

Shehjar

The Soothing Shade

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Vol. IV

Electrical & Electronics Department

Galgotias College of Engineering & Technology



SHEHJAR

The Soothing Shade

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CHIEF EDITOR PENS DOWN....



It is a matter of great privilege and immense pleasure for me to launch the fourth issue of our departmental magazine ***SHEHJAR (The Soothing Shade)***. I hereby contend that this magazine will co-relate with its name. The journey has taught us to be 'introspective'. We build characters, we build the pillars of a future nation, we inculcate strong determination in the minds of our young students. It has been a continuous and massive process since past few years, to celebrate the graceful efforts, where we can make everyone learn and grow with us in the department. It is my indispensable responsibility to take all the endeavors at its pinnacle and I hope that this magazine will be at its epitome. I express my deep gratitude to all the dignitaries who made this possible. I wish to have more sharp minds connected with us in this amazing journey. All the best for your future endeavours.

Prof. A. Ambikapathy

HOD, EEE Department

Galgotias College of Engineering & Technology

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To be recognized as a premier department in producing quality technocrats, innovators, entrepreneurs and researchers contributing to the society ethically.

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- To provide quality education through state-of-art facilities in exploring new ideas and technical challenges.
- To promote research, innovation and entrepreneurship through industry- institute collaboration.
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CONTENT

1. VIRTUAL REALITY	Samriddhi Mishra
2. UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE:DRONE	Kumari Vanshika
3. BLOCKCHAIN	Shreya Singh
4. THE INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY	Suryansh Sachan
5. I KNOW WHY THE CAGED BIRD SING	Anjali Srivastva
6. EYE TRACKING TECHNOLOGY	Dev Tiwari
7. MENTAL HEALTH AND PANDEMIC	Ankur Gupta
8. COLLEGE LIFE	Samriddhi Mishra
9. THE FIFTH GENERATION	Prerna Rawat
10. BIOMETRICS:A VIRTUAL ANALYSIS	Kajol Malik
11. PROCASTINATION	Vaibhav Deep
12. MOTIVATION : HABIT IN MAKING	Bhavya Shree
13. ARTPIECE	Pulkit Kushwaha

VIRTUAL REALITY:A COMPLETELY DIFFERENT WORLD

Samriddhi Mishra
BTech II year

How about talking about a world similar to us but not similar to us? Confusing, isn't it? Or in other words, a world running parallel to us and we living in that parallel one more than our own? Yes, I am talking about the virtual world. Yes, there is a virtual world. This is the reality, the Virtual Reality. Virtual reality is a simulated experience that can be similar to or completely different from the real world. Applications of virtual reality can include entertainment and educational purposes. Other, distinct types of VR style technology include augmented reality and mixed reality. Virtual reality (VR) refers to the computer-generated simulation in which a person can interact within an artificial three-dimensional environment using special electronic devices, such as special goggles with a screen or gloves fitted with sensors.



The concept creates an artificial environment with software. The artificial environment gets presented to the audiences in a way which encourages them to accept and believe it as a real environment.

VR technology creates primary experience focusing on two senses, i.e., vision and sound. It can be used by coaches and players to train more efficiently across a range of sports, as they are able to watch and experience certain situations repeatedly and can improve each time. Essentially, it's used as a training aid to help measure athletic performance and analyse technique. It is a brand new user interface unlike the conventional one, immersing a person in a digital 3D environment, instead of watching on a display.

Computer-generated imagery and content aim at simulating a real presence through senses (sight, hearing, touch). What is the purpose of virtual reality? Virtual reality technology is used to create immersive experiences that can help educate and even entertain consumers. Outside of its popular gaming use case, virtual reality is applied in a variety of industries, such as medicine, architecture, military, and others.

Virtual reality app development has been of major concern these recent times as we have had various people setting up or establishing a VR app development company.

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE:DRONE

Kumari Vanshika
BTech III year

How about keeping a check on everything without even being physically present there? Well I am not talking about some CCTV cameras. Rather I am talking about a much interesting concept which is a boon to the businesses as well. Yes, I am talking about nothing but DRONES. An Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (or uncrewed aerial vehicle, commonly known as a drone) is an aircraft without a human pilot on board and a type of unmanned vehicle. UAVs are a component of an unmanned aircraft system (UAS); which include a UAV, a ground-based controller, and a system of communications between the two. The flight of UAVs may operate with various degrees of autonomy: either under remote control by a human operator, autonomously by onboard computers or piloted by an autonomous robot.



