



Vidya Vikas Education Trust's
UNIVERSAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Near Bhajansons & Punyadham, Kaman Bhiwandi Road, Vasai, Palghar-401208.

DTE code:3460

Linguistic (Gujarati) Minority Institution

Approved by AICTE, DTE, University of Mumbai, Maharashtra, State Government

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ASHTAG#

APPLIED SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT



VISION

The Department of Applied Science and Humanities is committed to dynamically integrate the components of Science, Humanities and Engineering to groom students to transform them as globally acknowledged professionals.

MISSION

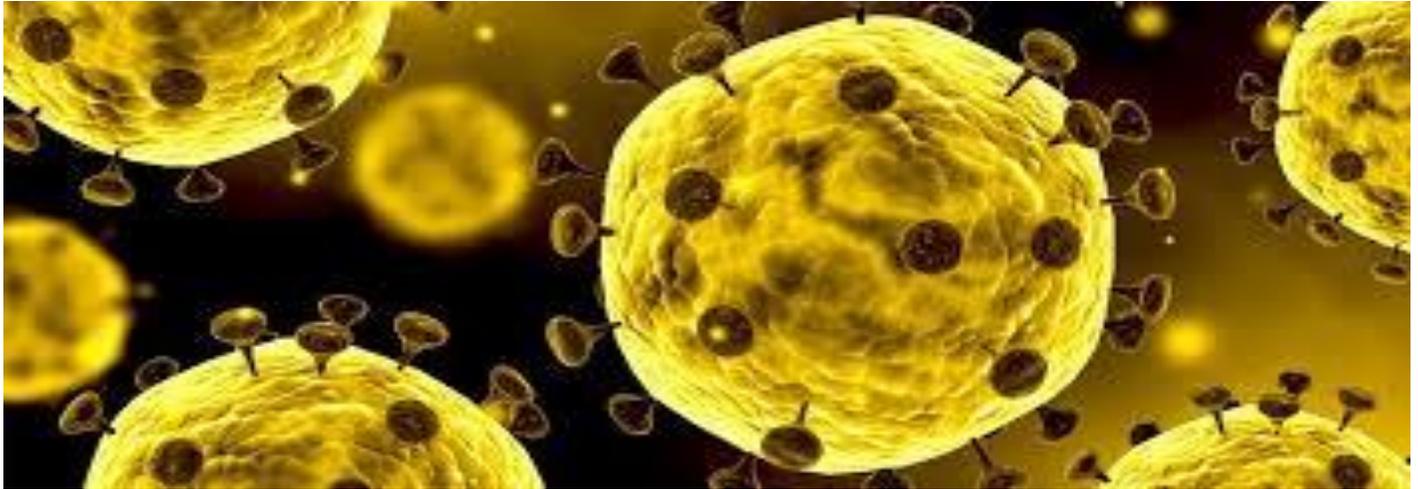
The department is carrying a mission to create and disseminate the knowledge and techniques in intellectual areas of Engineering and other core areas of Applied Science and Humanities for betterment of Eco system.

To inculcate the importance of Applied Science and develop a natural flair for Engineering and Technology which in turn shall mold students into a competent professional.

To be recognized for practicing the best teaching-learning processes to create highly competent, resourceful and self-motivated young Engineers for the benefit of the society.

100 DAYS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

A turbulent decade had reached its final day. It was New Year's Eve 2019 and much of the world was preparing to celebrate. A global total of more than 75,000 people are dead and 1.3 million have been infected. About 270,000 have recovered. There is no agreed-upon strategy on how to return life to normal. The obituaries of the 2010s had dwelt on eruptions and waves that would shape the era ahead: Brexit, the Syrian civil war, refugee crises, social media proliferation, and nationalism roaring back to life. They were written



too soon.

