Nagindas Khandwala College

Of Commerce, Arts & Management Studies

Malad (West) , Mumbai – 400064

Project Report

ON

"STUDY THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF (GPS)"

Presented by

Samyak P Parekh

Roll No 48

FYBAF - A

Semester II

Project Guide

Prof. Krushita Desai

Submitted to

Nagindas Khandwala College

Academic Year

2022 – 2023

Acknowledgement

I take this opportunity to thank Nagindas Khandwala College for giving me chance to do this Project. I would like to thank our Principal, Prof. Dr. Moushumi Datta for providing the necessary facilities required for completion of this project. I take this opportunity to thank our Vice Principal Dr. Mona Mehta, BAF coordinator Mrs. Poonam Shah for her moral support and guidance.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude towards my Project Guide Prof. Krushita Desai, whose guidance and care made the project successful and without whom this report would not have been possible.

I would also like to thank my College Library, for having provided various reference books and magazines related to my project. Lastly, I would like to thank each and every person who directly or indirectly helped me in the completion of the project especially my parents and peers who supported me throughout my project.

Student Name: Samyak P Parekh

MALAD KANDIVALI EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS & \MANAGEMENT STUDIES

AND SHANTABEN NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED

Declaration by Learner

I **SAMYAK P PAREKH** Student of Nagindas Khandwala College, Semester II of Class & Div. **FYBAF – A** hereby declare that I have completed this project on – **"POSITIVE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY (GPS)"**

in the Academic Year **2022– 2023.**

The information submitted is true and original to the best of my knowledge.

Samyak

Signature of Student

MALAD KANDIVALI EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS & \MANAGEMENT STUDIES

AND SHANTABEN NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED

Certificate

I Ms. Krushita Desai hereby certify that ~~Ms~~./Mr. **SAMYAK P PAREKH** OF **FYBAF- A Foundation Course-II** Semester II of Nagindas Khandwala College has completed project on – **"POSITIVE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY (GPS)"**

in the academic year **2022 – 2023**

The information submitted is true and original to the best of my knowledge.

Prof. Krushita Desai
Project Co-Ordinator

College stamp

Mrs. Poonam Shah
BAF Co-Ordinator

Dr. Mona Mehta
Vice Principal

Executive Summary

GPS, or Global Positioning System, is a satellite-based navigation system that provides location and time information anywhere on or near the Earth's surface. It is owned and operated by the United States government and is freely accessible to anyone with a GPS receiver. The system consists of a network of 24 satellites in orbit around the Earth, along with ground control stations and GPS receivers. The satellites continuously broadcast signals that can be picked up by GPS receivers, allowing them to calculate their precise location and track their movement. GPS has a wide range of applications, including navigation for vehicles, aircraft, and ships, as well as location-based services for smartphones and other devices. It is also used in surveying, mapping, and scientific research.

A terrorist attack renders Arjun paralyzed and traumatized with thoughts of his dead lover. When the attacker returns, Arjun put his life on the line to serve his nation and seek revenge. Witness the rise of an army soldier as he realizes his destiny and comes to terms to becoming India's first super soldier created to combat terrorists as he fights his inner demons and outer enemies. With lots of action.

