பு கலந்த மெளனத்துடன் காவிரியை நோக்கியபடி.

- இவன் காவிரியின் மகன்

## MOTIVATIONAL EXEMPLUM

### FEED MOUTH NOT BINS - A STORY OF HUNGER HERO

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The proverb "Service to man is service to God" is a widely acceptable truth. *Enough* is a word which hardly comes from humans, but *food* is a magical word which makes everyone to say *enough*.



#### WHY HUNGER?

Most of us like to have varieties of food but even today many people are fighting for a single tea. One can't think well, love well and sleep well, if one hasn't dined well.

#### THE STORY BEHIND HUNGER HERO

ANKIT KAWATRA, a young soul which had worked in a corporate company went for a luxurious wedding. He saw varieties of food there. At the end, the food which left over was thrown directly into bin, which may be useful for around 5000 people. This incident sparked an idea in him and he made up his mind to redistribute the excess food which was wasted, to the needy. It initiated him to start his own NGO called *Feeding India*.



#### FEEDING INDIA

Feeding India is an organization that aims to eradicate hunger and food wastage in India. It began with 5 people in 2014; and presently, it functions across 43 Indian cities with more than 4500 volunteers. They are working towards solving hunger and malnutrition in India, by redistributing excess food

from weddings, corporate sectors, canteen, buffets and household. As initiative, he has undertaken several projects. One of the best is “The Magic Truck” a 24X7 refrigerated vehicle moving around the city collecting and donating excess food.

They adopt many donation centers, schools and shelter homes. They provide them with nutritious and well balanced meals. For his selfless service, he got Queen's young leader award in 2017.

### **ZERO HUNGER**

Happiness in the eyes of the children pushes them to move ahead. The Zero hunger is their goal. Their aim is to serve 100 million meals and reach more than 10,000 volunteers in 2020. Taking him as an inspiration, now let's take step to **Zero Hunger** and *be a Hunger Hero*. (Feeding India active centers)

Reference: <https://www.feedingindia.org/our-work>



# RELAX... THINK... WIN

## VEDIC MATHEMATICS TRICKS

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Mathematics plays an important role in the day-to-day life. Without the applications of Mathematics, we cannot solve any problem. In all the competitive examinations, Mathematics plays an inevitable role. But most of the people find it very hard to solve that part. Because cracking it involves understanding and longer time.

### The basic operations in the Mathematics are

1. Addition
2. Subtraction
3. Multiplication
4. Division

These play an important role in solving these types of problems.

Here, there is a magical way to solve the very complicated problems in very easy and simple steps even though it involves the larger operations.

### 1. Multiply a Number by 9.

Ex.  $83 \times 9 = 747$

#### Step 1

In the above, 9 may be written as  $(10-1)$ .

$$83 \times 9 = 83 \times (10-1)$$

#### Step 2

Multiply, by 83 into the brackets.

We get,  $830-83=747$ .

So the final answer is 747.

It is applicable to all the numbers.

## 2. Multiply a number by 11.

Ex.  $32 \times 11 = 352$ .

### Step 1

11 may be considered as 1 and 1.

### Step 2

And then multiply 1 and 1 separately with 32. We get 32 and 32.

### Step 3

This may be written in this manner:

i.e., 32

32

### Step 3

By adding in this way we get the answer 352.

## 3. Squaring a number ending with "5".

Ex.  $(25)^2 = 625$ .

### Step 1

In left hand side, the first number is 2.

The Number next to 2 is 3.

Multiply, i.e.  $2 \times 3$ , we get the answer 6.

Place the answer.

### Step 2

Then, squaring the next number to first.

I.e.  $5^2 = 25$ .

Write the answer, after the first answer.

Therefore the final answer is 625.

Another example, a three digit number.

$$\text{i.e. } (135)^2=18,225.$$

### **Step 1**

In left hand side the first number is 13. Here we take the number to two places.

That we say mathematically as Ten<sup>th</sup> and Hundred<sup>th</sup> term.

The number next to 13 is 14.

Multiply, i.e., (13x14) we get the answer 182.

Place the answer.

### **Step 2**

Then squaring the number next to first.

We say mathematically as, the ONE<sup>th</sup> term.

$$\text{i.e. } 5^2=25.$$

Write the answer after the first answer.

Therefore the final answer is 18,225

## **4. Square a number.**

$$\text{Ex. } (101)^2=10201$$

### **Step 1**

Take base, as 100. Because the given value is near the 100 (as a whole number)

### **Step 2**

The number 101, 1 more than 100

### Step 3

Square of 1 is 01, will form the last two digits.

