DRIVE

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CHARUTAR VIDYA MANDAL'S

S.G.M. English Medium college of Commerce & Management

SEMCOM

VISION: *To contribute to the societal enrichment through quality education, innovation and value augmentation.*

MISSION: *To build up a competitive edge amongst the students by fostering a stimulating learning environment.*

DREAM: *To establish a unique identity in the emerging global village.*

GOALS:

- *To focus on integral development of students.*
- *To offer courses and programs in tune with changing trends in the society as a whole.*
- *To update the curriculum as per the need of the business and industry.*
- *To create unique identity in the educational world at the national as well as international level.*
- *To institutionalize quality in imparting education.*
- *To incorporate innovations on a continuous basis in the entire process of education at institutional level.*
- *To create platform for the students for exhibiting their talent and for development of their potentials.*
- *To generate stimulating learning environment for students as well as teachers.*
- *To build cutting edge amongst the students to withstand and grow in the competitive environment at the global level.*

The overall mission is reinforced by the Punch Line

"WHAT WE THINK, OTHERS DON'T".

CONTENTS

Editorial Board:

FROM THE CHIEF EDITOR'S DESK:

Educational Pedagogy is undergoing the change with the changing requirement of business and Industry. The focus is on development of skills be it interpersonal skills, technical skills, managerial skills, communication skills, soft skills etc. The employability of the candidate increasingly depends on the skill sets possessed by the candidate required by the business and the Industry. The entrepreneurial mind-set is required on the part of learners and teachers to meet the challenges posed by the changing business environment, where skills, be it creative skills, artistic skills, leadership skills, managerial skills, communication skills, soft skills are in demand.

The skills are developed more by practice, hence focus on learning by doing. The activities like Business Idea Competition, Ad-Making competition, Techno-fest Competition etc. focuses on developing the required entrepreneurial skills, creative skills and technical skills among the learners besides developing the leadership skills, managerial skills, interpersonal skills etc. The present issue includes articles on the significance of creativity in the business world, accounting under GST, State Management in ASP.NET – III Client site state management and Space debris.

Various activities were organized in the college, workshop on "**BLOCKCHAIN AND CRYPTOCURRENCY", 'Workshop on Shooting Audio Visual Editing and Voice Over'** workshop on "Financial Analysis and Project Report Preparation" and Summer Internship Training Award. Educational Institutions are the place from whom today youth aspires, strives and focuses on developing the skills set required for their career planning and career progress. The role of Teachers as educators and facilitators is critical in developing the required skills set demanded by the business and Industry and enabling the learners to fulfill their career goals and aspirations.

By:

Dr. Waheeda Thomas
Principal
SEMCOM.

IQAC Corner:

Research Article:

A Literature Review on Critical Issues of Higher Education in India and Challenges for Indian Universities

Abstract:

Higher education plays a key role in the realization of India's extraordinary potential and aspirations for economic and technological development. Moreover, because of this potential and its implications for individual advancement, there is an extra ordinary demand for higher education among young Indians The paper is an attempt to identify and discuss an umber of critical issues in Indian higher education against the background of this dynamic The paper results from the review of as ubstantial amount of secondary sources at online as well as offline in various magazines, editorials and newspapers. Issues such as –quantity-quality, regulation, privatization, human resource, studying abroad, is the core of this note on the state and the prospects of higher education in India.

Introduction:

Indian Higher education system, one of the biggest higher education system of the world. So far as the growth of the Indian Higher education is concerned, it seems remarkable. From 30 universities and 695 colleges in 1950-51, India has 634 universities and 33,023 colleges in 2012-13. This is a 20 fold and 46 fold increases in the number of universities and colleges respectively.