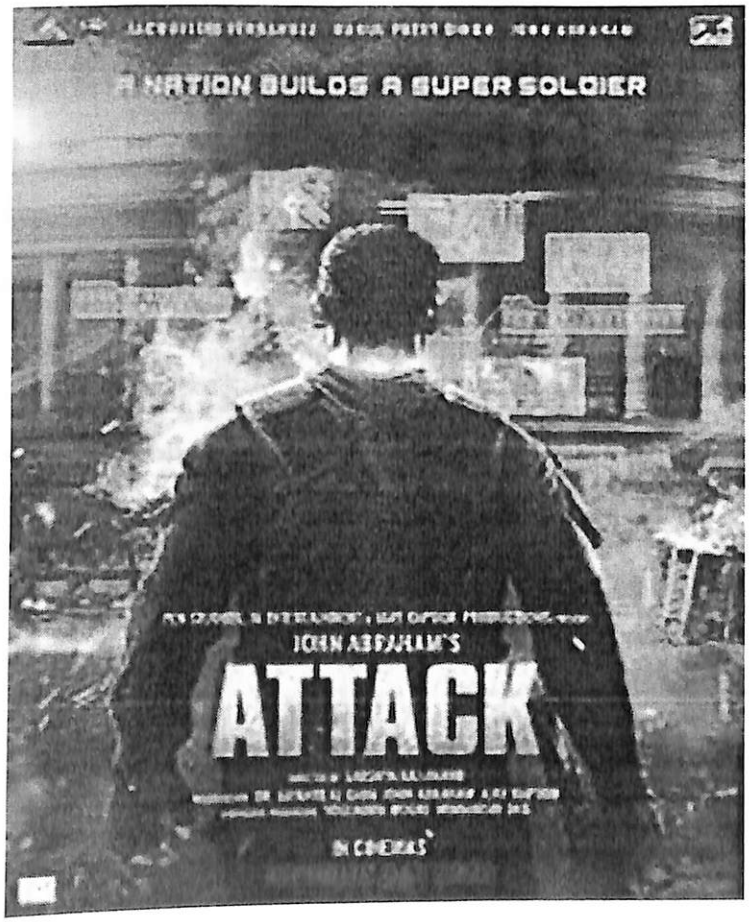


Table of Content

Sr. No.	Chapters	Page No's
Chapter 1	Topic Introduction	7 - 10
Chapter 2	Statement and objective	11
Chapter 3	Analysis of Objective	12
Chapter 4	Case study/literature content	13 - 15
Chapter 5	Learning	16
Chapter 6	Conclusion	17
Chapter 7	References	18

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

POSITIVE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY (GPS)

GPS stands for Global Positioning System, and it is a satellite-based navigation system that provides location and time information anywhere on or near the Earth's surface. The system was developed by the United States Department of Defense in the 1970s for military purposes, but it has since been made available for civilian use. GPS consists of a network of 24 satellites orbiting the Earth at an altitude of approximately 20,000 kilometers. These satellites transmit signals that can be received by GPS receivers on the ground or in the air. By receiving signals from at least four GPS satellites, a receiver can determine its precise location, speed, and direction. GPS has many applications, including navigation for cars, ships, and airplanes, mapping and surveying, and outdoor recreation. It has become an essential tool for emergency responders, search and rescue teams, and other public safety organizations. GPS is also used in the agriculture, mining, and construction industries, as well as for scientific research and space exploration.



What is Global Positioning System?

GPS stands for Global Positioning System. It is a satellite-based navigation system that allows users to determine their precise location and track their movement. The GPS system consists of a network of satellites orbiting the Earth and ground-based control stations. GPS receivers on the ground use signals from the satellites to calculate the user's position and display it on a map or other navigational aid. GPS technology has many applications, including navigation for cars, boats, and airplanes, surveying, geocaching, and outdoor recreation.

GPS, which stands for Global Positioning System, is a satellite-based navigation system that provides location and time information in all weather conditions, anywhere on or near the Earth

where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. GPS technology works by using a network of 24 satellites that orbit the Earth at an altitude of about 12,550 miles (20,200 km). The satellites are arranged in six orbital planes with four satellites in each plane. They constantly transmit signals to Earth that contain information about the satellite's location and the time the signal was sent. A GPS receiver on the ground picks up these signals and uses the information to calculate the user's precise location, speed, and direction of travel. To calculate its position, the receiver measures the time it takes for the signals to travel from the satellite to the receiver. By comparing the time signals were sent by the satellites to the time they were received, the GPS receiver can determine its distance from each satellite. The receiver then uses this information to triangulate its position on the Earth's surface.









GPS technology has many applications, including:

Navigation: GPS technology is commonly used in navigation systems for cars, boats, and airplanes, as well as for hiking, biking, and other outdoor activities.

Surveying and Mapping: GPS technology is used in surveying and mapping to create accurate maps, track changes in the Earth's surface, and help with disaster management.