Drones are used in situations where manned flight is considered too risky or difficult. They provide troops with a 24-hour "eye in the sky", seven days a week. Each aircraft can stay aloft for up to 17 hours at a time, loitering over an area and sending back real-time imagery of activities on the ground. As modern technology indicates, drones are technically very capable of listening in on conversations

given the right equipment. According to a 2013 congressional report on the state of drone technology and the implications on privacy concerns, drones could well be equipped to eavesdrop on people.

A drone on autopilot can fly a programmed route, called waypoints and take aerial photos or video much better than any pilot can. Having a drone with a GPS autopilot flight system and a 4k camera is very essential for aerial photogrammetry, 3D mapping and multispectral imaging in the agricultural sector. They are capable of taking good pictures even at night. Important flight settings that need to be adjusted are: image format RAW (DNG), ISO settings, mechanical shutter, gimbal, front LEDs and tripod mode. Flying a drone at night is considered illegal and dangerous in most of the countries around the world!!



They are controlled with remote ground control systems and have two parts, the unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) itself and the control system. Drones are made of light composite materials reducing their weight and increasing its maneuverability. It is more economically efficient to buy a drone than making it.

BLOCKCHAIN:A TRANSFORMATIVE TECHNOLOGY

Shreya Singh
BTech III year

Technologies transform everything. How about a transformative technology then? Blockchain, a chain of blocks? Or not? Well the answer lies here. A blockchain, originally block chain, is a growing list of records, called blocks, that are linked using cryptography. Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data (generally represented as a Merkle tree). Blockchain, sometimes referred to as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), makes the history of any digital asset unalterable and transparent through the use of decentralization and cryptographic hashing. A simple analogy for understanding blockchain technology is a Google Doc.

Ultimately blockchain provides three key capabilities:

- Access control, ensuring that only stakeholders access data.
- Security, encrypting every transaction.
- Transparency, making the entire transaction ledger visible to all participants.

Blockchain was invented by a person (or group of people) using the name Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008 to serve as the public transaction ledger of the cryptocurrency bitcoin. The identity of Satoshi Nakamoto is unknown.

With its decentralized and trustless nature, Blockchain technology can lead to new opportunities and benefit businesses through greater transparency, enhanced security, and easier traceability.

Blockchain's greatest characteristic stems from the fact that its transaction ledger for public addresses is open to viewing. If this technology is so complex, why call it “blockchain?” At its most basic level, blockchain is literally just a chain of blocks, but not in the traditional sense of those words. When we say the words “block” and “chain” in this context, we are actually talking about digital information (the “block”) stored in a public database (the “chain”). The blocks and the contents within them are protected by powerful cryptography, which ensures that previous transactions within the network cannot be either forged or destroyed. In this way, blockchain technology allows a digital currency to maintain a trusted transaction network without relying on a central authority. With a Blockchain Score of 92, IBM is far and away the overall leader in blockchain technology development, and our number one stock selection in the group.



To work with this technology, it is essential to know how to code. A Blockchain Developer must know one of the modern programming languages like Java or C++. These languages don't just help create applications for blockchain, but also help learn contract-based or blockchain-based languages like Simplicity or Solidity.

THE INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY: ROBOTICS

Suryansh Sachan
BTech II year

The advancement in technology is undoubtedly a boon for the developing world. Can you imagine a human who is not actually human doing all of your work? Yes, I am talking about some human clone. Well it might sound funny but you must have heard about Robots, didn't you? It sounds interesting as well, so why not let's get to know what basically it is and what all the mechanism all about is. Robotics is an interdisciplinary research area at the interface of computer science and engineering. Robotics involves design, construction, operation, and use of robots. The goal of robotics is to design intelligent machines that can help and assist humans in their day-to-day lives and keep everyone safe. Robotics is the intersection of science, engineering and technology that produces machines, called robots, that substitute for (or replicate) human actions. Pop culture has always been fascinated with robots. These robots consist mainly of mechanical arms tasked with welding or screwing on certain parts of a car.



Robots are widely used in industries as automobile manufacture to perform simple repetitive tasks, and in industries where work must be performed in environments hazardous to humans.