Issues such as –quantity/quality, regulation, privatization, staffing, studying abroad, form the core of this note on the state and the prospects of higher education in India. Other issues may well be equally critical or even more so; a more encompassing account would certainly have to include such issues as- The provision of education, higher and otherwise, to disadvantaged groups in Indian society (the issues of "inclusion" and "affirmative action"), The quality and relevance of the curriculum in higher education, The effect that problems in higher education have on primary and secondary schools, and vice-versa, Higher education in India suffers from several systemic deficiencies. As a result, it continues to provide graduates that are unemployable despite emerging short ages of skilled manpower in an increasing number of sectors. The standards of academic research are low and declining. Some of the problems of the Indian higher education, such as–the unwieldy affiliating system, in flexible academic structure, uneven capacity across various subjects, eroding autonomy of academic institutions, and the low level of public funding are well known.

The World Bank study has shown that the gain scan be derived from overcoming the problems and from seizing the opportunities of economic and technological development: The time is very opportune for India to make its transition to the knowledge economy–an economy that creates, disseminates, and uses knowledge to enhance its growth and development. Tertiary education is critical for the construction of knowledge economies. India currently produces a solid core of knowledge workers in tertiary and scientific and technical education, although the country needs to do more to create a larger cadre of educated and a gile workers who can adapt and use knowledge. (Dahlman and Utz 2005, viii).

Critical Issues in Indian Higher Education:

Quality and Quantity in Higher Education

Indian higher education, the significant and impressive developments of the past few decades notwithstanding, faces major challenges in both quantitative and qualitative terms (Agarwal 2006, Table A2, p. 155). In the "Report to the Nation 2006" of the National Knowledge Commission which concludes that there is "a quiet crisis in higher education in India that runs deep" and that it has to do with both the quantity and the quality of higher education in India (Kapurand Mehta 2004; Tilak 1997 and 2004)

Recognizing this dual challenge, the Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, severely criticized in are cent speech the serious qualitative deficiencies in Indian higher education Reflecting on the findings of a confidential report by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council, which is affiliated to the University Grants Commission (UGC), he expressed his concern over the fact that two thirds (68%) of the country's universities and 90 percent of its colleges are "of middling or poor quality"and that well over half of the faculty in India's colleges do not have the appropriate degree qualifications (Agarwal 2006,ii).

Only 7 percent of India's 18 to 24 year olds enter higher education (compared to 21 percent in Germany, and 34 percent in the US (2005, Table A5, p.158). Therefore Prime Minister DrManohan Singh announceces plans for the government to set up at least one "central University" in each of the 28 states that do not currently have one, and at least one degree-granting college in each of the 604 districts that are without one. The"central universities" are to become "a symbol of excellence, a model of efficiency, and an example in terms of academic standards and university governance for other state universities to emulate"(CHE, June 15, 2007,A 40). The added cost to the government of the Prime Minister' sex pansion plans already is estimated at around $ 13 billion (CHE, June 15, 2007, Volume 53, Issue 41, Page A40).

Around 80% of all schools in India are government schools, making the government the major provider of education. However, more than a third of the total students at the elementary level are privately educated. Studies by both government and non-government organizations have testified to rising parental preference for private school of late, in the hope of obtaining better quality education. In India, there is great variation in the quality of teaching across different types of schools. Along with quality of teaching, other factors such as school infrastructure, pupil-teacher ratio, and teacher's attendance rate equally play important role in the selection of school. The demand supply gap in provision of schools by government also contributes to increase in spending on education by household. Good quality schooling that is perceived as producing good scholastic results along with all –round personality development is the key to enter into any well reputed institute for higher studies.

Regulations and Governance

In its assessment of the existing regulatory arrangements, the National Knowledge Commission concludes: "In sum, the existing regulatory frame work constrains the supply of good institutions, excessively regulates existing institutions in the wrong places, and is not conducive to innovation or creativity in higher education. (Agarwal 2006, 76-102; Kaul 2006). One of the key recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission is to change the system of regulation for higher education, claiming that "the system, as a whole, is over-regulated but under-governed" and proposing to establish an "Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE)" that is to operate "at an arm's length from the Government and in dependent of all stake holders" (NKC 2007, p.43).