Now  $101+1=102$

So,  $(101)^2=10201$

### NIKHILAM NAVATA CHARANAM DASHATAH

The formula simply means: " All from 9 and the Last from 10".

The algorithm has its best case in Multiplication of numbers, which are nearer to Bases of 10, 100, 1000 i.e. increased powers of 10.

The procedure of multiplication using the Nikhilam involves minimum mental manual calculations, which in turn will lead to reduced number of steps in computation, reducing the space, saving more time for computation.

The numbers taken can be either less or more than the base considered.

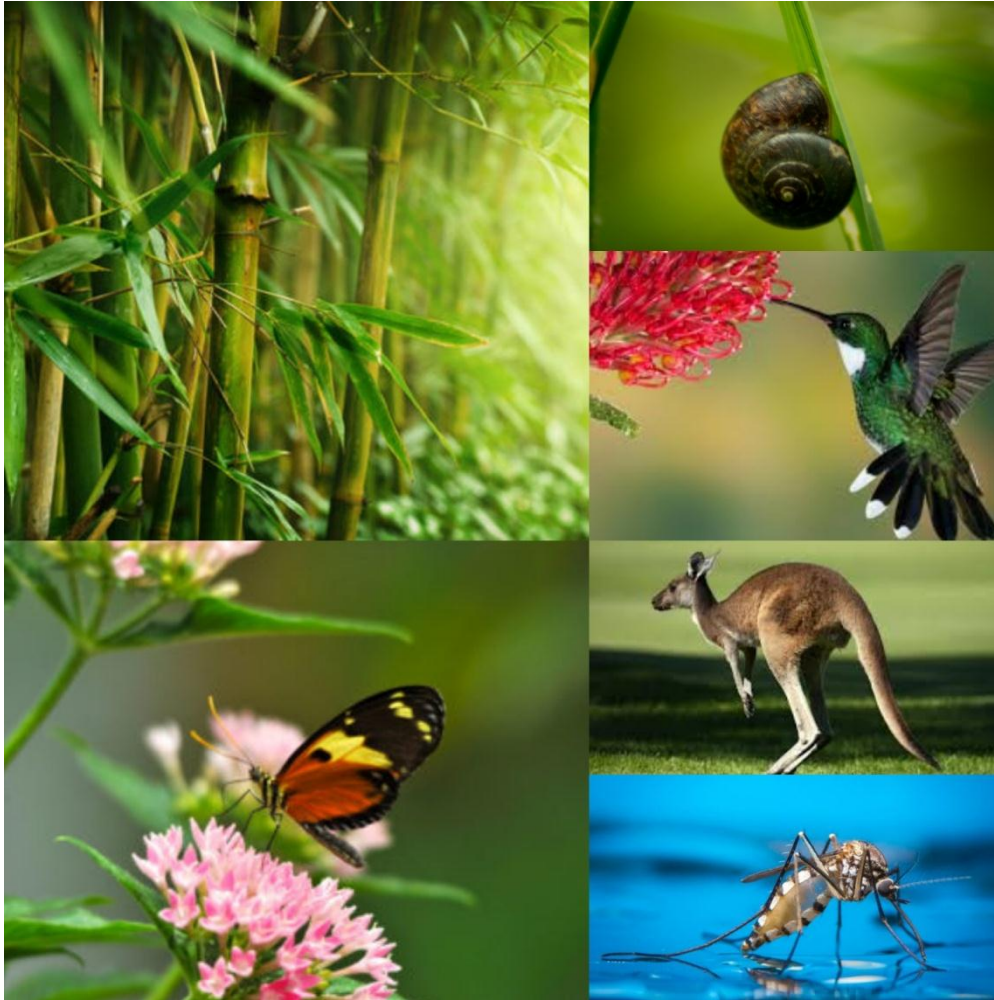
### Consider 98 x 97

Here the Nearest Base = 100.

98	(100 - 98)
97	(100 - 97)
<hr/>	
Column 1	Column2
98	2
97	3
<hr/>	
95	06
<hr/>	
2 Digits	2 Digits

**Answer: 9506**

## UNKNOWN INTERESTING FACTS



Here, some interesting and true facts are listed.

- Mosquitoes are more attracted to the colour blue than any other colour.
- Kangaroos cannot walk backwards.
- A Blue whale's tongue weighs more than an elephant.
- We use 14 muscles to smile and 43 to frown.
- Bamboo can grow up to 3 feet in 24 hours.
- An eyeball weighs about one ounce.
- A snail can sleep for three years.
- A crocodile cannot stick its tongue out.
- Butterflies taste with their feet.