The first digitally operated and programmable robot was invented by George Devol in 1954 and was ultimately called the Unimate. Robotics has the potential to positively transform lives and work practices, raise efficiency and safety levels and provide enhanced levels of service. Without robotics many of Europe's successful manufacturing industries would not be able to compete from their current European bases of operation.

Robots are widely used in manufacturing, assembly and packing, transport, earth and space exploration, surgery, weaponry, laboratory research, and mass production of consumer and industrial goods. Robots are now being used in a customer service capacity in retail stores and hotels around the world. Most of these robots leverage AI natural language processing abilities to interact with customers in a more human way. Often, the more these systems can interact with humans, the more they learn. Robotics has the potential to positively transform lives and work practices, raise efficiency and safety levels and provide enhanced levels of service. In these industries, robotics already underpins employment. Robotics technology influences every aspect of work and home. AI helps save certain motions a robotic system makes, while constantly refining them, which makes installing and moving robotic systems easy enough for anybody to do.

To be more precise, robots are expected to take over half of all low-skilled jobs. In the near future, however, artificial intelligence will most likely replace tasks, not jobs. The good news is that it will also create new markets and jobs.

I KNOW WHY THE CAGED BIRD SING

Anjali Srivastava
BTech II year

The free bird leaps
On the back of the wind
And floats downstream
Till the current ends
And dips his Wings
In the orange sun rays
And dares to claim the sky.

But a bird that stalks
Down his narrow cage
Can seldom see through
His bars of rage
His wings are clipped and
His feet are tied
So he opens his throat
To sing.

The caged bird sings
With fearful trill
Of things unknown
But longed for still
And his tune is heard
On the distant hill for the caged bird
Sings of freedom.

The free bird think of another breeze
And the trade winds softs
through the sighing trees
And the fat worm waiting on a dawn-bright

Lawn and he names the sky his own.
But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams
His shadow Shouts on a nightmare scream
His wings are clipped and his feet are tied
So he opens his throat to sing.

The caged bird sings
With a fearful trill
Of things unknown
But longed for still
And his tune is heard
On the distant hill
For the caged Bird
Sings of freedom.



A PRIVATE DETECTIVE: EYE TRACKING TECHNOLOGY

Dev Tiwari
BTech II year

As many consumers develop an adversarial relationship to conventional digital advertising, eye tracking becomes essential-not only to deliver commercial messages, but to better understand what information is of greatest interest. As it has matured, eye tracking technology has grown into an important frontier in accessibility for the disabled, allowing technology access through eye movement. And it is well known to all of us that Sensitive electronic sensors are the basis of virtually all eye tracking.

So the question arises, what basically this technology is all about? Eye tracking is a sensor technology that makes it possible for a computer or other device to know where a person is looking. And guess what? An eye tracker can detect the presence, attention and focus of the user. Isn't it quite amazing? It allows for unique insights into human behavior and facilitates natural user interfaces in a broad range of devices. The ability to control a computer using the eyes is also vital for people who are unable to speak or use their hands. Basically, Eye tracking is the process of measuring either the point of gaze (where one is looking) or the motion of an eye relative to the head. Eye-tracking systems measure eye position, eye movement, and pupil size to detect zones in which the user has a particular interest at a specific time. There are a number of methods for measuring eye movement. The most popular are optical methods, in which light, typically infrared, is reflected from the eye and sensed by a camera or some other specially designed optical sensor. The data is then analyzed to extract eye rotation from changes in the reflections.



Optical methods are widely used for gaze tracking and are favored for being noninvasive and inexpensive. An example of a commercial optical eye-tracking system is the Tobii T60XL Eye Tracker.

An eye tracker is a device for measuring eye positions and eye movement. Eye trackers are used in research on the visual system, in psychology, in psycholinguistics, marketing, as an input device for human-computer interaction, and in product design. Eye trackers are also being increasingly used for rehabilitative and assistive applications (related for instance to control of wheel chairs, robotic arms and prostheses). There are a number of methods for measuring eye movement. The most popular variant uses video images from which the eye position is extracted. Other methods use search coils or are based on the electrooculogram.

The most widely used current designs are video based eye trackers. A camera focuses on one or both eyes and records eye movement as the viewer looks at some kind of stimulus. Most modern eye trackers use the center of the pupil and infrared/near infrared non collimated light to create corneal reflections. The vector between the pupil center and the corneal reflections can be used to compute the point of regard on the surface or the gaze direction.

