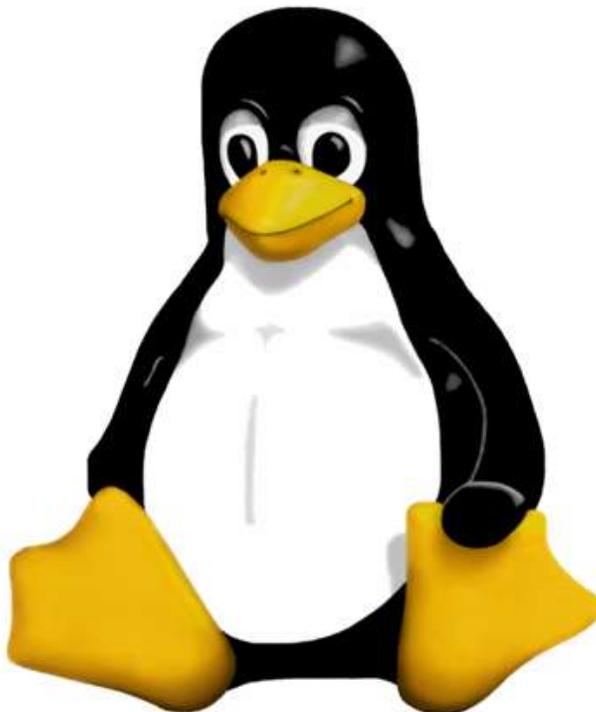


# PR SENSE

Spreading Positive Vibrations

Issue No 87 – June 2014  
Published by Prime Point Foundation

## Cover Story of the Month



Tux the penguin, mascot of  
Linux

## In this Issue:

**P4** Cover Story 1–  
End of Support  
to Windows XP

**P6** Cover Story 2  
– Operating  
Systems

**P8** Controversy –  
Delhi  
University  
Crisis over  
FYUP

**P10** Dos and Don'ts  
for MPs

**P11** Vanchinathan

**P13** Varsha –  
Monsoon Rains

**P14** PRince cartoon

## Contact

[www.corpezine.com](http://www.corpezine.com)

[editor@corpezine.com](mailto:editor@corpezine.com)



## From the Desk of Editor-in-Chief



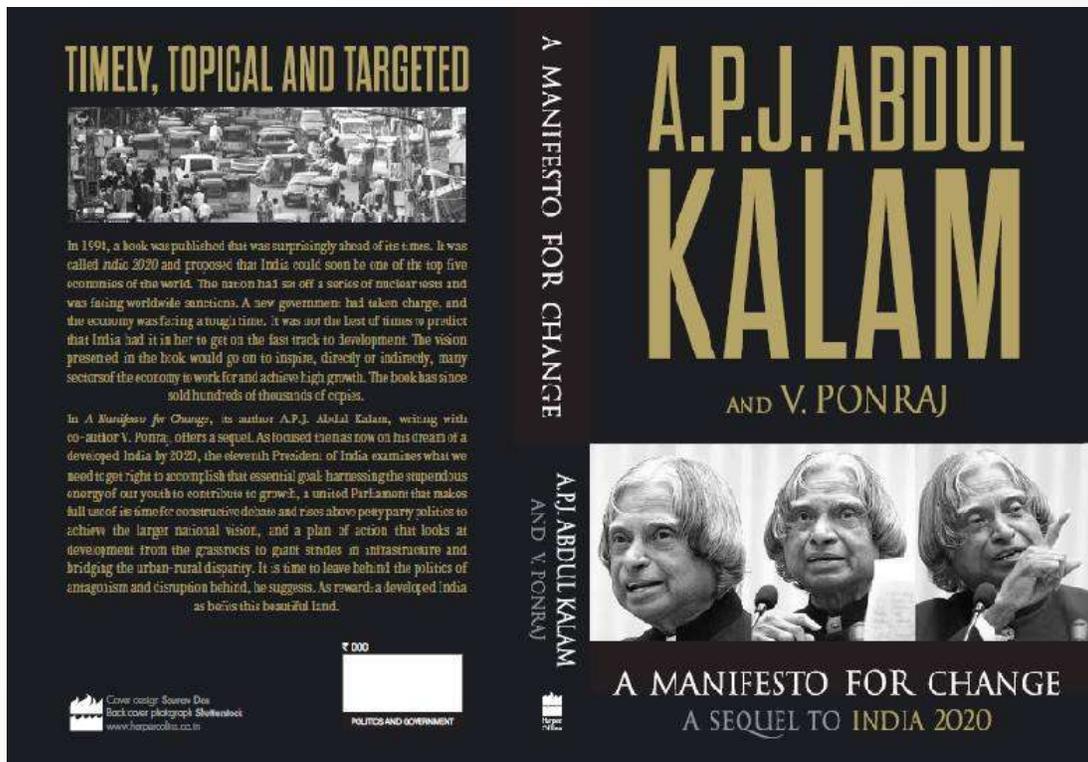
We are pleased to release the 87<sup>th</sup> (June 2014) edition of ezine PreSense with very interesting contents. When the whole world is struggling to find solution for stoppage of support to Windows XP, we have given valuable suggestions through our two cover stories.

