

## **Human Computer Interaction (Hindi mein)**

**Professor Rajiv Ratn Shah**

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering  
Institute IIT Madras**

### **Cognitive Aspects in Human-Computer Interaction**

#### **Lec22**

[Sangeet] Namaskar main Ritwik Bamba is course Human Computer Interaction ka shikshan sahayak hoon. Aaj ke tutorial ka hamara vishay hai sangyanatmak pehlu. Toh aaiye shuru karte hain. Sabse pehle hum yeh dekhenge ki hum ab tak kya-kya padh chuke hain. Sabse pehle humne good design versus bad design yaani achha design versus kharab design padha. Uske baad humne yeh dekha ki kya-kya cheezein aisi hain jo ek design ko achha banati hain. Uske baad hum inclusivity aur accessibility pe aaye. Jahan par humne dekha ki inclusivity ek aisi cheez hai jisse hum apne design ko zyada se zyada logon tak pahuncha sakte hain. Chahe kisi bhi bhasha mein bolte ho, kisi bhi kshetra se aate ho isse farak nahi padta. Hamari jo upkaran hai, yantra hai, design hai, woh un sab tak pahunchna chahiye. Jahan tak baat rahi accessibility ki, hum chahte hain ki hum alag-alag tarike ke divyang logon tak apni takneek, upkaran, yantra, design hum un tak pahuncha sakein. Zyada se zyada viklang log, divyang log hamari design ko use kar sakein. Uske baad humne paanch mukhya design principles padhe jo ki hain Visibility, Feedback, Consistency, Constraints aur Affordance. Visibility kehti hai ki humein jo design zyada dikhega, jo cheez jo vikalp humein zyada dikhega, woh hum use utna hi achhe tarike se use kar payenge. Feedback yaani ki humein pata ho ki humne kya koi gatavidhi पूरी करी है. Kisi button ko dabaya hai toh humein mouse ka button dabane pe aawaz aati hai. Humein pata chal raha hai humne kya kiya hai. Consistency yaani ki har taraf hi woh design ek hi tarah se chal raha ho. Jaise back button sabhi websites pe ulte haath ko upar kone mein hota hai. Sabhi laptops ka keyboard zyada tar ek hi jaisa hota hai. Constraints yaani ki jo hamare upyogkarta hain unhein hum limit karein. Unhein roke. Hum unhein bahut saare options, bahut saare vikalp na dein taaki woh pareshan na ho, confuse na ho. Aur aakhir mein hamare paas hai Affordance. Affordance kehta hai ki koi bhi design khud ba khud bata paaye ki woh kis tarah se istemal kiya jaana chahiye. Jaise ek darwaze par handle humein batata hai ki humein use kheenchana hai. Iske baad humne interaction design process ki chaar mukhya gatavidhiyon pe dhyan diya jo ki hain establishing requirements. Yeh dekhna ki jo hamare upyogkarta hai unki kya zarooratein hain. Usi hisaab se humein unki dikkato ka hal karte hue alag-alag design banane hain. Alternatives banane hain. Jiske baad un alternatives ke hum interactive versions banayenge jo asal mein hamare upyogkartaon se vartalap karke humein bata paaye ki kya woh asli mein aisa kar pa rahe hain. Aur aakhirkaar hamare paas evaluating jismein hum yeh dekhte hain ki hamara design, hamara yantra, hamara upkaran kitna achhe tarike se users ki jo dikkatein hain unhein hal kar pa

