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Faculty Advisor's Message



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It is a matter of great pleasure for me and the Department of Computer Science that the students of our department are launching the sixth edition of the magazine, "SRIJAN" both online and in print in the 12th year of Sankalan. I am delighted to put on record that the students not only have received a number of awards at various national and international events but have also been placed in companies across India and abroad, including research institutes of international repute, ever since the first batch of MCA students came out in 1985. The students of the department are now making an effort to reach out to the external world by the way of Srijan. It serves as a platform of expression for their ideas and thoughts.

I would like to congratulate
Team Srijan for putting in a lot of hard work
and wish the magazine a
grand success.

CONTENTS

1	<u>BRAINWAVE</u>
2	Internet of Things – Reimagining the Future
3	Tesla Model S – The Revolution in Automotive Industry
4	HID Keyboard Attack using Android Smartphone
6	Top 5 Dumbest Hacks of All Time
8	Wikipedia – The Order in Chaos
9	<u>EXPRESSIONS</u>
10	From Roads to Networks - The Vision of a Digital India
11	We All Watched Simpsons – The Most Sophisticated Mathematics Show
12	मेरी माँ
13	Are Social Networking Sites Making Us Unsocial ?
14	बापू
15	<u>SKETCHES</u>



ERIC SCHMIDT,
Executive Chairman,
Google, USA

"NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MACHINE INTELLIGENCE WILL MAKE US FAR FAR SMARTER AS A RESULT, FOR EVERYONE ON THE PLANET. IT'S BECAUSE OUR SMART PHONES ARE BASICALLY SUPERCOMPUTERS. AROUND 400 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE LAST YEAR GOT A SMARTPHONE. IF YOU THINK THAT'S A BIG DEAL, IMAGINE THE IMPACT ON THAT PERSON IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD. THINK ABOUT LEARNING AND EDUCATION WITH ALL THE NEW TOOLS THAT ARE BEING BUILT. WE ARE ON THE CUSP OF THE ACCELERATION OF THAT AND IT'S ALMOST OVERWHELMINGLY GOOD. EVERYONE GETS SMARTER BECAUSE OF THIS TECHNOLOGY... AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF PEOPLE IS THE SECRET TO TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. [IN THE FUTURE], THE INTERNET WILL DISAPPEAR... YOU WON'T EVEN SENSE IT, IT WILL BE PART OF YOUR PRESENCE ALL THE TIME.



BRAIN
WAVE

INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)

- REIMAGINING THE FUTURE

Ankita Jain
MCA 1st year



THE INTERNET OF THINGS IS NOT A CONCEPT; IT IS A NETWORK, THE TRUE TECHNOLOGY-ENABLED NETWORK OF ALL NETWORKS." -EDEWEDE ORIWOH

The "Internet of things" (IoT) is beginning to form a trending topic of conversation both at workplace and outside of it. Not only does this concept have the potential to impact how we live but also how we work. But what exactly is the "Internet of things" and what impact is it going to have on us if any? Let's just say that if you want to optimize your machine, save jillions by managing your critical machinery, analyze trends and have a delightful shopping experience, IoT is here. If you want to get the product market more quickly, increase efficiency, adapt to regulatory requirements and more importantly, want to innovate- IoT is here.

IoT is basically connecting any device with an on and off switch to the Internet (and/or to each other). From cell phones to coffee makers, from washing machines to headphones, lamps and wearable devices, it includes almost anything you can think of. It is an environment which allows bidirectional flow of information between objects, animals or people. But the question is why do we need so many connected devices talking to each other? Let us understand this with a few examples. Suppose due to heavy traffic you're running late for a party. What if your car could have access to your calendar and already know the best route to take? On top of that, what if it even sends a text to your friends notifying them that you will be late? What if your alarm clock wakes you up at 6 am and then notifies your toast maker to start toasting bread for you? What if your office equipment knew when it was running low on supplies and automatically re-ordered more? You get the point right?

IoT has evolved from the wireless technologies, micro-electromechanical systems and internet. In IoT, a thing can be a person, an animal with bio chip trans-

ponder, an automobile with sensor or any man-made thing that can be assigned an IP address. These "things" are embedded with electronics, software, sensors and network connectivity and are uniquely identified by the embedded computing system but are able to interoperate with the existing Internet infrastructure. These devices collect relevant data with the help of existing technologies and then flow the data between other devices. If we can equip each device of our daily life with identifiers, computers could manage them.

IoT has been in development for decades. ATMs were some of the first IoT objects as far back as 1974. But the term was first coined by British entrepreneur Kevin Ashton in 1999 in a presentation at Auto-ID Labs. Thanks to IPv6's huge increase in address space, more and more devices can now be connected. We have taken a step forward into a smarter world which is expected to use IoT in almost every field. Google's self-driving cars, Tesla's auto-park feature, Fitbit, Apple watches, June intelligent oven are all an indication of the growth of IoT.