The privatization of Higher Education

One of the striking features of the development of higher education in India over the last few decades has been the extent to which private institutions have entered the scene and attempted to respond to the massivedem and for education at the post-secondary level. This is particularly true in the fields of engineering, medicine, and management, and much less at the broader level of university education. In the field of professional training in particular, the size of the private sector is form idable: According to 2003 figures for 19 major Indian states from the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), of 198 Medical Colleges, 44 percent were private, and of 1102 Engineering Colleges, as many as 92 percent were private; similar conditions prevail in business management (Kapur and Mehta 2004,33 (Table 5); cf. Sengupta 2006.).

Human Resource Higher Education

According the an article published in The Times of India dated November 10, 2013, an estimated 40% of college teachers are non-regular, designated variously as temporary, contractual, ad hoc, guest or self-financing. They usually get anything between Rs 4,000 and Rs 20,000 per month, and work for about six months in a year on contractual basis. They get no other benefits. If university and college

teachers are being paid such low salaries, and with many not even fully qualified, to expect good quality teaching from them is unreasonable, says Vijendra Sharma, former president of Delhi University Teachers' Association. Instead of filling up regular vacancies, colleges and universities appoint non-regular teachers at a quarter of the salary for regular teachers.

Studying abroad

Studying abroad,primarily in the United States and the United Kingdom continues to play a major role in expanding and enhancing the pool of qualified young Indians. More than 26,000 Indian students are pursuing higher education in the UK. In the United States, the number of Indian students in 2004/05 exceeded 80,000 and was twice what it was ten years earlier, having become the largest group of Foreign students in the US (Khemani and Narayan 2006). It is not surprising that an important part of India's strategy for developing its system of higher education is making at least some universities sufficiently attractive to persuade talented young Indians to remain at home, or to return.

Expenditure in Higher Education

Private schools are more expensive; especially the ones households in the top income bracket send their kids to and hence put pressure on the household budget. Further, household now realize the economic benefits of education. Literacy, awareness, disposable income and economic incentives – all the factors that drive expenditure on education- are found at a higher level in richer households due to obvious reasons. If we look at the average spending per household, the inequality in spending is clearly evident. The rich spend much 122 more. A major factor behind increasing expenditure on education is the growing preference for private over government institutes, at least at the school level. Even many rural families choose to send their children to private schools that come at a higher price, in spite of the presence of adequate number of government schools. Families with relatively lower income levels spend a significant amount of their disposable income on private schools and universities.

Future Challenges for Higher Education in India

The citizenry does not see higher education as an intellectual resource. Nor do political leaders. Good education can be imparted only by good teachers, whatever their caste may be. Dr. C. Raj Kumar, Vice-Chancellor of O.P. Jindal University has emphasized five major challenges for Indian Universities to become globally competitive.

Cramped Institutional Vision

Indian universities have not yet fully absorbed contemporary global realities of knowledge creation and their relevance for social transformation. To face the global challenges of knowledge creation, problem solving and employment generation, India's youth need not just education, they also need empowerment. It is time that the India Higher education system placed an emphasis on

interdisciplinary education, recognizing the symbiotic relationship between the natural science, medicine and other discipline.

Lack of Innovation

While a large qualitative leap has resulted in the degree – awarding institution in India, quality and excellence seem to have suffered greatly in the process. Mediocrity has been institutionalized, leading to a complete lack of creativity and innovation. The celebration of Few Island of excellence, mostly specialized single discipline institute, is not going to address to large problems. The quality of Higher education system has to be sufficiently enhanced and the best global practice needs to be contextualized for an Indian students. We need to understand and appreciate the remarkable transformation in higher education system that has taken place in other Asian countries.

Indifference to Research

Research produces knowledge that offers clarity and a more informed understanding of the subject at hand. Scholarships and publication help create platform for scholars to reflect upon issues in a critical and coherent manner. Only by giving credit to the history of ideas, will be able to challenges existing patterns of thought. Research in any and every discipline can have a profound impact on our society. Because of their indifference to research, universities have been unable to provide solutions to social, economic and political problems that affect India. Indian universities ought to become fertile ground for the generation of ideas.

