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EC VOICE

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Inside the Issue

Quote Corner

"You cannot believe in God until you believe in yourself"

Swami Vivekananda

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Vision

To be in the forefront in providing quality technical education and research in Electronics & Communication Engineering to produce skilled professionals to cater to the challenges of the society.

Mission

1. To facilitate the students with profound technical knowledge through effective teaching learning process for a successful career.
2. To impart quality education to strengthen students to meet the industry standards and face confidently the challenges in the program.
3. To develop the essence of innovation and research among students and faculty by providing infrastructure and a conducive environment.
4. To inculcate the student community with ethical values, communication skills, leadership qualities, entrepreneurial skills and lifelong learning to meet the societal needs.

Significance of POs, PSOs, PEOs and COs of National Board Accreditation (NBA)

Program Outcomes (POs) as identified by National Board of Accreditation (NBA), India are what the graduates of an undergraduate engineering program should be able to do at the time of graduation. The POs are discipline non-specific. A total of twelve Program Outcomes have been prescribed in the NBA.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs) are what the graduates of a specific undergraduate engineering program should be able to do at the time of graduation. The PSOs are program specific. PSOs are written by the Department offering the program

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) describe the career and professional accomplishments that programs are preparing graduates to attain within a few years (3-5 years) of graduation.

Course Outcomes (COs) are narrower statements that describe what students are expected to know, and be able to do at the end of each course. These relate to the skills, knowledge, and behaviour that students acquire in their matriculation through the course.

From HOD's Desk

I am happy to bring out this issue of EC Voice. SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds**)** and NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning) is a project of MHRD, Govt. of India initiated by 7 IITs and IISc to provide quality education. The main goal is to create web and video courses in all major branches of Engineering. I am elated to inform that some of the faculty and few students have successfully completed NPTEL online certification courses. Department has the tradition of utilizing the in-house resources and has organized value added training programs. Technical talk by Alumni Sri Ganesh Shamnur, Texas Instruments and Academician Sri Praveen G S was arranged. Workshop in the field of DSP and Healthcare was conducted. Faculty are keen in enhancing knowledge by attending workshops and publishing papers. Alumni Meet 'Punarmilana' of 1994 batch was conducted in SSM Cultural hall.

PSOs of E&CE Program

At the end of the program, students are expected to have developed the following program specific outcomes

PSO1: Specify, design, build and test analog, digital and embedded systems.

PSO2: Understand and architect wired and wireless analog and digital communication systems as per specifications and determine their performance.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Workshops

Sixty six students from our department attended **Industry Readiness Training Program-Phase 1** organized by Training and Placement Cell, in association with RaRo Technologies, from 27th Sept. to 3rd Oct. 2019, at BIET, Davangere.

The Students of VII SEM actively participated in **DSP Applications using MATLAB & DSP Processor** Workshop for 5 days from 21st to 25th Oct. 2019, in association with Abhyantrix, Davangere.

Assistive Health Technology and Role of Engineers for skill development, rehabilitation and empowerment of persons with disabilities on 6th Nov. 2019 in association with Composite Regional Centre (CRC), Davangere. The event was coordinated by Dr. Jayadevappa B.M, Professor, from our department. Students and faculty actively participated in this program.

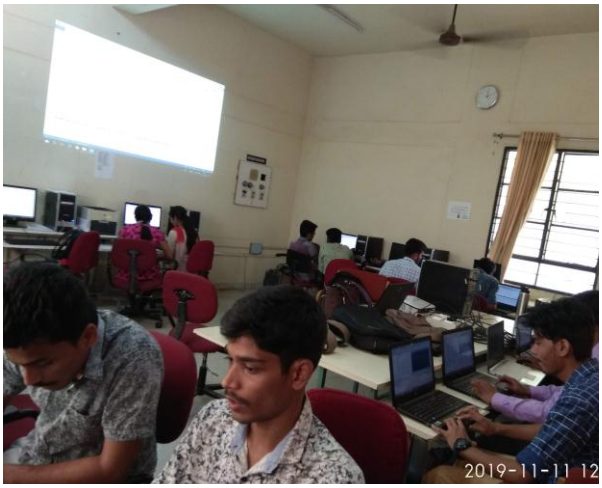
Technical Talks

Sri Ganesh Shymanur, an alumni of our department, batch-2003 working as Design Automation Manager, in Texas Instruments, delivered a technical talk on **IC Development Cycle – VLSI,** on 19th October 2019, to students of our department. He was felicitated by HOD and faculty members were present during this occasion.