Our other articles talk about the rains, about how Vanchinathan shocked the British in 1911, and about the Delhi University crisis.

Our political expert, Mr. T.N.Ashok has highlighted the duties of the Members of Parliament, who have been elected to the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. As usual, Triambak teases with his Prince cartoon.

We hope you will continue to enjoy PReSense through this edition. Please send us your feedback.

*K. Srinivasan*



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam’s next book, “A Manifesto for Change” is being released on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2014. This book is co-authored by Mr. V. Ponraj, Scientific Advisor to Dr. Abdul Kalam. Mr. Ponraj is also the Advisor on the Editorial Board of your ezine, PreSense. In this book, the authors come out with their agenda how changes can be effected from the Panchayat to the Parliament. The book also carries interviews with some successful legislators and Parliamentarians..

Pre-release order can be placed through <http://goo.gl/ILoA9k>





**ISRO made  
every Indian  
proud**

**Indian Space  
Research  
Organisation  
(ISRO)'s PSLV C 23  
carrying five Earth  
Observing satellites  
from France,  
Singapore, Canada  
and Germany was  
launched at  
Sriharikota in Andhra  
Pradesh on 30th June  
2014 successfully.**

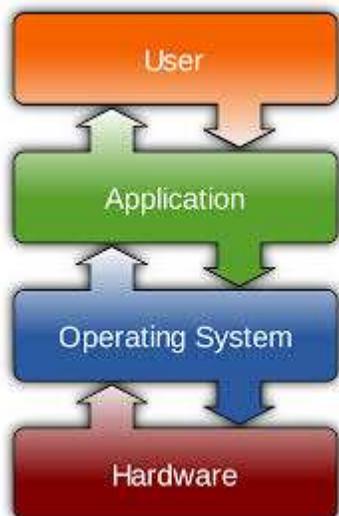
**Congratulations to all  
scientists.**



## Cover Story I

# End of Support to Windows XP – What Next? Options before the Users

### Withdrawal of Support to Windows XP - a Challenge to the Users



When Microsoft announced the withdrawal of support to the popular Operating System (OS), Windows XP effective from 8 April 2014, the announcement on their website read:

"If you continue to use Windows XP after support ends, your computer will still work but it might become more vulnerable to security risks and viruses".

Windows Operating Systems like Windows XP, 7, 8 and 8.1 command the global market share of 91% among the PC users (desktops and laptops). This includes 27% of Windows XP users. The announcement of Microsoft, ending the support to XP after 12 years, created panic among the users.

### What is an Operating System (OS)?

The computer is made functional with two components viz the hardware and the software. The software is again made up of two components. One is the Operating System (OS), which is a set of codes responsible for managing the hardware and the basic storing and retrieving data. The second is the Application. The OS is necessary to run these applications.