It was not until these last hours, before the toasts and countdowns had commenced, that the decade's most consequential development of all broke the surface. At 1.38pm on 31 December, a Chinese government website announced the detection of a "pneumonia of unknown cause" in the area surrounding the South China seafood wholesale market in Wuhan, an industrial city of 11 million people.

The outbreak was one of at least a dozen to be confirmed by the World Health Organization that December, including cases of Ebola in west Africa, measles in the Pacific and dengue fever in Afghanistan. Outside China, its discovery was barely noticed.

Over the next 100 days, the virus would freeze international travel, extinguish economic activity and confine half of humanity to their homes, infecting more than a million people and counting, including an Iranian vice-president, the actor Idris Elba, and the British prime minister. By the middle of April, more than 75,000 would be dead.

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/ng-interactive/2020/apr/08/coronavirus-100-days-that-changed-the-world>

Compiled by Marina Thomas

9 WAYS STUDENTS CAN SPEND TIME DURING THE 21-DAY LOCKDOWN

With the country under a 21-day lockdown, schools and colleges are now closed. Students now have no other option but to spend their time at home. Even though, most institutions are conducting virtual classes students are still finding it hard to spend time at home. From a power-packed schedule, they now spend most of their times in front of the television.

Students are at a stage when they constantly should be learning something new and keeping themselves engaged in productive activities. It might seem that it is hard to find something to do at home, however, here is a list of nine things students can spend their time doing without stepping out of their homes.



1. Yoga and Detox

Exercising improves strength and agility and can help build your immunity in times like these. Meditation can help you destress and relax. It will help you inculcate a lot of energy and boost your stamina. Also, do not forget to maintain a healthy diet.

2. Grow plants

Try and grow plants that emit oxygen like tulsi or aloe vera. Gardening helps relieve stress and keeps you busy.

3. Spend time with your family

This is the best time to spend time with your family. Help your parents in the household chores or spend some extra time with your grandparents.





4. Take up painting

Draw, paint, sketch or any other form of expression you are comfortable with. It soothes your mind and is a creative way to express yourself.

5. Create a collage

We always have so many photographs. This is a good time to spend organizing them into collages, maybe for your room or your friends. Reminiscing to good times will also help you relieve any stress and anxiety



6. Watch good movies and tv shows

Whenever we have some time on our hands, we tend to put on the television or watch a movie or a tv show. However, during this quarantine, do not rewatch the same ones again. Instead, look for something new on topics that interest you. This way, you will get a

chance to educate yourself about interesting topics.

7. Read a few good books

It is always good to get lost in a good book. They are the perfect way to spend long lockdown days. Read genres that interest you



8. Learn a language

Learning a new language gives you an edge over the others. They count for a meaningful addition to your resume and will also help you in your career. You can opt for online classes and apps that offer easy ways to learn a



new language. It is not only fun; they add a lot of value to your professional life.

9. Play old games

Children spend so much time on the internet, playing video games. However, the charm of the good old monopoly board or the chessboard is still the same. These are the games we still go to if we have our cousins over and want to have a good time with your family. Now is the best time to get back in touch with those evergreen board games.



Source: TIMES OF INDIA.COM | Last updated on - Mar 29, 2020, 15:00 IST

Compiled by Marina Thomas

Interesting facts

Did you know?

- 5000 years old, Varanasi is One of The Oldest Inhabited Places in the World
- The world's only floating post-office is situated in Srinagar, India.
- Bandra Worli Sealink has steel wires equal to the earth's circumference
- The highest cricket ground in the world is situated in Himachal Pradesh
- India is the world's second-largest English-speaking country.
- India has largest number of vegetarians in the world

What is time? A deceptively simple question, yet it is key to understanding relativity. When we describe motion, we do so as a function of time meter per second, miles per hour. But the mathematical description of velocity is moot unless we can define time. Is time universal? In other words is there an audible tik tok throughout the galaxy, a master clock, so to speak, forging ahead line Mozart's metronome? The answer is my friends NO. According to Einstein time is not absolute. He believes that for physicists the distinction of past, present and future is but a stubborn illusion. But understanding time is essential to understanding relativity.