- You can't kill yourself by holding your breath.
- The sentence, "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" uses every letter in the English language.
- Each king in a deck of playing cards represents great king from history.

Spades- King David

Clubs- Alexander the Great

Heart- Charlemagne

Diamonds- Julius Caesar

- Humming birds' wings can beat up to 200 times a second.
- Coca-Cola was originally green.
- You lose about 50 to 100 hairs a day.
- India is the world's second largest English-speaking country.
- Diamonds were first mined in India.
- Chess Snakes and Ladders originated in India.
- Rain has never been recorded in some parts of the Atacama Desert in Chile.
- Each Queen in a deck of playing cards represents great Queen from history.

Spades- Pallas

Clubs- Argine

Hearts- Judith

Diamonds- Rachel

# TECH TODAY

## BLUE EYES TECHNOLOGY

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### What is blue eyes technology?

It makes the computer to understand and sense human feelings and behavior. It also enables the computer to react according to the sensed emotional levels. It aims at giving human power to computer.



### Why it is called blue eyes technology?

#### Blue

Bluetooth which enables wireless communication

#### Eyes

Represents the eye movement

#### History

The US computer giant, IBM has been conducting research on the blue eyes technology at its almadon research center in San Jose, California. The primary objective of the research is to give a computer, the ability of the human being.

#### Technologies used

- Emotion Mouse
- Manual And Gaze Input Cascaded (MAGIC)
- Simple User Inter Face Tracker (SUITOR)

- Artificial Intelligent Speech Recognition
- The Eye Movement Sensor

### **Emotion Mouse**

This is embedded with sensor. It senses the mood by analyzing pressure, temperature, heartbeat of the user. Six types of mood can be sensed.

### **Magic**

This technology could move the cursor by following the direction of user's eye. It enables the computer to automatically transmit information.

### **Suitor**

This implements the method for putting computational devices in touch with their user's changing minds. By watching what page the user is currently browsing, the suitor can find additional information on that topic.

### **Artificial Intelligent Speech Recognition**

- Input words are scanned and matched against internally stored words.
- User speaks to the computer using microphone.
- Pattern matching is designed to look for the best fit.

### **The Eye Movement of Sensor Design**

This is a personal area network for linking all the operators and supervising the systems.

### **Data Acquisition Unit (DAU)**

- It is the mobile component of the system.
- The main function of DAU is to gather physiological information from sensors and forward it to the CSU for processing and verification process.

### **Central System Unit (CSU)**

- It is the next Squint of wireless network connection in the blue eyes technology.



- It mainly consists of codec and wireless Bluetooth model.
- It is integrated to a personal computer using USB, parallel and serial cable.

### **Application**

- In automobile industry
- In video games
- Power station
- Flight control station
- Operating theatres

### **PROS**

- Physiological condition monitoring
- Reduces manual work
- Increases efficiency

### **CONS**

- Not 100% accurate
- System is bulky and needs minimization
- Expensive

### **New World**

It approaches a convenient technique that simplifies the life by supporting more elegant and user friendly provision in computing.

## 1\$ Microscope (Foldscope)

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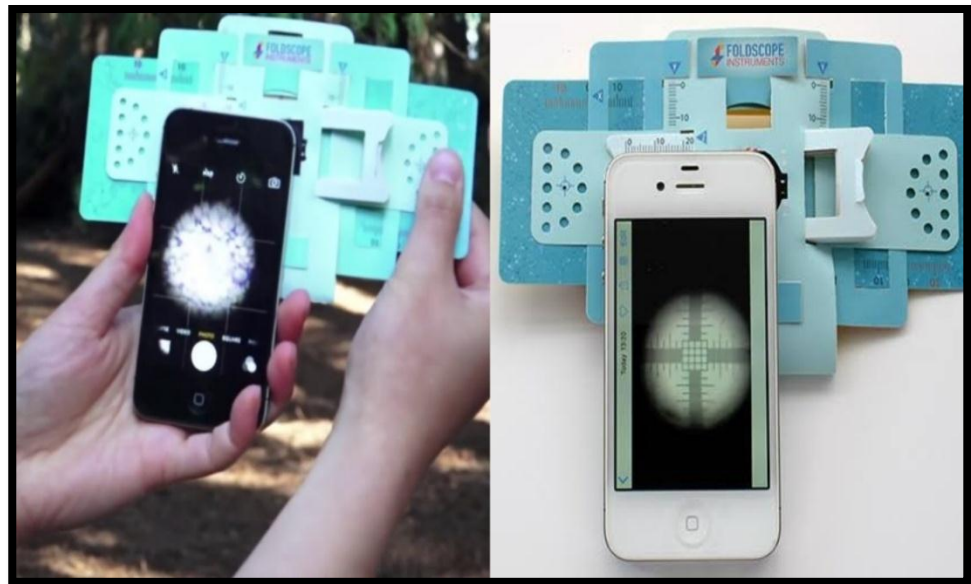
Yes, it's true. This Microscope is just ONE DOLLAR. It's 1,000 times cheaper than normal microscope. Foldscope was invented by Manu Prakash. He is an Indian born scientist; now he is a professor of Bioengineering at Stanford University, U.S. The idea for creating a low-cost microscope came to Prakash in 2011. He developed the first prototype in 2014.