Sri Praveen G. S., Assistant Professor, Polytechnic College, Hosadurga, delivered a technical talk and demonstrated on **Automation of IOT** on 21st Oct. 2019.

Value Added Training Program

One week value added training program on **Object Oriented Programming Using C++** for III, V and VII semester students was conducted by faculty group consisting of Dr. G.H. Leela, Smt. Banumathi K. L., Smt. Nirmala G, Sri. Lingaraj and Sri. Manjesh K.O., from 6th to 11th Nov. 2019.



Professional Chapters

ISTE BIET Chapter was inaugurated on 22nd Oct. 2019, students and faculty from our department participated actively in this event. Dr. G. S. Sunitha, Prof. & Head of E&CE dept. was member of the organizing committee.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Placement Activities

The students were selected for different companies under campus recruitments.

- TV&S 09
- Infosys 07

NPTEL Online Certification Courses

The following students of V Sem completed NPTEL online certification courses:

- **Yash Anand Arya** : Python for Data Science
- **Sathya Prakash** : Python for Data Science
- **Nishant Bhushan** : Python for Data Science
- **Abhishek Singh**: Hardware Modeling Using Verilog (8 weeks program).
- **Keerthi R T**: Hardware Modeling Using Verilog (8 weeks program).

Co-Curricular Activities

Swathi K.S., Shreeraksha R. K.., participated in PUPA-2019, An **Accelerated Entrepreneurial Experience** held at KLE Technological University, Hubballi on 19th October 2019.

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Academic Activities

Dr. G. S. Sunitha**,** judged the **Science Exhibition** organized by NSS & Science Forum conducted for I[st] year Students of our college, on 14[th] Nov. 2019.

Alumni meet of 1994 batch was held at S.S.M Cultural Centre on 13[th] Dec. 2019. Sri. Basavaraj, Joint Commissioner, Bengaluru, was the chief guest. Prof Y. Vrushabhendrappa, Director, Dr. M.C. Nataraja, Principal, Dr. G.S. Sunitha, Program Coordinator were present during the occasion. Former Head of the dept. Prof. D. Basavalingappa, Dr. K.S. Basavarajappa, and other faculty members who taught them were also felicitated. Alumni's discussed about how to connect back and contribute to the institution.

Criterion 1 presentation was delivered by Sri. K M Prakash at Lord Basaveshwara Auditorium on 14[th] Dec. 2019.

Dr. G. S. Sunitha has been assigned with institutional preparation of **VTU LIC report** for the year 2020-21.

Criterion 2 presentation was delivered by Smt. Banumathi K L at Mechanical Seminar Hall on 21[st] Dec. 2019.

Criterion 4 presentation was delivered by Smt. Radhika Priya Y.R. at Mechanical Seminar Hall on 31[st] Dec. 2019.

NPTEL Online Certification Courses

Faculty members completed following NPTEL courses:

- Sri. Prakash K M completed for **Digital Circuits**.
- Dr. G. H. Leela and Dr. Nirmala S. O completed **Digital Circuits and Hardware Modeling using Verilog**.
- Dr. G. H. Leela and Dr. Nirmala S. O completed Faculty Development Program on **Hardware Modeling using Verilog.**

Workshops Attended

Dr. K. G. Avinash participated one day workshop on **R programming** held at university B.D.T. College of Engineering on 17th Dec. 2019.

Publications

Rakesh H.M and Dr. G.S. Sunitha, published a journal paper titled **A survey on Architecture of MAC Units for DSP applications**, in European Journal of Advances in Engineering and Technology(EJAET). http://www.ejaet.com/PDF/6-4/EJAET-6-4-36-39.

Proposals Submitted

Dr. Hanumanthappa Hadimani HOD, Dept. of E&CE, GMIT, and Dr. K.G. Avinash, from BIET submitted a project proposal titled **Metamaterial Based Antenna Design for 5G Communication** for VTU-TEQUIP in the month of October 2019.