Today many technically inclined companies all over the world are investing huge amount of money in IoT technologies in return for huge profits. IoT is estimated to add \$10-\$15 trillion to global GDP in the next 20 years. By 2020, 30 million things will be wirelessly connected to the internet. In short, IoT means connect, transform and reimagine.



"I've actually made a prediction that within 30 years a majority of new cars in the U.S will be electric. And I don't mean hybrid. I mean fully electric."

– Elon Musk



Gorav Sehrawat
MSc 1st year

TESLA MODEL S

– THE REVOLUTION IN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

Electric cars have been around since 1884. In 1911, the New York Times termed electric car as "IDEAL" because it was cleaner, quieter and economical than those with internal combustion engines. This was decades before concerns about global warming and emission became mainstream.

But by 2001, General Motors recalled and crushed all of its battery powered cars followed by Toyota, Honda, Ford, Nissan among others on the basis of lack of demands despite the outstanding reviews and thousands of requests for e-vehicles. The manufacturers of the batteries that powered electric cars were explicitly silenced from announcing the fact that they had built a battery that could match the speed and range of a conventional combustion engine. Thus, the concept of electric cars faded away.

July 2003 saw the birth of Tesla Motors. The very next year saw Elon Musk joining the board of directors. He had a vision to create affordable mass market of electric vehicles. And this vision is what has caused Morgan Stanley to label Tesla as "The world's most important car company".



Tesla Model S sedan, a 2012 version of this vision, is the world's first premium all electric sedan incorporating the most innovative technical advancements in automotive manufacturing today.

A hyper personalized experience, model S features real time renderings that accurately depict the car's configuration. Equipped with active cruise control, the model S comes with a 17-inch Tesla screen display which allows precise control of almost all of the car's features. The display has a fully integrated web browser, media player, internal climate control, navigation facility, embedded car manual and a ton of other features and it provides an Optional voice control. An autopilot model S includes cameras and SONARs that help the car detect road signs, lane markings, obstacles and other vehicles. Another innovative key feature is that the car code can be updated via over-the-air software updates just like present day smartphones are updated.

Tesla model S has received a 5-star rating in every possible category and has set a new record for the lowest likelihood of passenger injury. Tesla has plans for free travel anywhere in the US using Tesla supercharging stations which Musk described as "Not free now, free forever". Tesla is already working on Tesla Gigafactory that will be a renewable energy powered factory to power around 500,000 of its Tesla cars. With so many cutting edge advancements and innovations, Tesla model S is a pure game changer. If that doesn't make it a revolution in the automotive industry, then what does?

"Tesla is bringing us the car of the future today."



Moksh Makhija
MSc 1st year

HID KEYBOARD ATTACK USING ANDROID SMARTPHONE

You must have inserted a CD/DVD or a USB device like a pen drive into your computer. What happens when you do so? They are autorun! If autorun is disabled, autorun.inf is not called and we can't execute our code automatically.

The USB Human Interface Device (HID) class is a part of specification for computer peripherals. Keyboard and mouse are popular examples of HID devices.

When we plug in a mouse or a keyboard into a machine, no authorization is required to begin using them. A customized piece of hardware can be made to exploit this blind trust to masquerade as a USB HID Keyboard and send arbitrary keystrokes meant to launch applications, permanently evade a local firewall or install a Trojan. Various such hardwares like Teensy USB or USB rubber ducky can be bought easily from the digital market. However, why buy a dedicated hardware when a common android smartphone can be made to do that functionality!

The prerequisites for using an android device for such a purpose are:

1. The device should be rooted.
2. It should have a custom recovery installed.
3. It should have a custom kernel flashed.
4. Android Debug Bridge (ADB) files should be present.

Rooting your android device makes you the king of your device and gives you administrative access to system files on your android device.

Installing custom recovery opens the doors to testing and flashing multiple different ROMs on your device. As a word of caution, do take a backup of your device before installing a custom recovery, in case your device gets bricked!

Flashing a custom kernel can have wide variety of customization benefits and in our case introduce the USB HID keyboard/mice functionality in the device kernel.

To install the custom kernel compatible with your device, refer: <https://www.github.com/pelya/android-keyboard-gadget>

Flashing the custom kernel on your device will introduce two new devices: /dev/hidg0 for keyboard and /dev/hidg1 for mouse

Now, download droidducky.sh file from <https://github.com/anbud/DroidDucky/blob/master/droidducky.sh> which is duckyscript interpreter written in bash bringing all of ducky goodness to android.