"Many children around the world have never used a microscope, even in developed countries like the United States," Prakash said. "A universal program providing a microscope for every child could foster deep interest in science at an early age". So only, he creates Foldscope.

### **Foldscope**

This is made out of high strengthened, plastic coated paper. We only assemble it like origami. Its weight is only 8 grams. It can even fit your pocket. It consists of six parts: a paper, a ball lens, a button battery, an LED, a switch and a copper tape.

It is designed to be extremely portable, durable and to give optical quality similar to conventional research microscope. Its magnification is 140X and 2 micron resolution. It is Eco-friendly because it's made up of paper and it's water resistant too. It can survive all physical damage. Even if you drop it from a building, nothing can happen to foldscope. It's the only



microscope in the world that can survive that! This foldscope can run for up to 50 hours on a single battery. It requires no external power.

### **How to use**

This device is so simple to operate. First, place the specimen (example: onion peel) in the slide of foldscope; then simply place your eye close enough to the lens so that your eyebrow touches the paper; and then focus using your thumbs to manipulate the position of the lens and its distance to the subject.

You can also place your Smartphone into the flodscope lens; it's easy to record the sample with the phone camera. You can also share your discovery to the foldscope community through <http://microcosmos.foldscope.com>. It might be big or small. Whatever it is, you can share your discovery. "This became a window to a whole new universe'. Prakash said.

Flodscope are available in foldscope own website (<https://www.foldscope.com>.), Amazon and Ebay. They are currently shipping worldwide.

For more detail visit: <https://www.foldscope.com>.



# Snapdragon

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## Introduction

Snapdragon is a suite of system on a chip (SoC) semiconductor products for mobile devices designed and marketed by Qualcomm Technologies Inc. The Snapdragon central processing unit (CPU) uses the ARM RISC instruction set. A single SoC may include multiple CPU cores, a graphics



processing unit (GPU), a wireless modem, and other software and hardware to support a smart phone's global positioning system (GPS), camera, gesture recognition and video. Snapdragon semiconductors are embedded in devices of various systems, including Android and Windows Phone devices. They are also used for net books, in cars, wearable devices and other devices. In addition to the processors, the Snapdragon line includes modems, wi-fi chips and mobile charging products.

## History

Qualcomm publicized that the Scorpion central processing unit (CPU) was developed in November 2007. The Snapdragon system on chip (SoC) was announced in November 2006 and it included the Scorpion processor, as well as other semiconductors. This also comprised Qualcomm's first custom Hexagon digital signal processor (DSP).

According to a Qualcomm spokesperson, it was named Snapdragon, because "Snap and Dragon sounded fast and fierce." The following month, Qualcomm acquired Airgo Networks for an undisclosed amount; it said Airgo's 802.11a/b/g and 802.11n Wi-Fi technology would be integrated with the Snapdragon product suite. Early versions of Scorpion had a processor core design similar to the

Cortex-A8. The first Snapdragon shipments were of the QSD8250 in November 2007. In May 2009, Java SE was ported and optimized for Snapdragon.

## **Recent Development**

Qualcomm proclaimed the Snapdragon 835 SoC on November 17, 2016, which was built by Samsung using its 10-nanometer FinFET process. The new processor will have 30 percent more parts within the same space and will have 27 percent better performance with 40 percent less power. Due to Samsung's role in manufacturing the chip, its mobile division also acquired the initial inventory of the chip. This means that no other OEM will be able to manufacture products containing the 835 until the release of Samsung's next flagship device, the Galaxy S8.