Eye tracking technology is undoubtedly the best emerging technology in the world.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PANDEMIC

Ankur Gupta
BTech III year

Uncertain prognoses, looming severe shortages of resources for testing and treatment and for protecting responders and health care providers from infection, imposition of unfamiliar public health measures that infringe on personal freedoms, large and growing financial losses, and conflicting messages from authorities are among the major stressors that undoubtedly will contribute to widespread emotional distress and increased risk for psychiatric illness associated with Covid-19. Health care providers have an important role in addressing these emotional outcomes as part of the pandemic response. Public health emergencies may affect the health, safety, and well-being of both individuals (causing, for example, insecurity, confusion, emotional isolation, and stigma) and communities (owing to economic loss, work and school closures, inadequate resources for medical response, and deficient distribution of necessities). These effects may translate into a range of emotional reactions (such as distress or psychiatric conditions), unhealthy behaviors (such as excessive substance use), and noncompliance with public health directives (such as home confinement and vaccination) in people who contract the disease and in the general population. Extensive research in disaster mental health has established that emotional distress is ubiquitous in affected populations — a finding certain to be echoed in populations affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

After disasters, most people are resilient and do not succumb to psychopathology. Indeed, some people find new strengths.

Nevertheless, in “conventional” natural disasters, technological accidents, and intentional acts of mass destruction, a primary concern is post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) arising from exposure to trauma. Medical conditions from natural causes such as life-threatening viral infection do not meet the current criteria for trauma required for a diagnosis of PTSD,¹ but other psychopathology, such as depressive and anxiety disorders, may ensue. Some groups may be more vulnerable than others to the psychosocial effects of pandemics. In particular, people who contract the disease, those at heightened risk for it (including the elderly, people with compromised immune function, and those living or receiving care in congregate settings), and people with preexisting medical, psychiatric, or substance use problems are at increased risk for adverse psychosocial outcomes. Prevention efforts such as screening for mental health problems, psychoeducation, and psychosocial support should focus on these and other groups at risk for adverse psychosocial outcomes.



COLLEGE LIFE

Samriddhi
BTech II year

My heart peevish for some time,
so beautiful were college life,
No one can ignore to discuss,
That how was his college life,
At the time of admission we said,
so long is our college life,

The first step was to admit at college,
The second was to retired from college life
Then to sat in class first year,
We take start for college life,
But after very little period of time,
First year were ignored from college life,
Then on promoting of next class,
I felt the beauty of college life,
But the time has to go on and so on!
And never wait to enjoy college life,
Now before ending the session,
To shares activities of college life.



THE FIFTH GENERATION TECHNOLOGY : 5G

Prerna Rawat
BTech III year

In the technologically developing world, everything has been totally dependent upon the network. A good network connection is all we need these days. And we cannot deny the fact that the highest speed network is our go to thing. Starting with 1G, and then shifting to 2G, 3G and then 4G, it has come a long way. With so many developments in the technology, even the shift is soon to take place from 4G to 5G. 5G is no less than a revolution in the modern world. So let us have a look at what basically 5G is. In telecommunications, 5G is the fifth generation technology standard for cellular networks, which cellular phone companies began deploying worldwide in 2019, the planned successor to the 4G networks which provide connectivity to most current cell phones.

The new 5G communication standard will open up important new prospects. 5G is designed to do a variety of things that can transform our lives, including giving us faster download speeds, low latency, and more capacity and connectivity for billions of devices—especially in the areas of virtual reality (VR), the IoT, and artificial intelligence (AI).

5G is shifting from an industry vision to a tangible, next generation technology. 5G Network Technology Will Change The Way You Live, Work And Play. 5G is not only important because it has the potential to support millions of devices at ultrafast speeds, but also because it has the potential to transform the lives of people around the world. Improvements in 5G technology can help make life better.

In short What do 5G networks mean for me?

- Faster download and upload speeds
- Smoother streaming of online content
- Higher-quality voice and video calls
- More reliable mobile connections
- Greater number of connected IoT devices
- Expansion of advanced technologies - such as self-driving cars & smart cities

No one company or person owns 5G, but there are several companies within the mobile ecosystem that are contributing to bringing 5G to life. Qualcomm has played a major role in inventing the many foundational technologies that drive the industry forward and make up 5G, the next wireless standard.

