

# LIGHTHOUSE

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## R.L. INSTITUTE OF NAUTICAL SCIENCES

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## New Liquid Cargo Jetty to Be Built at JNPT

Srihari Nair-B.Tech-III-YEAR

A new liquid cargo jetty will be built at India's Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) to provide more berthing space to ships carrying liquid cargo.

The foundation stone for the additional jetty was laid at JNPT in Mumbai on August 9, 2019.

As explained, the project is being launched to cater to the needs of the increased demand in the country for handling liquid cargoes like POL, LPG, edible oil, molasses and chemicals. The value of the project is estimated at Rs

309 crore (USD 43.3 million).

"There is an increased domestic and industrial demand for liquid commodities like LPG etc in the country," Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said.

"The present liquid cargo capacity of JNPT is around 6.5 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). The new terminal ... will increase this capacity by 4.5 MTPA. This will help to better fulfill national requirements and be good for the port too," he added.



Courtesy: [www.maritimeneews.com](http://www.maritimeneews.com)

## Skill Development Programme Conducted by Scaleup

Scaleup, a management consultant, offered placement training for the B.Tech.IV year and GME cadets with the training module of 40 hours of classroom training and 20 hours of on line

session. The cadets were given various tasks to assess and impart the skills required. During the session, pre-assessment and post-assessment were done as part of the programme. The cadets got

immense benefits from the programme which helped them to become more confident in taking up the challenge.



Cadets of B.Tech-IV year and GME are in the training session conducted by M.Karthik Nair from Scaleup



Ms.Haripriya interacting with the participants during the class room session



Mr.M.Subramanian, Advisor – Technical along with Mr. M.Karthik Nair, Mr.Chandran Murthi and the cadets of B.Tech-IV and GME

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# KNOW YOUR OCEANS-THE CONTINENTAL DRIFT

Meenakshi Sundaram B – Senior Faculty/Admission

## CONTINENTAL DRIFT

In 1915, the German geologist and meteorologist Alfred Wegener first proposed the theory of continental drift, which states that parts of the Earth's crust slowly drift atop a liquid core. The fossil record supports and gives credence to the theories of continental drift and plate tectonics.

According to the continental drift theory, the supercontinent Pangaea began to break up about 225-200 million years ago, eventually fragmenting into the continents as we know them today.

Wegener hypothesized that there was a gigantic supercontinent 200 million years ago, which he named Pangaea, meaning "All-earth". The surrounding mass of water is known as Panthalassa.

Pangaea started to break up before 225 Million years into two smaller supercontinents, called Laurasia and Gondwanaland, during the Jurassic period. By the end of the Cretaceous period, the continents were separating into land masses.

India has drifted away from Africa and Antarctica. 135 Ma, (Million

Years)Gondwanaland and Laurasia have separated. India continued to move north. The south Atlantic was born as a narrow gulf between South America and Africa.

65 Ma ago, South Atlantic continued to open. Africa moved north to form Mediterranean sea. Australia began to separate from Antarctica. After 65 Ma India collided with Eurasia. North America and Green land split from Eurasia to form North Atlantic. North America and South America drifted together by subduction and volcanic activity and were joined. Arabia rifted away from Africa.

## EVIDENCES FOR CONTINENTAL DRIFT THEORY

Fit of the Continents across the Atlantic Ocean: Atlantic coastlines fit together like a jig – saw puzzle. But if the pieces fit, the pattern must match also. Wegener explored whether geologic features also matched up in his reconstruction.

Distributions of Mountains and Rock Sequences: Appalachian Mountains and similar ranges in Scotland and Norway connect up when continents are reconstructed. Distinctive types

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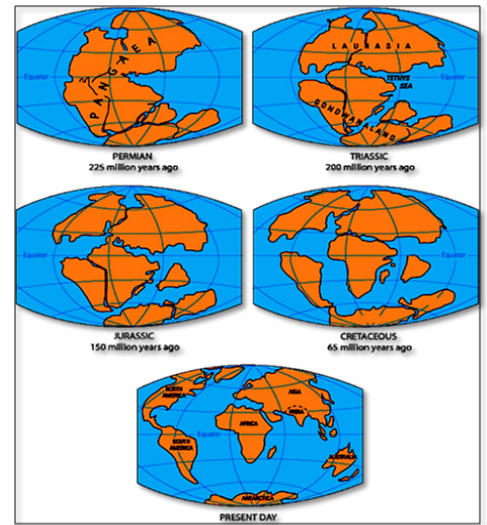


of rocks and patterns of folds on Africa and America well match for a reconstructed Pangaea.