At Computex 2017 in May, Qualcomm and Microsoft announced plans to launch Snapdragon-based laptops running Windows 10. It partnered with HP, Lenovo, and Asus to release slim portables and 2-in-1 devices powered by the Snapdragon 835. In December 2017, Qualcomm announced the 845. It has the same 10-nanometer manufacturing process as other products in the 800 series but introduced a new processor architecture designed for better battery life, photography, and for use with artificial intelligence apps. According to Qualcomm, it has 25-30 percent faster performance than the 835. In early 2018, Qualcomm introduced the 700, which sits between the 600 and 800 in terms of pricing and performance.

## **Current Models**

In February 2015, Qualcomm re-branded its stand-alone modem products under the Snapdragon name; they were distinguished from SoCs using the "x" designation, such as the X7 or X12 modem.

The first Snapdragon modem for 5G networks, the X50, was announced in late 2016. This was followed by the 2GBs X24 modem on a 7 nanometer manufacturing process that was announced in February 2018.

According to CNET, these phones were growing in US market share and ranked highly in CNET reviews due to their responsiveness. Snapdragon SoCs are also used in most Windows phones and most phones entering the market in mid-2013. The LG G2 was the first phone to market using the Snapdragon 800 in August 2013.

In 2017, the 660 and 630 replaced the 653 and 626 mid-range models and several chips in the 400 product family were revived. In February 2017, Qualcomm introduced the Snapdragon X20, intended for 5G cell phone networks, and two new chips for 802.11ax commercial wi-fi networks. This was followed by the addition of the 636 to the 600 product family that October, which Qualcomm said would be 40 percent faster than the 630.

In August 2018, the Snapdragon 632, 439 and 429 were released. The new SoC is aimed at mid-range devices such as Moto G6 Play, Huawei Honor 7A and Nokia 5. The Snapdragon 845 will first introduce in Samsung note9. Snapdragon 855 with 2.7ghz launch on Feb.26,2019 in 5G model S10.

## **Conclusion**

- All over, the mobile phone companies are using Snapdragon 845 Processor.
- This processor is used at first in Samsung note9 in India.

## **Advantages**

- Maximum level of display resolution will be supported.
- Security level will be updated to compare all the processor.

## **Disadvantages**

- Over heat is generated in this processor while in online.
- Battery will drain quickly while the processor is hot.
-

## **OUR SURROUNDINGS**

**SAVE MOTHERS..... COWS!!!!!!**

**(AN EMERGENCY...!)**

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Oxytocin, as we know is a hormone in human body. It is often considered to be produced in human female. But it is also produced in human male YESS.... it is a true fact that all the androgens are secreted in female and all the estrogens and progesterone are secreted in male.

The hormones are secreted in human as well as animals. The level of secretion is often very less. When the levels exceed, the results are drastic. The actual fear is that manipulating these hormones in animals may increase the other hormone called INSULIN LIKE GROWTH FACTOR (IGF), which could mimic the effects of human hormones in harmful ways.

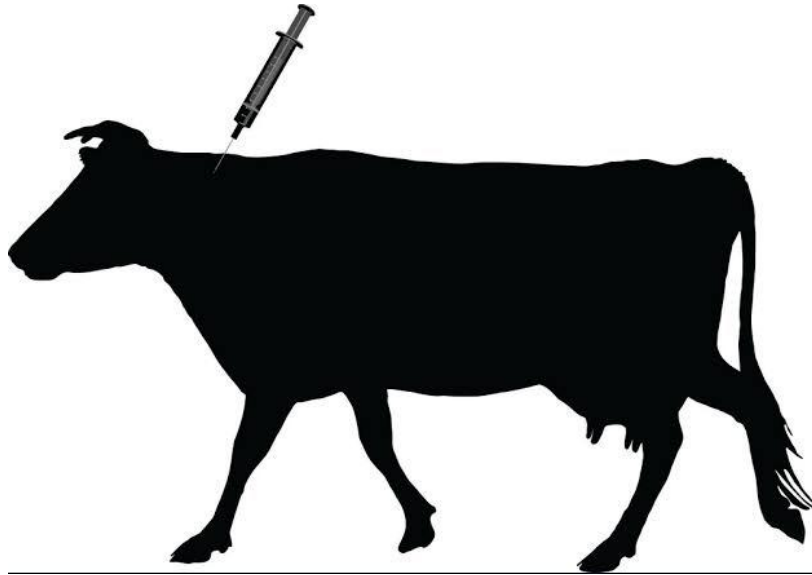
This is the same case with OXYTOCIN, a vital drug. Its formulations are used to stop bleeding during childbirth; and vigorous contractions will not be freely available for use by the doctors. The manufacture and sale of this drug has been banned for domestic use in the private sector by the government. Import of the drug also has been banned.