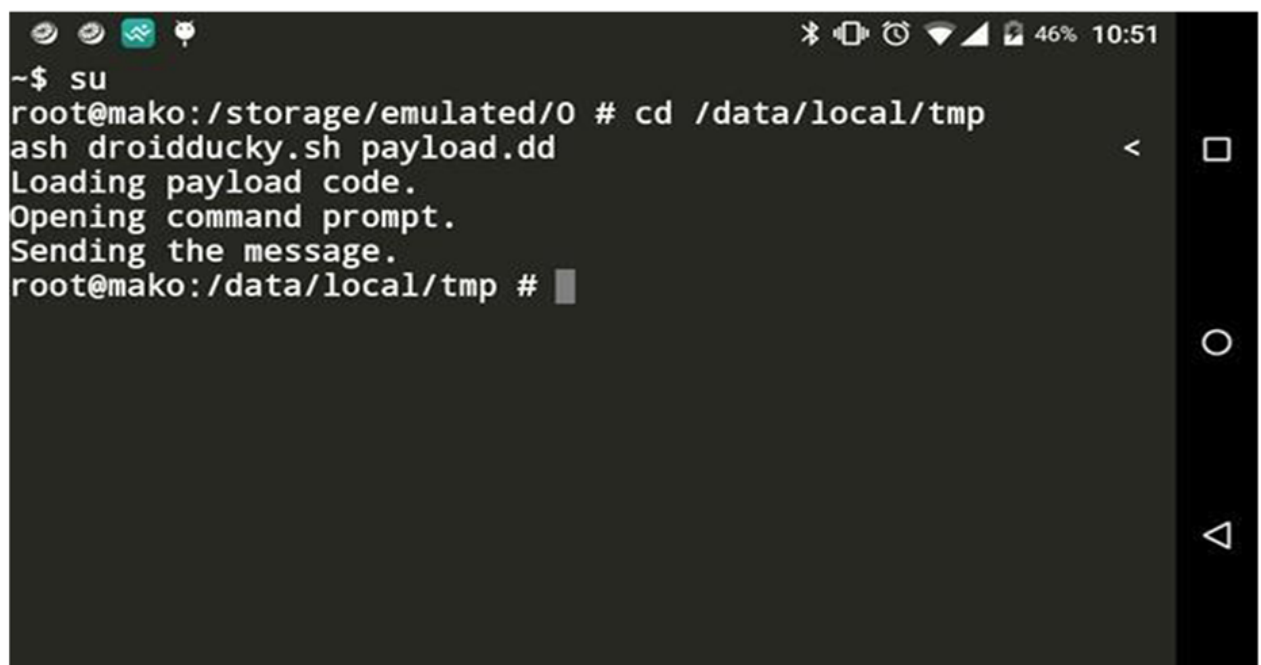
Then, using ADB push the file to your android using: `adb push droidducky.sh data/local/tmp`

Now you can browse through the already available repository of attack payloads available at <https://github.com/hak5darren/USB-Rubber-Ducky/wiki/Payloads>, download them and push to your android device using `adb push filename.txt data/local/tmp`

Next, you need a terminal emulator which helps a user access the linux command line shell built into every android device. Many terminal emulator apps are freely available for download in the google playstore. To run the attack payload on a device:

- 1) Connect your android device to a pc using standard USB cable.
- 2) Run the terminal emulator app.
- 3) Get super user permissions by typing "su" and pressing enter.
- 4) Navigate to the directory where the payloads are stored using "`cd /data/local/tmp`".

Use the command "`./droidducky.sh filename.txt`" to launch the payload of your choice. You may also refer to the USB rubber Ducky github page for info on creating your own custom scripts.

A screenshot of an Android terminal emulator interface. The status bar at the top shows various icons and a battery level of 46% at 10:51. The terminal text shows a user switching to root with 'su', then navigating to '/data/local/tmp' with 'cd'. They then run 'ash droidducky.sh payload.dd', which outputs 'Loading payload code.', 'Opening command prompt.', and 'Sending the message.' before returning to the root prompt at '/data/local/tmp'.

"Human Stupidity, that's why hackers always win."

— Med Amine Khelifi



Gaurav Arora
MSc 1st year

TOP 5 DUMBEST HACKS

If you can hack into a machine, you have to be a genius! Heard that before? Well, that's certainly not entirely true. Leaving a few exceptions, Hackers are as smart or as dumb as any other person.

Given below is a compilation of the top 5 instances which indicate that hackers are indeed average people capable of making selfish mistakes either in their attack strategy or the clues which they leave behind which makes it easy to trace the hack back to them.

1

World's Dumbest Cyber criminal

In 2011, a dumb hacker hacked Kelly Osbourne's (from Dancing with the Stars) email account and along with tracing her old and new emails, he also forwarded them to his own personal email account. This is hands down one of the world's dumbest hacking incidence. Way to go pal!