Geocaching: Geocaching is a popular outdoor treasure hunting game that uses GPS coordinates to locate hidden "caches" around the world.

Military: GPS technology was originally developed for military use, and it continues to be used for military applications such as targeting, reconnaissance, and navigation.

Agriculture: GPS technology is used in precision agriculture to optimize crop yields, reduce costs, and minimize environmental impact.

Overall, GPS technology has revolutionized the way we navigate and explore the world around us, making it easier and safer to travel and explore new places.

History of Global Positioning System (GPS)

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite-based navigation system that provides location and time information anywhere on Earth. The development of GPS involved many decades of research, testing, and innovation. Here is a brief history of GPS:

1957: The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik, which emits a signal that can be detected on Earth. This inspires researchers in the United States to start experimenting with satellite-based navigation.

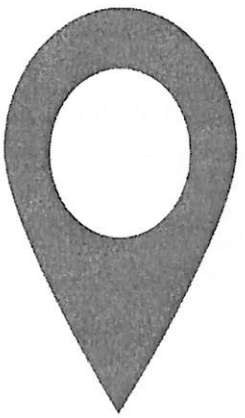
1960s: The US Department of Defense begins research on a satellite-based navigation system called TIMATION (TIMe-navigATION). This system uses six satellites in orbit to provide position information to ground-based receivers.

1973: The US Department of Defense officially launches the GPS program, which aims to create a more advanced satellite navigation system. The program is led by the US Air Force.

1978: The first GPS satellite is launched into orbit.

1983: President Ronald Reagan announces that GPS will be made available for civilian use once it becomes fully operational.

1989: The last of the 24 original GPS satellites is launched into orbit.



1991: The first Gulf War demonstrates the military effectiveness of GPS, as US forces use it for navigation and targeting.

1993: GPS becomes fully operational and is made available for civilian use.

2000s: GPS becomes a ubiquitous technology, used in everything from smartphones to airplanes to cars.

2010s: The US begins deploying a new generation of GPS satellites, called GPS III, which offer improved accuracy and functionality.

Today, GPS is an essential tool for navigation, transportation, surveying, and many other applications. It has revolutionized the way we navigate and explore our world, and has become an integral part of modern life.

Role of GPS

GPS, or Global Positioning System, is a technology that uses a network of satellites to determine the precise location of a person or object on the Earth's surface. GPS has many practical applications, including:

Navigation: GPS is commonly used in vehicles and smartphones for turn-by-turn directions and finding the quickest route to a destination.

Tracking: GPS can be used to track the movements of vehicles, ships, planes, and even people. This has many applications, such as tracking the delivery of goods, monitoring the movements of employees, and helping law enforcement agencies locate suspects.

Surveying and Mapping: GPS is commonly used in surveying and mapping applications to accurately determine the position of land features, such as boundaries, roads, and buildings.

Geocaching: GPS is used in geocaching, a popular outdoor activity that involves finding hidden containers using GPS coordinates.

Timing and Synchronization: GPS is used as a precise timing reference for a wide range of applications, including telecommunications, financial transactions, and scientific experiments.

Overall, GPS plays a critical role in modern technology and has a wide range of applications that impact our daily lives in many ways.

STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVE

1. To know the history of GPS

2. To understand how GPS works

3. To know what are the Applications of GPS

ANALYSIS OF OBJECTIVE

The objective of GPS, or Global Positioning System, is to provide accurate and reliable positioning and navigation information to users worldwide. This is achieved through a network of satellites orbiting the Earth, ground control stations, and GPS receivers. The primary objective of GPS is to provide users with their precise location and accurate time information anywhere on Earth. This information is useful for a wide range of applications, including navigation, surveying, mapping, transportation, and tracking. In addition to location and time information, GPS can also provide users with other data such as velocity, heading, and altitude. This data can be used for various applications such as aviation, marine, and outdoor recreation.