Dr. B.M. Jayadevappa, Prof., E&CE Dept., and Dr. K.G. Avinash, Assoc. Prof., E&CE Dept., submitted project proposal on **Bio-Controlled Prosthetic Feet** to DST-TIDE in the month of October 2019.

ARTICLES

Microgrid Technology

by

Swathi K S
V Sem B Sec

INTRODUCTION

Microgrids are intentional islands formed either at a customer facility or location that includes parts of the local utility distribution system that have at least one distributed energy resource (DER) and associated loads. Two types of microgrids: utility microgrids which contain parts of the utility and industrial/commercial microgrids which only include customer facilities. DER can be either distributed generation (DG) or distributed storage (DS) and are often both used to provide energy within the microgrid.

MICROGRID TECHNOLOGIES

Microgrids consist of several basic technologies for operation these include: distributed generation, distributed storage, interconnection switches, and control systems

MICROGRID CONTROL

In regards to the architecture of microgrid control, or any control problem, there are two different approaches that can be identified: centralized and decentralized. A fully centralized control relies on a large amount of information transmittance between involving units and then the decision is made at a single point. Hence, it will present a big problem in implementation since interconnected power systems usually cover extended geographic locations and involves an enormous number of units

ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES OF MICROGRIDS

Advantages

A microgrid is capable of operating in grid connected and stand-alone modes and of handling the transition between the two. In the grid-connected mode.

Ancillary services can be provided by trading activity between the microgrid and the main grid. Other possible revenue streams exist. In

the islanded mode, the real and reactive power generated within the microgrid, including that provided by the energy storage system, should be in balance with the demand of local loads. Microgrids offer an option to balancing the need to reduce carbon emissions while continuing to provide reliable electric energy in periods of time that renewable sources of power are not available. Microgrids also offer the security of being hardened from severe weather and natural disasters by not having large assets and miles of above-ground wires and other electric infrastructure that needs to be maintained or repaired following these events.

A microgrid may transition between these two modes because of scheduled maintenance, degraded power quality or a shortage in the host grid, faults in the local grid, or for economic reasons. By means of modifying energy flow through microgrid components, microgrids facilitate the integration of renewable energy generation such as photovoltaic, wind and fuel cell generations without requiring re-design of the national distribution system. Modern optimization methods can also be incorporated into the microgrid energy management system to improve efficiency, economics, and resiliency.

Challenges

Microgrids, and integration of DER units in general, introduce a number of operational challenges that need to be addressed in the design of control and protection systems in order to ensure that the present levels of reliability are not significantly affected and the potential benefits of Distributed Generation (DG) units are fully harnessed. Some of these challenges arise from invalid assumptions typically applied to conventional distribution systems, while others are the result of stability issues formerly observed only at a transmission system level. The most relevant challenges in microgrid protection and control include

Bidirectional power flows: The presence of distributed generation (DG) units in the network at low voltage levels can cause reverse power flows that may lead to complications in protection coordination, undesirable power flow patterns, fault current distribution, and voltage control.

Stability issues: Interaction of control system of DG units may create local oscillations, requiring a thorough small-disturbance stability analysis. Moreover, transition activities between the grid connected and islanding (stand-alone) modes of operation in a microgrid can create transient stability. Recent studies have shown that direct-current (DC) microgrid interface can result in significantly simpler control structure, more energy efficient distribution and higher current carrying capacity for the same line ratings.

Modelling: Many characteristic in traditional scheme such as prevalence of three-phase balanced conditions, primarily inductive transmission lines, and constant power loads are not necessarily hold valid for microgrids, and consequently models need to be revised.

Low inertia: The microgrid shows low-inertia characteristic that are different to bulk power systems where high number of synchronous generators ensures a relatively large inertia. Especially if there is a significant share of power electronic-interfaced DG units, this phenomenon is clearer. The low inertia in the system can lead to severe frequency deviations in stand- alone operation if a proper control mechanism is not implemented.

Uncertainty: The operation of microgrids contain very much uncertainty in which the economical and reliable operation of microgrids rely on. Load profile and weather forecast are two of them that make this coordination becomes more challenging in isolated microgrids, where the critical demand-supply balance and typically higher component failure rates require solving a strongly coupled problem over an extended horizon. This uncertainty is higher than those in bulk power systems, due to the reduced number of loads and highly correlated variations of available energy resources (limited averaging effect).