OF ALL TIME

2

Self proclaimed hacktivist Shahee Mirza:

Back in 2008, a hacker squad defaced the military website of Bangladesh government known as Rapid Action Battalion. The people visiting the site were greeted with a message stating, 'Hacked by Shahee_Mirza'.

The authorities were able to restore the site after about 24 hours and also found Shahee responsible for hacking the websites of 22 organizations including one that belonged to the army. Mirza, a 21 year student of Saic Institute of Management and Technology in Mirpur, pleaded guilty and told the authorities that he had no bad intentions. It was found that the name and email address which Shahee Mirza had posted after hacking the RAB site were all real.

Obviously that was not a 'Genius' act of the young hacker.

Samy Kamkar's blog post boasting of his hacking feat

Samy Kamkar is famous for releasing his 'Samy Worm' in the year 2005. The Worm was a wide scale self propagating cross site scripting worm that infected MySpace accounts. The worm carried a payload designed to display "Samy is my hero" on the victim's profile and causing the victim to send a friend request to Kamkar.

A user viewing a victim's profile triggered the worm to plant itself on the homepage of the user's account making him a victim as well. Within 20 hours of the release of the malware, the worm infected around one million users! The MySpace team temporarily shut down their servers to assess damages and fix the problem.

Samy boasted of his feat on his personal

3

5

Foiling Euro Traffic cameras by using Drop Database Tables

A clever hacker learnt that the speed traps using the Euro Traffic cameras automatically registered the speed and captured the photograph of the license plate. By using character recognition the authorities could translate the license plate number with a high success rate into a format which they could further use as a lookup within the DMV database. In 2010, this hacker changed his license plate number to ('ZU 0666', 0, 0) which is a general Drop Database Table command. This license plate info translated to an SQL Injection query on the database of licence plates and if the DMV used this string of characters in their database lookup then there was a good chance that all the database records which contained his actual licence plate number (ZU 0666) would get dropped. This was an intelligent and creative move; however Alan could never make sure if this hack of his was just for fun or was real!

Eduard Lucian Mandru, though a clever hacker, was traced through email ID

Comparatively I can say that Eduard Lucian Mandru was a much clever hacker. It was in the year 2006 that Mandru, nicknamed "Wolfenstein", successfully hacked into the computer network that belonged to the United States of America Department of Defense (DoD).

Mandru was able to hide himself from the authorities as they possessed no clue to the hacker's identity except his email address (wolfenstein_ingrid@yahoo.com). The authorities had a tough time locating Mandru since he was accessing the internet through a chain of random compromised servers in Japan. Besides, he was also erasing all the server maintained access logs making it impossible to trace back to him.

However, after about 2 years Mandru was unemployed and thus had to apply for jobs and then he mistakenly used the same email address on his resume that he hacked with, which led to his arrest. It seems that if he had avoided using that email address or probably discarded it, he would have never been caught!!

4

"Most hackers are young because young people tend to be adaptable. As long as you remain adaptable, you can always be a good hacker."
— Emmanuel Goldstein

That said, there are also many smart hackers out there who have mastered the art of a 'perfect hack'. Hence, complete security can never be achieved in real world. As we go on developing better technologies, there will always be people who will find loopholes in it and use them to compromise the new systems. The only way to prevent yourself from being the next victim is by staying aware of the latest techniques and technologies being used to keep hackers at bay and always stay one step ahead!



Ruchika Salwan
MSc 1st year

"Wikipedia is the first place I go when I'm looking for knowledge... or when I want to create some."

— Stephen Colbert

Humans crave knowledge. The nagging desire to learn something new every second is hard to resist. We take delight in the discovery, the learning and the enlightenment. That need to know, learn and share amazing things is what led to the creation of a radical idea called Wikipedia.

Launched on 15 January 2001 by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger, Wikipedia is a freely licensed encyclopaedia that is maintained by tens of thousands of volunteer writers and supported by donations from the public. Owned by the Wikimedia Foundation, it continues to be the biggest global volunteer organization made for the people, by the people.

The existence of Wikipedia was preceded by Nupedia, an online encyclopaedia project edited solely by experts. But targeting a niche of academia along with a long peer review process led to the dropping of Nupedia. So, Wales and Sanger decided to try a wiki- a website that allows collaborative creation and editing of its contents via a web browser. Wiki, a Hawaiian word meaning "quick", is a technology that pioneered in 1995 by Ward Cunningham, and runs on a wiki engine - a type of content management system, that allows a free-form content structure. The core of the wiki is- edit. Anybody can freely add, alter or delete text. The very first edit was the "UuU" edit, created on Tuesday 16 January 2001, at 21:08 UTC that is still preserved on Wikipedia to this day.