### Choices before XP Users

Since Microsoft has withdrawn the support, there will be no more patches released by Microsoft to XP. This makes the OS more vulnerable to the hackers and to serious virus and worm threats. Anti-virus solutions may not be efficient in the current scenario. They may not be able to get support or device drivers for the new versions of the hardware. New applications may not run on XP. If the users want to continue to use XP, they can still use it, subject to the above risks.

If the users decide to discontinue with XP, they have three choices before them. They can 1) upgrade to higher versions of Windows like Windows 7, 8 or 8.1, 2) move to compatible MAC Operating System provided by Apple, Or 3) move to Open Source OS like Linux, available in different flavours like Debian, Ubuntu, Redhat, CentOS, Fedora, etc.



### Windows vs MAC vs Linux

While Microsoft commands 91% of the PC market share (desktops and laptops) for their Windows Operating System, Apple commands 7.4% for their MAC Operating System. Linux, the Open



Source Operating System commands 1.6% market share.

It is interesting to note that while Microsoft commands a massive market for their OS in the PC market, nearly 60% of the websites are run by Linux OS globally. In the smartphones/tablets category, Open Source (Android) and iOS (Apple) dominate to the extent of 98%.

### **The Three Options – Pros and Cons**

Upgrading to higher versions of Windows (first option) involves additional capital cost towards upgradation of the motherboard, RAM and at times the CPU too, besides the cost of Windows, leading to a 'vendor lock-in' scenario. The main advantage is that the user remains in the same Windows environment, which is known for its user friendliness.

If the user chooses the second option of moving to MAC, similar additional capital cost towards hardware upgradation and the cost of the software license may have to be incurred. Generally the multimedia industry prefers the MAC environment.

When the user selects the third option of a Linux environment, he has several flavours of Linux like Bunt, Redhat, debian, Cent OS, Fedora, etc.

### **Advantages of Linux**

Many flavours of Linux are available for free download. There is no cost for hardware upgradations Linux can run even with minimum configuration and in old computers. Linux has very low risk for virus and worm attacks, as compared to Windows. Since the applications like MS Word and Adobe software packages are heavily priced, many Windows users use pirated software applications. They are illegal and punishable under the laws of the land. Equivalent softwares are available in Open Source under GPL, GNU, and a variety of Open Source licenses for Linux users. Linux users can use both the OS and the applications legally without fear.

### **Disadvantages of Linux**

Generally wrong impressions about Linux are spread, for example, that Linux is difficult to operate, that it is command line oriented, and so on. Influenced by these rumours, many users prefer to distance themselves from Linux without even attempting a trial. Current Linux users, who had migrated from Windows assure that the migration was easy and uncomplicated.

Since Linux is an Open Source and a community-driven development, there is a slight time lag for availability of new device drivers and patches, when compared to Windows and Mac. However, this is insignificant when compared to other advantages.

Although most Windows programmes (applications) have their Linux equivalents, there are still a couple of proprietary programmes that are not supported by Linux. This does not affect the home users.

Some of the State Governments like Tamil Nadu and Kerala have already advised their offices to shift to Linux, after the withdrawal of support to Windows XP.

*By Sukruti A Vadula, Editorial Team*

---



## Cover Story II

### Interesting Facts about Operating Systems

#### The first Operating System - Unix

In 1960s, researchers attempted to consolidate the various hardware specific codes as a single entity called 'Operating System', popularly known as OS.



Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie, creators of the UNIX operating system

AT&T (US) started a project - MULTICS (Multiplexed information and computing service) in 1964 to develop an Operating System (OS) for computing. After AT&T dropped out of the Multics Project, Unix OS was conceived by Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie in 1969 and released in 1970. This was the first successful OS in the world. Clones of Unix, Digital Unix, Sun Solaris, Unix AIX were also proprietary.

