

V-ZINE

- A STEP AHEAD SOCIAL ENRICHMENT



ISSUE No. : 2

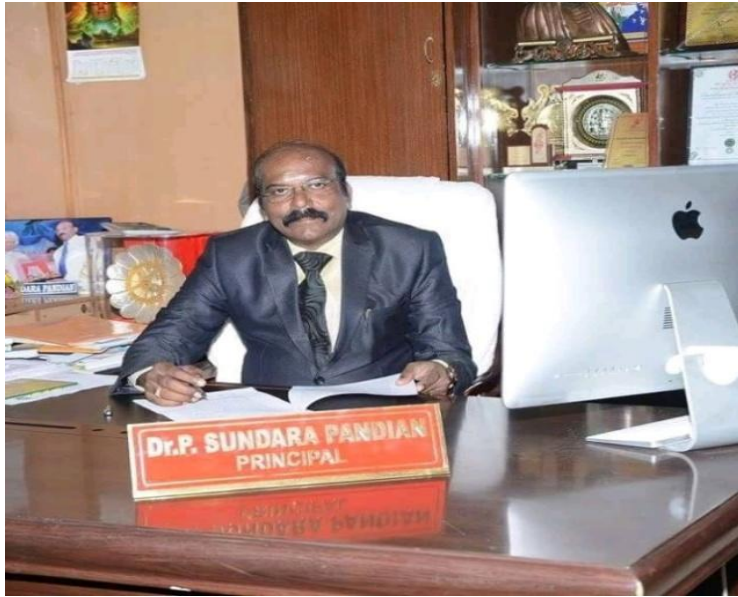
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VIRUDHUNAGAR HINDU NADARS'
SENTHIKUMARA NADAR COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

OUR PRINCIPAL



Captain Dr.P.Sundara Pandian M.Com., M.A., M.B.A., M.A., M.Sc., M.Phil., PGDPMIR., PGDCA., DLLAL., Ph.D., M.I.M.A.

Principal's Address

Welcome to the Second issue of **V-Zine**, our College e-magazine. It gives me immense pleasure to write about the focus of this magazine. This issue is the Independence Day – Special issue which includes independence related stories, thoughts, open talk interview of famous personalities, Indian Flag concepts and current matters. It also highlights the various clubs of our College as Shootouts and Star of the issue notifies the virtual class learners of DIJAI (Digital Journalists Association of India). I congratulate the students for bringing out the second issue of V-Zine magazine.



Our Heartfelt Thanks To



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From the Desk of Editors

Greetings from all of us!

We are glad to meet you in the second edition of V-ZINE, an E-Magazine from VHNSNC Students.

The Second edition is Independence Day - Special issue with some current updates. This issue also recalls V-ZINE Crew's one day workshop in IIT. From this issue a separate column is allotted for student achievers under the title "STAR OF THE ISSUE".

We truly hope that the pages that follow will make an interesting read. Please share your feedback at studentsvzine@gmail.com. Your feedback is important to us.

Facebook Page : V-Zine Magazine



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FLAG MADE BY TAILOR

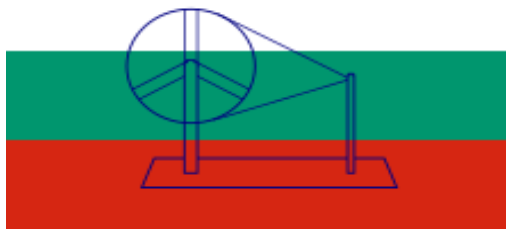
A great history was there behind our National Flag and its invention. There was a saying that, Indian National Flag was first hoisted in Calcutta. Before that Indian National Flag was hoisted in International Conference held in Berlin. It was hoisted by Indian Revolutionist Madam Cama in the year 1905.

The flag made by Madam Cama was horizontal tricolour of red, yellow and green. The upper red stripe bears one lotus and 7 stars. On the yellow stripe, the words 'Vande Mataram' were inscribed in deep blue in Devanagari characters. The green stripe had a sun on the left and a crescent on the right.



Madam Cama@ Rustom Bhikhaji Cama was born on 1861 in Mumbai, a well-off Parsi family. From young age, she was interested in national freedom. So, her father married her to Rustom Cama in the year 1885. He was the staunch supporter of British rule but she was opposite to him. Madam Cama treated Plague affected people. She subsequently contracted the plague herself. She visited London in 1905. There she met Dadabhai Naoroji and worked as a private secretary to him. International Socialist Conference was held in Germany in the year 1907. Madam Cama hoisted Indian National Flag in that Conference.

Our next flag went up in 1917. It was designed by Tilak and Dr. Annie Besant. This flag had five red and four green horizontal stripes arranged alternately, with seven stars. There was also a white crescent and star in one corner. In another corner was the flag of British. The inclusion of British flag made the flag unacceptable.



In 1921, All India Congress Committee meeting was held in Vijayawada. There a young man named, Pingali Venkaiah researched on the national flag of 30 countries and displayed one flag to Gandhi. He was a tailor. The flag made by him was a horizontal two colour of green and red and it represents Hindu and Muslim communities. Gandhi appreciated him and adds some suggestions to the flag. Pingali Venkaiah was the first person who gave image to our national flag but he was not recognized and died because of poverty in the year 1963. The flag had not been accepted by the All India Congress Committee, Gandhiji's approval made it sufficiently popular to be hoisted on all the occasions.



In 1931, when the All India Congress Committee met at Karachi, a resolution was passed stressing the need for a flag which would be officially acceptable to the Congress.