raha hai. Evaluating ke baad humein hamara final product mil jaata hai. Agar evaluation sahi gayi warna hum wapas usi ek chakra mein chalte hain aur wapas jab hum evaluate karte hain toh hum yeh wapas apna naye product pe aate hain. Aakhirkar humne double diamond padha jahan pe humne dikkat ke baare mein sab jaana. Ek dikkat par dhyan diya. Uske liye hal dhoondhe aur un hal mein se sabse achhe hal ko finalize karke apna final product de diya. Uske baad humne user persona dekhe kaise banate hain user persona. Empathy maps humne dekhe kaafi saare uske baad mental model, conceptual model aur information architecture. Mental model hota hai jo hamare upyogkarta jo user hai uske mann mein hota hai kisi ek design ko lekar jabki ek conceptual model hamare designer ke mann mein hota hai. Ek design achha kehlayega agar woh upyogkarta ke mental model ko designer ke conceptual model se match kara paaye, mel kara paaye. Jitna hi ek user ka mental model, ek upyogkarta ka mental model designer ke conceptual model se mel khayega, design utna hi achha hoga. Iske baad hum aate hain cognition par. Cognition yaani ki sangyan. Cognition mein kaafi saare gatavidhiyan aati hain. Jaise ki sochna, yaad karna, samajhna, sapne lena, kisi dikkat ka hal karna aur yahan tak ki padhna, likhna, bolna aadi. Ab hamare paas kaafi saari sangyanatmak gatavidhiyan hain. Jinmein aate hain attention, perception, memory, learning. Yeh sab kya hote hain? Hum ek-ek karke dekhenge. Abhi attention yaani ki hum kisi vastu par, kisi insaan par hum kitna dhyan de rahe hain. Perception yaani ki humne kisi cheez ko dekha toh humne apne mann mein uske baare mein kya socha? Kya ek perception banayi uske baare mein? Memory yaani ki padh ke kuch yaad karna. Aur phir reading, speaking yaani ki hum kuch padhenge, hum kuch bolenge, hum kuch sunenge. Yeh sab bhi hamare cognition mein hi aata hai. Chaliye ab hum ek aisa hi video dekhenge jismein hum dhyan dene par hi focus karenge. Aap jaise-jaise yeh video dekhenge, humein yeh dekhna hai ki jo white pehne hue players hain, unhone is gend ko kitni baar pass kiya. Aapko is cheez par dhyan dena hai ki jo yeh safed t-shirt waale hain, yeh kitni baar gend ko aapas mein ek doosre ko de rahe hain. Kitni baar aapne gina? Asal mein unhone 15 baar pass kiya. Kya aap sahi the? But kya aapne beech mein aaye us bandar ko dekha jab woh log pass kar rahe the ball ek doosre ko. Aap mein se zyada tar logon ne nahi dekha hoga ise ya dekha bhi hoga toh dhyan nahi diya hoga. Kyun hai aisa? Kyunki aapka dhyan yeh ginne par tha ki safed shirt waale logon ne aapas mein kitni baar ball ko count kara. Iske baad hum aate hain sangyanatmak bhaara yaani ki cognitive load. Kya hota hai cognitive load? Saral shabdon mein dekhein toh sangyanatmak bhaara. Hamare dimaag mein kitni energy lagi, kitni oorja lagi hamare dimaag se koi bhi gatavidhi पूरी karne mein ya phir kitne oorja lagi hamare dimaag ki koi task पूरा karne mein ya phir kitne mental resource lage. Kitna hamara dimaag chala koi kaam karne mein ya system ko chalane mein. Hum cognitive load yaani ki sangyanatmak bhaara ko dimaag ki oorja bhi keh sakte hain jo kisi kaam ko, kisi vikalp ko, kisi feature ko use karne mein lagayi jaati hai. Agar yeh information hamare dimaag ki jo limit hai, jo seema dimaag ki jo seema hai, usse zyada ho jaaye toh hamare पूरी jo performance hai woh kam ho jaati hai, kharab ho jaati hai. Agar log pareshan ho rahe hain, confuse ho rahe hain toh isse hamara jo user experience hai, woh kharab ho sakta hai aur kuch cheezein drop ki ja sakti hain. Aaiye ab hum dekhte hain ki kuch alag-alag tarah ke sangyanatmak bhaara. Sabse pehle intrinsic yaani ki andarooni. Yeh hota hai ki hamare dimaag