Wikipedia is not a single wiki but rather a collection of hundreds of wikis, one for each language. Till date, it has over 38 million articles across all 291 languages. Contrary to the belief that a volunteer organization at such a staggering global scale must be chaotic, Wikipedia is quite systematic. All edits, additions and deletions of articles are monitored and maintained by the global community of Wikipedians consisting of students, academicians, scientists or anyone who writes for fun. The community follows a 'neutral policy' during contributions which says that any time there is a controversial issue, Wikipedia doesn't take a stand; it says the facts. The Wikipedia governance model is a consensus decision-making where every Wikipedian votes per article not on the basis of content but the validity of the article, which is usually checked via a simple Google test. Some Wikipedians elected by the community, act as high level moderators in times of dispute and so this free encyclopaedia, maintained at server farms all over the world by a handful of system administrators, becomes available to you, at all times.

True, the accuracy of Wikipedia's free to curate content is debatable. But if it was proprietary then who would empower people with free information they need to make good decisions on a broad range of topics? Where else would you find a product that focuses on upliftment through education without monetizing it? Where would initiatives like Wikipedia Zero be? Everything comes with a cost, but there are people out there who care about free knowledge for all and are willing to spend every minute contributing to the cause. So to sum it all, Wikipedia is the WalMart when you are looking for a grocery shop on the web.

Here's to a happy fifteenth Wikipedia!!

"I am enough of an artist to draw freely upon my imagination. Imagination is more important than knowledge. Knowledge is limited. Imagination encircles the world. Logic will get you from A to Z; imagination will get you everywhere.

- Albert Einstein



EXPRESSIONS



Anushka Saxena

MCA 1st year

FROM ROAD TO NETWORKS:

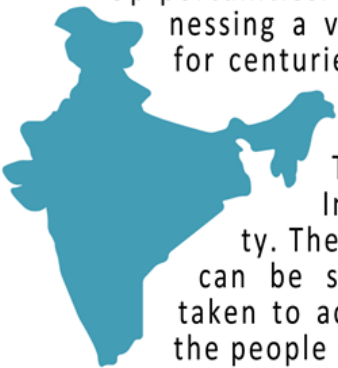
- THE VISION OF A DIGITAL INDIA

"DIGITAL PLATFORMS HELP MAKE THE INDIA OF OUR DREAMS HAPPEN."

- GANESH NATARAJAN

In the 1990s, a dream to connect India by means of roads was seen and fulfilled. It's been 25 years and yet again, India is witnessing another change. It is the prime minister's vision of a "digital India". Launched in July 2015, it aims to connect all the citizens of India via internet. The very definition of internet suggests connectivity. So what better way can there be to connect this widely divided country, than the internet?

The revolution that has been brought by technology has made life easier. In the 90's paying bills meant standing in long queues for several hours. However with recent changes in technology, it has become possible to pay bills while sitting in our homes. But even with this advancement in technology, a wide section of Indian society, mostly comprising of the remote and rural areas, still one has to stand in lines and wait for many hours. The movement of Digital India is a big step in building a society based on equal opportunities. India has been witnessing a variety of subdivisions for centuries. These are not only regional or social but also economical.



The constitution of India promises equality. The dream of digital India can be seen as a small step taken to achieve equality. When the people of all castes and classes will get benefitted from technology then only we can regard India as an entirely developed country.

They say that an educated woman is equal to an educated family. But what happens when that woman is not capable of educating herself? This is another aspect of troubles in rural, and sometimes urban, areas that can be resolved to an extent by reaching out to them through internet. Women will be able to learn and graduate through online distant education programs. It still appears as a long way to go but surely one can imagine that the time is near when the literacy rate of India will be higher than the birth rate. If schools in metro cities are getting smart classes, why can't rural kids get smart education?



Where there's a will, there's a way. The PM's vision is not only backed up by many notable people across the globe but also by the popular social networking site, Facebook. Not only did Mark Zuckerberg, the CEO of Facebook changed his profile picture in tri color but also promised to help India achieve its goal by promising free internet basics to everyone. Making everything digital would reduce paperwork as well as save time. Banking, Education, Police department, Hospitals all possible fields will benefit from this. The ultimate goal is to become a developed country and to achieve that there's no doubt that internet is needed. A country linked through internet would mean not only less amount of paperwork but would also help securing our important documents in e-Lockers.

When a technical person hears the word Digital, he begins to imagine 0s and 1s. If the internet is available to only a few, satisfying their needs and providing them better facilities, then it should be regarded as a 0. It becomes a complete 1 only when people of the entire nation enjoy same facilities available to them. After all, united we stand, divided we fall! Hence, it would be wise to say that this diverse country is once again ready to embrace unity via the Internet.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE POET AND THE MATHEMATICIAN IS THAT THE POET TRIES TO GET HIS HEAD INTO THE HEAVENS WHILE THE MATHEMATICIAN TRIES TO GET THE HEAVENS INTO HIS HEAD."
- G.K. CHESTERTON.