One-size does not fit all funding

The question of funding for Indian Universities is inevitably connected to the role of state and regulatory bodies. Major reforms ought to the address acute shortage of funds and availability of resources. The Indian university landscape has a range of actors: state government funded public universities, central government funded public universities, state private universities, deemed universities and many other colleges in the form of degree awarding institutions. The current system of a One- size fit all policy for funding and resource allocations need examination.

Myopic Leadership

Leadership is central not only for providing an intuitional vision, but also to reflect upon the larger role of the Indian Universities that connect it to the professional, the government, inter-governmental organization and NGOs. Leadership is about taking responsibility and being accountable for one's decision. Unfortunately, leadership of Indian University contentious to be seen as a natural career progression for senior academic who regards a leadership role as their pinnacle of success, when they have but few years left and very little to give.

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SEMCOM IQAC Updates:

SEMCOM organized a novel workshop "**BLOCKCHAIN AND CRYPTOCURRENCY**" on 5th December, 2017. Blockchain was introduced to the world in the year 2009 though it is at its nascent stage across the world it is growing day by day.

SEMCOM organized a workshop to orient the students for **BLOCKCHAIN AND CRYPTOCURRENCY.** Expert Mr. Aniruddh Venketesan, SEMCOM Alumnus has shared his knowledge about blockchain technology and how it is disrupting industries such as Finance in form of Fintech and understanding the economics model of distributed ledger system and its current market capitalization. 60 students from BCA, BBA-ITM, BBA, BCOM   & MCOM (E-Business) have actively participated in the workshop. The workshop was successfully organized under the guidance of Principal, Dr. Waheeda Thomas. The workshop was coordinated by Ms. Palak Patel, Ms. Harshida Patel and Mr. Renil Thomas.

SEMCOM organized 'Workshop on Shooting Audio Visual Editing and Voice Over' 12th December 2017 for the students of cinecon-short film making competition and Ad-making competition novelus the ad making show. A total of 95 students registered and attended the event.

Mr. Anirudh Venkateshan alumni of SEMCOM, entrepreneur, freelancer, and corporate filmmaker had shared his knowledge throughout the day on various aspects of shooting, camera handling, positioning, lighting, framing, composition and editing. Emphasis was given on how basic handling of camera with appropriate editing and audio effects can result into a wonderful filmmaking. During the workshop students were asked to shoot footages on a topic of their interest and were guided on how to edit, add and provide effects of merging in a software. These videos of student participants were screened at the end of workshop by them. The event was initiated under the leadership of the principal Dr. Waheeda Thomas and Dr. Preethi Luhana Vice-President Student Council. Event was coordinated by Dr. Nishrin Pathan and Mr. Renil Thomas.

Charutar Vidya Mandal managed SEMCOM college is organizing a 4-day Management Conclave. The main aim is to inculcate the spirit of accepting challenges. Under the umbrella of conclave, four mega events will be conducted.

TechnoFest competition is for the IT savvy students where students from various colleges participated. The competition has Best Programmer, Best Website Designer, Best Image Creator and Best Animator.

On 29th January 2018, Novellus – The Ad-making show and Cinecon - Short-film making contests are arranged where students will showcase their shooting, script writing, film-editing skills into the final outcome as an advertisement or a short film.

On 30th January 2018, ELECON sponsored Best Business Idea contest is organized which gives platform to the students to develop their business plan and present it to the jury in the hope of winning not just Rs.25,000 as prize money but also convincing an investor to invest in their business. The keynote speaker for the event is Shri Shyam Sundar Bedekar – Vatsalya Foundation, Baroda.

The Conclave will end with National Seminar and Research Paper Presentation contest has been organized at the college on 20th February 2018.