Another OS called Berkeley software distribution (BSD Unix) by the University of Berkeley was planned and released in 1977. All the Operating Systems were proprietary.

In all these Operating Systems, users were made to interact with OS through 'commands', manually typed on a keyboard. This was quite cumbersome for the users.

#### Microsoft Introducing Operating System

This problem was understood by Bill Gates and he introduced user-friendly OS like DOS (Disk Operating System) in 1981 to support IBM for their 'Home PC market' introduced in the world for the first time. Till then, 'main frame computers' were used with Unix Operating System.

In 1983, Microsoft created a home computer system called MSX with its own DOS Operating System called MSX-DOS. Later, this became MS-DOS, giving the leverage to Bill Gates to dominate the global OS Market.

In 1985, Microsoft released it's first retail version of Windows 1 with a graphical extension to MS-DOS Operating System. This was 'mouse-driven'. This changed the users' style of working with computers.



After 1990, Microsoft released various versions of Windows with advanced features, the latest being Windows 8.1 (2013). Windows XP was released in 2001 and became very popular, with 27% market share among the PC users.

**Emergence of Open Source Concept (free software movement)**



**Richard Stallman, Father of Free Software Movement**

In 1983, Richard Stallman initiated the GNU project to popularise free Unix-like Operating System and created an OS Kernel called HURD. This is the beginning of the open source concept in the world. Since there were no supporters for such initiatives at that time, HURD could not take off.

Linus Torvald, a student of University of Helsinki (Finland) was denied permission to use Unix for his research purposes free of cost. This instigated him to build his own operating system from scratch. In 1992, Linux version was released as a stable operating system for the use of all computer users under GPL (General Public License). He was inspired by Richard Stallman.

This Linux OS was supported by many people from the academic, industry and user community. The growth of the web server market fuelled the growth of Linux, increasing the user base.

In 1993, Debian OS was created by Ian Murdock, a student of the Purdue University. This was sponsored by Richard Stallman from the free software foundation. The first version of Debian was released in 1993.

Mark Ewing released a clone of Linux called 'Redhat' with all the graphical features like Windows in 1999.

In 2004 Mark Shuttleworth built 'Ubuntu' on top of Debian Linux architecture with graphical interface. Ubuntu is one of the popular flavours under Linux OS.

C-DAC of Government of India has also developed and released 'Bharath Operating System' (BOSS) customised for Indian users.



**Linus Torvalds, creator of Linux**

“With variety of options available before end-users, and to escape from 'vendor lock-in' to enjoy the freedom of openness, the current XP support withdrawal can be utilized permitting the user to exercise their right to select an OS of their choice, Says Dr Muthukumar. Open source evangelist.

*By Sukruti A Vadula, Editorial Team*



## Controversy

### Make Haste; Make Waste – Delhi University Crisis

**THE SHAPING OF FYUP: WHEN DID IT ALL BEGIN**

**APRIL 2012**  
DU V-C Dinesh Singh first unveils his plan to overhaul the university's coveted three-year undergraduate course to FYUP.

---

**SEPTEMBER 2012**  
An academic congress is called. University says feedback from students and teachers convince them that FYUP is the need of the hour



**DECEMBER 2012:** Notice for a meeting of the Academic Council is sent to its members. One agenda is to accept the recommendations of the 61-member task force for FYUP. Another agenda is to make an addition to a university ordinance to provide for three degrees — Associate Baccalaureate, Baccalaureate and Baccalaureate with Honours / B.Tech.

---

**LATER IN DECEMBER 24**  
Both the agendas accepted.

**DECEMBER 24, 2012**  
A special meeting of the Academic Council is called to consider FYUP.

---

**MARCH 5, 2013**  
Dean colleges write to departments to prepare courses by the end of March.

**MAY 7, 2013**  
A special Academic Council meeting held to consider courses.

---

**MAY 9, 2013**  
A special meeting of the Executive Council called.

**JUNE 5, 2013**  
Sale of admission forms starts.



Graphics courtesy: The Hindu

While students from other parts of the country are busy with their admissions to degree courses in various colleges, the students of Delhi University are on the streets, protesting against the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP).