**Distributions of Sedimentary Rocks:** Rocks deposited at the Earth's surface reflect the climate where they form. For example ancient coral reefs and coal swamps form in warm and humid, low latitudes. Glacial deposits should form at cold, high latitudes. Wegener evidence for glaciated regions widely scattered in the Southern hemisphere and for coal deposits. The reassembled continents explains the paleoclimatic record in those

sedimentary rocks.

**Distributions of Fossils:** A number of identical fossil organisms are found on widely separated continents. *Cynognathus*: a land reptile which does not swim was found in South America and Africa. *Mesosaurus*: a Fresh water reptile which could not swim far and in salt water found in South America and Africa. *Lytrasaurus*: a fat land reptile was found in Antarctica, India and Africa. *Glossopteris*: Fern with heavy seeds in continents of Gondwanaland



## Important Boundary Lines of India.

Vigneshwar.B-B.Tech –IV.

### Names of International order Lines of India



A border line is a dividing line that marks the territorial limits between the two countries. India shares land borders with seven countries including Bhutan, Bangladesh, China, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan and maritime borders with Sri Lanka, Maldives and Indonesia. It has 15,106.7 kilometres of land border and a coastline of 7,516 kilometres including its island territories.

Given below is a list of important boundary lines, and the list of states which share their boundaries with the seven neighbouring countries.

### McMahon Line

Named after the British Indian Army officer Lieutenant Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, who was also an administrator in British India, the McMahon line is a demarcation that separates Tibet and the north-east India. Colonel McMahon had proposed this line as the boundary between Tibet, China, and India at the Shimla Convention of 1914. It was accepted by Tibetan authorities and British India, and is now acknowledged by the Republic of India as the official boundary. China, however, disputes the validity of the McMahon line. It claims that Tibet isn't a sovereign government, and therefore any treaty made with Tibet stands invalid.

## Radcliffe Line

Radcliffe Line divided British India into India and Pakistan. It is named after the architect of this line, Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who was also the chairman of the Boundary Commissions. The Radcliffe Line was drawn between West Pakistan (now Pakistan) and India on the western side and between India and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) on the eastern side of the subcontinent.

## Durand Line

Boundary line between India and Afghanistan demarcated by Sir Mortimer Durand, a British diplomat in the year 1896 is known as the Durand Line. It separated British India and Afghanistan. After partition, Pakistan inherited this line. However, a short section of the Afghanistan border is shared with the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

## Line of Actual Control (LAC)

Line of Actual Control is the demarcation line between India and China which separates the India controlled territory from the China-controlled territory in the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. In 1962, the two countries were embroiled in a war. China attacked India and captured the Aksai Chin area. In 1963, China declared ceasefire but did not leave the area. Now, the ceasefire line is known as the LAC. This line is not actually recognised as international boundary, as by virtue of Instrument of Accession, entire state of Jammu and Kashmir legally and constitutionally became an integral part of India.

## Line of Control (LOC)

The military controlled line between India and Pakistan in the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir is named as the Line of Control (LOC). It was originally known as the Ceasefire Line. After the Simla Agreement signed on July 3, 1972, the Ceasefire Line was renamed as the LOC. This line is not actually recognised as international boundary, as by virtue of Instrument of Accession, entire state of Jammu and Kashmir legally and constitutionally became an integral part of India.

A quick glance at the seven land bordering countries, and the names of states bordering them:

### India and Pakistan (3,233 kilometres)

- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Gujarat
- Jammu and Kashmir

### India and China (3,488 kilometres)

- Sikkim
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Uttarakhand
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Himachal Pradesh

### India and Nepal (1751 kilometres)

- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- West Bengal
- Bihar
- Sikkim

### India and Bhutan (699 kilometres)

- West Bengal
- Sikkim
- Assam
- Arunachal Pradesh

### India and Myanmar (1643 kilometres)

- Manipur
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Nagaland
- Mizoram

### India and Bangladesh (4,096 kilometres)

- Meghalaya
- Assam
- Tripura
- Mizoram
- West Bengal

### India and Afghanistan (106 kilometres)

- Jammu and Kashmir

Maritime neighbours of India and the Indian States/Union Territories closest to them:

### India and Sri Lanka

- Tamil Nadu

### India and Maldives

- Lakshadweep (UT)

### India and Indonesia

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Courtesy: [www.maps.of.india.com](http://www.maps.of.india.com)