ಡಾ॥ ಜಯದೇವಪ್ಪ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.

ಯೋಗವೇ ಜೀವನ ಜೀವನವೇ ಯೋಗ

ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬಂಧನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ, ಮನಸ್ಸೆ ಮುಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣ
ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಬಣ್ಣ
ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಆದು ಆ ಬಣ್ಣ ಧರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
– ಯೋಗನುಡಿ

"ಯಾವಾಗ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಂಕಾರ ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆಯೋ, ಚಂಚಲವಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಆತ್ಮನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೋ ಆಗ ಮಾನವನು ಪರಾಮಾತ್ಮನೊಡನೆ ಸಂಗಮ, ನೋವು ಮತ್ತು ದುಃಖದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಇದು ಯೋಗದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥ". ಪತಂಜಲಿ ಮಹರ್ಷಿ.

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಭಂಡಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದದ್ದು ಯೋಗಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ. ಶಾರೀರಿಕ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ, ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ವಿಕಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗದ ಮಹತ್ವ ದೊಡ್ಡದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಚೈತನ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಲ್ಲ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ.

ಯೋಗವು ಒಂದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ಮಾನವನ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಋಷಿ ಮುನಿಗಳು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಒಂದು ಉನ್ನತ ವಿದ್ಯೆ. ಯೋಗ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಆತ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನ ಜೋಡಣೆಯ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಜೀವನದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಾಗು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಮನಸ್ಸೇ ಕಾರಣ, ಮನಸ್ಸು ಎಂಬುದು ಮಹಾನ್! ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬೇಕಾದದ್ದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಹದಗೆಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಂಕಟಗಳ ಮಹಾಪೂರವೇ ಬಂದೆರಗಬಹುದು.

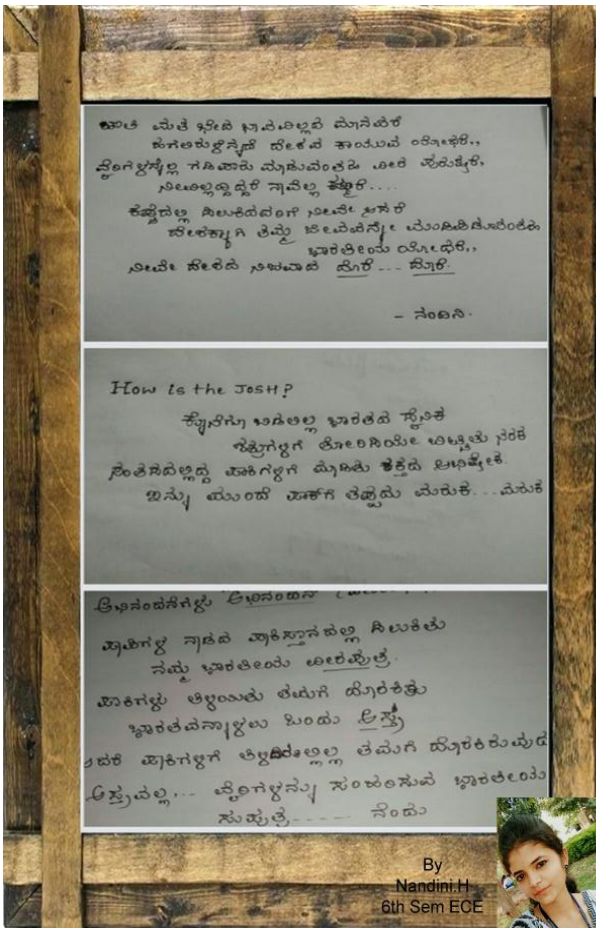
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಜತೆಗೆ ನಾವು ನಡೆಸುವ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅರಿಷಡ್ವರ್ಗಗಳಾದ ಕಾಮ, ಕ್ರೋಧ, ಲೋಭ, ಮೋಹ ಮದ, ಮತ್ಸರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ದುಃಖ, ಭಯ, ಹಾಗು ಚಿಂತೆಗಳು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಹತೋಟಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಜೀವನ ಕ್ರಮವು ಬೇಕು ಬೇಡ ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ಮೂಲಸಂಗತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದೆ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬೇಕುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಗ ಬೇಡಗಳೆಲ್ಲದರಿಂದ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒತ್ತಡದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೇಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡಚಣೆಯುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇಡಗಳು ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗಲಾರವೋ ಆಗ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆತಂಕ ಭಯ, ದುಃಖ, ಚಿಂತೆಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ದೈಹಿಕ ಹಾಗು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಒತ್ತಡದ ಜೀವನದಿಂದ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವೇ ಕಾರಣರಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಯೋಗವೊಂದೇ ದಿವ್ಯ ಔಷಧಿ. ಆಸನ, ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಾಮ, ಧ್ಯಾನ, ಸತ್ಸಂಗಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದಿನ ನಿತ್ಯದ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಹಾಗು ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳಿಂದಲು ಸಹ ತಕ್ಕಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮದಿಂದ ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಸಿಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಲಾಭಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆ.
ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಉಸಿರಾಟ ಜೋಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಶರೀರ ಹಾಗು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಪ್ರಸನ್ನತೆಗೊಂಡು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೆ ಯೋಗ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಆಸನಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಾಮ, ಧ್ಯಾನ, ತಪಸ್ಸು ಎಂಬ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ಯೋಗ ಎಂಬ ಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವು ಬಿಂದುಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ. ನಾವು ಈ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ

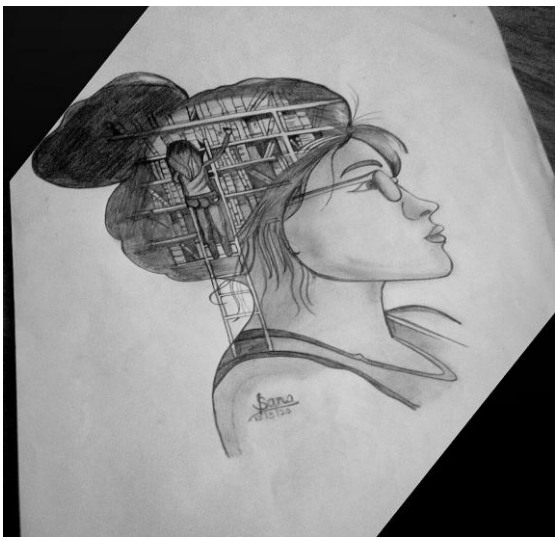
ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಬೇಕು ಹಾಗು ಹೇಗೆ ಬದುಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಶುಲ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದ ಒಂದು ಅದ್ಭುತ ವಿದ್ಯೆ. ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧರ್ಮಿಯರು, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಂಡು ಎಂಬ ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಐದು ವರ್ಷದ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಯೋಗಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದುದು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಶಿಸ್ತು, ಮನೋಧಾರ್ಢ್ಯ ಹಾಗು ಅಚಲವಾದ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಏಕಾಗ್ರತೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಿದ್ಧೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಫಲ ಕಟ್ಟಿಟ್ಟ ಬುತ್ತಿ. ನಿರಂತರ ಯೋಗಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಚಾರಿತ್ರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಶಾಂತಿ, ಉತ್ತಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ, ಶಿಸ್ತು, ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಲಭಿಸಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ಆನಂದಮಯ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಯೋಗ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯರು ಮೊದಲಿಗರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಯೋಗ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಅಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಯೋಗದ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬನ್ನಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು

ಸ್ವಸ್ಥ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸೋಣ



LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS



I choose happiness!

In the world full of modern hairstyles,
I choose to go with plaits.

In the world full of lipsticks and makeup,
I choose to go with kajal.

In the world full of denims,
I choose to go with Kurtis.

Might be I have weak fashion sense.
But yes, I pay no heed for
what people think about me.

I choose to love and accept myself.
I choose to be the person I am.

Yes, I choose myself.
I choose happiness.

– Chandana R Y

Chandana.R.Y