mein se kitna bhaar lagaya ja raha hai. Koi kaam karne mein, kuch yaad karne mein, naya. Yeh zaroori hai. Yeh lagaya jayega. Aap kuch bhi kijiye. Jaise ek udaharan ke taur par hum dekhein toh agar hum koi nayi website kholein toh humein kuch samay lagta hai use samajhne mein, uske saath kaam karne mein aasani se. Iske baad hum dekhte hain extraneous cognitive load ko yaani ki baahri sangyanatmak bhaar. Yeh hamare dimaag ki woh oorja hoti hai jo humein chahiye hoti hai koi naya product ke saath kaam karne mein. But usmein hamari madad nahi karta samajhne mein. Yeh kiya ja sakta hai ki hum ise avoid kar sakte hain. But ek kharab design ke saath hum isko avoid nahi kar payenge. Jaise ki befizool ke alag-alag akshar likhe gaye ho. Befizool mein koi zyada hi fancy si font mein likha ja raha ho. Kuch yeh sab cheezein ho sakti hain jo hamare baahri sangyanatmak bhaar ko badha sakti hain. Aur aakhiri hai hamara germane cognitive load yaani ki saarthak sangyanatmak bhaar. Yeh woh dimaagi oorja hoti hai jo hum kisi cheez ko yaad karne mein kharch kar dete hain. Chaliye ek udaharan ke taur par dekhte hain ki sangyanatmak bhaar kya hota hai. Hamare paas do option hain. Option A aur option B. Humein yeh dekhna hai ki kaun sa option in dono mein se, kaun sa vikalp in dono mein se aasan hai samajhne mein aur hamare dimaag mein bahut zyada bhaar nahi de raha. Hum ise bahut hi aaram se padh sakte hain, samajh sakte hain. Jaise hi aap isko thoda sa dhyan se dekhenge, aapko samajh aane lagega ki kuch hi aisi cheezein hain option A mein jinhein dhyan mein rakha ja raha hai. Jinhein dhyan se ubhara ja raha hai. Jisse hum yeh kar sakte hain ki agar humein checkout karna hai toh humein dikh raha hai ki yeh checkout ka vikalp seedha yahan par diya gaya hai. Jabki option B mein sab kuch itna zyada phaile hue tarike se diya gaya hai ki kuch bhi ek cheez dhoondna apne aap mein ek museebat ka kaam lag raha hai. Yeh dekhkar hum seedha-seedha yeh bol sakte hain ki option A pehla vikalp humein kam cognitive load de raha hai. Kam sangyanatmak bhaar de raha hai. Aaiye hum kuch vajah samjhenge jin vajahon se hota hai sangyanatmak bhaar. Sabse pehle toh fizool ki photoyein aur aisi likhawatein jo zaroori nahi ho. Jab hamara user ek jagah se doosri jagah baar-baar bheja ja raha hai, redirect kiya ja raha hai. Isse user pareshan hota hai aur aur mushkil karta hai uska yeh kaam poora karna aur isse ek kharab user experience paida hota hai. Jab humein koi feedback na mile, jab koi form submission fail ho gaya ho, toh bhi hum bahut zyada sochne lagte hain. Aap logon ke saath aisa bahut hua hoga ki aap kahin payment karne gaye. Aapne apne mobile ke madhyam se payment kari, paisa diya par woh payment confirm nahi hui. Wahan par woh chakri ghoomne lagi. But kisi bhi vajah se woh payment nahi hui. Ab jab tak woh aapko batayega nahi ki aapke paise kat chuke hain ya nahi kate hain tab tak aap phir se nahi karenge shayad is darr se ki kya pata aapke paise do baar kat jaayein aur jab tak aapko yeh pata nahi hoga tab tak aap sochte rahenge aur pareshan hote rahenge. Aur aakhirkaar fizool ki cheezein jo di ja rahi hain photoyein is tarah ke kuch action action screen pe hain, kuch vikalp hain jinka kuch wahan pe zaroorat nahi hai. Humne yeh toh samajh liya ki kyun hota hai sangyanatmak bhaar. Ab aaiye kuch pehlu yeh bhi dekhte hain ki hum unhein kaise kam kar sakte hain. Hum apne sabhi information ko ek achhe dhang se likh sakte hain. Organize karke rakh sakte hain. Jisse hamare upyogkarta bina kisi dikkat ke koi bhi vikalp dhoondh sake. Fizool ki cheezon ko hata dena chahiye. Isse hamare upyogkarta ke mann mein maansik oorja zyada istemal hogi. Declutter kar diya jaaye design ko yaani ki bahut zyada hi fancy font ko hata diya