In 2013, the Delhi University (DU) introduced FYUP in all the undergraduate courses, by converting the existing three year programmes into four year studies. Although there were objections to the plan at the time of introduction, the Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, with political support from the then UPA-ruled Government, quashed the objections. The FYUP was apparently introduced in haste, without much deliberation among the academic and industry representatives. The issue has now generated lot of controversy among the academicians and students. There are already 280,000 applications pending for 54,000 seats in 64 affiliated colleges. Now, after the intervention of the Union Grants Commission (UGC) and the Union Government, DU has rolled back FYUP and ordered admissions for the three year programmes.

#### Background

Out of the 196 countries affiliated to the United Nations, more than 120 countries run the four year undergraduate programme. Indian universities have been offering the three year undergraduate courses right from the British days. The National Policy of Education 1986



(amended in 1992) approved by Parliament, stipulates 10+2+3 years of study to acquire graduation. Engineering and medical courses are of more than 3 years.

When the students of Arts and Science (BA, BSc, BCom, etc.) plan to pursue their Postgraduate courses in USA and other western countries, they are denied admission since their graduation in India is only for 3 years. Hence, the students who want to pursue higher education in foreign countries have to undergo PG course (two year programme) to become eligible abroad.

The Delhi University argued that they were trying to integrate their degree courses with the global standard, by making it four-year. Unfortunately, the curriculum was not planned by the University properly.

DU argues that they have the autonomy to introduce any curriculum and the University Grants Commission (UGC) does not have any authority to overrule the decision of DU.

### **Arguments against FYUP**

While students of other universities of the country study the UG course for 3 years, the Delhi University students are required to study for an additional year. However, on completion of the four year programme, the Delhi University offers an Honours degree.

The academicians accuse DU of introducing FYUP last year in haste with political patronage, without correspondingly improving the infrastructure and providing additional faculty. FYUP involves additional cost to the parents for the additional year of study.

Some academicians argue that although DU has the autonomy, they need to function within the National Policy of Education. They also argue that DU does not have the authority to introduce the four year programme to replace the three year UG course.

### **Our views**

While we concur with DU's intention of integrating the format of Indian education with the global standards, DU should not have taken the decision for implementation, without proper deliberations. No doubt, Arts and Science graduates might have been facing difficulty in securing admission in foreign universities with their three year study. Every University in India can then start one or two sections under FYUP exclusively for students who plan to pursue higher education in foreign countries. It is also recommended that UGC can facilitate a national discussion with eminent academicians and CEOs from leading industries to improve the employability of the students.

*By K Srinivasan, Editor in Chief*



Dr B Muthukumaran (45), a seasoned professor of Information Technology and an IT Consultant has authored several books on IT-related subjects. He is an open source evangelist and advocates open source software, to prevent piracy. Cover Story I and II were written by our team with input from Dr Muthukumaran. Anybody interested in getting more information on 'Open Source' and 'Free Software Movement' may contact him by email [bmuthu@gmail.com](mailto:bmuthu@gmail.com).



## Politics

### MPs, their salaries/perks and their Dos and Don'ts

The 16th Lok Sabha has as many as 315 new faces/members entering the precincts of the House of Democracy. Many of them do not know the rules and regulations governing their behaviour in and outside the House. The Lok Sabha secretariat issued a circular informing them of their duties and obligations and primarily the Dos and Don'ts in the House.

It would be interesting to know that a Member of Parliament (MP) earns a salary of Rs 50,000 per month during the entire term of his membership in the house. He also draws an allowance of Rs 2,000 per day during any period of residence on duty. To draw this allowance, he or she has to sign the register, maintained by the Lok Sabha secretariat, for every day of his/her attendance.