As a part of prestigious competition "ELECON Best Business Idea Contest", CharutarVidyaMandal managed SEMCOM, organized workshop on "Financial Analysis and Project Report Preparation" on 9th December,2017. Budding entrepreneurs of SEMCOM have already selected their business Ideas. They were equipped with the skills to understand and develop financial understanding and final project report preparation through this workshop. Renowned practicing Chartered Accountant CA Roopin Patel has conducted the workshop as an expert. He dealt with a wide range of topics including Capital Structure, Venture Capital, Investment Management, Return on Investment, Preparation& Projection of Business Financials, Tax Impact, and Financial Impacts of Government Policies. Mr Patel beautifully explained the preparation of important aspects of a business with an example of elevator pitch.

Principal Dr. Waheeda Thomas has congratulated all participants for successfully completion of first round and come out with innovative business ideas, and she strongly believes that Best Business Idea Contest gives an opportunity to student entrepreneurs to learn how to take financial risk for business and such experience will help them in their future entrepreneurial life. With help of such competitions they can become job creators for the society. The event has been successfully coordinated by DrYashaswi Rajpara and Dr.Komal Mistry.

On the pedagogy of ' Going beyond textbooks and Going beyond classrooms', SEMCOM a Charutar Vidya Mandal managed institution has organized Summer Training Award for its undergraduate students. Where majority of students spent their summer vacation in meaningless activities, here SEMCOM provided a platform to students for summer training where they can get knowledge about practical application of theories they have learnt in classroom. During the year 2017 more than 100 students went for Summer Training during their summer vacation in various industries within India as well as outside India, and they have prepared their learning reports under guidance of faculty coordinators Dr.Yashasvi Rajpara and Dr Swati Parab. Students presented their learning at final competition on 22nd December 2017.

Distinguished alumni of SEMCOM, CA Dhruvit Patel, a practicing Charted Accountant, Mr. Kush Patel, and industrialist and marketing consultant and Mr. Shril Patel, owner of leading food processing

industry have provided their valuable inputs as jury members. Principal Dr. Waheeda Thomas has congratulated all the participants for their active interest.

MY VOICE:

Creativity and Creation in Business World

Creativity is the gift of God. Creativity is the manifestation of divinity within the human mind, body and soul. Creativity leads to scientific discoveries, inventions, and innovations. The best prose(s), poems, tales, stories, music, dramas, dances are manifestation of creativity in arts and literary activities to mention a few. The world is fast evolving, with new technologies, market offerings, products and services. Varied consumer tastes and preferences, increasing global competition, has resulted into change of orientation from mass marketing focusing on products to market segmentation, target marketing, market positioning, niche marketing, customized marketing, one to one marketing focusing on consumer needs, wants and demand. Marketing Management has evolved from traditional transactional marketing emphasizing on individual consumer transactions to relationship marketing and customer relationship management focusing on customer life time value.

 The management of diverse workforce requires creativity from human resource managers. The well-known marketing and business slogan is "Innovate or Perish" very well sums up the significance of creativity in the business organization by developing new technology, launching new products, new services, launching innovative products and services, aiming and focusing on continuous improvement in various business processes, product quality, adding new product features, improved product styling, innovative marketing strategies to ensure product(s) success in market and the business success in the emerging global world economy.

New Product Development Process starting from idea generation, to idea screening, concept development and testing, marketing strategy formulation, business analysis, prototype development, market testing and commercialization is a long and expensive process with the involvement of marketing department, research and development department, finance department and production department under the leadership of the top management. The rate of new product failure is also high, but the way to future business growth, expansion and diversification is through invention, innovation and improvement in the quality of the market offerings. Marketing Research and the Marketing Information system can enable the business firm(s) and the marketing managers to better understand the needs, wants and demands of target consumers and their target market(s). In the world of rapidly changing technology and changing consumer wants, aspirations and demands, the cost of ignoring inventions, innovations, research and development and continuous improvement in the features, quality and style of the market offering(s) can be heavy in terms of decline in sales, decline in customer satisfaction, erosion in market share, diminished competitive advantage, diminished brand equity and ultimately the closure of the business or merger and amalgamation by the market leader(s).