With 5G, signals run over new radio frequencies, which requires updating radios and other equipment on cell towers. There are three different methods for building a 5G network, depending on the type of assets a wireless carrier has:

- low-band network (wide coverage area but only about 20% faster than 4G)
- high-band network (superfast speeds but signals don't travel well and struggle to move through hard surfaces)
- mid-band network (balances speed and coverage).



BIOMETRICS:A VIRTUAL ANALYSIS

Kajol Malik
BTech III year

As the world is developing advancely,we all are living in an environment which is more of a virtual kind.It is of no surprise to say that we are completely dependent upon technologies for our works.Many of our works have been replaced by technologies.Do you remember replying present or absent when the teacher used to have your attendance marked?But now,all you have to do is to mark your presence on a machine.And that technology is nothing but BIOMETRICS.

So what is this technology all about and how does it work?

Biometrics are body measurements and calculations related to human characteristics. Biometrics authentication is used in computer science as a form of identification and access control. It is also used to identify individuals in groups that are under surveillance.Biometrics are physical or behavioral human characteristics that can be used to digitally identify a person to grant access to systems, devices or data. Examples of these biometric identifiers are fingerprints, facial patterns, voice or typing cadence.Josh Ellenbogen and Nitzan Lebovic argued that Biometrics originated in the identification systems of criminal activity developed by Alphonse Bertillon (1853–1914) and by Francis Galton's theory of fingerprints and physiognomy.The Henry Classification system, named after Edward Henry who developed and first implemented the system in 1897 in India, was the first method of classification for fingerprint identification based on physiological characteristics.Biometric data can also be stored on an end user's device. This is most common on

smartphones that use touch ID fingerprint sensors, such as Apple's iPhone. On-device storage can be used to store biometric data through a chip that holds the data separately to the device's network.

Biometric security devices measure unique characteristics of a person, such as voice pattern, the iris or retina pattern of the eye, or fingerprint patterns. With biometrics, it can be extremely difficult for someone to break into a system. Well like everything has their own pros and cons, biometrics too have!!



Sometimes Biometrics are horribly inaccurate, While your fingerprint might be (nearly) unique in the world, what is stored and subsequently measured during authentication is not. Your fingerprint (or iris, retina, face, etc.) is not stored and measured as a highly detailed picture. Though A biometric based identity document replaces the need for a physical ID and serves as an undeniable proof of a citizen's identity. As with any data, biometric information is only as secure as the system that protects it. There is nothing inherent in raw biometric data that makes it more secure. However, if it is stolen, it can be very difficult to use. The selection of a particular biometric for use in a specific application involves a weighting of several factors. Proper biometric use is very application dependent.

PROCASTINATION

Vaibhav Deep
BTech III year

Human beings have been procrastinating for centuries. The problem is so timeless, in fact, that ancient Greek philosophers like Socrates and Aristotle developed a word to describe this type of behavior: Akrasia.

Akrasia is the state of acting against your better judgment. It is when you do one thing even though you know you should do something else. Loosely translated, you could say that akrasia is procrastination or a lack of self-control.

Behavioral psychology research has revealed a phenomenon called “time inconsistency,” which helps explain why procrastination seems to pull us in despite our good intentions. Time inconsistency refers to the tendency of the human brain to value immediate rewards more highly than future rewards.

The best way to understand this is by imagining that you have two selves: your Present Self and your Future Self. When you set goals for yourself — like losing weight or writing a book or learning a language — you are actually making plans for your Future Self. You are envisioning what you want your life to be like in the future. Researchers have found that when you think about your Future Self, it is quite easy for your brain to see the value in taking actions with long-term benefits. The Future Self values long-term rewards.

However, while the Future Self can set goals, only the Present Self can take action. When the time comes to make a decision, you are no longer making a choice for your Future Self. Now you are in the present moment, and your brain is thinking about the Present Self. Researchers have discovered that the Present Self really likes instant

gratification, not long-term payoff. So, the Present Self and the Future Self are often at odds with one another. The Future Self wants to be trim and fit, but the Present Self wants a donut. Sure, everyone knows you should eat healthy today to avoid being overweight in 10 years. But consequences like an increased risk for diabetes or heart failure are years away. Similarly, many young people know that saving for retirement in their 20s and 30s is crucial, but the benefit of doing so is decades off. It is far easier for the Present Self to see the value in buying a new pair of shoes than in socking away \$100 for 70-year-old you. (If you're curious, there are some very good evolutionary reasons for why our brain values immediate rewards more highly than long-term rewards.)