jaaye. Kuch chamkeele colors ko hata diya jaaye. Aise rang jo bahut hi chamak dhamak waale hain unko hata diya jaaye. Animations ko kam kar diya jaaye aur consistency ke saath chalte hue ek familiar sa ek aasan pattern diya jaaye jisse kisi bhi upyogkarta ko naya design samajhne mein zyada time na lage. Zyada samay na lage aur woh bina kisi dikkat ke us design ko use karna shuru kar dein. Aaiye ab hum kuch niyam samjhenge jo alag-alag designers ne banaye hain taaki hum ek achha design bana paayein jismein hamara sangyanatmak bhaar kam se kam rahe. Sabse pehle Miller ne humein kuch niyam diye the. Inmein se pehla hai ki ek saadharan insaan zyada se zyada saat se aath cheezein hi yaad kar payega aur hum thoda sa aur soch lein toh shayad paanch se nau. Isse zyada, isse kam kisi bhi saadharan insaan ke liye cheezein ek baari mein yaad rakhna thoda sa mushkil ho sakta hai. Isse hum designers ko yeh seekh milti hai ki humein kisi bhi user ko paanch se chhah se zyada vastuyein ek saath, isse zyada vikalp saath mein nahi diye jaane chahiye. Jaise ki agar hum yeh chitra yahan dekhein. Bahut saare shabd hain. Ismein kareeb-kareeb 20 shabd diye gaye hain. Ismein aap inko dekhein, yaad karne ki koshish kijiye. Mujhe nahi lagta ki aap paanch, chhah aur shayad saat, aath se zyada shabd jaldi se yaad kar payenge. Haan shayad agar aap is par zyada der lagayein toh shayad aur yaad kar payenge. But phir aap apni maansik oorja ismein istemal karenge jo aapke liye ek kharab user experience banayega. Aap isko aise samajhne ki koshish karen ki agar aap apne phone ke upar se screen ko swipe karenge. Aap yeh dekhenge ki sabse upar aapke paas zyada se zyada paanch ya chhah icons hi diye jayenge. Thoda sa use bada karne ke baad shayad aapko aur button mil jaaye. Par upar upar se dekhne par aapko paanch ya chhah hi milenge. Uske baad humein kuch niyam Gestalt ne bhi diye the. Jaise ki nikat'ta. Agar kuch vastuyein aapas mein nikat hain, paas mein rakhi gayi hain toh hum unhein yeh samjhenge ki woh ek saath hain. Jaise ki ek yeh hamara logo hai Mastercard ka. Yeh dono jo hamare gole hain laal aur peela yeh itne saath mein rakhe gaye hain ki hum yeh dekh ke aasani se samajh sakte hain ki yeh logo ek hi saath hai. Isi tarah Unilever ka bhi jo logo hai usmein jo yeh U bana hua hai yeh U ke bahut paas hai. Bahut hi nikat rakha gaya hai. Taaki hum yeh dekhte rahein ki yeh aaspaas hain. Toh yeh ek hi cheez ko bata rahe hain. Isi tarah continuity ka bhi ek niyam hai ki jo cheezein ek line mein saath di gayi hain woh ek saath hongii. Udaaharan ke taur par aap Coca-Cola ka yeh logo dekhenge toh yeh dono ke dono C unke O poori jo akshar hain saare woh ek line mein seedhe-seedhe diye gaye hain. Jisse hum inhein ek saath hi dekhenge. Inhein samjhenge ki yeh ek hi hain. Uske baad Gestalt ne aur humein kuch niyam diye the. Jaise samanya kshetra. Jo bhi cheezein ek saath ek hi kshetra mein rakhi gayi hain woh ek saath hi hone chahiye. Jaise ek yeh hamara udaharan Twitter se hai jo ki ab X ban chuka hai. Yeh bahut saari cheezein hain. Yeh jo hamara chitra hai hamare upyogkarta ka naam uske liye chhota sa ek yeh caption diya gaya hai. Yeh samay aur taareekh us chitra ko post karne ka. Like, comment aur bhi bahut saare chhoti-chhoti cheezein di gayi hain saath mein. Par kyunki yeh saari cheezein ek saath di gayi hain toh hum yeh maante hain ki yeh ek hi tweet ka saara diya gaya hai. Isi tarah Gestalt ne humein ek chunking naam se bhi niyam diya hai jismein hum agar apne upyogkartaon ke liye bahut saari alag-alag cheezon ko chhote-chhote dabbo mein bana ke daal dein toh woh unke liye yaad karna aasan rahega. Jaise ki agar aap yeh dekhenge ki seedhe haath ko jo humein website ka page diya gaya hai. Yeh kuch aap padh toh