The competitive advantage which differentiates the business firm(s) from competitors and rivals is no more sustainable for long period and hence the need for continuous research and development, invention and innovation in various business processes to maintain the customer advantage and the competitive advantage. In the emerging global economy with intensified competition, shorter product life cycles, ever changing consumer tastes and wants, faster rates of product imitation and improvement the concept of customer relationship management and customer life cycle value holds the key for future business survival, growth, expansion and diversification.

Creativity leading to invention, innovation, the best of the management practices in the area of human resource, marketing, production and finance, launching improved new products and services, aiming and achieving the goal of customer satisfaction helps in improving the bottom line, profitability, market share creates wealth for the stockholders and value for the consumers and the community at large.

By:

Mr. Sunil V. Chaudhary

Assistant Professor

SEMCOM

Accounting Aura:

Accounting under GST-2

To continue with accounting entries and other effects under GST, let us take one more example where inter- state transactions take place.

Suppose Mr. X has bought goods worth Rs. 2,00,000 from out of state and sold goods at Rs. 1,80,000 within state and at Rs. 1,00,000 out of state . He has paid rent of Rs. 10,000 and bought furniture of Rs. 20,000 from within state. Journal entries will be as under. (Assuming both CGST and SGST at 5% each)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Debit amount	Credit amount
1	Purchases a/c dr.	2,00,000	
	Input IGST a/c dr.	20,000	
	To creditors a/c		2,20,000
2	Debtors a/c dr.	1,98,000	
	To sales a/c		1,80,000
	To output CGST a/c		9,000
	To output SGST a/c		9,000
3	Debtors a/c dr.	1,10,000	
	To sales a/c		1,00,000
	To output IGST a/c		10,000
4	Rent a/c dr.	10,000	
	Input CGST a/c dr.	500	

	Input SGST a/c	dr.	500	
	To bank a/c			11,000
5	Furniture a/c	dr.	20,000	
	Input CGST a/c	dr.	1,000	
	Input SGST a/c	dr.	1,000	
	To suppliers a/c			22,000
6	Output SGST a/c	dr.	5,000	
	To electronic cash ledger a/c			5,000

In the above example,

Total input IGST is Rs. 20,000 and total output IGST is Rs. 10,000So balance of Input IGST will be Rs. 10,000.

Total input CGST is Rs. 1,500 and total output CGST is Rs. 9,000 and so balance of output CGST will be Rs. 7,500.

Total input SGST is Rs. 1,500 and total output SGST is Rs. 9,000 and so balance of output SGST will be Rs. 7,500.

Thus, balance of Rs. 10,000 of IGST will be set off against CGST of Rs. 7,500 and then remaining balance of Rs. 2,500 will be adjusted against SGST of Rs. 7,500 and so ultimately Rs. 5,000 for SGST will be payable

In this way, journal entries for inter-state transactions will be passed under GST. IGST will be set off against IGST first,then against CGST and if then surplus remains it will be set off against SGST.

Looking at changes in accounting entries under GST and availability of tax credit while buying raw material also, it seems that there will be reduction in cost of goods sold in revenue statement of business firms. There will be availability of tax credit of service charges also which was not possible

earlier. For example tax paid on services like legal consultancies and audit fees was not possible to set off against vat or excise earlier. There will also be reduction of cost of fixed assets as far as balance sheet is concerned as tax credit of capital goods as well as on services like installation, inspection etc. will be available now which was not possible earlier under VAT and other indirect taxes.

Thus, GST will have remarkable changes in accounting. There will be some more transparency and easiness in accounting. The demand for accounting software complying with GST will increase. There will be more on line recording of entries and paper work will reduce drastically. One of the problem faced by government is from IT part as frequently servers gets down and tax payers face so many difficulties in entering their data into the portal. Once this problem will be solved and some other issues sorted out there will be noteworthy changes in entire accounting and tax structure of the economy in India.