Retail or wholesale chemist will not be allowed to stock this drug in their shops in any form or name. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has zeroed it in Karnataka. Antibiotics and Pharmaceutical Ltd. manufacture the drug and supply directly to private and public hospitals.

It is a life saving drug for women who bleed during child birth or undergo abortions. Also it is very helpful during contractions of the uterine walls. There are alternatives like Misoprostol, but the government has restricted its usage as they are commonly misused for termination of pregnancies, says DURU SHAH, an official in ministry. Statistics say that there are 133 licensed manufacturers of the drug while only 80 produce it. The only government authority producing it is

KAPL. Now it has become the only sole proprietor of the drug. And ban in other companies has increased the maternal mortality rate.

The reason for its ban has been listed by the ministry. The main reason for its ban is illegal use of this drug in COWS. This drug has got 9 amino acids and is easily degraded in human small intestine. But it is not the same case with ruminant animals.



A two-month investigation says that the cattle are daily injected with a particular amount of this hormone, in violation of a government ban. While the drug forces the cattle to expel a few extra litres of milk, drinking it may severely harm young children and those who consumes it. Doctors have confirmed that the drug decreases the reproductive ability of cows, eventually making them barren. It also reduces the life span of cattle. Studies have linked the consumption of milk contaminated with Oxytocin to the early onset of puberty in children, which is an alarming rise these days.

Dr. DV DEOPURKAR says that the cattle are injected twice a day with this drug. Upon injecting it, the milk which is otherwise stored in the udder for the calves is also released. The action of this hormone causes the cattle to contract its uterus and produces an immense of pain. Extracting milk this manner also deprives the calves of nutrition. Maternal antibodies present in milk are



responsible for making the calves immune to several diseases. Being denied of the milk, the cattle's survival is reduced.

This way there are great drastic effects of injecting the drug in the animals. It not only affects cattle but also human beings. Proximity for breast cancer and uterine cancer is very high during consumption of such milk. But commercially we are provided only with milk that contains this drug in high level and also few other drugs. The chances of banning them are very less and so we are in a condition to buy those carcinogens...So let us start using the milk from the cows that are breed in villages. Using products of the superior and ancient breed cows from the villages may prevent the health issues. Also it provides the essential nutrients for the body and is anti-carcinogenic with a lot of maternal antibodies. And let's improve the village sector. In a way, we are both helping them as well as renewing our tradition; and it is a way to preserve our health.



## **Influence of Trade in Virudhunagar before Twentieth Century**

Virudhunagar is basically known as 'Trade Town'. The people who lived in Virudhunagar earned their livelihood through trade. Trade influenced the life of Virudhunagar people a lot. They are mostly traders who purchase in a large scale. Virudhunagar, Sattur and Rajapalayam are centers of trade in the district. The traders of Virudhunagar learnt trade process and strategies from Mumbai merchants. In the traders' perspective, Virudhunagar has to be known as 'Small Mumbai'. Traders decided to purchase when the market price is reasonable for them. They bought goods from largely available place, decide price and send them to desired destinations. There is a saying that, "Virudhunagar produces nothing, but controls everything". There is no market in Virudhunagar before 1950's yet trade takes place in Virudhunagar.

Before 150 years, Virudhunagar is the biggest trade point for betel-nuts. Virudhunagar people run a shop in Colombo for purchasing betel-nuts. After India got independence, 90% of betel-nuts which is imported from Colombo are in the hands of Virudhunagar traders. In the year 1964, Mr. Raja exports coffee nuts worth Rs. 8 C. It is the two third of total exports of coffee nuts. Virudhunagar traders only bought I.S.I seal for Chicory. Virudhunagar is the place for all masala products like Chilly, Pepper, Coriander, Oil (Sesame, groundnuts) and tobacco too. Pigeon pea's husk is used as food for cows and it is discovered and exported by Virudhunagar trader named, T.K.S.A.Shanmugam. Virudhunagar has lots of pets like cotton pet, mango pet, and turmeric pet etc. (Pet- a place in which the products are sold).





Later, commission (Brokerage) takes a huge role in trade. Commission agent acts as a bridge between the buyer and the seller. At the end of the sale, he gets commission from both of them. He knows about the place, availability of goods, time, and the person who sells and buys products. Their main duty is to know about the daily price for the commodities. Every product has different commission agents.

The younger generation of traders runs their business through internet. They directly communicate with the buyer/seller and exchanged money through 'e-banking'. Now, the commission agents are less in number in Virudhunagar.