MPs are advised to turn off their headphones when not in use as it disturbs the proceedings of the house.

Major Parliamentary Customs and Etiquette:

- ✓ No member shall shout slogans of any kind or sit on dharna in the pit of the house or stand on his/her seat to maintain the decorum of the house
- ✓ No member can criticise the ruling of the chair directly or indirectly inside or outside the house
- ✓ Display of exhibits on the floor of the house is not in order
- ✓ A member can address the house only from the seat allotted to him
- ✓ A member cannot sit or stand with his back to the chair
- ✓ A member cannot approach the chair personally but can send chits through the officers of the table to be heard
- ✓ A member shall not leave the house soon after delivery of his or her speech as a mark of respect to the house, he or she needs to remain in the house for sometime
- ✓ A member should not cross the floor of the house when the house is in session
- ✓ Two members cannot stand at the same time in the house and speak
- ✓ No member can make personal reference or allegation imputing a motive to or question the bonafide of any other member unless it's imperative to the debate
- ✓ No member can make any reference to strangers in any of the galleries
- ✓ No member can refer to government officials by name
- ✓ No member can argue with another member
- ✓ Every member should resume his seat once the speaker rises to speak
- ✓ Only ministers can consult govt officials in the official galleries
- ✓ The speaker can suspend or ask a member to withdraw from the house for the remainder of the days sitting if his or her behaviour is disorderly
- ✓ The speaker can name a member if he or she disregards the chair's authority or abuses the rules of the house persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof
- ✓ Such suspension shall not exceed the remainder of the session of the house

*By T N Ashok, Editorial Team*



## Historical Importance of the Month - June

### Forgotten Heroes of the Freedom Movement – Vanchinathan and his Team



103 years ago, on 17th June 1911, Robert W.D.E. Ashe ICS, District Collector of Tirunelveli was shot at point blank range with a Belgium pistol by Vanchinathan, a 25-year-old youth at the Maniyachi (Tamil Nadu) Railway Station. This was the first and last political assassination in India during the freedom movement. This assassination shook the British Empire.

Robert Ashe was known for his hatred towards the Indians who dared to 'ask him why', and he was instrumental in suppressing the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company [founded by the freedom fighter V.O. Chidambaram Pillai]. The attitude of Robert Ashe had angered a group of young men in that area. They formed the 'Bharath Matha Foundation' to work for the freedom of India and to drive the Britishers out. After meticulous planning for the assassination, Vanchinathan volunteered to shoot the British Collector Ashe.

On 17th June 1911, when the train carrying Ashe and his family arrived at Maniyachi Station, Vanchinathan and his team member, Madasamy entered the first class cabin in which Ashe was travelling. Vanchinathan shot Collector Ashe at point-blank range with his pistol.





Collector Ashe and his family

After the shooting, Vanchinathan ran along the platform and took cover in a latrine. Sometime later, he was found dead, having shot himself in the mouth. The pistol recovered from him was empty without any bullets as he had planned to kill himself after killing Ashe, and had no intention to hurt anyone else. A letter in his handwriting, with the following contents was found in his pocket:

**Quote**

***The mlecchas of England having captured our country, tread over the sanathana dharma of the Hindus and destroyed them.***

***Every Indian is trying to drive out the English and get swarajyam and restore sanathana dharma. Our Raman, Sivaji, Krishnan, Guru Govindan, Arjuna ruled our land protecting all dharmas, and in this land they are making arrangements to crown George V, a mlecccha, and one who eats the flesh of cows. Three thousand Madrasees have taken a vow to kill George V as soon as he lands in our country. In order to make others know our intention, I, who am the least in the company, have done this deed this day. This is what everyone in Hindustan should consider as his duty. — sd/- R. Vanchi Aiyar, Shencottah***

**Unquote**

The contents of the letter indicated that the murder was political. The timing of the assassination indicated a protest against the impending coronation. It caused great apprehension.