By:

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BITS & BYTES

State Management in ASP.NET – III - Client Side State Management

In Client Side State Management, state information is stored (maintained) either in the Page or on the client machine (memory or disk).

The partial list of various techniques for state management is as under.

A. Client Side State Management
   1. ViewState
   2. Hidden Fiends
   3. Cookies
   4. Query String

A-3Cookies

Cookies are small files that are created on the client's machine that can be used to store state information. The cookies can persist information for specified time period and hence it can be used across the user's visits to website and can be used on any page of the website. Cookies are easy to use. Both the Request and Response objects provide a Cookies Collection. Response Object is used to set (write) cookies and Request Object is used to retrieve (read) cookies.

To set a cookie, just create a new HttpCookie object. You can then fill it with string information and attach it to the current web response.

```
Dim cookie As New HttpCookie("NameOfCookie")
cookie("LanguagePref") = "English"              // Add Key, Value pair
cookie("Country") = "US"                        // Add Key, Value pair
Response.Cookies.Add(cookie)
```

A cookie added in this way will persist until the user closes the browser and will be sent with every request. To create a longer-lived cookie, you can set an expiration date, For example, following cookies will live (be available) for one year.

```
cookie.Expires = DateTime.Now.AddYears(1)
```

You can retrieve cookies by cookie name using the Request.Cookies Collection as shown below.

```
Dim cookie As HttpCookie = Request.Cookies("Preferences")

Dim language As String
If cookie IsNot Nothing Then
        language = cookie("LanguagePref")
End If
```

You can remove (delete) a cookie by replacing it with a cookie that has an expiration date that has already passed as shown below.

```
Dim cookie As New HttpCookie("LanguagePref")
cookie.Expires = DateTime.Now.AddDays(-1)
Response.Cookies.Add(cookie)
```

Advantages

- Cookies are easy to implement.
- Cookies do not require any server resources since they are stored on the client.
- Works transparently (without the user being aware that information is stored and retrieved).
- Cookies Information can be used by any page in your application and even be retained between visits

Drawbacks

- Complex type of data is not allowed (e.g., dataset). Allows only plain text limited to simple string information.
- Easily accessible and readable if the user finds and opens the corresponding file.
- No security for sensitive data
- Hence, cannot be used for complex or private information or large amounts of data.
- Users may disable cookies on their browsers, which will cause problems for web applications that require them.
- Users might manually delete the cookie files stored on their hard drives.
- Cookies are transmitted for each HTTP request/response causing overhead on bandwidth
- Most browsers support cookies of size up to 4096 bytes(4kbytes).
- Most browsers allow only 20 cookies per site. If you try to store more, the oldest cookies are discarded.
- Browser supports 300 cookies in total towards different websites.
- Cookies are browser specific (i.e., cookies stored by one browser type, say, IE; may not be used by another browser type, say, Firefox.

A-4 Query String

QueryString can be used to post data to same or another page. Thus, it can be used to pass information from one page to another. A QueryString is information appended to the URL. The query string is the portion of the URL after the question mark. It starts with question mark symbol (?) and is followed by one or more key=Value pairs. Each pair should be separated by the ampersand sign (&). For example, an URL http://www.kmvportal.co.in?id=5&city=vvn contains QueryString with two keys "id" and "city" with their respective values as "5" and "vvn". The QueryString is URL encoded and special character are replaced appropriately. For example, space will be replaced with "+" sign.

Aadvantage

- It is lightweight and doesn't give any kind of burden on the server.

Limitations

- Information is limited to simple strings, which must contain URL-legal characters.
- Information is clearly visible to the users and can be modified by them to supply new values, which your program won't expect and can't protect against.
- Many browsers impose a limit on the length of a URL (usually from 1KB to 2KB). Thus, you can't place a large amount of information in the query string

To store information in the query string you can use a special HyperLink control or a special Response.Redirect() statement such as the one shown here:

Response.Redirect("newpage.aspx?recordID=10")

You can send multiple parameters as long as they're separated with an ampersand (&):

Response.Redirect("newpage.aspx?recordID=10&mode=full")

The receiving page can receive the values from the QueryString dictionary collection exposed by the built-in Request object as shown below.