The flag was made up of tricolour horizontal stripes- deep saffron (kesari), white and dark green. The SPINNING WHEEL was placed in the middle of the white stripes. It was accepted by all sorts of people. But there was a difference between party flag and national flag. The spinning wheel was replaced by navy blue Ashoka Chakra. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white stripes and it has 24 spokes. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is 2 to 3. The colour saffron indicates strength and courage. The white indicates peace and truth. The green stands for fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accepted and declared the national flag in Constituent Assembly on 22nd July, 1947.



Reference

மறைக்கப்பட்ட இந்தியா - எஸ்.ராமகிருஷ்ணன்

By S.K.Sujittha , II M.A.English

YOUR AGE NEVER BE A REASON

Inspiring Story of Youngest Courageous Freedom Fighter- Baji Rout

All the youngsters fought for freedom of India. And so, they should never be compared since each of them has done a unique sacrifice.

Baji Rout the boy of 12 sacrifices his life for India. He was probably the youngest freedom fighter of India.



On 10th of October 1938, the British police had arbitrarily arrested some residents of Bhuban village in Odisha, leaders of the Praja Mandal Movement protesting outside the police station. All were demanding the release of the arrested people. Instead of

listening to the Praja mandal leaders, the British fired at them, shot out two people. This kindled the commons and their Quarrel turns into Violence. The British realized that they wouldn't be able to face them so they tried to escape. They opted to go to Dhenkanal via Nilkanathpur Ghat - it was the shortest route to Dhenkanal.

They made their way to the Nilkanthpur Ghat. It was raining and they had to make their way across the river Brahamani. Twelve-year-old Baji Rout was on guard on a country boat at that time. The British ordered him to ferry them across



the river. News of the brutality done by the British had already reached Baji by that time. He also knew that the locals were chasing the troops and that he must hold the British. Without thinking about his life, the courageous Baji refused to ferry them across the village. The troop tried to twist his arm and ordered him to do it. They even

threatened to kill him. It was never worth consideration for Baji. He refused again.

One of the cowardly soldiers hit the young boy's head with the butt of his gun. The strike fractured his skull severely. He collapsed, but it didn't stop him. Gathering strength, he warned

the British to back off. A soldier pierced his bayonet into his skull as another fired at him. Baji along with his friends died.

But this incident didn't go unnoticed. It shook up the entire nation and added fuel to the fire that was burning for India's freedom. People from every part of the country praised the sacrifice of brave Baji.



IMAGES FROM: GOOGLE

Source: 1) <https://www.indiatimes.com/news/...>

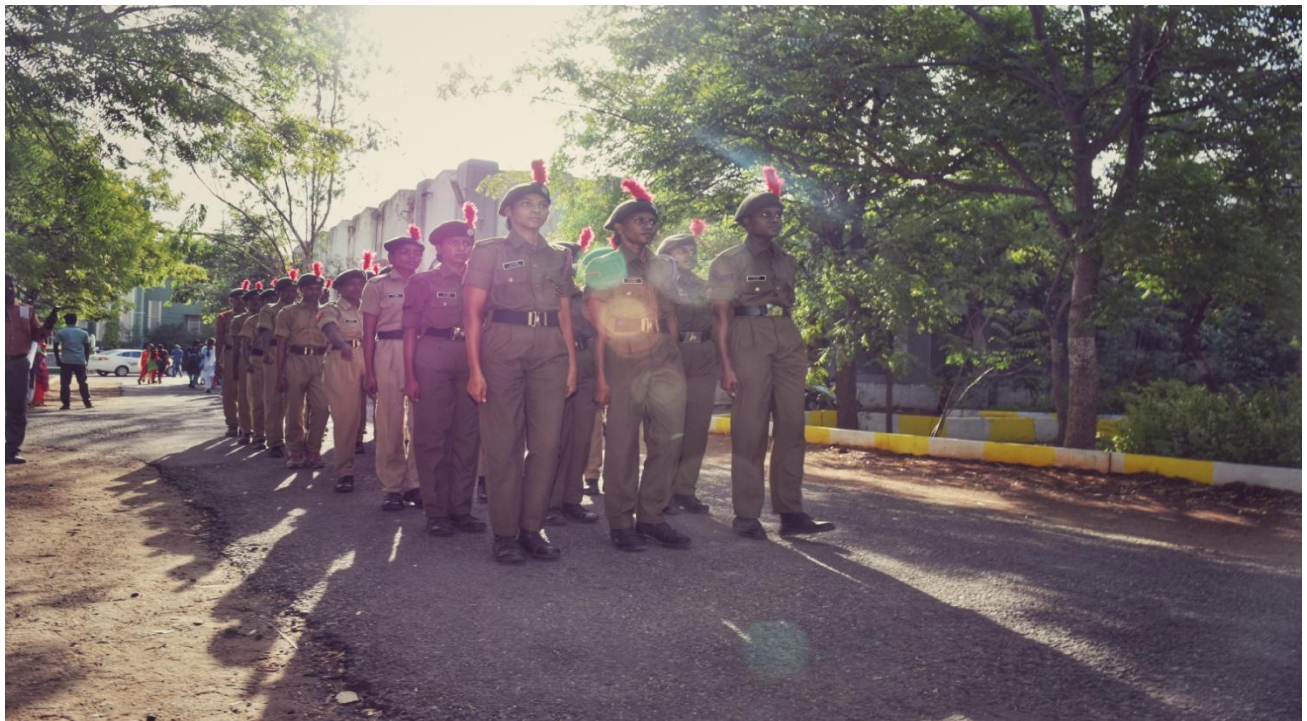
By U.Rakshana, III B.A.English

SHOOT OUTS

NSS :



NCC :





PHYSICAL EDUCATION :