Annu Joshi
MSc. 1st year

WE ALL WATCHED

SIMPSONS



THE MOST SOPHISTICATED MATHEMATICS SHOW

"MATHEMATICS EXPRESSES VALUES THAT REFLECT THE COSMOS, INCLUDING ORDERLINESS, BALANCE, HARMONY, LOGIC, AND ABSTRACT BEAUTY."
-DEEPAK CHOPRA

The Simpsons is an animated American sitcom created by Matt Groening. A satirical depiction of the American middle class is the perfect recipe for the longest running U.S. primetime television series in history. But apart from ROFL-ing at the slapstick situations of the ever lovable Homer, Marge, Bart, Lisa and Maggie, did you miss the references of complex mathematical problems that make it the most mathematically sophisticated show in primetime history? If yes, then here I provide substantial proof backing it up.

Fermat's last theorem, the most notorious equation in history of mathematics proposed by Pierre de Fermat in 1637, says that $x^n + y^n = z^n$ has no non-zero integer solutions for x , y and z when $n > 2$. Although this is easily stated, this failed to be proved until this decade. In an episode, "Wizard of Evergreen Terrace",

Homer Simpson writes on a blackboard, $3987^{12} + 4396^{12} = 4472^{12}$.

So what's going on? Homer's equation is a so-called near-miss solution to Fermat's equation, as seen on a 20 decimal calculator.



$$3,987^{12} + 4,365^{12} = 4,472.0000000070576171875^{12}$$

It was no more than a mere mathematical prank by the show's writer David S. Cohen who apparently appeared to have disproved Fermat's Last Theorem.

The 2006 episode "Marge and Homer Turn a Couple Play", shows a giant screen displaying three choices for total number of attendees during a baseball game. Those three choices- 8128, 8208 and 8191 represent a perfect number, a narcissistic number and a Mersenne prime respectively.

8,128 is called a perfect number, because its divisors add up to the number itself. The smallest perfect number is 6, because 1, 2 and 3 not only divide into 6, but they also add up to 6. 8,208 is a narcissistic number, a number that refers to itself, because it contains 4 digits, and raising each of these digits to the 4th power generates four numbers that add up to itself: $8^4 + 2^4 + 0^4 + 8^4 = 8,208$. Mersenne primes fit the pattern $2^p - 1$, where p is any prime number. And 8,191 was equal to $2^{13} - 1$.

"MoneyBart", an episode rooted in statistics sees a nerd reference in the form of books titled " $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$ ". This is the most beautiful equation in mathematics with its five fundamental ingredients (0, 1, e , i , and π).

This is simply the tip of the iceberg, but there are so many instances still remaining that will elevate your view of The Simpsons from your usual primetime obsession to a math geek's paradise.

मेरी माँ



Ashish Siwach

MCA 1st year

वो रातों को हमें गोद में लेकर दूध पिलाना
थक कर घर आए तो अपने हाथों से खाना खिलाना
कभी रुठने पर मनाना तो कभी गलतियाँ करने पर समझाना
वो कभी कह कर तो कभी बिना कहे ही तेरा प्यार जताना।

तूने ज़िंदगी दी मुझको।
जीना सिखाया मुझको।
कभी भूख लगी तैरे बेटे को जब,
तूने अपने पेट का भी खिलाया मुझको।

जितने मर्जी कर लूँ जतन मैं,
तूने जो किया वो सारा न कह पाऊँगा मैं
तेरे से दूर होकर माँ
कभी न रह पाऊँगा मैं।

जो मर्जी शब्दों में तेरी तारीफ कर लूँ,
तारीफ वो कम है
तेरे बिना तो माँ
इस दुनिया में सिर्फ ग़म है।



· "IF YOU HAVE A MOM, THERE IS NOWHERE YOU ARE LIKELY TO GO WHERE A PRAYER HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN."

-ROBERT BRAULT



Are social networking sites making us

UNSOCIAL ?

Pout, take a selfie, DP it on whatsapp and share it on Instagram. This line, which would have been considered trash a decade back, is a trend today. The current generation lives in a world where actual interactions have been replaced by a plethora of social networking sites like Facebook, whatsapp, MySpace and twitter.

Are social networking sites making us unsocial? Let's do a reality check. Today, we live in a virtual reality where we have a 1000 friends on facebook but not one to talk to in person. Kids as young as 10 boast about the likes on their facebook profile picture or the number of followers on their instagram page! A tweet here and a poke there are the 'in' things to do while hugs and face to face conversations have become passé.