lenge ise par aapke liye ise yaad karna bahut mushkil ho jayega ki kya-kya tha ismein. Jabki agar aap yeh dekhein ulte haath ko isi ke saath mein. Yeh chhote-chhote bakse diye gaye hain. Unmein daal ke bahut saari cheezein likhi gayi hain. Yeh aapke liye yaad karna, samajhna, padhna kaafi aasan rahega. Ab hum ek aur nayi cheez par dhyan denge jo ki hai recognition versus recall. Ab recognition hota hai pehchanna aur recall karna hota hai yaad karna. Aaiye isko ek udaharan ke taur par samajhte hain. Hum agar pehchan karne ki baat karen, aisa maaniye ki aap kisi shaadi mein gaye hain. Wahan jaakar aapne kisi rishtedar ki shakal dekhi. Aur aapne yeh apne dimaag mein socha ki yeh rishtedar jaana pehchana toh lag raha hai but mujhe inka naam nahi dhyan. Toh yeh ek bahut achha udaharan hai recognition ka, pehchan karne ka ki aapne unki shakal dekh ke unhein pehchan toh liya ki yeh aapke rishtedar hain. Par aap yeh yaad nahi kar pa rahe ki yeh kaun hain. Ab yaad karna thoda sa alag hai. Yaad karna hoga ki aapne us rishtedar ko pehchan toh liya. Ab aapko yeh yaad karna hai ki woh kaun hai. Woh kaun se rishtedar hain? Kahan se aapke rishte mein lagte hain woh. Yeh dhyan karna aayega recall mein yaani ki yaad karne mein. Ab hum dekhenge kuch aur tarike ki sangyan. Vitrit sangyan yaani ki distributed cognition. Iska matlab hai ki hamare jo maansik oorja hai woh alag-alag jagah par ek hi samay par istemal ki ja rahi hai. Jaise ki ek udaharan ke taur par samjhiye ki aap ek hawai jahaz ko chalane baithe hain. Toh yahan aap ek chitra mein dekhenge ki ek hawai jahaz chaalak yaani ki pilot uske liye ek hi baari mein kitni saari cheezein hain. Dhyan rakhne ke liye, ek hawai jahaz ko udane ke liye. Aapko yeh dekhna hai ki aap kahan ja rahe hain. Aapko traffic se control se baat bhi karni hai. Aapas mein pilot bhi baat karte hain. Aapko yeh dekhna hai ki hawai jahaz kitni unchai par hai. Kitni door hai apni manzil se. Toh aap dekhenge ki bahut saari cheezein hain jo ek pilot ko dhyan rakhni padti hain ek hi samay par. Toh aapke dimaag ke alag-alag hisse alag-alag cheezon par dhyan de rahe hote hain. Ise hum bolte hain vitrit sangyan yaani ki distributed cognition. Isi tarah hamare paas ek baahri cognition yaani ki baahri sangyan dena bhi hota hai. Jisse hum apne aaspaas ki chhoti-chhoti vastuon ko use karke unka istemal karke hum yaad kar sakte hain, soch sakte hain ya dhyan kar sakte hain. Saral shabdon mein iska matlab hua ki hum apni maansik jo oorja hai woh hum khud se na lagakar hum baahri vastuon se istemal karwa rahe hain. Jaise ki aap mein se bahut logon ne socha hoga ki jab bhi aap rashan lene jaate hain toh aap ek parchi banate hain. Likhte hain usmein ki kya-kya kitna-kitna chahiye. Ab aap yeh khud yaad karke bhi ja sakte hain. Par aapke liye itni saari vastuyein yaad rakhna ek kathin kaam hai. Isliye aap ek parchi banate hain. Jaakar dukandar ko dete hain aur woh aapko phir samaan de deta hai. Isi tarah hamare paas do aur tarah ke sangyan hain. Experiential yaani ki anubhavi. Hum yaad karte hain ki humne kuch anubhav kiya. Usse humein kuch seekh mili. Jaise ki aap mein se bahut logon ne cycle chalana seekha hoga. Toh jaise-jaise aap cycle chalte hain, aapke liye cycle chalana aasan hota jaata hai. Aap kuch karte hain khud, aap usmein aur behtar hote jaate hain. Practice karna, kisi bhi cheez ki practice karna yahi kehlata hai. Isi tarah reflective cognition hota hai ki hamare paas kaafi saare vikalp hain. Humein unmein se chunna hai ki hamare liye sabse behtar vikalp kaun sa hoga? Hum apne dimaag ki oorja sochte hain hum aur hum phir yeh aur phir hum chunte hain ki hamare liye sabse behtar vikalp kaun sa hoga. Jaise ki agar hum yeh sochein ki hum kahin bahar jaane ka ek plan banayein. Aapke mann mein bahut