International Yoga Day (21.06.2018):



By R. Vijaya Kumar, II B.Com.(CA)

OPEN TALK

6 Questions

Mr.R.Nagarajan is one of the alumini of our college. He is manufacturing world's first plantable paper pencils, we made one open talk with him. The interview follows :

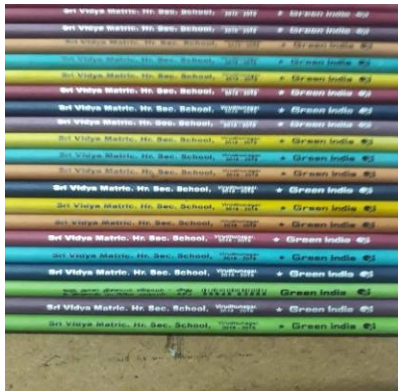


Q: What is Green India? Where do you get this inspiration and when did you start this Green India Pencil Project?

A: Green India from the name itself you may get the meaning, to change the dry land into green land; and create awareness about recycling is our motto. I wouldn't like to cut the trees for making a pencil, that's why I planned and used the recycling papers like newspapers and magazine papers. And at the end of the pencil and pen, we used to fill with seeds that help to make a green city. I have started this on 11-5-2016 at Kunthalapatti, Sengundrapuram (P), Virudhunagar. It's nearly 2 and 1/2 years from my start.

Q: Your products are available in market? How many members are working under you? Tell us something about your products?

A: No, at first I sold it in market only but there was no response from the shopkeepers because, if the customers of the shop are more than 50 member means, the shopkeeper doesn't have any need to explain about the particular pencil and pen. Then only I chose school and college students as the right persons, to create awareness and make our city green. In my factory, there are 12 members including me and some old alumni of our college 1998th batch. My products are pencil and pen with seeds, handmade covers with rose petals, seeded papers and invitation cards.



Q: Where do you get the raw materials? Which type of seeds are you using and how you dumb the seeds at the backside of pencil and pens?

A: The major raw material for pencil is lead, we collect it from Bombay. And second major raw materials are news papers; magazine and craft papers and we collect them from our district

only. Vegetable seeds like tomato, chilly, papaya, all green seeds; and herbals like thulsi, henna, and all type flower seeds are used. We dumb the seeds at the backside of pencil by using capsules (if we touch the capsule with water it slowly opens).

Q: Which school did you visit 1st and approximately how many schools you visit? Is there any other measure have you taken for making green India?

A: Hajee'p Boys' school, Virudhunagar where I completed my schooling. And nearly 500-600 schools and colleges within our state I have visited. Yes, I took more steps like visiting Government schools and colleges and to give them free papers (500 in number), pencil and seeded pens every month. And I plant and give more free saplings to schools, colleges and planting trees organizations like "Virudhaivizhuthugal".

Q: Actual cost of your products? Do you have any idea to sell them to the market? And how many products are there in your factories that are ready for selling?

A: Recycled paper with seeded pencil costs Rs.6 each. Ballpoint pen has two types. One is 50% avoided plastic which costs Rs.7 each and another is 90% avoided plastic and we use magazine and craft paper, so its cost is Rs.10 each. If you want to buy these products in Amazon, each pencil costs Rs.22. We also distribute pencils and pens to Amazon. Now I don't have any idea to buy it in a market but in future I sell it in the market (if people

want (needs) to buy the recycled and eco-friendly products). All of us have the responsibility to make our city clean and green; then only, it will happen. Nearly 50,000 products are always ready for selling in my factory.

Q: Have you ever been honored by our Government or any other organization for your good work? And which day is your big day?

A: yes, our Government honored me as "Tamizhaga iyearka iarvalar" and Tirunelveli Lions club also honored me. Maruti International school, Kaviripatinam, Krishnagiri (Dist) students chose my factory for their industrial visit. Their enthusiastic questions on my Green India project energized me. They also had awareness about these seeded pencils. Then only I realized that, students are only the keys to open the door of clean and green city. That day is very big day for me.



By N.Sankareswari, III BCA

INDIAN ECONOMY

About Indian Economy

The economy of India is developing mixed economy. It is the world's Sixth-Largest economy by nominal GDP and the third largest by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The country ranks 139th in per capital with \$2,134 and 122nd in per capital GDP (PPP) with \$7,783 as of 2018. After the 1991 Economy liberalisation, India achieved 6-7% average GDP growth annually. In FY2015 and 2018 India's Economy became the world's fastest growing major economy surpassing China.



The long-term growth prospective of the Indian economy is positive due to its young population, corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings and investment rates, and increasing integration into the global economy. India topped the World Bank's growth outlook for the first time in fiscal year 2015-16, during which the economy grew 7.6%.

THE LEVEL OF INDIAN ECONOMY



- * India is one of the fastest growing service sectors in the world with an annual growth rate above 9% since 2001.
- * India has become a major export of IT services, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services, and software services with \$154 billion revenue in FY 2017. THIS IS THE FASTEST GROWING PART OF INDIAN ECONOMY
- * The IT industry continues to be the largest private-sector employers in India.
- * India is the third largest start-up hub in the world with over 3100 technology start-up in 2014-15.

- * The Agriculture Sector is the largest employer in India's economy but contributes to a declining share of its GDP.
- * India ranks second world wide in farm output. The industry (Manufacture) sector has held a steady share of its economic contribution (26% of GDP in 2013-14)
- * The Indian automobile industry is one of the largest in the annual production of 21.48 million vehicles (mostly two and three wheelers) in 2013-14.
- * India had \$600 billion worth of Retail Market in 2015 and one of World Fastest Growing E-Commerce market.
- * Mumbai, Maharashtra is the Financial Centres of India.