Dim ID As String = Request.QueryString("recordID")

Note that information is always retrieved as a string and needs to be converted to required data type. Values in the QueryString collection are indexed by the variable name. If you attempt to retrieve a value that isn't present in the query string, you will get a null (Nothing)reference.

Example

Code for sender page
```
        Protected Sub cmdGo_Click(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As EventArgs) Handles
cmdGo.Click
                If lstItems.SelectedIndex = -1 Then
                        lblError.Text = "You must select an item."
                Else
                        Dim Url As String = "QueryStringRecipient.aspx?"
                        Url&= "Item=" &lstItems.SelectedItem.Text
                        Url&= "&"
```

```
                    Url&= "Mode=" &chkDetails.Checked.ToString()
                    Response.Redirect(Url)
            End If
    End Sub
```

Code for the recipient page

```
Protected Sub Page_Load(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As EventArgs) Handles Me.Load
        lblInfo.Text = "Item: " &Request.QueryString("Item")
        lblInfo.Text&= "<br />Show Full Record: "
        lblInfo.Text&= Request.QueryString("Mode")
End Sub
```

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ARTICLE

Artificial Space Objects - Precious Heritage or Space Debris?

Space is the infinite three-dimensional extent where in several objects and events are moving in relative position, speed and direction. There exist two argument regarding artificial space objects: one, mankind should treat them as a precious heritage and second, they are just space debris, removal of which is necessary as soon as possible.

Space Heritage: Space heritage is what links mankind to their past in space with their future in the stars. The argument behind the treatment of space artifacts as a heritage is as some of them are among the most significant in human history. Many archaeologists' supports the notion that humanity should re-think space debris as part of our shared cultural heritage.In recent decades, Space junk has been recognized as one of the orbiting heritage of modern world. One of the important arguments regarding heritage is - The historic spacecraft in orbit that represent our incredible technological and social journey into space. Moreover, Cultural heritage comprises the objects, places and practices from the past that people think are important in the present and want to preserve for the future. It's all about community identity and well-being; feeling connected in an age of globalization and social fragmentation.

Space Debris: The United NationsCommittee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space defines space debris as all man-made objects, including fragments and elements thereof, in earth orbit or re-entering the atmosphere, that are non-functional.[2]Ubiquitous space activities performed by developed and developing countries of the world have created space debris environment. It has taken place since Sputnik's launch in 1957.[3]Sources of debris are dead spacecrafts, space labs, old satellites, rockets, anti-satellite weapons, equipments lost by astronauts etc.

Space debris encompasses both artificial (man-made) and natural (meteoroid) particles. As of 5 July 2016, the United States Strategic Command tracked a total of 17,852 artificial objects in orbit above the Earth, including 1,419 operational satellites.[1] Collision of any spacecraft, satellites, space lab, rockets etc. with space debris can either damage or break it into pieces. This will result in addition to space junk at the cost of big financial loss.

Recently, ISRO has delayed satellite launch (IRNSS-1F) by a minute to avoid significant risk of collision hazard. Moreover, orbital speeds are such that even tiny particles carry ample kinetic energy to cause significant damage other object moving around or even it can cause catastrophic break-up of operational spacecraft

Threats of Space Debris: A collision with debris could cause functioning satellites to explode or even fail. Removal of space debris is urgent, if we want to keep on using the telecommunication, Earth-observation and navigation services (as we can barely do work without them). Since the number of satellites in Earth orbit is steadily increasing, space debris will eventually pose a serious problem to near-Earth space activities if left unchecked and so effective measures to mitigate it are becoming urgent.

Possible Solutions: A constant observation through powerful radar facility for the detection and tracking of space debris can avoid any collision. However, that is not a permanent solution. Researchers scarcely have one to two options for the removal of space debris. Recently, Chinese researchers have proposed to blast the junk with satellite-mounted lasers.

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