Now, let us close our eyes and imagine. To truly grasp the idea of time, we must take a step back and ask, what is light? So journey with me to the Sun. Light travels from Sun to Earth through space, yes. When I was a kid I wanted to know how can something, light travel through nothing, Space? Let us isolate a beam of light and travel alongside it. But let us go faster and faster and faster and now ask again what time is?

What if you can see your past? Let us imagine that we are faster than tachyons, the fastest material travelling known. It is faster than light. Just take a mirror, place it still and run at speed greater than tachyons, away from it. When you look back on mirror you would see

yourself still running while you are not. That's the past. When you look at mirror while dressing up you doesn't feel that way. You think all you see is present. That is relativity.

Well, out of curiosity, are you familiar with Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle? Clearly most of you are not. It states that more accurately we can measure the velocity of a particle, the less accurately we can measure its position its space. But according to Neil Bohr particle does not exist until we observe it. Does that feels logical to you? Neil Bohr argued about this with Einstein and said "The principle works, and it helps us to use quantum world." Einstein replied "The goal of scientific pursuit should not be merely make use of world around us. It should be able to understand it fundamentally, no matter what use it might have." What was that fundamental thing Einstein was talking about? Was it time? Who knows?

Time may be an illusion but most surprising one. That's why great people say past is newspaper, future is question paper but present, well it is a surprise for you.

-Sasin Nisar (FE/B)

Interesting facts

Did you know?

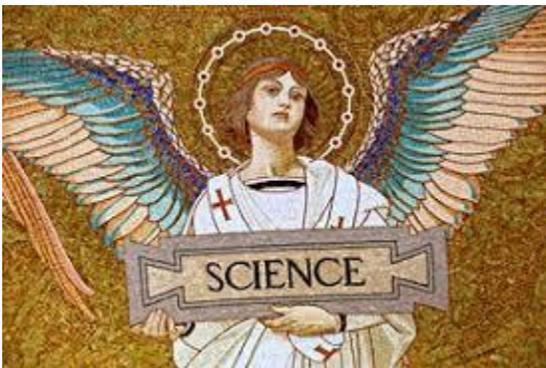
- The title of human calculator is given to an Indian writer Shakuntala Devi.
- Diamonds were first mined in India
- Water on the moon was discovered by India (India's ISRO Chandrayaan)
- India is the only country to have an entire ocean named after it, i.e. Indian Ocean
- There is a lake built in India due to the impact of a meteor. It is the 'Lonar Lake' in Maharashtra.
- The Brihadeswara Temple is situated in Tamil Nadu is the first granite temple of the world

SCIENCE IS THE NEW RELIGION

I want to shed some light on a very abstract topic. Nobody has seen them, nobody has touched them, neither heard. People just believe ancient stories and feel something good when they got to pray in the different temples, mosques and churches around the world.

The very intuition of God cannot be setup altogether just because we feel good when we pray! We need some strong physical evidence.

The Ramayana and The Mahabharata are known as “myths”. The Oxford Dictionary describes it as a ‘widely held false belief or an idea’. Still a majority chunk of Hindus believes it to be a real story of the ancient and consider the books as holy texts.



The creation stories and the end of days in the Holy Bible and the Quran match a lot. In fact, Christianity and Islam are really intermingled. It’s as if 2 people have said the same story in 2 different languages. Both these religions were born in the same era in the same region: the middle east.

Philosophers say that in the ancient times, religion was used to fill in the gaps of confusion that were created by the people then. In Hinduism and Paganism, they had God for every religion.

Now that science has created giant leaps and our understanding of the world around us has increased; I propose that SCIENCE SHOULD BE THE NEW RELIGION.

-Vivek Hotti (FE/C)

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ucoeashtag@gmail.com

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