Main Industries

Textiles, Chemicals, Food processing, Steel, Cement, Mining, Petroleum, Machinery, Software, Pharmaceuticals, Transportation equipment.



ECONOMIC STATUS

GDP	- \$2.848 trillion (nominal; 2018est) \$10.385 trillion (PPP; 2018est)
GDP Rank	- 6 th position (nominal; 2018est) 3 rd position-(PPP; 2018est)
GDP growth	- ^7.7%
GDP per Capital	- \$2,134(nominal; 2018est) \$7,783 (PPP; 2018est)
GDP per capital rank	- 139 th (nominal; 2018) 122 nd (PPP; 2018)
GDP by sector	- Agriculture: 17.32%, Industry: 29.02% Service: 53.66%
Unemployment	- ^8.8 (2017est)
Export	- \$303.4 billion (2017-18)
Import	- \$465.6billion (2017-18)
Revenues	- 39.86 trillion (US\$590 billion)

By R. Vijaya Kumar, II B.Com.(CA)

சுதந்திரம் ஒரு கேள்விக்குறி.?

இச்சுதந்திர இந்தியாவில் வாழ்வதைப் பெருமையாகக் கருதும் நாம் ...அதை எண்ணி தினமும் பெருமைப்பட்டு கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் .ஆனால், அச்சுதந்திரம் எல்லா தரப்பு மக்களையும் சென்று அடைந்து விட்டதாஎன்றால் நம்மில் பலரிடம் அதற்கு பதில் இல்லை ...விடை தெரியா உலகில் விழிமூடி வாழ்ந்துவிட்டு ..சுதந்திர காற்றை சுவாசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் ...இதற்கு பெயர் சுதந்திரமா? இங்கு யாருக்கு இருக்கிறது சுதந்திரம்?

பண்பலம், அதிகாரபலம்,ஆதிக்கக்காரர்கள், பெரும் முதலாளிகள் ,இவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் தான் இங்கு அங்கீகாரம் ,அதிகாரம் எல்லாம்இதற்குப் பெயர் சுதந்திரமா.....?சாமானிய மக்களுக்கு சுதந்திரத்தினால் என்ன பலன் கிடைத்துள்ளது.என் தாய்நாடு தான் உலகில் பெரிய ஜனநாயக நாடு என்று கூறி கொள்கிறோம்.இன்னும் வறுமை ஒழிந்த பாடில்லை ...சுகாதார வசதிகள் நாளுக்கு நாள் மோசமாகி கொண்டிருக்கிறதுகல்வியாளர்களை-பெற்றோம்.....கல்வியைச் சிதைத்தோம்..

மதச்சார்பற்ற நாடு என்கிறோம்மதக்கலவரத்தை வழி மொழிகிறோம் ...இங்கு அதிகமாக நடந்தேறுவது சாதி,மதத்தை வைத்து அரசியல் செய்வது...

என்ன ஒரு கொடுமை...!

பெண்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பும் ,சுதந்திரமும் இல்லை . இன்னும் ஆணாதிக்கச் சமூகமே செயல்பட்டு வருகிறது .இதை, சமூகரீதியில் கையாண்டால் மட்டுமே உண்மையான சுதந்திரத்தை அடைய முடியும் .அந்நியனை நாட்டை விட்டு விரட்டிவிட்டோம்....இந்தியாவின் பொருளாதாரத்தை அந்நியனிடம் அடகு வைத்துவிட்டோம். முன்பு இந்தியாவில் இருந்து நம்நாட்டை ஆண்டுகொண்டிருந்தான். இன்று அவன் நாட்டில் இருந்து கொண்டு நம்மை ஆண்டுகொண்டிருக்கிறான்....இன்னும் முழுமையாக கிடைக்கப்பெறாத சுதந்திரமாகவே இருக்கிறது...

நம் நாட்டின் நிலை.....?

கல்வி கனவாகிவிட்டது....!

மருத்துவம் மண்ணாகிவிட்டது...!

சட்டம் விலை போய்விட்டது.....!

அரசியல் கேலிக்கூத்தாகிவிட்டது.....!

விவசாயம் வறண்டுவிட்டது....!

இன்றைய மாணவர்களுக்கு அடிப்படைக் கல்வி, மருத்துவம், பொருளாதாரத்தின் அடிப்படையிலேயே கிடைக்கின்றன. பொருளில்லா மாணவர்கள் வாழ்வுகனவாய் கரைகிறது.

இது தான் இன்றைய சுதந்திரமா...?

உரிமைகள் மறுக்கப்படுவதும், ஒடுக்கப்படுவதும் தான் நிதர்சனமான உண்மை இது தான் சுதந்திரமா ...? சட்டத்தை கையிலெடுத்த கூட்டம் ஆள்கிறது அதைக் கண்டு சாமானிய வர்க்கம் அஞ்சி ஓடுகிறது . ஓட்டுரிமை நமக்கு உண்டு ஆனால், ஓட்டுப் போட்டுத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் நபரை அடக்கும் உரிமை நமக்கு இல்லை ..(கடமை தவறும் பட்சத்தில்)..

உரிமை சுதந்திரம் எங்கே....?

ஓடாய் தேயும் உழவனின் உரிமை எங்கே....?

உரிமை கோரும் தொழிலாளர் உரிமை எங்கே....?

விரும்பும் பாடம் கற்கும் மாணவன் உரிமை எங்கே ...?

தாகம் தீர்க்க தண்ணீர் கேட்கும் உரிமை எங்கே?