Human relations are primarily grounded in face to face interactions. This direct interpersonal social meeting is critical to a person's mental and emotional well being. While it may seem counter intuitive that Internet users spending many hours 'communicating' on online social networking sites would experience isolation, the fact is that excessive computer use drastically reduces the person's real world social interactions with family and friends.

Today, let's ask ourselves whether all are FB friends are really our buddies. Most of us won't agree! Many of our FB friends are friends of friends, acquaintances or just random strangers!

I recently read a newspaper article about a brawl between friends that got so ugly that one of them had to be rushed to the Emergency room! Reason? The group admin evicted his friend from a whatsapp group they were on after a petty fight! Are our egos really that fragile that something, probably done in good humour, can drive us to this insanity? Or is the lack of face to face interaction the culprit here?

"Our social tools are not an improvement to modern society, they are a challenge to it."

-Clay Shirky

Like everything else in our world, social networking is not all bad either. Thanks to such sites, keeping in touch with friends and relatives far and near is now just a click away. The transferring of photos and videos to multiple recipients across oceans has become easier and faster than what could have been even imagined a decade ago! Now, parents can talk face to face on Skype to their children living abroad and rest assured of their well being. That is way better than waiting for their letter to arrive by mail right? Hence, the social media has truly made the world a small place. That being said, it is on us to know where we should draw the line.

Finally, the problem doesn't start when we make an FB account. It starts when updating an FB status becomes more important than talking to a friend sitting beside you. It starts when people sit with their phones even on the dining table



and keep checking for notifications and updates. It starts when 45% people pretend to use their phones to avoid socialising. It starts when surveys indicate that 2 in 5 people spend more time online than face to face. It starts when a complete stranger millions of miles away becomes more important than your friends or family across the table!

बापू



Simmi Gupta
MCA 2nd year

बापू थे देश के गौरव अभिमान
बापू थे सत्यवादि पुरुष महान ।

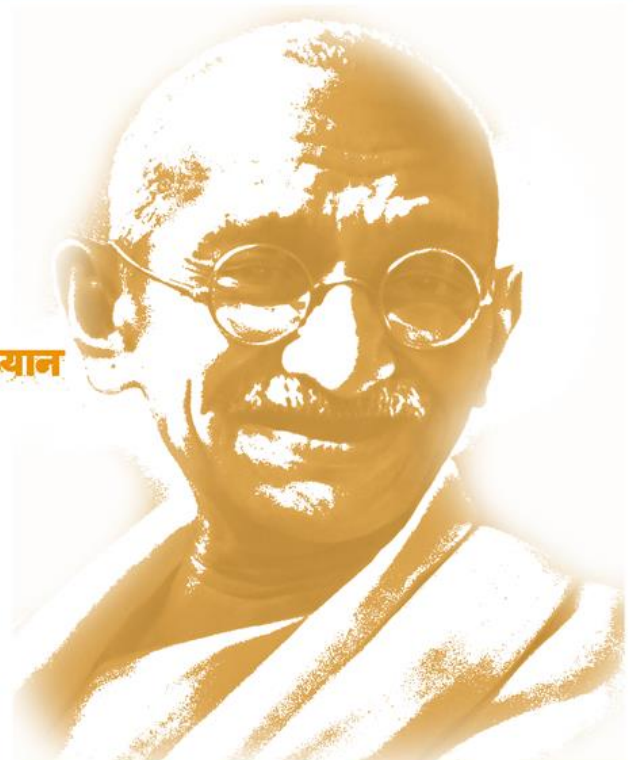
जाति-पाति के भेद-भाव को,
स्वदेश से दूर कर
एक सूत्र में बाँधने हेतु,
एकता-भाव का संचार कर,
सारी जनता को समझा एक समान
बापू थे सत्यवादि पुरुष महान ।

कई बार जेल यात्रा कर
श्वानों की यातनायें सही
अंग्रेजों के कोड़े खाकर
उनकी लाखों जुल्मों सही
सत्य अहिंसा छोड़, ना कभी दिया हिंसा पर ध्यान
बापू थे सत्यवादि पुरुष महान ।

अपने लहू को तेल समझ
मानवता का दीप जलाया
अनेक मुसीबतों से लड़
साम्प्रदायिकता को शांत कराया
वास्तव में दिया देश को सात्विक ज्ञान
बापू थे सत्यवादि पुरुष महान ।
धन्य है यह पावन भूमि
जिसने गांधी जैसा सूत जन्माया
धन्य है उनके पावन कर्तव्य
जिन्होंने देश महान बनाया
हम भारतवासी दें उन्हें आदर व सम्मान
बापू थे सत्यवादि पुरुष महान ।

"Generations to come will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

— Albert Einstein



"Don't ever forget, that we were not lead by a saint with his head in clouds, but by a master tactician with his feet on the ground."