Fourteen persons were arrested and charged with conspiracy to murder Ashe. Two others committed suicide - Dharmaraja Aiyar took poison, while Venkateswara Aiyar slit his own throat. Madasamy, widely believed to be Vanchi's accomplice and who was seen running away after the assassination, was never traced.

Finally, the Court, by a majority decision, awarded Nilakanta Brahmachari seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Sankar-a-krishnan four years. The remaining accused were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The appeal against this order was dismissed.



Vanchinathan

Vanchi was hailed as a martyr and found place in the Roll Call of Honour of the Indian freedom movement. Many years after India became free, the Maniyachi railway junction was named after Vanchi. Sadly, Nilakanta Brahmachari is hardly remembered today except by some enthusiastic historians of the Indian freedom movement. In his later years, he gave up politics, perhaps being disillusioned, and took to spiritualism. He called himself Omkarnath Swami and sought solace in the world of religion and philosophy.

*By K Srinivasan, Editor in Chief*



## Ancient Indian Wisdom

### Varsha – Monsoon Rains in India

India usually receives its annual monsoon rains in June. These customary annual seasonal showers have even been recorded in the historical Ramayana text. The text refers to the delay in Sugreeva and his army's march to Lanka by a couple of months in 5076 BCE, due to the rainy season. The Sanskrit word, *Varsha* means rain. It is also used to mean 'year', as well as 'land'. The arrival of the regular annual *Varsha*, the rain, gave the name, *Varsha* to the year and the land on which *Varsha* showered, gave the name *Varsha* to the land.

The Northern Hemisphere, particularly India, experiences summer in the month of May. The temperature in India goes as high as 45 degrees Celcius. The extreme heat causes low pressure in the central parts of India, including the Thar Desert in the state of Rajasthan. Similarly, in Northern Africa, especially in the region of the Sahara Desert, the temperatures soar to over 45 degrees Celcius. Low pressure is created. At the same time, it is winter in the Southern Hemisphere. The Great Australian Desert is cooler and hence higher pressure prevails there. Pressure zones are created by heat and cold, besides other factors.

It is well-known that winds, swirling across the earth surface, move from a high-pressure region to a low-pressure region. The winds keep swirling all over the world, trying to neutralise these pressures. The winds from the cooler and high-pressure Central Australia move in a North-westerly direction towards the Sahara Desert because it is hot and low pressure there. But, as soon as the winds cross the Equator, they change direction and instead of blowing in a North-westerly direction, they blow in a North-easterly direction, towards the Indian subcontinent. These winds collect moisture from the Arabian Sea on the way, and fall on India as South-west monsoons in June every year.

**Ferrel's Law in Action:** William Ferrel (1817-1891), an American meteorologist, arrived at several theories to explain the atmospheric circulations. Ferrel's Law states 'high pressure systems, as seen from space tend to spin clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and counter clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Low pressure systems spin in the reverse direction'. This means that the moment the winds cross the Equator or move from one Hemisphere to the other, they automatically change direction. The Equatorial bulge is believed to be the cause for this change in the direction of the wind flows.

While discussing the rains, we must recall Thiruvalluvar's twelfth Thirukkural:

**துப்பார்க்கு துப்பாய துப்பாக்கி துப்பார்க்கு  
துப்பாய தூஉம் மழை**

(English transliteration: Thuppaarkkuth Thuppaaya Thuppaakkith Thuppaarkkuth Thuppaaya Thooum Mazhai)

Literally, it reads: The rain begets the food we eat; and forms a blend of food and drink.

The meaning conveyed is "Rain produces good food, and is itself food". Yes, undoubtedly, rains play a critical role in the Circle of Life.