அடிமை விலங்காய் வாழும் பெண்கள் உரிமை எங்கே...?

ஆக ...இவ்வாறான சமூக சாபங்கள் நீக்கப்படும் வரை....

சுதந்திரம் ஒரு கேள்விக்குறியே.....?????????



By P.Pradeep Kumar, II M.Sc.Botany

PLASTIC

Plastic is one of the indispensable things that we use today. There are advantages as well as disadvantages in the use of plastics. Plastics are made up of particles called polymer. In a recent survey, India stands first as the largest consumer of plastic in the world. Let see how plastic is harmful to the world particularly to India.



Plastic destroys the world:

Plastic affects the environment in numerous ways. Some of them are

1. Effect on Plant growth
2. Effect on water bodies
3. Effect on forest animals

Effect on plant growth:

The first foremost thing that gets affected is plants and ground water level. Only plants know where it can get its water. When we throw plastic on the ground, the micro organism

in the soil cannot decompose them. So when rain falls on the earth, it won't allow water to penetrate the soil. Therefore automatically, the water in the ground is reducing. So, plants will live no longer without water. Due to this, the water which is on the top of plastic bags spread mosquito and creates disease.

Green House effect:

The burning of plastics has its effect on the atmosphere. Ozone layer has already got depleted. But we continue to burn garbage. Garbage contains number of plastics in it. Not only the environment gets spoiled but also the human beings get affected. Due to burning of plastics, the diseases like breathing trouble, asthma, lung cancer etc occur in human beings.

Effect on water bodies:

Not only lands but also water bodies get affected. People throw plastic wastes into the water bodies. Plastics are so lighter and so it floats on water which in turn affects a lot of sea organisms. Moreover, lot of sea animals face extinction.



Effects on forest animals:



Animals face the problem when people throw plastic waste inside the forest. The animals which wander in forest eat them. So the plastic bags get stuck to the animals. India has lost a good number of wild lives on account of people who do not respond to the call of forest officials.

Plastic can be replaced:

Plastic can be replaced by a lot of things. Particularly jute bags can be easily decomposed by our micro organism. Always carry some vessels which can be used to buy food in hotels.

How plastic can be discharged:

Many organizations are willing to take the plastic waste and they discharge them carefully .The waste plastic can be recycled and reused. It is advisable to reduce the use of plastic to make the world safe.

AVOID PLASTICS

MAKE THE EARTH GREEN

DON'T SPOIL THE NATURE

By S.Bhavani III B.A.English

THE GUINNESS WORLD RECORD, VIRUDHUNAGAR

(The Largest Recycling Lesson)

Aiming to educate "Waste Management" to school and college students, Virudhunagar Toast Master Club (A Social Organization operating in Virudhunagar) assembled 17,303 students in Kshatriya Vidhyasala Higher secondary school, Virudhunagar. On January 30, 2018, (Tuesday) a mass education was given under the title "The Largest Recycling Lesson" and "how to segregate Waste, recycling Procedures and Prevention strategies" were highlighted during the session.



Virudhunagar District Collector Mr.A.Sivananam I.A.S was the chief guest for the occasion. The session was carried out by famous public speaker and the founder of toast master club Mr.A.Shyamraj. The duration of the session was 40 minutes.

During the session, World record committee arranged Stuart for every 50 students. The session started at morning 10.15 a.m. sharply and ended at 11.00 a.m.



We Virudhunagar toastmasters have started to contribute to clean our town. As the world celebrates E.mp4

Click the above link to, 'view the world record overview'. This video is taken from Face book page "Namadhu ooru namma kadamai".

At the end of the session, they gave banana, biscuit and one soft drink to the students to test whether the students dispose wastage properly. This gallant feat was attempted with the Nobel motive taking the first step towards keeping our Town clean. On April 9, 2018 (Monday), it was officially announced as a Guinness World Record for "The Largest Recycling Lesson". This World record remained unbeaten since right now.



At the end of the lecture Mr.A.Shyamraj suggested one app in detail (Idhayam-G) to the students. IGFS-Idhayam G Future Sculptors app was developed by Toastmaster Sasidharani. From this app they collected Garbage from our house and gave money for Waste. This app can be

accessed in all android mobile phones. In June 2018 IGFS made a mark of collecting 25 tonnes and they marched towards making Virudhunagar as Dumpyard free District.

What Next?

A special interview is taken with the famous public speaker and the founder of toast master club Mr.A.Shyamraj and Toastmaster Rajavalli, District Gravel Councilor. They talked about "Namadhu ooru namma kadamai" project. This project collaboration was made by Toastmaster club and IGFS (Idhayam-G Future Sculptors) in the year 2017. The main objective of the project was to draw an idea of Zero garbage and to educate the vibrant student society and it ended up with the Guinness World Record for "The Largest Recycling Lesson". They also geared up now with project 2 of making all those institutions which participated in Guinness world record to be great implementers of the lesson made. A healthy competition of segregation of Garbage and recycling of dry waste is to be put in practice by the following institutions for 6 months till January 30th 2019 making ourselves eligible to expand the idea of Waste management among student society. The following Institutions are to be lauded for their support.

1. Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars' Senthikumara Nadar College
2. Kamaraj College of Engineering and Technology

3. V. V. Vanniaperumal College for women
4. Virudhunagar S. Vellaichamy Nadar Polytechnic College
5. Kshatriya Girls Higher Secondary School
6. Kshatriya Girls Middle School
7. KVS Centenary School
8. RJ Mantra English School
9. KVS Matric Higher Secondary School
10. KVS English Medium School
11. P.S.Chidambara Nadar Senior English School
12. Noble Matric Higher Secondary School

The description of Idhayam-G Future Sculptors:-

Earn money from your daily waste.