— Shashi Tharoor



'TO DRAW DOES NOT SIMPLY MEAN TO REPRODUCE CONTOURS; THE DRAWING DOES NOT SIMPLY CONSIST IN THE IDEA: THE DRAWING IS EVEN THE EXPRESSION, THE INTERIOR FORM, THE PLAN, THE MODEL. LOOK WHAT REMAINS AFTER THAT! THE DRAWING IS THREE FOURTHS AND A HALF OF WHAT CONSTITUTES PAINTING. IF I HAD TO PUT A SIGN OVER MY DOOR [TO THE ATELIER], I WOULD WRITE: SCHOOL OF DRAWING, AND I'M CERTAIN THAT I WOULD CREATE PAINTERS.'



SKETCHES

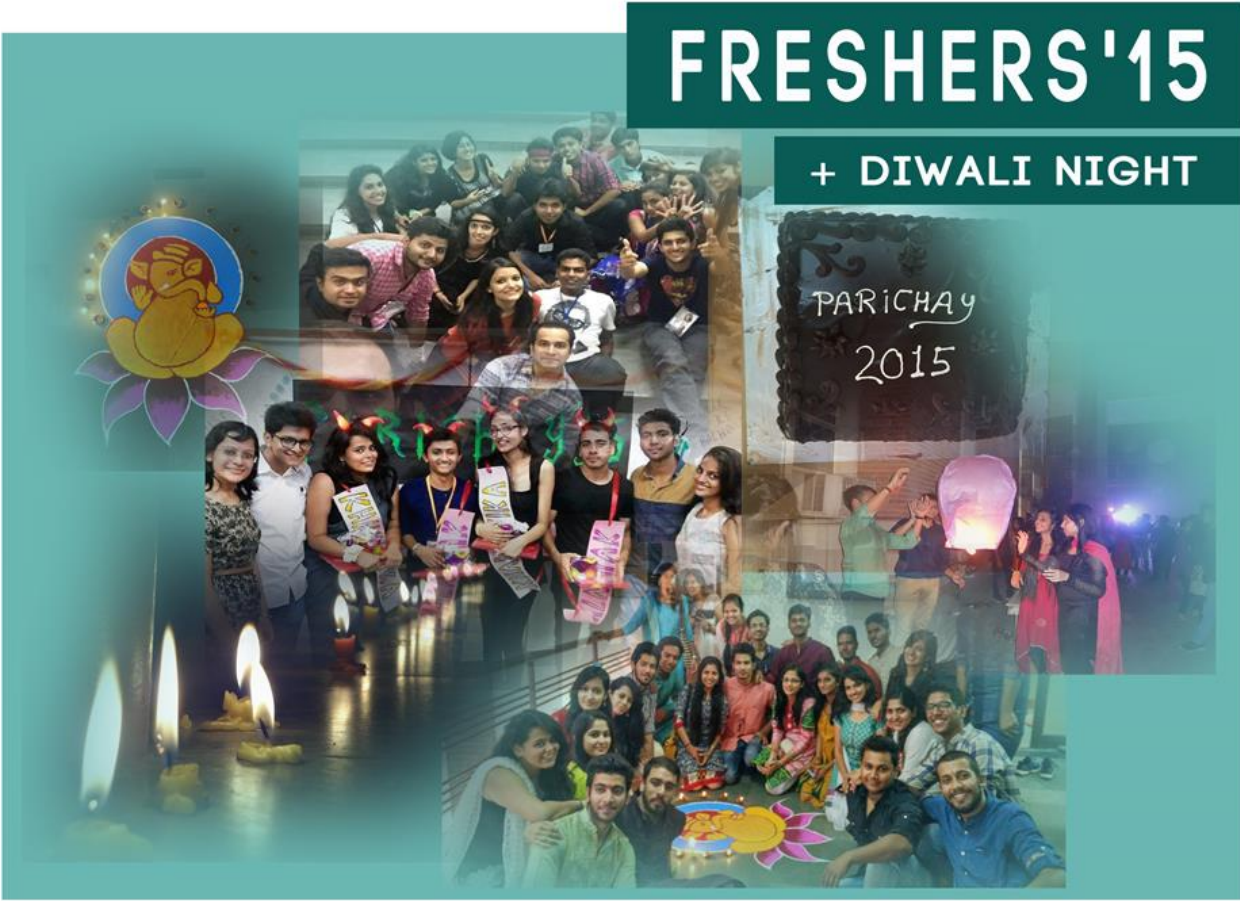


-Gorav Sehrawat
MSc 1st year



- Nishu
MSc 1st year







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