Another objective of GPS is to provide continuous and uninterrupted service to users worldwide. This is achieved through a constellation of at least 24 operational satellites orbiting the Earth, which transmit signals that are received by GPS receivers on the ground. Finally, GPS aims to provide interoperability with other global navigation satellite systems, such as Galileo, GLONASS, and Bidou. This allows users to benefit from multiple satellite systems, increasing the availability and accuracy of positioning and navigation information. Overall, the objective of GPS is to provide accurate and reliable positioning and navigation information to users worldwide, supporting a wide range of applications and enabling people and businesses to operate more efficiently and safely.

To know the history of GPS: The GPS project was launched in the United States in 1973 to overcome the limitations of previous navigation systems, combining ideas from several predecessors, including classified engineering design studies from the 1960s. The U.S. Department of Defense developed the system, which originally used 24 satellites, for use by the United States military, and became fully operational in 1995. Civilian use was allowed from the 1980s. Roger L. Easton of the Naval Research Laboratory, Ivan A. Getting of The Aerospace Corporation, and Bradford Parkinson of the Applied Physics Laboratory are credited with inventing it. The work of Gladys West is credited as instrumental in the development of computational techniques for detecting satellite positions with the precision needed for GPS.

To know what are the Applications of GPS:

1)Military: GPS allows the accurate targeting of various military weapons.
2)Automobiles: A GPS unit fixed in a vehicle display can display moving maps of information about the location, direction, speed and nearby streets or landmarks.
3)Navigation: Navigation systems usually display a moving map and are often connected to the autopilot for route navigation. Many gliders use GPS to locate landing place, mountains, wind speed etc. Boats and Ships can use GPS to navigate in all world's lakes, seas and oceans
4)Bicyclist: their route in advance, which may include quieter, narrower streets, without having to stop frequently to refer to separate maps.
5)Hikers: Hikers and even ordinary pedestrians in the urban or rural environment can use GPS to determine their position, with or without reference to separate maps.
6)Surveying: Survey-Grade GPS receivers can be used to position survey markers, buildings and road construction.
7)GPS Tracking: GPS is useful for determining the location of vehicles persons or pets and to record the position at regular intervals in order to create a log of movements.

CASE STUDY / LITERATURE CONTENT

Attack: Part 1 is a 2022 Indian Hindi-language science fiction action film directed by Lakshya Raj Anand, who co-wrote the film with Sumit Batheja and Vishal Kapoor, based on a story by John Abraham, who stars in the film alongside Jacqueline Fernandez and Rakul Preet Singh, with Prakash Raj and Ratan Pathak Shah in supporting roles.

Attack was released on 1 April 2022 in cinemas. The film received mixed reviews from critics who praised the action sequences while criticizing the screenplay, eventually bombing at the box office.[8][9]

25 November 2010: Arjun Sherill is an Indian Army officer, who embarks on a mission to capture Rehman Gul, a dreaded terrorist, who attacked the Indian army convoy two days ago. A tense shootout between the soldiers and terrorists ensues where Arjun manages to arrest Rehman, while also saving a suicide bomber, who is actually Rehman's son Hamid Gul.

12 years later: While leaving for his hometown at the Mumbai Airport, Arjun meets an air hostess Ayesha and the two fall in love with each other. However, their happiness is short lived, when the airport is attacked by Hamid's men and several others including Ayesha is killed. Arjun gets injured in the fight, but recovers two weeks later and is bound in the wheel chair with only movement in his neck. Vadra Kumar Subramaniam/V. K. Subramaniam, who is the Chief of Indian Intelligence and Arjun's superior officer, proposes the idea of introducing a super soldier program to the PM, which is operated through AI to save lives in times of war from any collateral damage. The super soldiers are programmed by DRDO scientist Sabahi Qureshi, who has been modifying the program for 7 years and is on the verge of a major breakthrough.

The PM agrees to the proposal, but Sabahi explains that the program is developed on paralysed persons. Subramaniam selects Arjun for the program. Arjun though hesitant at first then agrees to the program, as he wants to avenge Ayesha's death. While going through the surgical process, Arjun's chances of survival are shown to be minimal, but manages to survive the on-boarding process. Arjun operates himself, under the command of the Intelligence Robotic Assistant or I.R.A, but the I.R.A gets restricted due to Arjun's trauma. Meanwhile, the government receives information that Hamid is procuring chemical weapons in Eastern Europe. The next day, Sabahi arrives at the Parliament to submit Arjun's progress to the Defence Minister, as advised by Subramaniam. While having a conversation with I.R.A, Arjun learns that Hamid is planning to attack the Parliament and informs Subramaniam, who is at the Sansad Marg.