Virudhunagar is the only place that decides the price for the grocery items. Famous business man in Virudhunagar, Mr.V.R.Muthu made a co-operative treaty with Dubai, South Africa, Mauritius trade centers in the year 2004. He runs a successful oil manufacturing company named Idhayam.

Influence of trade in Virudhunagar town is very high. So it is rightly called 'Trade Town'.



## THE WORLD BIGGEST AIR PURIFIER

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The major problem every country facing is air pollution. Everyone says that we must reduce burning crackers, and stop burning other items. But they are not able to see any alternative method. In this regard, China is always researching for a solution. One such is the biggest air purifier in the world.

The scientists at China's institution of Earth Environment have constructed the World's largest air purifier in the northern city of Xian.

The main concept of setting air purifier is the experimental smog sucking tower stands over 100 meters tall and is designed to improve air quality in the city. It has bought a noticeable improvement in air quality across an area of 10 sqkm, according to a report in South China morning post. Junji's team monitors the pollution and the tower's impact.



## How it works

The system comprises a series of specially adopted green house situated at the base of the tower, which suck in polluted air and heat it using solar energy. The air then rises through the layer of cleaning filters before being released into the atmosphere. A full assessment of the tower's performance is expected later this year, with the researchers hoping to build a fully functioning tower around five times longer thereafter.

The Xian tower experiment is similar to the smog free project, created by Dutch artist Daan Roosegaarde in 2016 as a means of purifying Beijing's air. That project consists of two parts. First, a seven meter- tall tower sucks up polluted air and cleans it at nano- level. Second, the carbon from smog particles is turned into diamonds.

More smog towers are being produced for parks and playground across China's cities. Roosegaarde says air in these areas will be 70-75% cleaner than the rest of the city.



## Clean future

This is particularly good news for a country that has a notoriously high level of air pollution. China's share of the global emission mix jumped from 5.7% in 1973 to 28.1% in 2016. This is largely due to its unviabale appetite for coal. China was not among the 20 countries that agreed to phase out coal by 2030.

## Indian Remote Sensing Programme

### History of Indian Space Research Organization:

India's remote sensing Programme under the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) started off in 1988 with the IRS-1A, the first of the series of indigenous state-of-art operating remote sensing satellites, which was successfully launched into a polar sun-synchronous orbit on March 17, 1988 from the Soviet Cosmodrome at Baikonur. It was a proud



moment for the country and showed the maturity of the satellites in the various requirements for managing natural resources of the nation. It has sensors like LISS-I which had a spatial resolution of 72.5 meters with a swath of 148 km on ground. LISS-II had two separate imaging sensors, LISS-II A and LISS-II B, with spatial resolution of 36.25 meters each and mounted on the spacecraft in such a way to provide a composite swath of 146.98 km on ground. These tools quickly enabled India to map, monitor and manage its natural resources at various spatial resolutions. The operational availability of data products to the user Organizations further strengthened the relevance of remote sensing applications and management in the country.

### IRS System

Following the successful demonstration flights of Baskara-1 and Bhaskara-2 satellites launched in 1979 and 1981 respectively, India began to develop the indigenous Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite program to support the national economy in the areas of agriculture, water resources, forestry and ecology, geology, water sheds, marine fisheries and coastal management.

Towards this end, India had established the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) for which the Department of space (DOS) is the nodal agency, providing operational remote sensing data services. The IRS system is the largest constellation of remote sensing satellites for civilian use in operation today in the world, with 11 operational satellites. All these are placed in polar Sun-synchronous orbit and provide data in a variety of spatial, spectral and temporal resolutions. Indian Remote Sensing Programme completed its 25 years of successful operations on March 17, 2013

### **IRS data applications**

Data from Indian Remote Sensing satellites are used for various applications of resources survey and management under the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS).

### **The following are the application in Indian space**

- Space Based Inputs for Decentralized Planning (SIS-DP)
- National Urban Information System (NUIS)
- ISRO Disaster Management Support Programme (ISRO-DMSP)
- Biodiversity Characterizations at landscape level
- Preharvest crop area and production estimation of major crops.
- Drought monitoring and assessment based on vegetation condition.
- Flood risk zone mapping and flood damage assessment.
- Hydro-Geomorphological maps for locating underground water resources for drilling well.
- Snow-melt run-off estimates for planning water use in down stream projects
- Land use and land cover mapping
- Urban planning, Coastal Studies
- Forest survey, Wetland mapping
- Environmental impact analysis , Mineral Prospecting

- Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (initiated in 1992) for generating locale-specific prescriptions for integrated land and water resources development in 174 districts.
- North Eastern District Resources Plan (NEDRP)

### **IRS Data Availability**

Data from IRS are available to its users through NRSC Data Centre and also through Bhuvan Eoportal of ISRO. NRSC data center provides data through its purchase process while Bhuvan Geoportal provides data in free and open domain.