- Segregate Paper, Plastic, Glass, Metals.
- Request a pickup.
- A team comes to your home, collect your waste and award points.
- Redeem your points at Idhayam-G Family store.

By K. Abirami II B.A. English

ANDROID P (9.0)



INTRO OF ANDROID:-

Android is a mobile operating system developed by Google based on a modified version of the Linux kernel and other open source software and designed primarily for touch screen mobile devices such as smart phones and tablets Google has further developed Android TV for televisions, Android Auto for cars and Wear. OS for wrist watches, each with a specialized user interface. Variants of Android are also used on game consoles digital cameras, and other electronics.

Android was founded in Palo Alto California in October 2003 by Andy Rubin, Rich Miner, Nick Sears, and Chris White Rubin described the Android project as tremendous potential in developing smarter mobile devices that are more aware of its owner's location and preferences The early intentions of the company were to develop an advanced operating system for digital cameras and this was the basis of its pitch to investors in April 2004. The company then decided that the market for

cameras was not large enough for its goals, and by five months later it had diverted its efforts and was pitching Android as a handset operating system that would rival Symbian and Microsoft Windows Mobile

VERSION OF ANDROID:-

First android version was launched officially in September 23, 2008 version no.: 1.0 code name doesn't take by the Goggle 2nd android version is 1.1 launched in February 9, 2009 code name is PETIT FOUR.

3rd android version is 1.5 launched in April 27, 2009 code name is CUPCAKE 4th android version is 1.6 launched in September 15, 2009 code name is DONUT. 5th android version is 2.0-2.1 launched in October 26, 2009 code name is ÉCLAIR. 6th android version is 2.2-2.2.3 launched in May 20, 2010 code name is FROYO . 7th android version is 2.3-2.3.7 launched in December 6, 2010 code name is GINGER BREAD. 8th android version is 3.0-3.2.6 launched in February 22, 2011 code name is HONEYCOMPT.

9th android version is 4.0-4.0.4 launched in October 18, 2011 code name is ICE CREAM SANDWICH . 10th android version is 4.1-4.3.1 launched in July 9, 2012 code name is JELLY BEAN 11th android version is 4.4-4.4.4 launched in October 31, 2013 code name is KITKAT 12th android version is 5.0-5.1.1 launched in code name is November 12, 2014 code name is LOLLIPOP. 13th android version is 6.0-6.0.1 launched in October

5,2015 code name is MARSHMALLOW. 14th android version is 7.0-7.1.2 launched in August 22,2016 code name is NOUGAT 15th android version is 8.0-8.1 launched in August 21,2017 code name is OREO 16th android version is 9.0 launched in July,2018 code name is ANDROID P (name not fully completed by the Google)

FEATURES:-

- New user interface for the quick settings menu.
- The clock has moved to the left of the notification bar.
- Battery saver no longer shows an orange overlay on the notification and status bars.
- A "Screenshot" button has been added to the power options.
- A new "Lockdown" mode which disables biometric authentication once activated, which will be disabled once the user used their password to login.
- Rounded corners across the graphical user interface.
- New transitions for switching between apps, or activities within apps.
- Richer messaging notifications, where a full conversation can be had within a notification, full scale images, and smart replies akin to Google's new app, reply.
- Support for display cut outs.
- Redesigned volume slider, which is now located next to the device physical volume button.

- Battery percentage now shown in Always-On Display.
- Lock screen security changes include the possible return of an improved NFC Unlock.
- Experimental features (which are currently hidden within a menu called Feature Flags) such as a redesigned About Phone page in settings, and automatic Bluetooth enabling while driving.
- DNS over TLS
- HEIF support.
- A new gesture-based system interface, similar to the one found on the iPhone X and other devices.
- Redesigned, horizontal multitask app switcher with Google search bar and app drawer built in.
- A "Digital Wellbeing" feature which discourages excessive usage of your phone.
- Placing the phone face down will mute notifications but allow emergencies to come through.
- An Adaptive Battery feature that maximizes battery power by prioritizing the apps you're most likely to use next.
- Improved Adaptive Brightness feature which modifies screen brightness based on your own personal preferences.
- New Back Button Icon in navigation bar if gesture navigation is enabled.
- Manual theme selection.

- Rotation Lock button indicates in navigation bar if the device is in locked rotation mode.

SUPPORTED DEVICES:-

A beta preview for Android P was provided by Google for the following devices:-

- Google Pixel 2
- Google Pixel 2 XL
- Essential Phone
- Nokia 7 Plus
- Oppo R15 Pro
- One Plus 6
- Sony Xperia XZ2
- Vivo V9
- Vivo X21UD
- Vivo X21
- Xiaomi Mi MIX 2S

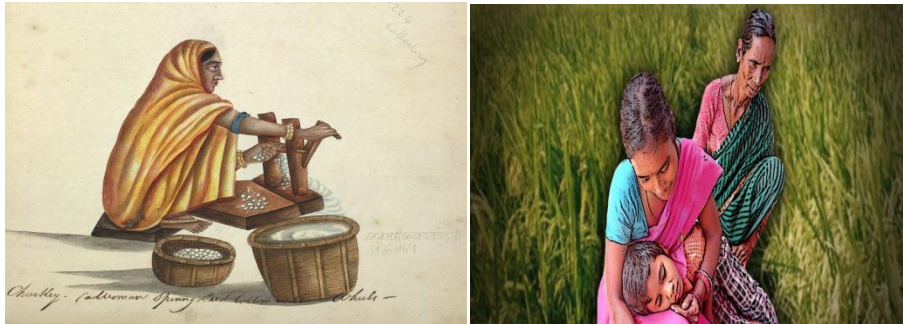
CONCLUSION:-

Android P has 6 type modulation of the voice in the android P os .It helps in quick access. The graphics of the os is unbelievable. So this android os is a boon to our nation.