However, Hamid and his fellow terrorists disguised as RAF personnel, thwart all security and hijack the Parliament, capturing the Parliament Ministry and other Union ministers, including the PM and Sabha. Arjun leaves for the Parliament, along with NSG commandos, but Hamid communicates with the government, who demands that the NSG should retreat from the Parliament, in exchange for the release of 50 hostages. Subramaniam insists to the Home Minister Digvijay Singh (who is appointed as the Caretaker Prime Minister) and others to perform a partial extraction and sends Arjun to provide information regarding the incidents inside the Parliament. Arjun sneaks into the Parliament with I.R.A 's help and kills 4-5 guards where he barges into the control room and provides live feed to Subramaniam.

Hamid demands the release of Rehman. Sabha gets caught by the terrorist Hussain, while seeking help from Arjun, but Arjun rescues her by killing Hussain and other terrorists where the two escape, thus making Hamid believe that someone else has arrived and orders to find him. Arjun reveals himself to Hamid via a walkie talkie where Hamid forces Digvijay, Subramaniam and others to force Arjun to surrender. Subramaniam tells Arjun to surrender, which he decides to do, so that he can kill Hamid and save the hostages. Arjun surrenders and is taken to Hamid where one of Hamid's men knocks Arjun's neck, which leads to malfunction in I.R.A. Hamid demands a safe passage to flee in an airline, which leaves to Ecuador and releases the hostages, but activates a sarin gas bomb to explode in the Parliament. Rehman is released from prison and is taken to the airport.

Meanwhile, Sabha retrieves her bag, which contains her laptop and begins the reboot of I.R.A. With I.R.A rebooted, Arjun attacks and kills all the terrorists. Arjun tells Subramaniam about the bomb



and asks to intercept Hamid, but Hamid had already fled by using an old tunnel in the Parliament and leaves for the airport in an ambulance. Arjun tells Sabha to retreat with the hostages and chases after Hamid where he reaches the airport and manages to crash the flight. Arjun kills Hamid and deactivates the bomb. Sabha rescues the hostages and Rehman is killed by the NSG Commandos by throwing him out of the flight in mid-air. Arjun is appreciated by Subramaniam and the ministers, and leaves the parliament on an ambulance. Later, Arjun is appointed for another mission, thus hinting at the sequel Attack: Part 2.Cast Edit John Abraham as Lieutenant Major Arjun Sherill, a cyborg & India's first super soldier , Rakul Preet Singh as Dr. Sabha Qureshi, DRDO scientist , Jacqueline Fernandez as Ayesha Roy, an air hostess and Arjun's lover , Prakash Raj as Vadra Kumar "V.K" Subramaniam, Defense Secretary and Arjun's superior officer , Ratan Pathak Shah as Shanti Sherill, Arjun's mother ,Serena Walia as I.R.A (voice), Arjun's personal AI assistant, Elham ESAs as Hamid Gul, Rehman's son and the main antagonist , Rajat Kapor as Home Minister Digvijay

Singh , Kiran Kumar as Indian Army Chief K.V. Singh , Habib Al Aidoo's as Rehman Gul, Hamid's father , Tamara D'Souza as Juhi, Ayesha's friend , Mir Metros as Young Hamid Gul , jasmine Pathak as Negotiator Suk rut , Babak Akbari as Mustafa , Nimish Desai as Prime Minister ,Ashish Ishawna as Hussain Shahnawaz Bhatt as Salian , Vikas Tomer as Home Minister's Assistant , Ranjit Punya as CRPF Officer , Ranjeet Singh as RAF Officer , Karan Mehta as Shahid.
Principal photography began in January 2020.[11] Production was put on hold in March 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic.[12] The shooting resumed in February 2021. The film was originally scheduled for theatrical opening worldwide on 14 August 2020. However, it was delayed due to the shooting suspension. It was scheduled for release on 28 January 2022, however, it was postponed due to the surge in Omicron variant cases. It was theatrically released on 1 April 2022. The film streamed on ZEE5 on 27 May.