Now, let's discuss some ways to make productivity a long-term habit and prevent procrastination from creeping back into our lives.

One of the best productivity systems I have found is also one of the most simple. It's called *The Ivy Lee Method* and it has six steps:

- At the end of each work day, write down the six most important things you need to accomplish tomorrow. Do not write down more than six tasks.
- Prioritize those six items in order of their true importance.
- When you arrive tomorrow, concentrate only on the first task. Work until the first task is finished before moving on to the second task.
- Approach the rest of your list in the same fashion. At the end of the day, move any unfinished items to a new list of six tasks for the following day.
- Repeat this process every working day.

Here's what makes it so effective:

- It's simple enough to actually work. The primary critique of methods like this one is that they are too basic. They don't account for all of the complexities and nuances of life. What happens if an emergency pops up? What about using the latest technology to our fullest advantage? In my experience, complexity is often a weakness because it makes it harder to get back on track. Yes, emergencies and unexpected distractions will arise. Ignore them as much as possible, deal with them when you must, and get back to your prioritized to-do list as soon as possible.
- It forces you to make tough decisions. I don't believe there is anything magical about Lee's number of six important tasks per day. It could just as easily be five tasks per day. However, I do think there is something magical about imposing limits upon yourself. I find that the single best thing to do when you have too many ideas (or when you're overwhelmed by everything you need to get done) is to prune your ideas and trim away everything that isn't absolutely necessary.
- It removes the friction of starting. The biggest hurdle to finishing most tasks is starting them. (Getting off the couch can be tough, but once you actually start running it is much easier to finish your workout.) Lee's method forces you to decide on your first task the night before you go to work.
- It requires you to single-task. Modern society loves multi-tasking. The myth of multi-tasking is that being busy is synonymous with being better. The exact opposite is true. Having fewer priorities leads to better work.

MOTIVATION : HABIT IN MAKING

Bhavya Shree
BTech III year

Motivation is a powerful, yet tricky beast. Sometimes it is really easy to get motivated, and you find yourself wrapped up in a whirlwind of excitement. Other times, it is nearly impossible to figure out how to motivate yourself and you're trapped in a death spiral of procrastination.

Scientists define motivation as your general willingness to do something. It is the set of psychological forces that compel you to take action.

So what is motivation, exactly? The author Steven Pressfield has a great line in his book, *The War of Art*, which I think gets at the core of motivation. To paraphrase Pressfield, "At some point, the pain of not doing it becomes greater than the pain of doing it."

In other words, at some point, it is easier to change than to stay the same. It is easier to take action and feel insecure at the gym than to sit still and experience self-loathing on the couch. It is easier to feel awkward while making the sales call than to feel disappointed about your dwindling bank account. This, I think, is the essence of motivation. Every choice has a price, but when we are motivated, it is easier to bear the inconvenience of action than the pain of remaining the same. Somehow we cross a mental threshold—usually after weeks of procrastination and in the face of an impending deadline—and it becomes more painful to not do the work than to actually do it.

The work of top creatives isn't dependent upon motivation or inspiration, but rather it follows a consistent pattern and routine. Here are some examples of how you can apply ritual and routine to get motivated:

- Exercise more consistently: Use the same warm up routine in the gym.
- Become more creative: Follow a creative ritual before you start writing or painting or singing.
- Start each day stress-free: Create a five-minute morning meditation ritual.
- Sleep better: Follow a “power down” routine before bed.

The power of a ritual, or what I like to call a pre-game routine, is that it provides a mindless way to initiate your behavior. It makes starting your habits easier and that means following through on a consistent basis is easier. The key to any good ritual is that it removes the need to make a decision: What should I do first? When should I do this? How should I do this? Most people never get moving because they can't decide how to get started. You want starting a behavior to be easy and automatic so you have the strength to finish it when it becomes difficult and challenging.

Life is a constant balance between giving into the ease of distraction or overcoming the pain of discipline. It is not an exaggeration to say that our lives and our identities are defined in this delicate balance. What is life, if not the sum of a hundred thousand daily battles and tiny decisions to either gut it out or give it up? This moment when you don't feel like doing the work? This is not a moment to be thrown away. This is not a dress rehearsal. This moment is your life as much as any other moment. Spend it in a way that will make you proud.

THE ART

Pulkit Kushwaha
BTech II year



Matthew Perry A.K.A Chandler Bing

REACH US ON -

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