By M.Hari Balan,II BCA

India's Heritage – the Ethnic Soul & Beauty of Textile Development

INTRODUCTION



Cotton, the fiber from which muslin was created disparagingly called a "SHADOW OF COMMODITY" for its rather high price if not the delicacy of the fabric by an English buyer. It is the extraordinary nature of the cotton fiber that makes it so suited to cloth the human body. Its porous structure allows air to pass through and makes it more than 20 times its own weight in water. Other fibers used for making cloth wool, silk, and fax or synthetics in modern times and hemp and ramie in the past, of these cotton is the most comfortable to wear. The use of cotton in textiles in contemporary times has been overtaken by manmade fibers, particularly polyester.

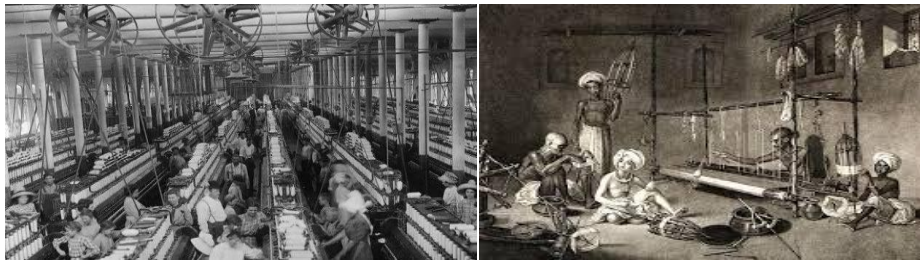
EARLY MODERN PERIOD



India had been an exporter of fine cotton fabrics to other countries since the ancient times. In 16th

century, the worm gear roller cotton gin is invented by the Delhi SULTHANATE era and is still in use in India. But the production of cotton is largely been spun by the villagers by using the diffusion of the spinning wheel across India shortly before the Mughal era. The reports of cotton which is half machine and half tool, one man and one women would clean 28 pounds of cotton per day. Oxen were used to power 16 of these machines and a few people's labor was used to feed them, they could produce as much work as 750 people did formerly. During 16th to 18th century, the cotton production is increased in addition to rising market demand.

BRITISH-INDIA COMPETITION



Indian cotton textiles, particularly those from Bengal continued to maintain competitive advantage up until the 19th century. In order to compete with India .Britain invested in labor saving technical process to restrict Indian imports. At that time East Company's rule in India contributed to its deindustrialization opening up a new market for British goods. The British colonization also forced open the large Indian market to British goods, which could be sold in India without tariffs or duties

compares to local Indian producers who were heavily taxed, while the raw cotton was imported from India without tariffs to British factories which manufactured textiles from Indian cotton, giving Britain over India's large market and cotton resources? India served as both a significant supplier of raw goods as British manufacture and large market for British manufactured goods. That's Britain eventually suppressed India as the leading cotton textile manufacturer in the cotton industry.

CONCLUSION

At the end, the British East India Company had taken producing of trade business under their rule. They had the unusual distinction of ruling an entire country. Many small scale traders had been highly impacted by the entry of East India Company. They started quarrelling to find solution for this problem. Finally, Swadeshi Movement (1905) was the biggest turning point and part of the Indian independence movement and the developing Indian nationalism, was interrupted to fight for their rights. V.O.Chidambaram guided the entire team on public action. It created the mass awareness of cotton necessity to all people. After independence, the Indian government developed the cotton production. They promoted their qualities in rich and high quality cotton in fixed profitable prices.

By C.Buvana Lakshmi, II M.Sc.Botany

V-Zine crew experience in IIT Madras - One day workshop on Political Journalism

Exploration is the quest of knowing new things when the opportunity arises. Such an opportunity was offered to 7 members of V-Zine team, on July 9, 2018. They received an open invitation from Prime Point Srinivasan who was the founder of International E-Magazine PreSense and Sansad Ratna.

About Sansad Ratna

The word "Sansad" means "The parliament" and the word "Ratna" means "gems".

From the word itself the award is said to be considered the "The gem of the parliament" or "The pride of the parliament". Primitively, it was named as "The unsung hero award".



The popularity of this function is

exposed through the congratulation letter received from our Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Experience of V-Zine crew members in IIT Madras

The Indian Institute of Technology Madras was selected as the venue for conducting one day workshop on July 9, 2018. As a student, no one hesitated to be in such fresh surrounding. In that meeting, 15 were students, and others were political experts, senior political journalists and NGOs.

There, the V-Zine crew got the opportunity to meet leading politicians and take photos with them. There, the members got a chance to show up their V-Zine magazine for that they got appreciation.



Parliamentary standing commission-The main focus of Sansad Ratna

The work done by the parliament in modern times is complex in nature; such burden was burned with the presence of parliamentary standing commission. It means a committee which is appointed or elected by the house or nominated by the speaker. Standing committee are regular and permanent committees. Its functions and importance were clearly explained to us by many outstanding speakers.

Award ceremony and Interaction:

Like an apple pie order, the deserving parliamentary members got their honorable awards. From their various selections, nearly 6 Lok Sabha standing committee members and 1 Rajya Sabha standing committee member got their sansad ratna award. In late noon, the award winners engaged themselves in an open question- answering session with audience.

What we learn- turning a new page of book

“Politics is never a bitter fruit for us anymore after this stupendous function” exclaimed the crew members.