## VISIT TO TUTICORIN PORT

Vishnu – B.Tech-I-Year

Our first visit to Tuticorin port was quite interesting. We stopped at VOC Information Center at Tuticorin port. From there we got to know about the history and more details regarding the port. By the time we reached the port, there were about four ships. All the four were bulk carriers. As it was the first time seeing a real ship, everyone was excited and took a lot of photographs of it. One of the ships decked there was unloading coal and the other was unloading coconut husk. Then we got a chance to see the arrival of a ship named Diamantina which was a bulk carrier. A bulk carrier named MBC was carrying parts of windmill. We were lucky enough to get a chance to get into one of them. Its name was BMC COSMOS. It was from Panama. We had a wonderful opportunity to see every part of the ship and also saw the ships crew working. Our seniors explained how those machines were working. We went inside the control room and got to see how it functioned. We explored the ship for an hour. Then we left the port by 14:00 hours with a lot of practical knowledge.



# SOFT SKILLS IN THE WORKPLACE

Piyus Kumar Pandey – B.Tech -III



Is your child good in studies? And he scores really well in his exams? If yes, then we know his report card fascinates you. But wait a minute, what do you think? Only studies will create a bright future for your champ? You will be surprised to know that, apart from academic prowess, soft skills are increasingly being seen as a crucial factor to be successful in professional and personal life.

It's very important to teach the children the soft skills from an early age. Ask them to actively participate in extracurricular activities and take them out for various tournaments and stage shows. If they win, it will be a great stroke of luck. On the other hand, a lost battle will imply they have acquired much more experience out of it.

What do you mean by soft skills?

Soft skills are a potpourri of the social skills, communication skills, personality and character traits, career attributes, and emotional and social intelligence found among individuals. These skills enable people to perform better at their workplace. For example, have you seen the politeness and tolerance displayed by people working in the hospitality sector, a major source of employment worldwide? Their soft skills enable them to sail through unpleasant situa-

tions, while keeping up a high standard of customer experience.

Outside of work too, qualities like these will always keep you motivated. The Collins English Dictionary defines the term 'soft skills' as the "desired qualities which are required for certain forms of employment that are not dependent on the acquired knowledge". These skills include common sense and the ability of an individual to deal with other people in the surroundings, that too by keeping a positive and a flexible attitude. Soft skills will enable you to satisfactorily navigate your work, and achieve desired goals on time.

Why do you need soft skills at the workplace?

Soft skills are required at the workplace right from the beginning to break the ice, that is the interview. Here, your manager, through certain questions, will judge you on various parameters. This will include your positive attitude,





enthusiasm and determination towards your work. The way you answer all their queries will assure them of your personality traits, which will include your communication and social skills too. To check whether you are competitive enough and will be able to manage all your operations properly.

Top soft skills which will guarantee your success are:

### 1. Communication Skills

Have you ever come across a person at an eminent position and lacking communication skills? Probably not. This is what we would like you to emphasize on. At the workplace, each one of us is expected to interact with our colleagues, clients, vendors and customers. To maintain a clear flow of communication and avoid disruption, it is important to learn and practise the art of good communication skills. So that even an assertive 'no' will be heard as a polite gesture.

### 2. Listening Skills

'To be a powerful leader, you must be a good listener' – isn't this statement true? Yes, of course. A person who carefully listens to the ideas of others is the most empathetic person. Persons like these have all the qualities of becoming a good manager. These individuals must never be taken for granted, as these good listeners show their keen interest in order to accomplish their task and assigned projects on time. After all, listening is the best way to collaborate, share information, and learn.

### 3. Responsibility

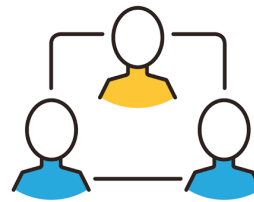
A person who believes in fulfilling his roles and responsibilities on time is a kind of an employee every firm requires. This involves not only being accountable when things go really well, but also when things go as not planned. Coming across your mistakes and learning out of it, without putting blame on other co-workers, clearly marks the sign of maturity, and skills like these must always be encouraged for a healthy work environment.

### 4. Teamwork

Whether it's a corporate project or a



TEAMWORK



RELATIONSHIP



COOPERATION

targeted goal stated by your firm, the vital quality of a true leader is taking his team along with him. This can be done by inculcating a sense of belonging in your workforce. Solid team members who strongly believe in moving ahead are the people, who need to be preserved like that of a treasure.