Compiled by Susan Koshy, with inputs from D.K.Hari and D.K.Hema Hari, Founders, Bharath Gyan. [www.bharathgyan.com](http://www.bharathgyan.com)



# PRince

By- TRIAMBAK SHARMA



[www.cartoonwatchindia.com](http://www.cartoonwatchindia.com), [cartoonwatch@gmail.com](mailto:cartoonwatch@gmail.com)



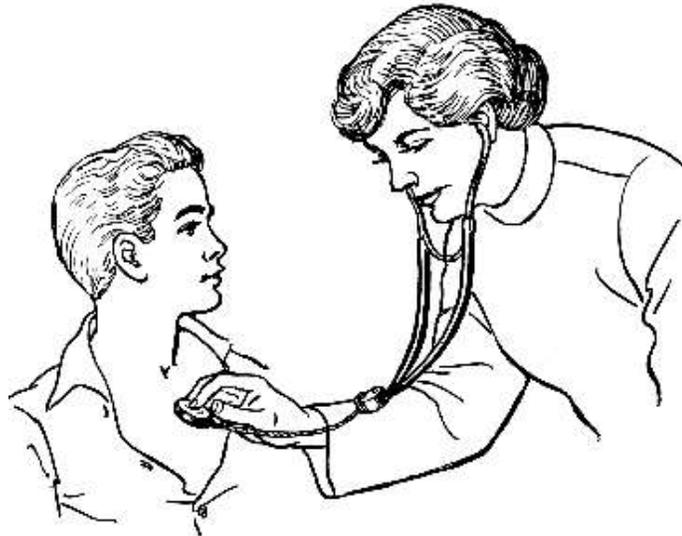
Common Man is like **FOOT BALL..**  
he will get Kicks..from both teams..



## From the Archives of E-zine PreSense – June 2008

### Health Tips – 10 Brain Damaging Habits

1. **No Breakfast** - People who do not take breakfast are going to have a lower blood sugar level. This leads to an insufficient supply of nutrients to the brain causing brain degeneration.
2. **Overeating** - It causes hardening of the brain arteries, leading to a decrease in mental power.
3. **Smoking** – It causes multiple brain shrinkage and may lead to Alzheimer disease.
4. **High Sugar consumption** - Too much sugar will interrupt the absorption of proteins and nutrients causing malnutrition and may interfere with brain development.
5. **Air Pollution** - The brain is the largest oxygen consumer in our body. Inhaling polluted air decreases the supply of oxygen to the brain, bringing about a decrease in brain efficiency.
6. **Sleep Deprivation** - Sleep allows our brain to rest.. Long term deprivation from sleep will accelerate the death of brain cells.
7. **Head covered while sleeping** - Sleeping with the head covered increases the concentration of carbon dioxide and decrease concentration of oxygen that may lead to brain damaging effects.
8. **Working your brain during illness** - Working hard or studying with sickness may lead to a decrease in effectiveness of the brain as well as damage the brain.
9. **Lacking in stimulating thoughts** - Thinking is the best way to train our brain, lacking in brain stimulation thoughts may cause brain shrinkage.
10. **Talking Rarely** – Intellectual conversations will promote the efficiency of the brain.



Source: <http://www.primepointfoundation.org/presense/presense0618.pdf>



## Presenters of *PreSense*

### Editorial Team



**K. Srinivasan**  
Editor in Chief



**Susan Koshy**  
Editor



**V. Rajendran**



**Triambak Sharma**

### Editorial Team



**Sukruti A Vadula**

### Editorial Advisors



**V. Ponraj**



**T N Ashok**



### Awards

Published by  
Prime Point Foundation

Feedback and sponsorship  
[editor@corpezine.com](mailto:editor@corpezine.com)

Past issues may be downloaded from  
[www.prpoint.com](http://www.prpoint.com)  
[www.primepointfoundation.org](http://www.primepointfoundation.org)  
[www.corpezine.com](http://www.corpezine.com)

Listen to India's first pod-magazine  
[www.poduniversal.com](http://www.poduniversal.com)  
One stop shop for podcasts on all subjects

To subscribe to this ezine.  
[www.prpoint.com/PR-e-Sense](http://www.prpoint.com/PR-e-Sense)