Reference:

www.sansadratna.in

STAR OF THE ISSUE

The E-Journalism forum DIJAI decided to provide one day workshop on Digital Journalism. For that they had chosen two districts from the southern part of Tamilnadu (ie) Virudhunagar and Ramandhapuram. In Virudhunagar, they conducted one day workshop on 24 March 2018 in AAA College. At the end of the session they provided an opportunity for the budding students to have training in Digital journalism. From the participants, five students were selected for that golden opportunity. Among the selected five students, four were from our college - Ms.S.K.Sujittha, Ms.U.Rakshana, Ms.S.Bhavani and Ms.K.Abirami and they had training in Virtual digital learning.

The duration of their virtual course is one month. Students submitted their article on Saturday. On Sunday they connected through Conference call to interact with the students and did correction along with guidance. Every week, they prepare an article based on the training in various stages. In the first month, a general title is provided to know their writing capacity. The second article covers special features of virudhunagar. The third dealt with unsung heroes. In the final article (the title is common), they faced the real difficulties. They wrote and edited the articles of other writers.



Every week, Prime point Srinivasan and Mrs. Susan Koshy rectified their weakness by analyzing their prepared/collected articles in the 4 weeks. Those four people were selected by the team International E-Magazine PreSense for publishing article. They were privileged to receive E-Certification for their one month course in E-Journalism.

PreSense Available in

<http://www.prpoint.com/ezone/presense0718.pdf>

By M. Subalakshmi, III MCA

HIMA DAS: A Legend



Hima Das was born at a small village Dhing, Nagaon district of Assam on the 9th of January 2000. Father Ronjit Das and Jomali are rice farmers. Hima is the youngest among the six siblings. Being a sports' lover, Hima was enjoying her days playing football with boys in her small village. There was something special about Hima which caught the eye of a local Coach, who advised her to take up athletics.

On the 12th of July 2018, at the IAAF World Under-20 Championships in Finland, Indian teenage sensation Hima Das was born as an Indian track legend. She became a legend in just 51.46s by winning the first-ever Gold Medal for India in the track events.

It is the sweetest moment for the 18-year young athlete, when Hima Das outrun other athletes with her amazing

powerful burst to win the 400m final at Tampere, Finland. The race was her favourite. Hima did not disappoint her fans, who were rooting for her. It was a race that the athletics world will never forget so easily. Trailing at the 300m bend, Hima's final kick from the 80m was simply outstanding!

"I am very happy to win the gold in the World Junior championship. I want to thank all the Indians back home and also those, who were here cheering me. It was very encouraging to have this kind of support," stated Hima Das ecstatically after the race.

Hima Das became the first Indian track athlete to win the Gold medal in a prestigious IAAF World Under-20 championship. The amazing factor of Hima's magnificent achievement is that she entered the world of athletics just 18 months ago. Daughter of a rice farmer, Hima has not only created history for Indian athletics but also she has displayed courage to dream big, work hard towards her goal and win hearts of the billion plus Indians.

Racing to Gold:

Hima entered the 400m final as the fastest qualifier. She was the favourite to win the event. As the shot was fired, Hima ran a calculated race with her strong belief and Coach Nipon Das's advice. She covered the 300m with great stride. At the final bend, Hima was behind American Taylor Manson and Romanian Andrea Miklos. With 80m to go, Hima changed gears

like a pro to outrun both, and to clinch the first-ever Gold medal for India in 51.46sec. While other athletes were gasping for their breath, ecstatic Hima was acknowledging the crowd with her arms.

She ran towards her Coach, who handed her India's flag. The teenage sensation shared her win with Miklos and Manson in joy. Her amazing feat will be etched in golden letters forever in the history of Indian athletics. Hima Das became the first-ever Indian athlete, man or woman, to win a Gold medal in a track event in the international level.

The Journey of Success:

Nipon Das asked Hima to move to Guwahati, 140 km from her village, to achieve bigger goals in life. The Coach had to convince her parents. Their family was reluctant to send Hima so far away. Nipon insisted about her future in athletics. They finally agreed. The Coach arranged her stay near Sarusajai Sports Complex in Guwahati. Nipon Das has been an instrumental factor of Hima's success. He recalled, "There was no separate wing for athletics", but the officials of the State Academy were opened to Hima being part of the academy, after seeing her performance.

Under the guidance of Coach Nipon Das, Hima's training began. She was natural. 18 months of rigorous training and encouragement by Coach Nipon Das has fetched the first-ever track Gold medal for India. He instilled faith and confidence in

Hima by advising her to 'dream big, because only a few are blessed with God-given talent.'

The Coach's aim was to prepare Hima for the relay team for the Asian Games. She surprised even her Coach with her outstanding performance at the IAAF World Under-20 Championship in Finland. With immense potential, Hima has been bettering her own timing. Her personal best performance in 400m is 51.13sec.

Winning the Gold medal, Hima Das joins the likes of Javelin Gold medalist Neeraj Chopra, Discus Bronze medalists Seema Punia and Navjeet Kaur Dhillon, who won medals at the World Under-20 Championships. Humble with her upbringing, when Hima was asked about being in pressure as the favourite before the final race, she revealed with a smile, "I am enjoying! The stadium is great! Fans are beautiful."

Hima represented India at the 2018 Commonwealth Games in Gold Coast, Australia in April 2018. In the 400m final, Hima clocked 51.32s to finish sixth in the race. Her timing of 51.32s was Indian Under-20 record. At the National Inter-State Championship in Guwahati, Hima bettered her own timing clocking 51.13s, while lowering the Indian Under-20 record in 400m.

By V.Keerthana, III BCA