saare vichaar aa sakte hain ki aaj mujhe chhole bhature khane hain ya phir mujhe uski jagah pav bhaji khani hai ya phir daal makhani khani hai toh aapke dimaag mein bahut saari cheezein ho sakti hain jinko aap phir sochkar yeh chun sakte hain ki aapko aakhirkar kya khana hai. Ek aur pehlu aaj hum padhenge ek aur vishay cognitive aur computational offloading. Ab offloading se hamara kya matlab hai ki hum apna bhaar hata dein. Cognitive offloading yaani ki sangyanatmak bhaar hatana yeh hota hai ki jab hum baahri vastuon ka istemal karke apne dimaagi oorja ko kam lagayein. Jaise ki humne abhi baat kari thi ki jab hum rashan lene jaate hain toh hum ek parchi banate hain aur us par likhte hain na ki hum khud hi vastuon ko yaad karein. Isi tarah computational offloading bhi kaafi ek jaisi hi hai. Par jo chhota sa ek farak aata hai woh hai ki hum technology ko use karte hain yeh kaam karne ke liye. Jaise hum agar kuch kathin calculation karna chahein toh shayad hum woh khud dimaag mein kar lein. Humein thoda samay lage par yahi agar hum apna mobile uthayein, calculator kholein aur usmein woh jaldi se kar dein. Aasan hoga woh. Aur yahi kehlata hai computational offloading. Jab hum technology ki madad se apne dimaag ka sangyanatmak bhaar kam karein. Ab yeh aapke liye ek chhota sa assignment jismein humein amazon.in ki website ko dekhna hai aur humein usmein aise do feature dhoondhne hain jinse hamara jo sangyanatmak bhaar hai woh kam hota hai. Lijiye thoda sa samay aur poora kariye ise. Chaliye dekhte hain hum. Sabse pehle toh humein jo pehla vikalp milta hai, jo humein pehla feature milta hai aisa woh hai ki jo hamara jo menu hai woh bahut hi simple hai. Ek saadharan sa black, saadharan sa kaala hamara ek jo font hai woh use kiya gaya hai ek safed background pe. Bilkul aasan hai istemal karna ise. Saral hai aur koi bhi users ko pareshani nahi hogi isko istemal karne mein. Isse hamara sangyanatmak bhaar kam hoga. Isi tarah jo hamara settings ka page hai woh bhi bahut hi aasan hai. Humne ismein chunking ka istemal dekha ki chhoti-chhoti vastuon ko bakson mein banakar daala gaya taaki hum unhein achhe tarike se istemal kar paayein aur beech-beech mein jaghein di gayi hain taaki jo cheezein saath mein hain woh saath mein di gayi hain. Jo alag hain woh door di gayi hain. Isi tarah aapko Amazon mein hi aise bhi do feature dhoondhne hain jinse upyogkartaon ka, logon ka jo sangyanatmak bhaar hai woh badhe. Yeh dekhiye. Sabse pehle toh ek humein bahut hi lambi si ek list de di gayi hai jismein bahut saari cheezein hain. Jaise Amazon ke devices, filmein, kapde, khane ki cheezein, electronic vastuyein, ek hi list mein yeh sab di gayi hain. Toh hamara dimaag confuse ho sakta hai ki humein kaun sa chahiye. Itni badi list ko dekhkar koi bhi ek baar ke liye sochega ki unhein kya chahiye toh yeh hamara sangyanatmak bhaar badhata hai. Isi tarah hum dekhein ki jaise hi humne ek gift ideas naam ke section par click kiya toh yeh isne ek bahut hi saadharan se tarike mein bahut saare vikalp de diye. Bahut saari vastuyein dikha di. Bina kuch bataye ki kya kisse mel khata hai. Yahin par agar yeh jo gift card hai, yeh saath mein de diye jaayein aur inke aaspaas ek baksa bana diya jaaye kuch Gestalt ke niyam ko use karke toh shayad yeh behtar ho payega. Yeh kuch kitabein evam websites hain jinka istemal karke aap inhi cheezon ko aur gehan tarike se padh sakte hain. Aaj ke tutorial ke liye itna hi. Dhanyavaad.

[Sangeet]