The film received mixed reviews from critics who praised the action sequences while criticising the screenplay. Rachana Dubey of The Times of India gave the film a rating of 3.5/5 and wrote "Attack: Part One, is an engaging watch, from start to finish". Grace Cyril of India Today gave the film a rating of 3/5 and wrote "Attack stands well with its VFX and new concepts, all coated in a layer of slick modern sci-fi". Avinashi Lohan of Pink villa gave the film a rating of 3/5 and wrote "Keep an open mind, don't compare, and give the film a chance. You might like it". Bharathi Pradhan of Lehner gave the film a rating of 3/5 and wrote "John may take a bow because he is one of the producers of the film and has been credited with the story idea too". Taren Adarsh of Bollywood Hungama gave the film a rating of 3/5 and wrote "ATTACK - PART 1 works due to the novel concept, action, VFX and John Abraham's first-rate performance". Rohit Bhatnagar of The Free Press Journal gave the film a rating of 3/5 and wrote "'Attack - Part 1' might be a beginning of a new era in the Hindi film industry only if you ignore the long list of loopholes and cliché sequences".
Saibai Chatterjee of NDTV gave the film a rating of 2.5/5 and wrote "To the credit of director Lakeshia Raj Anand, the fast-paced hostage drama stops short of being a dreadful assault on the senses". Shubhra Gupta of Indian Express gave the film a rating of 2.5/5 and wrote "We know exactly how things will pan out, no strain on the brain. Everything is straight-forward, no complicated characters, no morally ambiguous situations". Shubham Kulkarni of Moimoi gave the film a rating of 2/5 and wrote "Lakeshia Raj Anand only focuses on the battle sequences and everything that happens between them looks lazy". Tats am Mukherjee of First post gave the film a rating of 1/5 and wrote "Whatever might be the measures taken by an earlier John Abraham film, there seems to be a renewed bloodlust in Attack.

LEARNING

Some potential learning points that can be drawn from the Hindi movie "Attack" released in 2022.