### 5. A Quick Problem Solver

Doing a job for long hours is not an easy task, as one has to cross all the hurdles. Sometimes, situations turn out to unexpectedly a worst extent. During that

time your boss might ask you "Do you have some solution to this problem?". Your response over here can twist and turn your career, as the innovative and creative solution you suggest will leave an everlasting impact on your boss.

### 6. Body Language

By Body Language we not only mean the way you dress up yourself or carry yourself at your workplace but it also means the kind of confidence you possess. Moreover, your knowledge and skills over here will guarantee your success. If you are confident enough than

your supervisors, clients or employees others will surely believe in what you wish to convey.

### 7. Strong Work Ethics

Ethics will never be taught to you, while you are in the school. Soft skills are usually inbuilt, as this includes being punctual, doing your work on time, and recognising the fact that your job is more than punching in or out; it means a responsibility which need to be carried out wholeheartedly.

Confused Between Soft skills and Hard Skills ? Here is the solution.

Soft Skills	Hard Skills
Plays dominant role in all jobs	Isn't required prominently for all sorts of employments
Emotional	Technical
Can't be learned easily, mostly inbuilt	Can be learned through specific training
Will determine your success	Not always required

Therefore, a person in today's world will only be successful if they do smart work, rather than doing only hard work.

## Saraswathy Pooja celebrations at RLINS

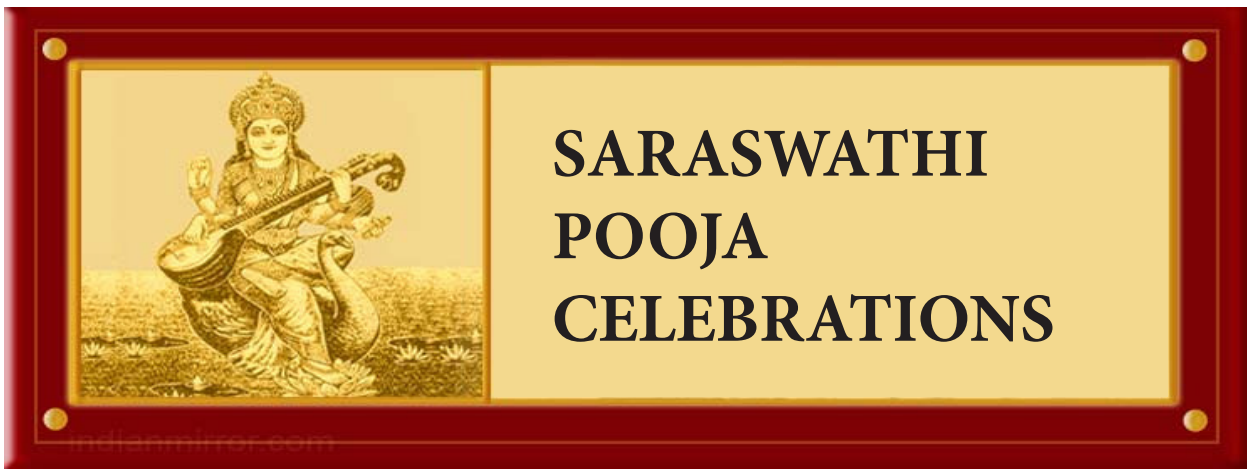


Dr.R.Lakshmi Pathy , President, lighting the the Kuthuvizakku ( Traditional Lamp) on the day of Saraswathy pooja celebrations at the annexe building of our premises.



Mr.M.Subramanian , Advisor-Technical, and Mr.Aandadas, Senior Faculty OIC Mr.Lakshmanan and Mr.Porchezhiyan along with cadets of RLINS celebrating Deepavali and performing Lakshmi Pooja.



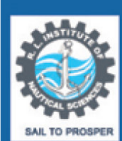


Saraswathy pooja is celebrated every year following the traditional values and rituals in the RLINS premises. Goddess Saraswathy, being a principal deity for education and art, is given more prominence and reverence on this occasion. This year RLINS celebrated Saraswathy pooja on 5th October, 2019

with piety and austerity in the Annex block of the institute. All the deities were decorated with garlands and festoons. The pooja started at 12.30 PM which was followed by bhajans sung by our cadets. Earlier the invitation was sent to the members of the management, principal of SLCS and other senior faculty

members. Our president along with staff of SLF and SLCS took part in the Saraswathy Pooja celebrations to seek the blessing of the Almighty. After the pooja, the prasadam were distributed to all who participated in the function.

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