### **Capacity Building for IRS and Other Remote Sensing Data**

The capacity building programme of ISRO for IRS and other remote sensing applications is through Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) Dehradun and Center of Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific (CSSTEAP)(UN affiliated) Center located at Dehradun of Uttarakhand State in India.

### **Future IRS launches**

Following are the remote sensing satellites planned by ISRO to be launched next strengthening the fleet of IRS satellites and widening their applications:

- **RESOURCESAT-3:** A follow on to Resourcesat-2, it will carry more advanced LISS-III-WS (Wide Swath) Sensor having similar swath and revisit\_capability as Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWIFS), thus overcoming any spatial resolution limitation of AWIFS. Satellite would also carry Atmospheric Correction Sensor(ACS) for quantitative interpretation and geophysical parameter retrieval. It slated to be launched during 2021
- **CARTOSAT-3:** A continuation of Cartosat-3 series, it will have a resolution 30 cm and 6 km swath suitable for cadastre and infrastructure mapping and analysis. It would also enhance disaster monitoring and damage assessment. It is slated to be launched during 2018.



- **OCEANSAT-3:** Oceansat-3 would carry Thermal IR Sensor, 12 channel Ocean Color Monitor, Scatter meter and Passive Microwave Radiometer. IR Sensor and Ocean Color Monitor would be used in the analysis for operational Potential Fishing Zones. Satellite is mainly for Ocean biology and sea state applications. It is slated to be launched aboard PSLV in 2012-13.



## STAR OF THE ISSUE

### **A Novel Experience of a visually challenged VHNSNC student in IBSA, Delhi**

A.V.R. Ganesh Kumar and R.Jeyaram of VHNSN College volunteered themselves to participate in 21<sup>st</sup> Indian Blind Sports Association (IBSA), Delhi which was held from 8<sup>th</sup> December to 14<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

#### **About IBSA**

The Indian Blind Sports Association (IBSA) is a nonprofit organization founded in 1981. IBSA's mission is to promote the full integration of blind and partially sighted people in society through sports and to encourage people with a visual impairment to take up and practice sports.



IBSA is a full and founding member of the IPC (International Paralympics Committee). It is an international federation for several sports including cycling, swimming, archery, shooting and athletics for people with visual impairment.

#### **Experience in IBSA**

Both the students had previous experience in IBSA as participants in their school age. A.V.R Ganesh kumar, now pursuing his Master degree in History participated in Chess meet. In total of 6 rounds, he won 4 rounds. R.Jeya Ram Who is doing his under graduation in the same discipline participated in 1500 M, 800 M and long jump. In long jump, he secured 4th position.



### **Motive behind Participation**



Our College Management guided them and supported them financially. Dr.Sami., Student Deen Incharge and Dr.N.Jeya Kumaran helped them by arranging Mr. Stephen Sunder Singh, a Special teacher for guiding these special students.

### **Words from Shining Sparkles**

***"Not being able to see the stars doesn't mean you can't reach them"***

Mr.A.V.R Ganesh Kumar and R.Jeyaram IEDSS-(Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage) exclaimed that the world is so beautiful in their way and nothing is impossible in this world. Their optimistic approach towards the world and their supporting environment will help them to excel in their life.

## A Visit to Kovai Post – E-Journal in Coimbatore

Team V-Zine had a chance to attend a one day workshop on Kovai Post- E-Journal, a popular online Journal in Coimbatore. Kovai Post was run by Miss.Vidiya Shree Dharmarajan who has been working in the field more than 20 years. In AAA college, we got a chance to explore the ideologies on Digital Ethics which was explained by Vidiya Shree Dharmarajan on Skype.

Inspired by her speech, Team V-Zine had decided to know more about her working experience. On receiving her invitation to Coimbatore, we visited her in her official workplace on 2 November 2018.



Miss. Vidiya Shree Dharmarajan explained the basic ethics in E-Journalism. She elucidated the difficulties in E- Journalism.

Her main focus is on the sections listed below:

- Plagiarism issue
- Technical difficulties

- Video and audio covering difficulties
- Fear of fake information
- Difficulties in providing the readers with information against religious superstitious belief.

She appreciates our effort and enthusiasm in E-Journalism and she gave us the certificates for participation in one day workshop on 'Ethics in Digital Journalism'. She makes a tour of her workplace and clearly explains the functioning of Kovai Post, Coimbatore.