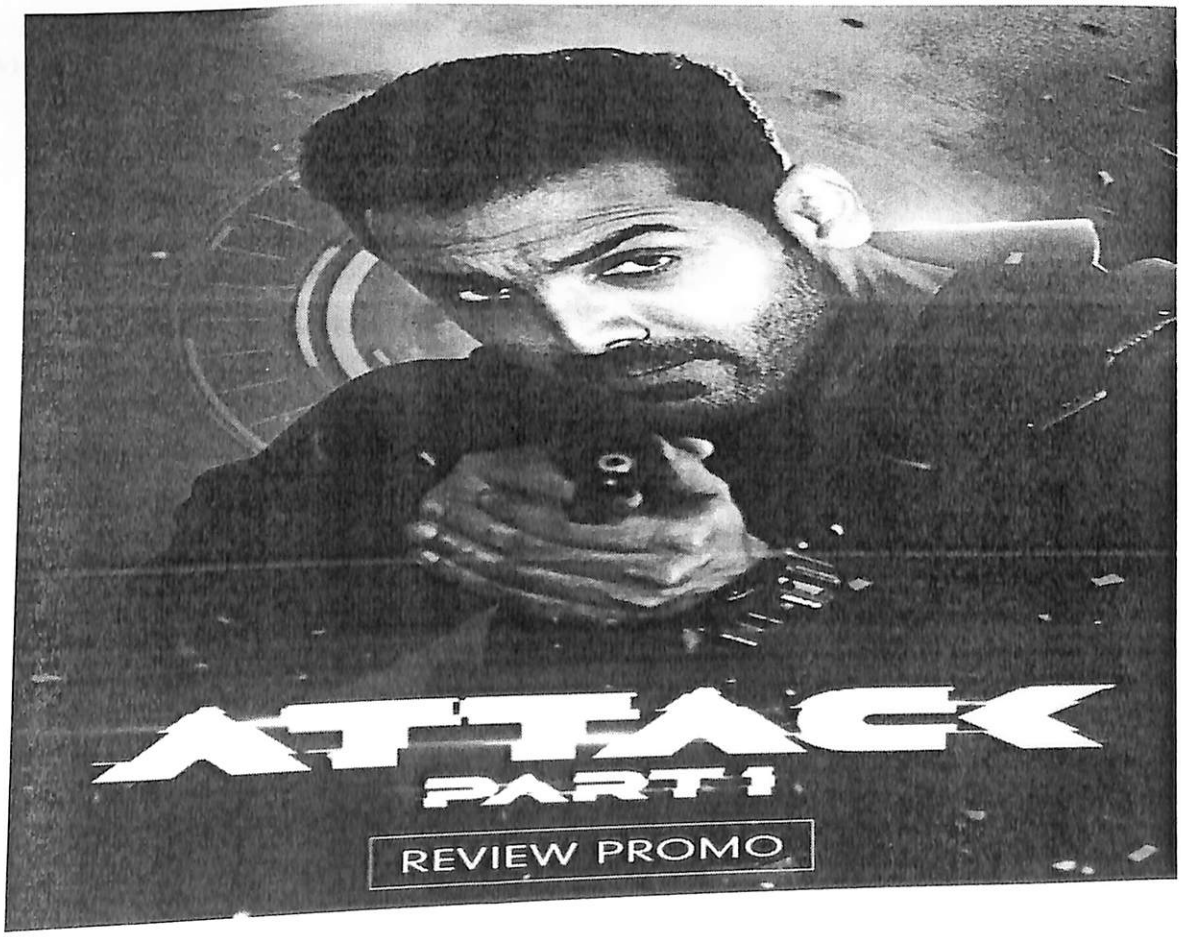
1)Importance of teamwork: In the movie "Attack," the protagonist leads a team of highly skilled commandos to prevent a terrorist attack. The movie showcases the importance of teamwork, coordination, and trust among team members to achieve a common goal.

2)Courage and bravery: The movie portrays the courage and bravery of the commandos who risk their lives to protect their country and its citizens. It highlights the importance of standing up for what is right, even in the face of danger.

3)The impact of terrorism: The movie also sheds light on the devastating impact of terrorism on innocent people's lives and the need for strong action to prevent it.

4)Political interference: The movie also touches on the issue of political interference in the military and the importance of maintaining the integrity of the armed forces.

Overall, "Attack" can serve as a reminder of the sacrifices made by our armed forces to protect our country and the need for cooperation and teamwork to combat terrorism.



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Global Positioning System (GPS) technology has revolutionized the way we navigate and track location. It has a wide range of applications in industries such as transportation, logistics, surveying, agriculture, and aviation.

GPS has several advantages, including accuracy, reliability, and ease of use. It has enabled us to track and monitor objects, vehicles, and people in real-time, making it an essential tool in emergency response situations. GPS has also enabled us to create precise maps and models of the earth's surface, aiding in geological research and environmental monitoring.

However, GPS technology also has some limitations, such as signal disruption, cost, and privacy concerns. The system's accuracy can also be affected by atmospheric conditions, terrain, and signal blockages. Despite its limitations, GPS technology is a vital tool in modern society, and it will continue to evolve and improve in the coming years. With advancements in technology, we can expect to see increased accuracy, expanded coverage, and new applications for GPS in the future.

GPS has revolutionized the way we navigate and has made it easier for people to find their way around, whether they are driving in an unfamiliar city or hiking in the wilderness. It has also been used in a variety of other applications, including tracking wildlife, monitoring weather, and guiding drones.

Overall, GPS has had a significant impact on our lives and has become an essential tool for navigation and location-based services.

REFERENCES

https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt

https://en.m.wikipedia.org

https://m.imdb.com

https://humanrights.gov.au

https://www.iresearchnet.com

https://anubooks.com

https://www.spiritualityandpractice.com

https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com

https://blog.ipleaders.in